SOCIETAL UNMET NEEDS WITHIN SPAIN

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PATIENT-CENTERED HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS: A DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENT

Mühlbacher AC1, Bettig S2, Schulman K1

1Duke University USA, 2Duke Clinical Research Institute, Durham, NC, USA

OBJECTIVES: Patient-centered care, in which health services are customized on the basis of patients’ needs and values, is seen as a critical factor in a high-performance health care system. This project seeks to characterize patients’ needs and values for specific features of health care delivery systems. METHODS: Quantitative data were obtained by means of a discrete choice experiment (DCE). Alternatives were described by specific attributes that described certain features of a health care delivery system. Each set included six attributes with three specific levels. DCE was divided into four blocks based on thematic mapping (DCE 1, patient involvement; DCE 2, point of care, DCE 3, personnel; DCE 4, organization). RESULTS: In preliminary results, N = 663 respondents have completed the survey so far. The feature “out-of-pocket costs” was the most important attribute across all 4 DCEs (DCE 1 coefficient, 0.59025; DCE 2 coefficient, 1.20715; DCE 3 coefficient, 0.99938; DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99938). In DCE 1 regarding patient involvement, “trust and confidence” (DCE 1 coefficient, 0.59025; DCE 2 coefficient, 1.20715; DCE 3 coefficient, 0.99938; DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99938) was of almost equal value to patients. In DCE 3 focusing on personnel in health care delivery systems, “travel time” (0.39266), “medical devices and furnishings” (0.41689), and “ability to monitor partials results” (0.663) were also among the top three relevant attributes. In DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99079). In DCE 1 regarding patient involvement, “trust and confidence” (DCE 1 coefficient, 0.59025; DCE 2 coefficient, 1.20715; DCE 3 coefficient, 0.99938; DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99938) was of almost equal value to patients. In DCE 3 focusing on personnel in health care delivery systems, “travel time” (0.39266), “medical devices and furnishings” (0.41689), and “ability to monitor partials results” (0.663) were also among the top three relevant attributes. In DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99079). In DCE 1 regarding patient involvement, “trust and confidence” (DCE 1 coefficient, 0.59025; DCE 2 coefficient, 1.20715; DCE 3 coefficient, 0.99938; DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99938) was of almost equal value to patients. In DCE 3 focusing on personnel in health care delivery systems, “travel time” (0.39266), “medical devices and furnishings” (0.41689), and “ability to monitor partials results” (0.663) were also among the top three relevant attributes. In DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99079). In DCE 1 regarding patient involvement, “trust and confidence” (DCE 1 coefficient, 0.59025; DCE 2 coefficient, 1.20715; DCE 3 coefficient, 0.99938; DCE 4 coefficient, 0.99938) was of almost equal value to patients.

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Dibonventura M1, Iberrabent S2, Buenaño B1, Manso M3

1Kantar Health, New York, NY, USA, 2Kantar Health, Elgin, Surrey, UK, 3Kantar Health, Madrid, Spain

OBJECTIVES: The aim of the current study is to examine how unmet needs, defined as prevalence rates, treatment rates, and quality of life, compare between Spain and other countries in the EU. METHODS: Data from the EU National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS) were used (N = 57,805), with respondents from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and UK (“SEU”). NHWS is an internet-based survey which relies on a random stratified sampling framework to ensure demographic representativeness of each country. Among the 10 most prevalent conditions in SEU, differences in prevalence rates, treatment rates, and health utilities (using the SF-6D) were compared between SEU and Spain (N = 5,039). RESULTS: Prevalence rates were lower in Spain for 7 of the 10 conditions investigated. Despite the lower prevalence rates, treatment rates for these conditions were consistently higher. The single exception was dyslipidemia, which was more prevalent in Spain (24.2% vs. 14.7%) and had a lower treatment rate (50.7% vs. 56.0%) than elsewhere in SEU. Stronger beliefs in seeing their physician and in prescription medications were also reported by Spanish patients relative to elsewhere in SEU. The greatest unmet needs in Spain, defined as high prevalence estimates and low treatment rates and health utilities, were reported for patients with insomnia/sleep difficulties (Prevalence = 27.6%, Treatment rate = 34.1%, Utilities = 0.67) and anxiety (Prevalence = 13.8%, Treatment rate = 41.2%, Utilities = 0.62). CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest prevalence rates are generally lower in Spain than the rest of SEU though treatment rates are higher. The latter finding could be due to a greater belief in regular contact with physicians and prescription medications in general. Nevertheless, several unmet needs exist for Spanish patients, particularly for insomnia, sleep difficulties and anxiety.

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DETECTION OF MEDICATION ERRORS IN THE THAI FDA DATABASE OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS REPORTS

Bunchuwanul W1, Bunchuwanul K1, Spoonanchai N2, Limpreedeechat P3, Angkasirikomjorn A4, Spoonanchai W1

1Faculty of Pharmacy Silpakorn University, Muang, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand, 2Food and Drug Administration, Muang, Nonthaburi, Thailand

OBJECTIVE: Preventable adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are some of the most common consequences of medical errors (MEs). Database of ADR reports can provide information on wide range of different adverse events and other medication related problems including MEs. The aim of this study was to identify MEs from ADR reports in the Thai Food and Drug Administration (Thai FDA) database. METHODS: A retrospective study design using the Thai FDA database between 2013 and 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. Reports were assessed for identifying MEs. RESULTS: Of the 1682 reports assessed, 74 reports (4.40%) were identified as MEs that comprise 85% of MEs. Regarding the type of MEs, most of these were related to failure to adjust for drug-drug interaction (86.5%) following by overdose (13.5%). Among 74 ADRs resulting from MEs, 49 (66%) were serious outcomes and 25 (34%) were considered as non-serious outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: Analysis of ADR database identified situations that are most prone to errors. This capacity can contribute to the detection and prevention of medication related problems, therefore enhance patient safety.

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THE REFORM OF THE COMMUNITY PHARMACY IN ITALY BETWEEN NEW ROLE AND MANAGERIALISM

Vagnoni E1, Heidari M2

1University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy, 2University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

OBJECTIVES: In Italy the role of community pharmacies is changing. The reform of the country is undertaking aims at designing a community pharmacy delivering a comprehensive service and highly involved in the health system. Community pharmacies, new skills and knowledge are required for the pharmacists to be successful regard both the health objectives and the economic ones. The aim of the paper is to analyze a) the perceptions of the pharmacists toward the new context defined by the recent legislative dispositions and their attitude to play the changing agent role. Thus, the ability of the pharmacists to have a strategic orientation, the nature of its information system, and the his/her knowledge of the context will be investigated. METHODS: A hospital has been designated, and a questionnaire submitted to a national sample of 500 community pharmacies. The questionnaire was organized in 4 sections: the general profile and training/ his/her perception of the role played, the strategic orientation, the pharmacy information system. Answers were graded according to the Likert scale 1-7. The response rate was 32%. RESULTS: Data highlight how the pharmacists are already challenging the changing context offering a range of services and promotion campaign (71.8%), looking diagnostic exams and specialists’ visits (50.9%), participation to health education programs (49%). However, the strategic attitude of respondents is not very high (m = 4.9). Pharmacies deliver a range of services to improve customers fidelity, and their image toward the community. It has not been detected a correlation between range of services delivered and profit targets. Pharmacies have a good control of the global financial results, but a poor ability to monitor partials results. CONCLUSIONS: Pharmacies know the new model of pharmacy the government is introducing, however it doesn’t seem they take into consideration the right background and attitudes to challenge the new context.

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PATIENT SAFETY ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH HOSPITAL PHARMACY IN A NATIONWIDE SURVEY ON MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR PATIENT SAFETY

Hirae M1, Imanaka Y2

1Showa University, Showa Hospital, Itami, Hyogo, Japan, 2Koto University, Koto, Tokyo, Japan

OBJECTIVES: A business hours study by pharmacy practice was examined as a part of patient safety activities associated with hospital pharmacy. METHODS: We surveyed nationwide the situation of patient safety activities in hospitals allowed for additional costs on patient safety measures under the social insurance medical fee schedule. Of targeted 3674 hospitals (all hospitals: 8706 as of June 1) in Japan, 669 hospitals responded (response rate: 25%). Pharmacy practice includes medication teaching and history administration, brought drugs review on admission, drug adjustment and dispense, question reference from out-of-hospital pharmacy, drug information for safety use. RESULTS: We classified 669 hospitals into three classes; additional cost I (85 points) implementing hospitals with more than 401 beds (A group: 173 hospitals), additional cost II (85 points) implementing additional cost I with less than 400 beds (B group: 306 hospitals), and additional cost II (35 points) implementing additional cost I in B group (C group: 68 hospitals). The time for brought drugs administration, and drug adjustment and dispensing of neo-plastic drug and IVH was 2.9% in A, 4.3% in B, and 4.6% in C. Similarly, the time for brought drugs administration, and drug adjustment and dispensing of neo-plastic drug and IVH was 2.9% in A, 4.3% in B, and 4.6% in C. CONCLUSIONS: The time for medication teaching and history administration, and drug adjustment and dispense of neo-plastic drug and IVH were spent much more time at large scale hospitals like A group hospitals than at small scale hospitals like C group hospitals.

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LACK OF CLINICAL EFFICACY AS A MAIN REASON FOR AHTAPOL NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ORPHAN ONCOLOGY DRUGS

Ofierska-Sujkowska G, Jagodzinska-Kalinowska K, Matusewicz W, Pasierski T

Faculty of Pharmacy Silpakorn University, Muang, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand, 2Food and Drug Administration, Muang, Nonthaburi, Thailand

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study is to verify if the clinical efficacy was a main reason for negative recommendations issued by AHTAPol (Agency for Value in Health 14 (2011) A239-A510