

# Is the computerized prescription a key factor in the deployment of pharmaceutical analysis?

S Kabiche<sup>1</sup>, D Monzat<sup>1</sup>, M Le Jouan<sup>1</sup>, R Farinotti<sup>1</sup>, C Montagnier-Petrissans<sup>2</sup>, P Le Gonidec<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Observatory of Drugs, Medical Devices and Therapeutic Innovations (OMEDIT) Regional Health Agency (ARS) – Ile de France,

<sup>2</sup>Medical and administrative Directorate (DMA), Paris University Hospitals (AP-HP), PARIS, France

## Background

- Pharmaceutical analysis of prescriptions is one of the mandatory tasks of hospital pharmacists in France.
- Its deployment is facilitated by the development of computerized prescription.

## Purpose

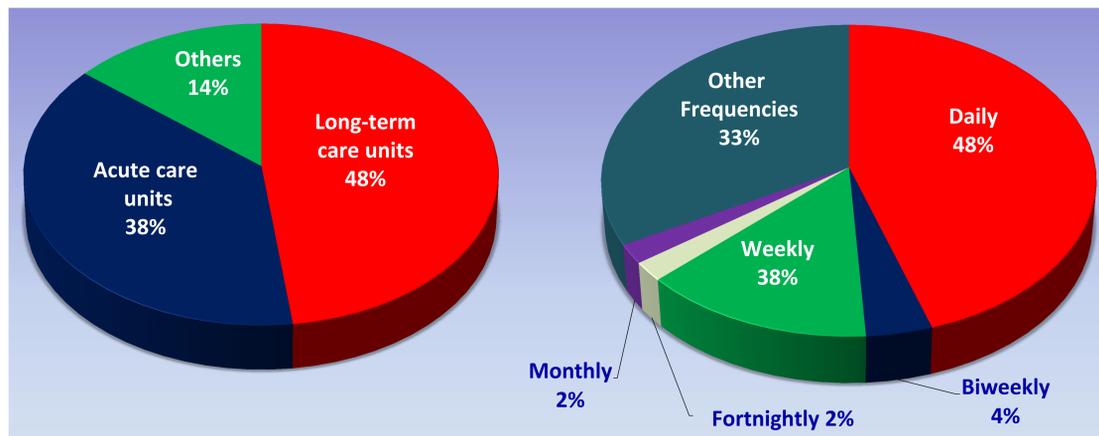
The aims of the study were to analyze the deployment of these two activities in Paris area hospitals, understand the link between them and explain the disparities and obstacles to their development.

## Setting and Method

- The contract for quality use of medicines (CBU) is a French regulatory framework that encourages hospitals to develop both pharmaceutical analysis and computerized prescription.
- Every year, according to CBU objectives, hospitals are asked to report their results related to quality management of drug therapy.
- A comparative analysis of annual results of CBU (from 2009 to 2012) in Paris area hospitals was carried out by the Observatory of Drugs, Medical devices and Therapeutic Innovations (OMEDIT)
- **Main outcome measures :**
  - Rate of beds with computerized prescription
  - Rate of beds that benefited from pharmaceutical analysis

## Results

- In 2012, among the 218 Paris area hospitals, 80% have implemented computerized prescribing systems
- In 2012, the prescription was computerized for 51% of beds (56% in public setting and 30% in private setting)
- In 2012, 51% of beds have benefited from pharmaceutical analysis (54% in public setting and 39% in private setting)



A- Typologies of beds

B- Frequencies

Fig. 2 Pharmaceutical analysis of prescriptions

- Pharmaceutical analysis of prescriptions is more developed in long-term care units compared to acute care units (**Fig. 2A**)
- The frequency of pharmaceutical analysis varied greatly (**Fig. 2B**)
- Pharmaceutical analysis was more developed in long-term units care units because changing in prescription are less frequent compared to acute care units.

## Conclusion

This analysis has highlighted some differences in both pharmaceutical analysis and computerized prescription deployments. Beyond the deployment of computerized prescription, other factors should be taken into account for optimal development of the pharmaceutical analysis.

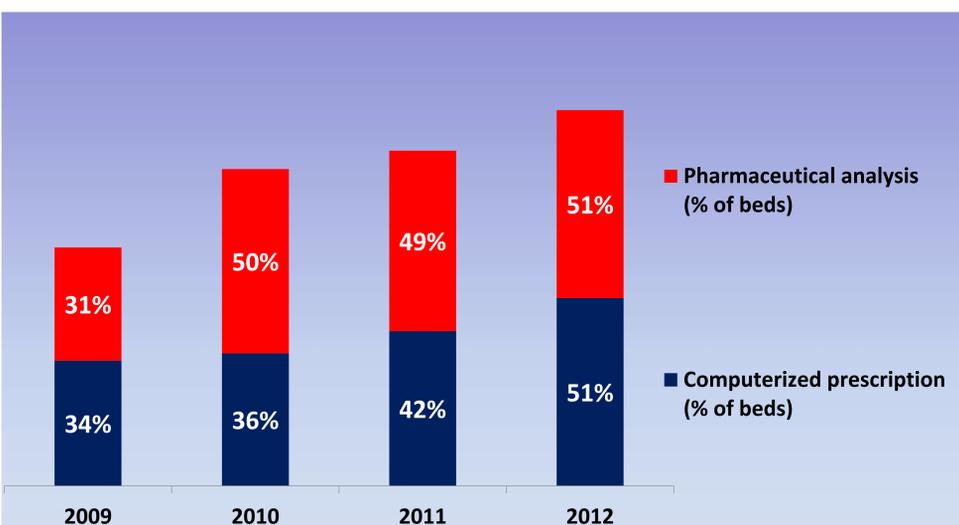


Fig. 1 Deployment of computerized prescription and pharmaceutical analysis (2009 -2012)

- Since 2009, computerized prescription has tended to develop (**Fig. 1**)
- Pharmaceutical analysis is stagnating after a strong increase in 2009 (**Fig. 1**)