

Propafenone	Isoflurane
Propofol	Isoproterenol
Ropivacaine	Ketamine
Trifluoperazine	Lamotrigine
	Lidocaine
	Maprotiline
	Metoclopramide
	Ondansetron
	Nitrous oxide
	Paroxetine
	Perphenazine
	Propranolol
	Sevoflurane
	Sugammadex
	Terfenadine/fexofenadine
	Thiopental
	Thioridazine
	Tramadol
	Verapamil
	Vernakalant

The degree of agreement obtained with the list of QT-modifying drugs was 29.21%.

Conclusion and Relevance The low concordance with respect to the list of QT-modifying drugs makes it necessary to define a specific drug list for patients with RBS. This could improve the quality of treatment validation by the hospital pharmacist.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest

4CPS-092 STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIOMARKERS WITH PROGNOSTIC VALUE IN ANTI-PDL1 TREATMENTS IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Background and Importance The prognostic value of biomarkers such as neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR), derived neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (dNLR) and platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR) is increasingly studied, showing their usefulness in patients with different anti-PDL1 treatments in the context of oncological pathologies.

Aim and Objectives To analyse whether there is a statistical relationship between these three parameters and to analyse the biomarkers and to analyse their effect on survival.

Material and Methods Observational and retrospective study in patients treated with pembrolizumab and diagnosed with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in a tertiary level hospital. Demographic variables (sex and age) were collected, NLR as neutrophil/lymphocyte count, dNLR as neutrophil/leukocyte/neutrophil count and PLR as platelet/lymphocyte count were calculated. Progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test as a hypothesis test. The cut-off points were NLR=5, dNLR=3 and PLR=200. Spearman's correlation test was used to check the correlation between the three

biomarkers (previously the non-normality of the samples was checked by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test).

Results A total of 74 patients treated with pembrolizumab were registered, 59 men (80,8%) and 14 women, with a median age of 65 [83-37] years. Median neutrophil count was 5.45 [6.1-1.5] $\times 10^9$ neut/L, lymphocyte count was 1.45 [3.9-0.2] $\times 10^9$ linf/L and platelet count was 174.7 [56.92-1345] $\times 10^9$ platelets/L. Table 1 shows the survival results obtained.

Abstract 4CPS-092 Table 1 Results of Kaplan-Meier survival method and log-rank test

	Progression-free survival		Overall survival	
	Median IC95% (months)	p LR-t	Median IC95% (months)	p LR-t
NLR<5 (n=41)	16,1 (10,5-21,6)	0,05	24,9 (18,5-31,3)	0,01
NLR>5 (n=29)	12,5 (5,1-19,9)	17,4 (9,1-25,6)		
dNLR<3 (n=42)	14,65 (9-20)	0,09	23 (17,1-30,6)	0,04
dNLR>3 (n=26)	11,5 (13,7-19,3)	17,09 (8,2-25)		
PLR<200 (n=42)	15,6 (10,15-21,1)	0,04	26,25 (19,87-32,64)	0,001
PLR>200 (n=26)	9,97 (2,86-17,1)	11,31 (3,86-18,79)		

Spearman's correlation test showed statistical significance in the relationship between the three biomarkers showing a strong association between them, Spearman's coefficients obtained are shown: NLR-dNLR 0.934 (p=0), NLR-PLR 0.697 (p=0) dNLR-PLR 0.616 (p=0).

Conclusion and Relevance For the three biomarkers there are significant differences in survival outcomes for the selected cut-off points, offering prognostic value for our patients. Spearman's test indicates that there is a correlation between the biomarkers.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of Interest No conflict of interest

4CPS-093 POLYPHARMACY AND INAPPROPRIATE DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH OROPHARYNGEAL DYSPHAGIA

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Background and Importance Oropharyngeal Dysphagia (OD) is a symptom where patients who present it usually have multiple nutritional, functional, morbidity and quality of life complications. It is associated with a higher incidence of aspiration pneumonia. OD can be caused by adverse effects of medications, such as dopamine antagonists (DA), central nervous system depressants (CNSD), anticholinergic drugs, which block the action of acetylcholine, among others.

Aim and Objectives To analyse the prevalence of polypharmacy (≥ 5 chronic drugs) and inappropriate drugs (anticholinergics and CNSD) in patients with OD. It was also