

MINIMIZATION OF DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS IN ELDERLY PATIENTS: A NEW INTERVENTIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PLAN

Thesis

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List of Abbreviation

ADME	Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion
ACE	Angiotensin converting enzyme
ADEs	adverse drug events
ADR	adverse drug reaction
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CLD	Chronic liver disease
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CYP3a4 isoenzymes	Cytochrome P450 3A4 isoenzymes
DDIs	drug- drug interactions
DESI	Drug Efficacy Study Implementation
DM	Diabetes mellitus
DMARD	Disease-modifying antirheumatic drug
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GERD	gastro-esophageal reflux disease
HMG COA reductase inhibitors	3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase
HTN	Hypertension
IADLs	instrumental activities of daily living
IDU	Inappropriate drug use
ISHD	Ischemic heart disease
MAI	Medication Appropriateness Index
NORGEp	Norwegian General Practice
NSAID	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
NYHA	New York Heart Association
PIMs	potentially inappropriate medicines

List of Abbreviations

PIP	potentially inappropriate prescribing
PPOs	potential prescribing omissions
RF	Renal failure
SSRI's	Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors
START	screening tool to alert to right treatment
STOPP	screening tool of older person's prescriptions
TCA's	Tricyclic antidepressants

Abstract

Introduction

Older patients are at high risk for experiencing inappropriate drug use, because they are more liable to multiple diseases and more expected to take several medications. This may have impact on their physiological functions, cognition, increase the risk for drug interactions and medication errors. Inappropriate medication use in elderly patients can be evaluated by using either explicit (criterion-based) or implicit (judgment-based) criteria. “Beers criteria, STOPP (screening tool of older person’s prescriptions) & START (screening tool to alert to right treatment) and medication appropriateness index (MAI)” are widely used to detect and modify inappropriate medication in the elderly. Clinical pharmacists offer safe medication use by providing complete supervision to patients and medical staff. However, geriatric medications still a bit vague in pharmaceutical care.

Aim of the work

The aim of the current study is to detect, evaluate and minimize drug related problems in elderly patients admitted to Department of Geriatrics, Ain Shams University.

Patients and methods

The study was carried out in Department of Geriatrics, Ain Shams University on 300 elderly patients who were divided into two groups. Control group contained 150 patients who received standard care without pharmaceutical care in the health care team. Patients in the control group were examined for the