

acompanhamento contínuo, sistematizado e documentado a ser realizado pelo farmacêutico clínico.

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN PHARMACEUTICAL FOLLOW-UP INSTRUMENT FOR PROMOTING SAFE HOME USE OF ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY FOR CHILDREN IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

CATEGORIA DO TRABALHO: PRÁTICAS INSTITUCIONAIS INOVADORAS

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Background: Oral chemotherapy agents are widely used in treatment of pediatric cancers. These drugs need a close monitoring of adherence, because treatment includes different phases when patients can be hospitalized or not. Besides that, occurrences like severe neutropenia, infections and other toxicities that require interruption of oral chemotherapy drugs are not incommum, and the frequency of the doses also can be successive or fractionated depending on the dose scheme calculated the physician since the patient's body surface. In this purpose, clinical pharmacists can occupy a central place in a multidisciplinary team to improve effectiveness and safety use of these drugs. The aim of this study was to describe the implementation of a pharmaceutical follow-up instrument for pediatric cancer patients using oral chemotherapy. Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study, were conducted with pediatric cancer patients (less than 18 years old), admitted in Pediatric oncology unit of Clinical Hospital of Porto Alegre (HCPA) march to july 2021. Data for study were collected the hospital's Clinical Pharmacy Service indicators, and pharmacists monitoring-chemotherapy treatment forms. This study is a part of an matricial project registered in HCPA, number 2019-0408. Results and Discussion: The pharmacists provided a complete education about the access, posology, drug-drug and drug-food interactions, possible adverse reactions and proper disposal, aimed to both caregivers and childrens. The follow-up instruments were delivered in hospital discharge, as a table containing posology, protocol and days of treatment, so that caregivers, patients and multidisciplinary team could check the administered doses. Pharmacists attended 15 hospital discharge patients with oral chemotherapy use in this period. Most of them were diagnosed with ALL-B (85%), being treated by chemotherapy protocol BFM 2009. The major drug prescribed was 6-mercaptopurine. The instrument was given in 53.33% of cases, who were the families identified by pharmacists for its greatest difficulties in adherence. Conclusion: The clinical pharmacist approach of childrens with use of oral chemotherapy agents, especially at home, were an important factor to promote safety and adherence of cancer treatment. This reinforces the importance of these professionals into a multidisciplinary team involved in the health care of these patients and their caregivers.

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FARMÁCIA CLÍNICA EM INSUFICIÊNCIA CARDÍACA: REORGANIZAÇÃO DOS PROCESSOS ASSISTENCIAIS COM FOCO NA TRANSIÇÃO DO CUIDADO

CATEGORIA DO TRABALHO: PRÁTICAS INSTITUCIONAIS INOVADORAS

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Introdução: As transições de cuidado em insuficiência cardíaca (IC) são constituídas de processos assistenciais como conciliação medicamentosa, orientação farmacêutica na alta hospitalar, acompanhamento ambulatorial e auxílio no manejo de sinais e sintomas de IC. Essas contribuições no tratamento farmacológico entre os diferentes níveis de atenção à saúde garantem segurança aos pacientes, reduzem erros de medicação e potencializam a adesão ao tratamento. Uma nova proposta de acompanhamento dos pacientes internados na cardiologia em um hospital de ensino de atenção terciária foi implementada através da reorganização de atividades do farmacêutico clínico, incluindo a participação em rounds multidisciplinares com frequência fixa e a inserção em atendimentos ambulatoriais. Objetivo: Avaliar o seguimento farmacoterapêutico através da comparação das intervenções na farmacoterapia, durante o acompanhamento de pacientes internados nas equipes de insuficiência cardíaca e transplante cardíaco, e na unidade de cuidados coronarianos no período pré e pós implementação da proposta de reorganização das atividades clínicas do farmacêutico. Metodologia: Estudo