



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 Prevalence, patterns and appropriateness of medicine use among an aging population with Intellectual Disability in Ireland	
Author(s) O'Dwyer M, Pecklar J., McCarron M, McCallion P, Henman M.C.	
Type of abstract / Research ↓	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice development <input type="checkbox"/> Practice implementation
Aim of project/study To assess the patterns and quality of medicines use among an aging population with ID in Ireland.	
Method Medication use data was drawn from the first wave of data collected as part of the Intellectual Disability Supplement to the Irish Longitudinal Study On Ageing (IDS-TILDA). A representative sample of 753 participants with ID over the age of 40 were included in the first wave. A pre-interview questionnaire and face-to-face interview was used to gather data on the health, social, environmental and economic status of participants. Information on medicines taken on a regular basis were recorded. This information was then cross-checked by the interviewer at the time of the interview. Medicines were classified using the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System (ATC). Patterns of medication use were analysed according to age, gender, level of ID, presence of polypharmacy and reported conditions.	
Result(s) Most (91%) participants reported use of one of more medicines (range 1-18 medicines) 59.2% reported polypharmacy (use of 5 or more medicines). Antipsychotics, antiepileptics and	

laxatives were reported most frequently. Psychotropic polypharmacy was frequent and 17.5% of the cohort reported the use of an antidepressant and antipsychotic while 16.7% reported the use of an antipsychotic and an anxiolytics. Two thirds (38.1%) reported use of one or more antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). Of these 71.4% reported a doctor's diagnosis of epilepsy (this was assumed to be the primary indication of AED use in these participants), while 28.6% of participants who reported use of antiepileptic drugs did not report a diagnosis of epilepsy. Of these three quarters reported a doctor's diagnosis of an emotional/ nervous/ psychiatric condition. However, 18 participants reported use of AEDs but did not report a diagnosis of epilepsy or a doctor's diagnosis of an emotional/nervous or psychiatric condition. Describing patterns of medicine use in this population and relating use of medicine to reported conditions is the first step in determining appropriateness of medicine use.

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