had been exposed to nitrofurantoin during the first trimester of pregnancy. Exposure to nitrofurantoin was not associated with an increased risk of birth defects in general (adjusted OR, 0.830 [95% CI, 0.669–1.010]) or specific malformations.

**Conclusion:** First-trimester exposure to nitrofurantoin was not associated with increased risk for major birth defects as well as other specific malformations.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None declared.

**PP221—DRUG USE IN THE PAEDIATRIC WARDS IN DENMARK – A NATIONWIDE STUDY WITH FOCUS ON LEGISLATION**

S.S. Haslund-Krog¹; R. Mathiasen²; H. Rolighed Christensen¹; and H. Holst¹

¹Clinical Pharmacology, Bispebjerg Hospital; and ²Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, University Hospital Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Introduction:** Understanding the gap between evidence-based medicine and clinical practice is necessary to improve clinical outcomes in children. This study aimed to investigate the most used drugs, analyzed in defined daily doses (DDD), in the Danish paediatric wards within 1 year.

**Patients (or Materials) and Methods:** Data were extracted from a Danish database, which contains information about the number of DDD sold to the hospital pharmacies including what is sold to the pediatric wards, hereby estimating the pediatric drug use. Two analyses were made regarding the drug consumption. A main analysis covering the 90% most used drugs where the extent of off-label use and the number of drugs having a Pediatric Investigation Plan (PIP) were explored. Nationwide, 16 hospitals were included representing both general and specialized pediatric departments. Secondly, a test sample analysis was made regarding drug use during hospital admission, covering 80% of the pediatric standard medicine assortments from 3 hospitals; results from the remaining hospitals are being prepared.

**Results:** One hundred drugs constituted the 90% most used drugs in the pediatric wards. Divided by anatomical classification (ATC), treatment of infections (J), drugs used for alimentary tract and metabolism problems (A), and antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents (L) were most prescribed. The subgroup L has not been among the most used ATC groups before, the expenses for this subgroup is among the highest risk for possible under dosing.

**Conclusion:** Spending cRT had the highest proportion of low daptomycin exposure with patients having a BMI > 10 mg home. 30. The mean Cmin and Cmax levels were significantly lower in cRT (52 [20] mg/L and 9.5 [7] mg/L, respectively) compared with nRT (75.6 [42] mg/L and 21.4 [16] mg/L, P < 0.0001). Cmin below 10 mg/L was found in 69% of cRT, in 35% of iRT, and 26% of nRT. Cmax was below 50 mg/L in 52% of cRT, 8% of iRT, and 27% of nRT. When controlling for plasma creatinine and albumin concentration, dose interval, administered dose/kg and BMI, cRT remained significantly associated with an increased risk of a Cmin level below 10 mg/L (OR = 3.1; P = 0.001) compared with nRT. There was an inverse and independent association between administered dose/kg and Cmax below 50 mg/L (OR = 2.0; P = 0.003). Trough levels >20 mg/L were mainly seen in nRT patients with renal impairment with only 2 cases of mild CK elevation.

**Conclusion:** Daptomycin exposure is highly variable depending on renal function and renal replacement therapy used. Patients undergoing cRT had the highest proportion of low daptomycin exposure with the highest risk for possible under dosing.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None declared.

**PP223—PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS BENZODIAZEPINE DISCONTINUATION IN NURSING HOMES**

J. Bourgeois¹; M. Elseviers²; M. Azermai¹; L. Van Bortel¹; M. Petrovic³; and R. Vander Stichele³

¹Heymans Institute of Pharmacology, Ghent University, Ghent; ²Department of Nursing Science, University of Antwerp, Antwerp; and ³Department of geriatrics, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium