

Section 6: Education and research

6ER-001 THE USE OF GAMIFICATION TO EVALUATE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS

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Background and Importance The public was far less aware of adverse drug reactions than the efficacy of drugs. Everyone needed to take care of their own medication safety.

Aim and Objectives To develop an interactive game to evaluate public understanding of adverse drug reactions.

Material and Methods We designed an interactive game through the use of 'Wordwall' online template: 'Quiz' for 'Adverse drug reactions'. The correct answer of each question could be shown automatically at the end of the game. The outcomes were collected during July 2022 and evaluated with t-test by SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) 23.0.

Results 46 people were included in the game and the total correct rate was $81.74 \pm 18.29\%$. The lack of knowledge about adverse drug reactions was found, for example, 26.08% people thought that adverse drug reactions must occur when taking medicine. Besides, 41.30% people thought that the medication must be discontinued if any adverse drug reaction occur. 17.39% people agreed that adding on other drugs may increase the incidence of adverse drug reactions. Finally, 6.52% people did not know they could feed back to prescribing physicians and pharmacists to mark the adverse drug reaction in medical records.

Conclusion and Relevance 'Wordwall' was an easy-to-play and user-friendly game. Our results indicated that gamification was well accepted among people and helped pharmacists understand what people really think about adverse drug reactions.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest.

6ER-004 EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF COVID-19 VACCINATION IN PATIENTS WITH IMMUNE-MEDIATED DISEASES ON BIOLOGICAL THERAPY

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Background and Importance The effectiveness and safety of COVID-19 vaccines has been demonstrated in the pivotal trials that have led to their approval. However, there is no specific information available regarding COVID-19 vaccination in patients with immune-mediated diseases (IMD).

Aim and Objectives Evaluate the effectiveness and safety of COVID-19 vaccines in patients with IMD who are being treated with biological drugs (BD).

Material and Methods Prospective descriptive observational study of patients with IMD treated with BD who have received at list one dose of any of the COVID-19 vaccines commercialised.

Variables collected: age, sex, IMD, BD, post-vaccination COVID-19 infection, adverse reactions observed after vaccination.

Demographic and clinical data were obtained from the medical records.

To assess effectiveness, we checked the number of patients who became infected with SARS-CoV-2 after vaccination and whether the infection was asymptomatic, with mild symptoms or required hospital admission.

To assess safety, a standardised interview of adverse reactions observed in the first seven days after COVID-19 vaccination was conducted during routine pharmacy practice.

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Research with Medicines under code: 2021/435.

Results 106 patients (52.8% female) were included, with a median age of 53 years (21-76). The most frequent IMD were: rheumatoid arthritis (33%), psoriatic arthritis (15%), psoriasis (15%) and Crohn's disease (11.3%). The most commonly used BDs were: adalimumab (33.9%), etanercept (25.5%), abatacept (7.5%), ixekizumab (6.6%), secukinumab (6.6%), golimumab (5.7%) and ustekinumab (4.7%).

Twenty-two patients (20.75%) were infected after receiving doses of COVID-19 vaccines: 2 after the first dose, 6 after the second dose and 14 after the third dose. Infected patients had mild symptoms (77.3%) or were asymptomatic (22.7%). No patient required hospital admission.

The most common adverse reactions were: pain at the injection site (79.2%), fatigue (48%), malaise (42.4%), myalgia (35.8%), headache (33%), arthralgia (25.5%), fever (21.7%), pruritus (11.3%), nausea or vomiting (9.4%), and lymphadenopathy (9.4%).

Conclusion and Relevance 79.25% of the patients studied were not infected with SARS-CoV-2 after vaccination. Most of the infected patients had mild symptoms and none of them required hospital admission.

Adverse reactions were similar to those described in the general population, the most frequent being pain at the injection site, fatigue and malaise.

COVID-19 vaccines were effective and safe in patients with IMD treated with BD included in the study.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest.

6ER-005 EFFECTS OF ADHERENCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET IN PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

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Background and Importance Adherence to a healthy dietary pattern has been shown to be inversely associated with metabolic syndrome. Low adherence to the Mediterranean diet is directly associated with a worse profile of plasmatic inflammation markers. Some studies have shown that this diet may reduce the risk of autoimmune diseases.

Aim and Objectives To evaluate adherence to the Mediterranean diet in patients with autoimmune diseases as well as their quality of life.

Material and Methods Retrospective, descriptive study of the adherence to the Mediterranean diet in patients with autoimmune diseases during January to March 2021. Variables collected: demographic (sex, age), diagnosis, body mass index (BMI), biological therapy, lifestyle, cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose, ferritin, calprotectin and C-reactive protein levels.