

Publication

Pharmaceutical interventions on prescribed medicines in community pharmacies: focus on patient-reported problems

JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)

ID 4492892

Author(s) Maes, Karen A.; Hersberger, Kurt E.; Lampert, Markus L.

Author(s) at UniBasel [Hersberger, Kurt](#) ; [Lampert, Markus Leopold](#) ;

Year 2018

Title Pharmaceutical interventions on prescribed medicines in community pharmacies: focus on patient-reported problems

Journal International journal of clinical pharmacy

Volume 40

Number 2

Pages / Article-Number 335-340

Mesh terms Community Pharmacy Services, standards; Humans; Medication Errors, prevention & control; Pharmacists, standards; Prescription Drugs, adverse effects; Professional Role; Prospective Studies; Self Report, standards; Switzerland, epidemiology

While dispensing prescribed medicines, pharmacists frequently encounter technical and clinical problems that require a pharmaceutical intervention. Objective To describe the pharmaceutical interventions performed by community pharmacists while dispensing prescribed medicines and to investigate, in-depth, the patient-reported problems with the prescribed medicines that triggered pharmaceutical interventions. Method Twenty-one pharmacists each collected 30 prescriptions requiring a pharmaceutical intervention on five selected days within a five-week period. All pharmaceutical interventions were classified using the PharmDISC system. Results Of all 430 pharmaceutical interventions, 286 (66.5%) pharmaceutical interventions had a clinical cause and 144 (33.5%) pharmaceutical interventions a technical cause. Pharmacists mainly intervened to substitute a drug ($n=132$, 30.7%), adjust a dose ($n=57$, 13.3%), and clarify/complete information ($n=48$, 11.2%). A total of 243 (56.5%) pharmaceutical interventions resulted in a change of the prescription. The implementation rate of pharmaceutical interventions reached 88.6%. Altogether, patient-reported problems triggered 99 (23.0%) pharmaceutical interventions. In 15 (15.2%) of these PIs, contact with the prescriber was necessary, whereas 61 (84.8%) PIs only involved the pharmacist. Conclusion While dispensing prescribed medicines, pharmacists performed individualised pharmaceutical interventions to solve or prevent drug-related problems. That almost a quarter of all pharmaceutical interventions triggered by patient-reported problems highlights the importance of direct patient-pharmacist interaction when dispensing prescribed medicines.

Publisher Springer

ISSN/ISBN 2210-7711

URL <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29404780>

edoc-URL <https://edoc.unibas.ch/68215/>

Full Text on edoc Restricted;

Digital Object Identifier DOI 10.1007/s11096-018-0595-y

PubMed ID <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29404780>

ISI-Number WOS:000430990800003

Document type (ISI) Journal Article