



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.- Perception by patients of Effectiveness and Safety of treatments in relation to their knowledge of aim, dosing, duration and good utilization of their medication: The need of protocolized dispensing activity		
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Type of abstract <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Practice development <input type="checkbox"/> Practice implementation		
Aim of project/study "D-Valor"-Study is an observational, prospective and multicentered study to register data of dispensing pharmacists activities about five therapeutic drug groups: Biphosphonates, NSAID, Asthma-treatment drugs, Benzodiazepines and Statins. We too evaluated the incidences with patients and doctors emerged in the study		
Method.- Pharmacist participation was open to any community pharmacist working in pharmacies of Spain; Participants received theoretical pharmacotherapy training about the drugs chosen. The dispensing procedure of FORO (1) was recommended. Within this protocol the patients with chronic treatments are asked about perception of safety and effectiveness of their medications. The data about each dispensation were registered on line in a specific program.		
Result(s) A total of 201.050 dispensing actions were registered, of whose, 152.604 (75,9%) were chronic treatments. Data were registered by 2.529 pharmacists of 1.927 pharmacies. Analysis of the relation between patient's knowledge and perceived effectiveness or safety, had the following results:		

The perceived effectiveness of treatments was 32% better if the knowledge on the AIM of medication was correct; 30% better if the knowledge about UTILIZATION was proper; 26% better if their knowledge about DURATION of treatment was right and 25% better if the knowledge about DOSING was just the prescribed.

The perceived safety of treatments was 8% better if the awareness of DOSING and UTILIZATION was correct; 3% better if the knowledge about the AIM of the medication was right and 2% better when the duration of the treatment was well learned.

Some differences between these results were observed depending on the therapeutic group analyzed

Conclusions.

Patients need to have good information and knowledge about the medications they use to attain the best results.

If the procedure of dispensing drugs is well defined to improve the patient's lack of knowledge about some basic questions, problems of security and effectiveness may be approached

1- Pharmaceutical Care FORUM. Madrid 2008.

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