

BUILDING A PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICAL MONITORING TOOL FOR INTENSIVE CARE UNITY PATIENTS

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Introduction

The intensive care unit requires continuous monitoring of the patients' health status. One of the tools for monitoring this patient is the pharmacotherapeutic follow-up, one of the clinic pharmacists' attribution, described in the resolution number 675, made public on October 31st, 2019, by the Pharmacy Federal Council (CFF). Pharmaceutical follow-up is the activity in which the pharmacist evaluates the patient's drug therapy, monitors parameters with the objective of perceiving eventual problems related to drugs, and makes interventions with the multi professional health team, to protect, improve, and heal the patient's condition (MASCARENHAS, 2019). The objective of this project was the creation of a formulary for registering the information obtained, through the process of pharmacotherapeutic follow-up.

Method

The clinical pharmacists in a general hospital, located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, developed this work. The creation of the monitoring tool was based on the experience and knowledge obtained during the routine of the pharmacists visiting the patients, at the intensive care unit. As a guidance for this practice, the methodology of choice was "FAST-HUG-MAIDENS" (MABASA, 2011), in which the letters of this mnemonic identifies a moment of attention for patient care. Since the first visit to the patients, there was an initial formulary, in which the pharmacist registered the information collected, and every problem with the form was noted for posterior correction, that could be the addition of a field for some information, or some boxes to check, and anything else to make the job more efficient.

Results / Discussion

The creation of the formulary was achieved through the pharmacists' practical experience at the pharmacotherapeutic monitoring. The formulary consists of a paper sheet on which the information is inserted before visiting the patient, by previous medical record consultation. Thereafter, the clinical pharmacist visits the patient and collects any possible information, filling the remaining fields of the form, and checking the parameters using the FAST-HUG-MAIDENS method. The pharmacists then, make entries in the medical record of the patient, according to the data acquired, and writes down any pertinent information regarded to the drug therapy, such as drug-drug interactions, therapy management options, inclusion/exclusion of drugs, and discrepancies in the patient's parameters related to the medicines, and others.

Conclusion

A practical tool for the pharmaceutical monitoring of critical patients was obtained. The formulary created allows the input of any relevant information regarding the clinical condition of the patient, and whatever data needed to analyze the patient's pharmacotherapy can be added in the appropriated fields.

Acknowledgments

This project is part of the hospital's routine, and it was developed aiming the enhancement of the pharmaceutical services provided by the Hospital Naval Marcílio Dias.

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