

# Evaluation and pharmaco-economic study of the pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE) classification system in drug-related problems in patients with acute coronary syndrome without stent implantation

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**Background** Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is one of the most common critical circulatory diseases in clinic. Generally, ACS is a combination of multiple diseases and comorbidities, often requiring a combination of multiple drugs. As a result, there is a high risk of drug-related problems (DRPs), which can lead to increased morbidity, mortality and medical costs. Therefore, clinical pharmacists avoid drug abuse through intervention measures such as medical advice review, drug reorganization, drug monitoring and drug education.

**Purpose** Classification of drug-related problems in patients without stents after coronary angiography and evaluation of pharmacist-provided interventions; Identify factors associated with drug-related problems; To improve patients' medication compliance and reduce the economic burden of patients seeking medical treatment; To explore the economic value of drugs in the study of drug-related problems in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) by using the PCNE classification system.

**Method** This topic mainly use PCNE - DRP V9.0 classification system research based on coronary angiography after implant stents in patients with drug related problems, under the senior clinical pharmacists intervention, to produce the type of DRPs, cause, interventional plan, project acceptance and DRPs state analysis, found that drug treatment related problems and optimize the drug treatment.

**Findings** This project is under study and no results have yet been obtained. If any results are available, they will be provided to the meeting in time.

**Conclusion** In this study, a prospective cohort study was used to evaluate the information-based drug intervention led by pharmacists and based on the PCNE classification system, so as to improve the medical order DRPs of ACS in hospitals, reduce adverse drug reactions, and ensure the drug safety of patients, thus providing data support for the application of the "PCNE classification system" in China.