Conclusion: Results of this study showed that Yarrow extract caused significant changes in blood immune parameters and can affect immune system of body even in absence of antigenic factors.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared.

PP046—MEDICATION SELF-ADMINISTRATION IN HOSPITALISED PATIENTS: AN EVALUATION USING DATA FROM AN ELECTRONIC PRESCRIBING AND MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

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Introduction: In the United Kingdom, the self-administration of prescribed medicines by hospitalized patients has been supported by the Department of Health and pharmaceutical and nursing bodies. Suggested benefits of self-administration include improved patient knowledge about their medicines, improved concordance with treatment, and increased patient satisfaction. We wished to assess the proportion of medicines administered by hospitalized patients and to describe the patient and drug factors associated with self-administration.

Patients (or Materials) and Methods: We used data from University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, which uses a locally developed electronic prescribing and medication administration system known as PICS (Prescribing, Information and Communication System). We extracted data from every drug prescription and administration recorded from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012. The data were analyzed to ascertain the degree to which patients were self-administering in the hospital. Drug and patient data were also extracted to determine the association between these factors and self-administration.

Results: In the twelve-month period analyzed, 45,115 patients were admitted to hospital. During this time period, 657,230 drug prescriptions were recorded, of which 5.8% (38,583) were administered by the patient at least once during the course of the prescription. The most commonly administered drugs were paracetamol, salbutamol, and nystatin. The majority of medicines (14,797; 38%) administered by the patient was in a tablet form. Almost two thirds (65.4%) of prescriptions identified as the patient's own were administered by the patient. We found that 60% of medicines administered by hospitalized patients were in a tablet form. Almost two thirds (65.4%) of prescriptions identified as the patient's own were administered by the patient.

Conclusion: Less than 6% of prescribed medicines were administered by the patient over a 1-year period. These data will be used to focus the promotion of self-administration to appropriate patients. However, it remains unknown to what extent self-administration could or should be increased, as an evaluation of the benefits and potential harms of self-administration is required. Further work is also necessary to evaluate the role of electronic prescribing and medication administration systems in supporting the self-administration of medicines in patients where it is safe and appropriate.

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