

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE NETWORK EUROPE

Working Conference 2013 – Abstract

Collaborative pharmaceutical care in research and practice

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The above mentioned participant in the PCNE WC 2013 wishes to submit following abstract for a poster or oral communication. If accepted and presented, the abstract will be published in the International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy. Please make sure the abstract is no longer than 350 words, excl. author-details.

Title Initiation of a Drug-Drug Interaction Register for Community Pharmacies					
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Type of abstract					
Aim of project/study					
The sim is the development of a drug drug interaction (DDI) register, which collects all					
The aim is the development of a drug-drug interaction (DDI) register, which collects all					
DDI notifications in German community pharmacies including how DDIs are managed					
by the pharmacy staff.					
The DDI register can help to estimate the incidence of DDIs detected in German community pharmacies and provides a basis for advanced education of the pharmacy					
staff in order to improve the quality of DDI management.					
Stail in order to improve the quality of DDI management.					
Method					
To get in contact with a high number of German community pharmacies, we cooperate					
with the pharmacy collaboration "LINDA AG".					

In a four-week pilot-phase in nine German community pharmacies the management of the ten most frequent DDIs was documented by the pharmacy staff using an electronic documentation system. Afterwards, 26 semi-structured interviews were performed in order to improve the documentation program's usability and its user interface. The interviews were transcribed and two researchers independently performed a content analysis using the program MAXQDA10. Text passages ("codings") were marked with a "code". These codes were pooled in categories. Based on the codings recommendations for improvement were elaborated.

Result(s)

During the pilot-phase nine community pharmacies documented 164 DDIs. This number increased up to 467 within the following six months while the documentation frequency decreased continuously. Most of the documented DDIs were antihypertensives with NSAIDs (251; 54%), especially ACE inhibitors and NSAIDs (107; 23%), followed by DDIs with polyvalent kations (76; 16%).

During the qualitative part of the research, based on the interviews particularly four main topics ("support", "setting and organization of pharmacy", "DDI management" and "DDI register") emerged. Therefore, codes were pooled in these main categories. Recommendations for improvement especially concerned the electronic documentation system, the dispensing software and the implementation of documentation in daily routine. The documentation tool was adjusted due to the results of the semi-structured interviews.

In conclusion, the interviews and the initially high number of DDI documentations showed that an implementation of the register in the pharmacies' daily routine is feasible. The study will be extended to all types of DDIs using automatic collection of all potential DDIs on a central data server.

+++ NB: PhD students still pay the early bird fee for their abstract if their abstract is accepted ++++