



How do pharmacists document and transmit their interventions? A survey in four French-speaking countries

Kabiche S^{1,3}, Fonzo-Christe C¹, Prot-Labarthe S², Guignard B¹, Sigrist T¹, Brion F^{2,3}, Bourdon O^{2,3}, Bonnabry P^{1,4}
¹Pharmacy, Geneva University Hospital, ²Pharmacy, Robert Debré Hospital (AP-HP), ³Faculty of Pharmacy, University Paris Descartes, France, ⁴School of pharmaceutical sciences, University of Geneva, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Background

- The role of a clinical pharmacist in providing and transmitting drug information to other health professionals varies greatly between countries.
- There is no consensus on the way to document and transmit pharmacist's interventions.

Purpose

To describe and compare pharmacist's interventions (PI) practice in each of the following French-speaking countries: Switzerland, France, Quebec and Belgium.

Material and Methods

- An online survey was built using Survey Monkey[®] services.
- 527 questionnaires were sent by e-mail using national lists of hospital pharmacists (GSASA, ADIPh, APES, AFPHB) (47 in Switzerland, 276 in France, 112 in Quebec and 92 in Belgium)
- The survey included 36 questions oriented on:
 - Level of clinical pharmacy activities
 - Documentation of PI in the patient's record file
 - Communication channels used for transmitting pharmaceutical information
- The survey lasted six weeks (June 4th - July 16th 2012)

Documentation et diffusion des interventions pharmaceutiques-br-

17. Les interventions de l'équipe pharmaceutique sont (plusieurs réponses possibles) :

Centralisées au niveau du Service de pharmacie

Décentralisées par la présence de pharmaciens cliniciens dans les unités de soins

18. Nombre d'interventions pharmaceutiques centralisées au niveau du Service de pharmacie par an :

19. Nombre d'interventions pharmaceutiques décentralisées dans les services cliniques par an :

20. Les outils de diffusion des interventions pharmaceutiques sont (en pourcentage) :

Téléphone _____

Fax _____

Courriel _____

Visite personnelle _____

Dossier patient _____

Affiches _____

Autres _____

Les questions suivantes concernent la documentation des interventions du pharmacien auprès des équipes médico-soignantes c'est à dire l'utilisation de la communication écrite comme moyen de transmission de l'information pertinente.

21. Le pharmacien documente ses interventions de manière écrite auprès des équipes médico-soignantes :

Oui

Non

Parfois

22. Pourcentage des interventions pharmaceutiques documentées :

Results

- 160 hospitals answered (response rate: 30.3%) (Switzerland: 13%, France: 58%, Quebec: 15%, Belgium: 14%)

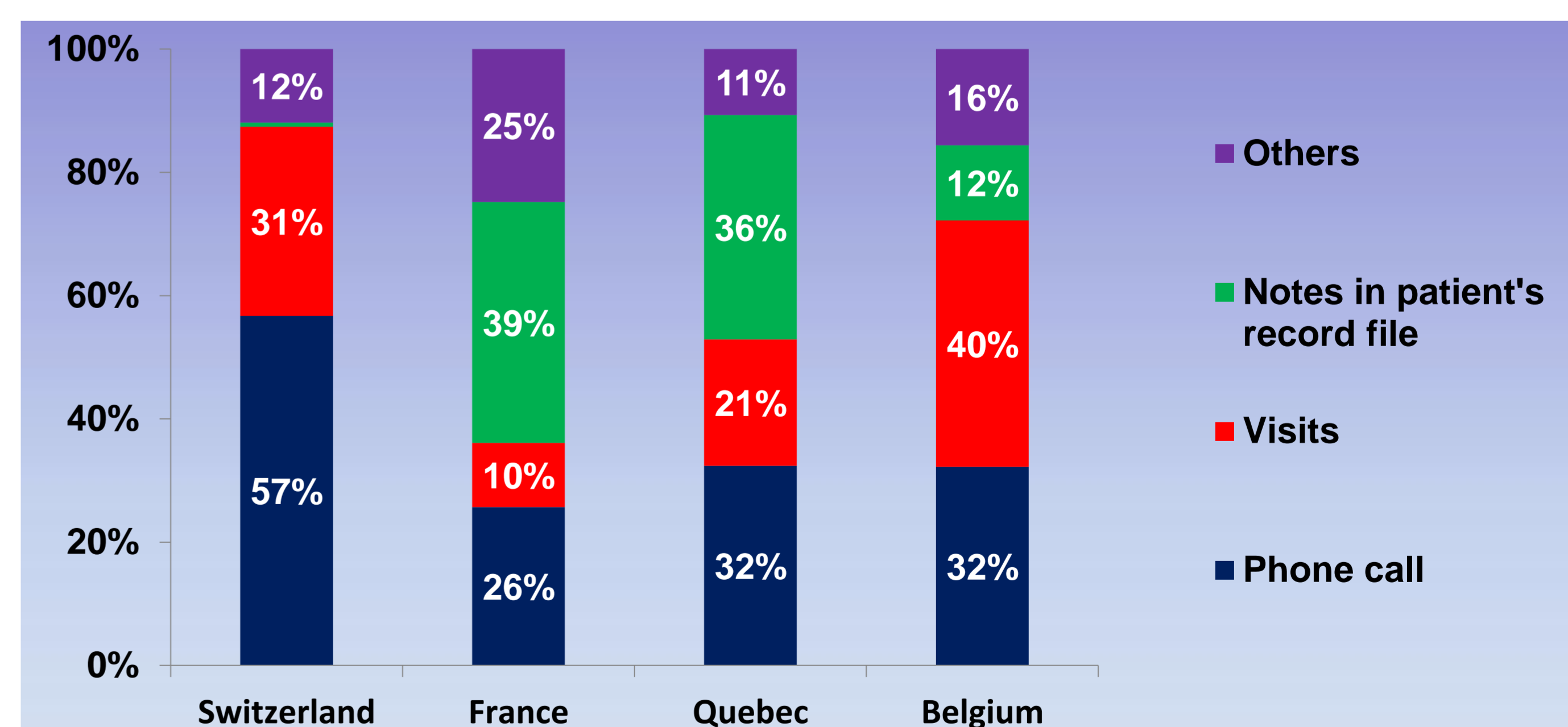
Clinical activities level and PI's documentation

- Analysis of prescriptions is highly developed in Quebec and France
- Quebec and Belgium have a high percentage of clinical pharmacists in the wards
- Computerized prescription is widely used in Europe
- Clinical activity level is the lowest in Switzerland

Clinical pharmacy activities	Switzerland n = 19	France n = 77	Quebec n = 21	Belgium n = 17
Pharmaceutical analysis of prescriptions [%]*	47.4	97.4	100	76.5
Clinical pharmacists in the wards [%]*	42.1	58.4	88.2	85.7
Computerized prescription [%]*	68.4	90.9	38.1	70.6
PI documented in the patient's record file [%]*	21.1	63.6	100	58.8

Communication channels for PI's

- Notes in patient's record file is mainly used in Quebec and France
- Visits are widely used in Belgium, linked to the high rate of clinical pharmacists
- Phone call is very frequent in Switzerland



Conclusion

Pharmacist's interventions practice differ among the four countries. To convey information for effective use in patient care, guidelines on documenting and transmitting PI should be set up.

