PHARMACEUTICAL CARE NETWORK EUROPE

Working Conference 2011 – Abstract
Does pharmaceutical care impact on the safety of   individual patients?

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The above mentioned participant in the PCNE WC 2009 wishes to submit following abstract for a poster or short oral communication (please type & then fax the form to the secretariat). Max. 350 words.

Title

Designing a tool to assess completeness in drug information sources for healthcare professionals

Author(s)

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Type of abstract

☐X Research   ☐ Practice development   ☐ Practice implementation

Aim of project/study

The objective is to design a consensuated tool to assess completeness of drug information sources.

Method

An initial pool with 162 different drug information items that may be included in any drug information source was created by reviewing scientific literature and common sources of information for healthcare professionals. This checklist is divided into 11 sections: characteristics of the medicinal product (24 items), use of the medicinal product (31 items), contraindications (6 items), adverse reactions (23 items), interactions (10 items), overdose (3 items), pharmacodynamic properties (13 items), pharmacokinetic properties (41 items), safety data (5 items), evidence (2 items), and prescription data (4 items).

A Delphi technique in three rounds was performed, inviting 58 experts from 23 European countries. Panel members evaluated every information item, scoring its importance from 0 (no important at all) to 10 (maximum importance). New items could be added by the experts along the three rounds. Consensus was established when the mode plus the two adjacent scoring values included at least 70% of the respondents (60% when the mode was one of the limits of the scale: 0 and 10).

Result(s)

29 healthcare professionals from 18 countries completed the study. After the three rounds the checklist consisted of 186 items. 130 items reached consensus (69.89%). High consensus rates were achieved in all the sections: characteristics of the medicinal product (65.5%), use of the medicinal product (86.1%), contraindications (100%), adverse reactions (70.4%), interactions (90.9%), overdose (83.3%), pharmacodynamic properties (84.6%), pharmacokinetic properties (56.1%), safety data (40.0%), evidence (40.0%), and prescription data (28.6%).
The tool created allows to assess the completeness of a drug information source using a continuous variable: a weighted percentage of completeness. This technique will allow not only to compare different information sources for the same drug, but also to compare information sources of completely different drugs.

+++ NB: PhD students get 50 Pound reduction on the conference fee if their abstract is accepted ++++