

DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS RESULTING HOSPITALIZATION AMONG CHRONICALLY ILL PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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Abstract

Objective: To study the frequency, characteristic and expenditure of drug related problems resulting hospitalization among chronically ill pediatric patient

Methods: A cross-sectional study of pediatric patients, who were admitted to the specialty medicine ward in Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health, from January 1st to December 31st, 2011. Data were collected from pharmacist screening record, physician progress note, medical record and deep interviews by ward pharmacists.

Result: Seventy-five of 949 admissions (7.9%) were judged to have hospital admissions associated with drug related problems (DRPs). The most common DRPs were non-adherence; founded 27 of 75 cases (36.0%), the latter were 25 of Adverse drug reaction (33.3%) and 10 of Drug allergy (13.3%) respectively. The average length of stay due to DRPs was 5.37±4.06 days. Direct cost associated with DRPs was 2,440,086.00 Baht (76,563.72 USD) which was categorized into preventable incident: 47 times, about 1,194,574.00 Baht (37,482.71 USD), and Non-preventable incident: 28 times, about 1,245,512.00 Baht (39,081.01 USD).

Conclusion: Non-adherence and Adverse drug reaction were the most common DRPs resulting in hospitalization among pediatric patients. However, these problems could be prevented and were able to reduce almost 50% of hospital expenditure. Concentration and intervention on these problems could reduce considerable number of drug-related admissions to hospital.

Key words: chronically ill pediatric, drug related problem, hospitalization, expenditure, drug adherence