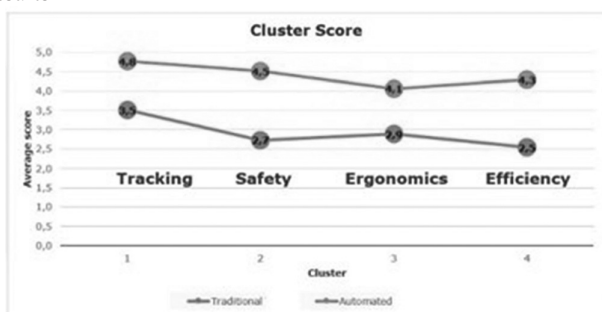


A panel of nurses was selected to conduct the test with different profiles (age, experience, and confidence with IT applications). Each nurse was asked to carry on some cycles of the therapy dispensing and to express evaluations, in a ranking from 1 to 5, on several parameters related to:

- Tracking of all operations
- Patient Safety
- Ergonomics
- Efficiency

Results



Abstract 5PSQ-021 Figure 1

Conclusion and Relevance The results show that the automatic system is prevailing over all target metrics, with particularly a high gap on safety and efficiency, thanks to the reduction of non-value-added activities such as manual drugs replenishment of the stocks within cabinets and carts, enabling what really matters: the Patient Care.

This provides to the healthcare systems a new disruptive platform that makes the work of hospital staff easier, more efficient, reliable thus ensuring patient safety.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest

5PSQ-022 ANALYSIS OF HEALTHCARE VISITS TO EMERGENCY SERVICES FROM PATIENTS WITH PAINFUL VASCULAR ULCERS TREATED WITH TOPICAL SEVOFLURANE

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10.1136/ejhpharm-2023-eahp.246

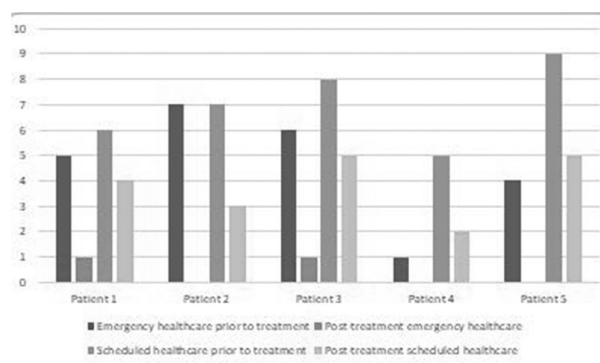
Background and Importance Patients with chronic vascular ulcers (VUs) suffer pain that is frequently managed with systemic analgesics such as opioids, exposing the patient to the secondary effects of these drugs. Therefore, there is a decrease in the patient's quality of life and an increase in emergency healthcare. Recently, sevoflurane has been shown to have a rapid analgesic effect when applied topically on VUs, providing a new therapeutic alternative in pain management.

Aim and Objectives To evaluate the analgesic effectiveness of topical sevoflurane in poorly controlled VUs using a comparative analysis of emergency and scheduled health care before and after the beginning of treatment.

Material and Methods A retrospective study was designed to quantify urgent and scheduled care visits in the 12 months

prior to the beginning of treatment and in the 6 months after treatment of 5 patients (3 women and 2 men). Data were collected from the clinical database of the Andalusian Health System (Diraya). All patients had a high degree of comorbidity and VUs with uncontrolled pain.

Results The following figure shows the number of times that patients go to health services for uncontrolled pain associated with vascular ulcers. There is a decrease in emergency care visits in all the patients studied after the start of treatment. It should be pointed out that patients 2, 4 and 5 did not have to go to the health emergency services.



Abstract 5PSQ-022 Figure 1

Conclusion and Relevance This study seems to show a decrease in emergency healthcare after applying topical sevoflurane due to its role as an analgesic in patients refractory to conventional therapies. Obviously, relevant clinical trials are required to adequately establish the role of topical sevoflurane in the pain management.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest

5PSQ-023 SEVERE PHOTOTOXICITY REACTION ASSOCIATED WITH VANDETANIB: A CASE REPORT

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Background and Importance Vandetanib is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor used for the treatment of metastatic medullary thyroid cancer (MMTC). This drug has been associated with phototoxicity, but rarely severe.

Aim and Objectives To report a case of severe phototoxicity reaction associated with vandetanib.

Material and Methods The clinical management of a case with rare phototoxicity adverse reaction was described. Electronic medical records were used to collect patient data: baseline clinical context, adverse events, treatment, and clinical evolution. Naranjo algorithm was used by hospital pharmacist to establish the causality of phototoxicity.

Results An 82-year-old man newly diagnosed with MMTC started treatment with vandetanib. After 12 days, he