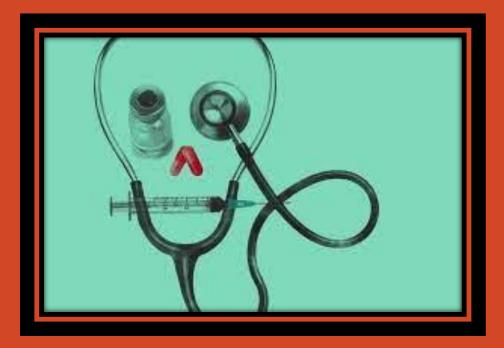
On The Name Of God

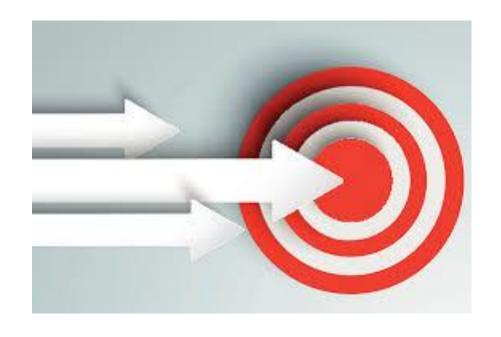


MEDICATION ERRORS

Dr. Mahdiye Abiyar Ghamsari Assistance Professor of Clinical Pharmacy Shahid Beheshti University School of Pharmacy

Outlines

- Definition
- Importance
- Burden of the medication errors
- Examples of medication errors at different levels
- Classification
- Prevention of the medication errors
- Report the medication errors



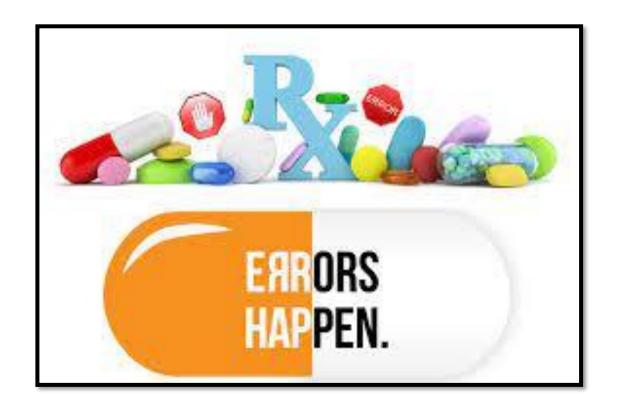
The goal of drug therapy is:

The achievement of defined therapeutic outcomes that improve a patient's quality of life while minimizing patient risk



A medication error is defined as "any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the healthcare professional, patient, or consumer,"

Medication errors can occur throughout the medication-use system. Such as, when prescribing a drug, upon entering information into a computer system, when the drug is being prepared or dispensed, or when the drug is given to or taken by a patient.



medication errors are different from adverse drug reactions. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 1972), an adverse reaction is any harmful or undesirable effect presented after administration of medication at doses normally used for prophylaxis, diagnosis, or treatment of diseases.



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Table 1: Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale – items and score.

Question	Yes	No	Do Not Know	Score
1. Are there previous conclusive reports on this reaction?	+1	0	0	
2. Did the adverse event appear after the suspected drug was administered?	+2	-1	0	
3. Did the adverse event improve when the drug was discontinued or a specific antagonist was administered?	+1	0	0	
4. Did the adverse event reappear when the drug was readministered?	+2	-1	0	
5. Are there alternative causes that could on their own have caused the reaction?	-1	+2	0	
6. Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?	-1	+1	0	
7. Was the drug detected in blood or other fluids in concentrations known to be toxic?	+1	0	0	
8. Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased or less severe when the dose was decreased?	+1	0	0	
9. Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure?	+1	0	0	
10. Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?	+1	0	0	

Scoring of Naranjo algorithm: >9 = definite ADR; 5-8 = probable ADR; 1-4 = possible ADR; 0 = doubtful ADR

Total Score:

Adapted from Naranjo et al.12

ير نامعلوم	بله خو		شماره
	. + 1	آیا دباره این واکنش کزارش مای قلعی قبلی و جود دارد ؟	,
	1 + 7	آیا این واکنش نامطلوب پس از مصرون داروی سکوک رخ داده است ؟	*
	. +1	آیااین داکنش نامطلوب پس از قلع دارویاتجویز آناکونیت اختصاصی آن داروسبود می یابد؟	٣
	7 + 7	وقتی تبویز دارو از سر کرفته شود آیاداکنش دو کرشده دوباره ظاهری شود؟	7
+ +	Y +1	آیاعلل دکری (غیراز دارو) که به تنایی موجب داکنش ثونه وجودارند؟	٥
BHIRD IN	- I - Y	آیادارود خون (یادیکرایعات بدن) باغلغتی که سمی ثناخته شده شناسایی شده است؟	
	+ 1	آیابا افزایش دوز دارو واکنش شدید ترشده ویا با کابش دوز داروشدت واکنش کابش یافته است؟	~
	+1	آیاد. موابه قبلی بیار بااین دارویا دارو فای مثله ، واکنش مثله مثله و شده است ؟	
	. +1	آيا شاند نامطلوب و ميلدرک ميني تاييد شده است ؟	1
		ر نمره و میزان قطعیت رابطه دارو با واکنش مشاهده شده براساس نمرات زیر تعیین می گردد : ۹ < (Definite ۸-۵ (Probable) ۴-۱ (Possible ۰ (Doubtful)	طعی(e حتمالی مکن(e

The Medication Errors also include the Intercepted Errors (near miss).

• **Near miss** defined by WHO "as an error that happened but did not reach the patients. These errors are captured and corrected before the medicine

reaching the patient.





I. Adverse events that are not reactions to a medicine

2. Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) (not from errors)

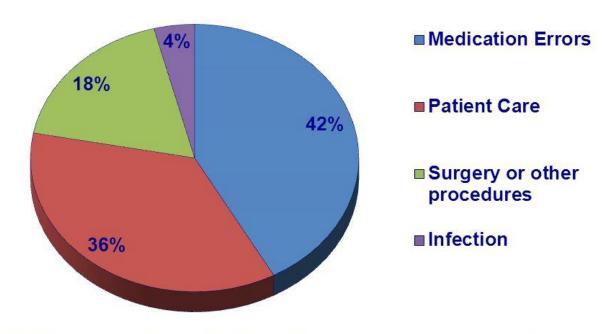
3. ADRs (from medication errors)

4. Medication errors that cause events that are not ADRs

5. Medication errors that don't cause adverse events



Patient Safety – Adverse Events



DHHS. Office of Inspector General. (2010) Adverse Events in Hospitals: National Incidence Among Medicare Beneficiaries. Retrieved from http://oig.hhs.gov/oei/reports/oei-06-09-00090.pdf. Last accessed July 2012.





The National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention (NCC MERP) is an independent body composed of 27 national organizations.

In 1995, the United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP) spearheaded the formation of the National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention: Leading national health care organizations are meeting, collaborating, and cooperating to address the interdisciplinary causes of errors and to promote the safe use of medications.





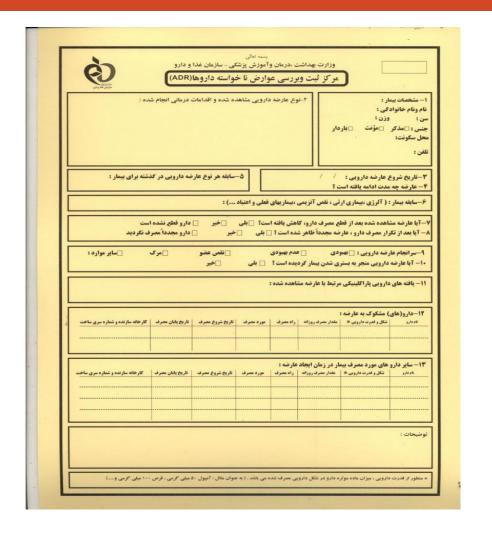


گروه ثبت و بررسی ایمنی و عوارض ناخواسته فرآورده های سلامت (ADR) Adverse Drug Reaction

_گروه ثبت و بررسی ایمنی و عوارض ناخواسته فرآورده های سلامت (ADR)، به عنوان تنها مرکز ملی در سطح کشور به جمع آوری، بررسی و ثبت گزارش های عوارض دارویی و اشتباهات داروپزشکی مشاهده شده توسط جامعه محترم پزشکی می پردازد. این مجموعه از سال 1377، تحت عنوان "مرکز ثبت و بررسی عوارض ناخواسته داروها" به عنوان عضو کامل سازمان جهانی بهداشت در برنامه بین المللی پایش فرآورده های دارویی پذیرفته شده است و از آن زمان تاکنون با سازمان مذکور و سایر کشورهای عضو به تبادل اطلاعات در زمینه عوارض دارویی و اشتباهات داروپزشکی می پردازد.

در سال 1396، بدلیل اهمیت توجه به ایمنی مصرف سایر فرآورده های سلامت به غیر ازدارو و با هدف ارتقاء سیستم پایش تجویز و مصرف سایر فرآورده های سلامت" تغییر یافته فرآورده های سلامت" تغییر یافته است.





Burden of the medication errors



Burden of the medication errors

Serious harmful results of a medication error may include:

Death(195,000 deaths annually)

Life threatening situation

Hospitalization

Disability

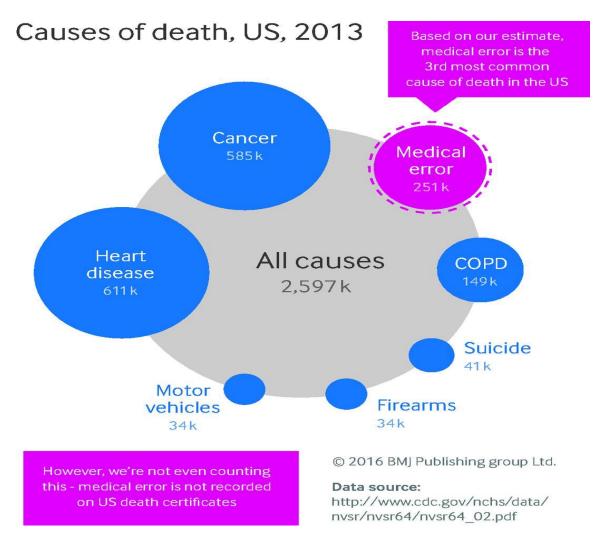
Birth defect.

Medicine errors
 cause considerable
 patient morbidity,
 mortality and
 increased healthcare
 cost.

• Compromise **patient confidence** in the healthcare system.



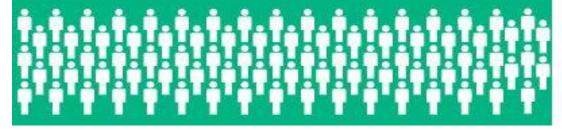
Burden of the medication errors



Examples of medication errors at different levels



Up to 98.000 patients die annually in hospitals due to Medication Errors.1



The majority of

Medication Errors

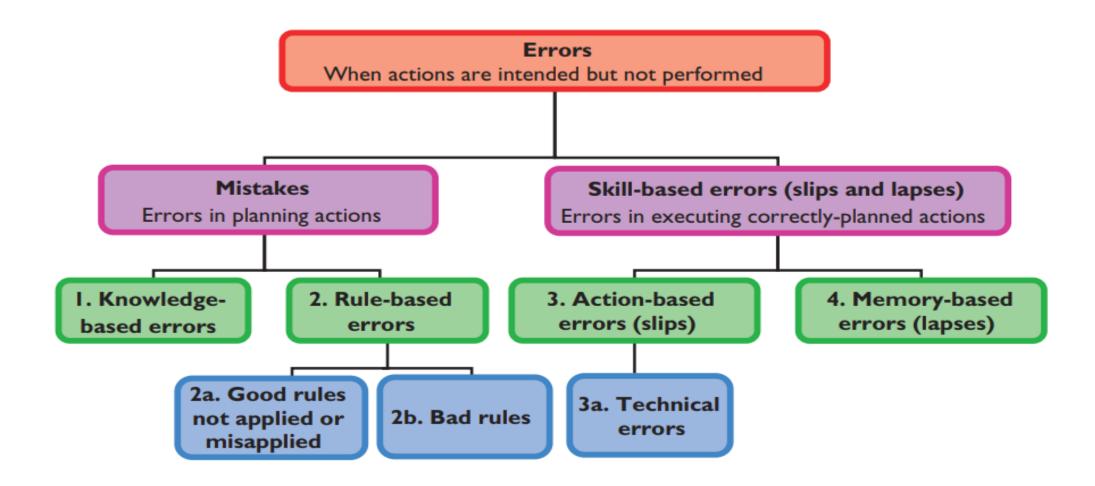
occur while performing routine tasks.2



Examples of medication errors at different levels

Manufacture **Pharmacist** Doctor The best way to understand how Nurse Patient medication errors happen and how to prevent them Other Healthcare Personal

Examples of medication errors at different levels



Manufacturers

- wrong product labeling,
- inappropriate packaging and nomenclature
- Inappropriate storage







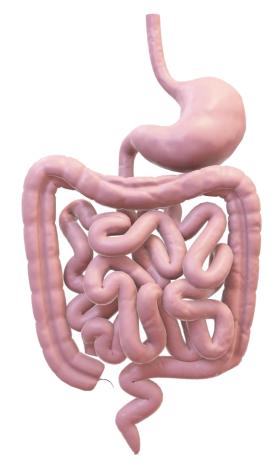


Doctors

Incorrect drug selection (based on indications, contraindications, known allergies, existing drug therapy, and other factors), dose, dosage form, quantity, route, concentration, incorrect abbreviations, rate of administration, or instructions for use of a drug product **ordered or authorized by physician (or other legitimate prescriber);** illegible prescriptions or medication orders that lead to errors that reach the patient

Doctors (Prescribing error)





Doctors (Improper dose error) (Wrong dosage form)

Taking too much or too little of the prescribed amount of medicine



Pharmacists

- Wrong drug
- Wrong order
- Wrong dose

•



Nurses

Omission error

The failure to administer an ordered dose to a patient before the next scheduled dose, if any

Wrong time error

Administration of medication outside a predefined time interval from its scheduled administration time (this interval should be established by each individual health care facility)

Unauthorized drug error

Administration to the patient of medication not authorized by a legitimate prescriber for the patient

Improper dose error

Administration to the patient of a dose that is greater than or less than the amount ordered by the prescriber or administration of duplicate doses to the patient, i.e., one or more dosage units in addition to those that were ordered

Nurses

Wrong dosage-form error

Administration to the patient of a drug product in a different dosage form than ordered by the prescriber

Wrong drug-preparation error

Drug product incorrectly formulated or manipulated before administration

Wrong administration-technique error

Inappropriate procedure or improper technique in the administration of a drug

Deteriorated drug error

Administration of a drug that has expired or for which the physical or chemical dosage form integrity has been compromised

Monitoring error

Failure to review a prescribed regimen for appropriateness and detection of problems, or failure to use appropriate clinical or laboratory data for adequate assessment of patient response to prescribed therapy

Patients

• The importance of educating patients about their medications cannot be overstated. They must have at least a basic understanding about all medications that he or she use, risks and benefits of them and how to administer medications safely and appropriately.

They should be instructed to carry a list of all their prescription and
 OTC medications.

Patients

Compliance error

Inappropriate patient behavior regarding adherence to a prescribed

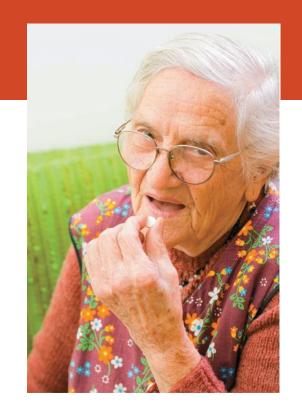
medication regime





Patients

- use of expired medication
- use of medication past the recommended in-use date
- dispensing or use of an improperly stored medication
- use of an adulterated dosage form or administration technique inconsistent with the medication's labeling
- shared use of cartridges and/or prefilled pens





Other Healthcare Personal





Other medication error

Any medication error that does not fall into one of above predefined

categories



Classification



Classification

Error category	Error occurrence	Reached patient	Associated harm	Necessary measures	
A	Potential	No	No	No	
В	Yes	No	No	No	
С	Yes	Yes	No	No	
D	Yes	Yes	No	Monitoring	
Е	Yes	Yes	Temporary	Medical intervention	
F	Yes	Yes	Temporary	Hospitalization or prolonging hospital stay	
G	Yes	Yes	Permanent	Variable	
Н	Yes	Yes	Risk of death	Vital support intervention	
I	Yes	Yes	Death	-	

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Prevention of the medication errors







Type of error	N (2010)	Fr (%)	N (2011)	Fr (%)	Total (2010-1)	Fr (%)
Prescribing	24	48	31	48.44	55	48.25
Dispensing	5	10	0	0	5	4.39
Omission	2	4	1	1.56	3	2.63
Wrong time	2	4	0	0	2	1.75
Unauthorized drug	5	10	8	12.5	13	11.40
Improper dose	5	10	8	12.5	13	11.40
Wrong dosage-form	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wrong drug-preparation	4	8	9	14.06	13	11.40
Wrong administration-technique	3	6	5	7.81	8	7.02
Deteriorated drug	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compliance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	3.13	2	1.75
TOTAL	50	100	64	100	114	100

Notes: N=number of medication error reports Fr=percentage of medication error reports/total of medication error reports

Reporting the medication
 error is one most effective
 strategy to improve patient
 safety.

While, these reports help to understand the medication errors contributing factors



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In general, to reduce medication errors, there should be an adequate amount of staff members; Regular training, standardized measurement systems in place; consistently used error-tracking systems; a clearly defined system for drug administration, ordering, and dispensing with a review of the original drug orders; compilation of medication profiles; and a suitable work environment

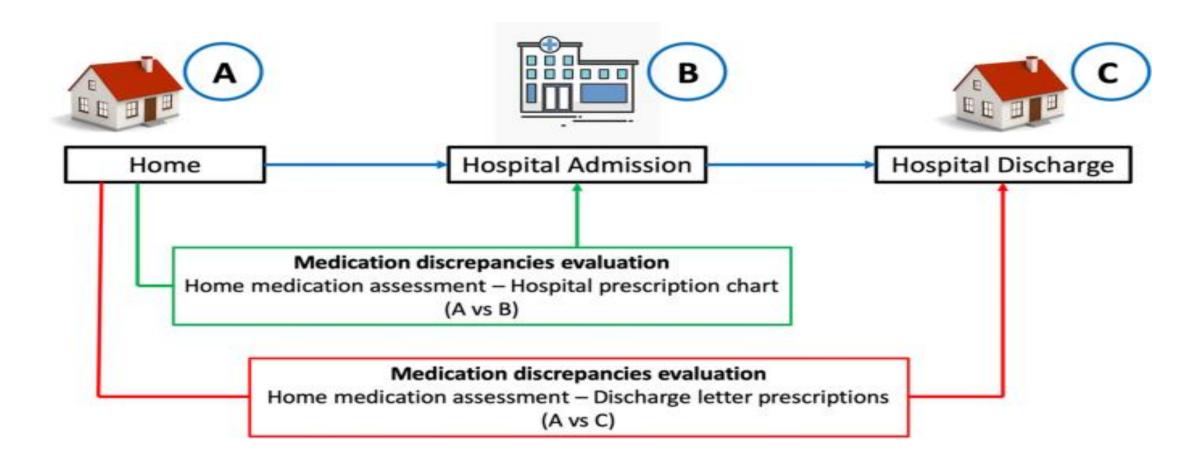




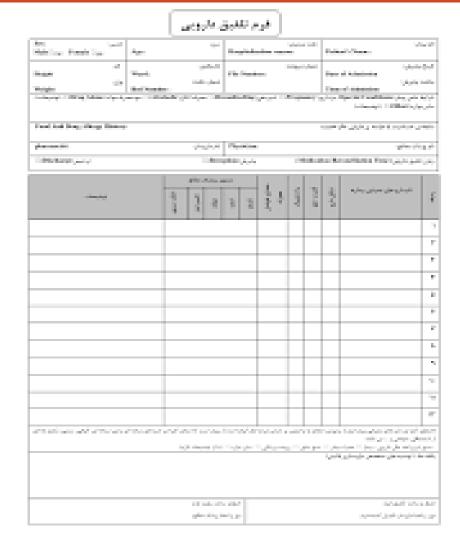
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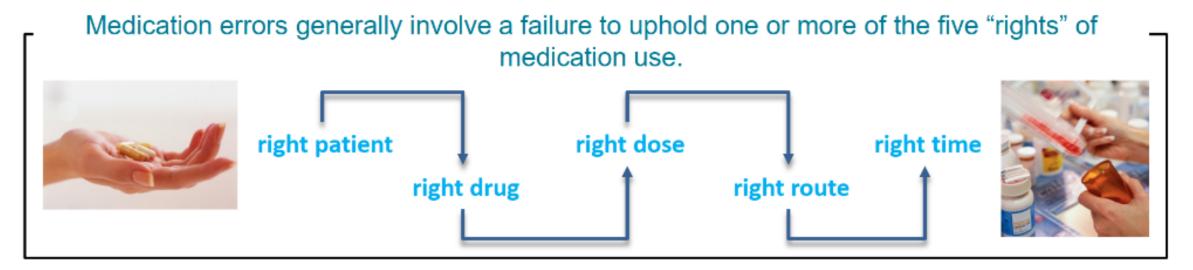






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Medication Errors



High alerts

فهرست ۱۲ قلم داروی با هشدار بالا، مشمول الصاق برچسب گذاری روی هر آمپول یا ویال فرآورده تزریقی

نام دارو	ردیف	نام دارو	ردیف
آتروپین	٧	كلريد پتاسيم	١
اپی نفرین	٨	سولفات منيزيوم	۲
هپارین سدیم	٩	بیکربنات سدیم	٣
رتپلاز	١٠	گلوكونات كلسيم	۴
هالوپريدول	11	هايپرسالين	۵
پروپرانولول	١٢	ليدوكائين	۶

• ۱۲ داروی فوق ، دارای بیشترین عوارض جدی ناشی از اشتباه داروپزشکی در بیمارستانهای سراسر کشور هستند.

High Alert Medications

- These medications can be compared to a two-edged sword: while useful, they can also be harmful as a result of errors associated with their use as well as from adverse events/effects especially with these medications that have a very narrow margin of safety and can cause severe harm to the patient.
- These medications require extra precaution because they have highly potentially rich to the patient when used in error.
- Although mistakes may or may not be common with these medicines, the significances of an error are dearly more devastating to patients .

Look alike/ Sound alike medications

Look Alike Sound Alike (LASA) medications involve medicines that are visually similar in physical appearance or packaging and names of medications that have spelling similarities and/or similar phonetics.



Sound alike medications

HydroxyUREA	HydroyxychloroQUINE
aZATHioprin	aZlTHrormycin
amiNOPhylin	amiTRPtylin
CARbamazepine	MiRtazepine
ACEtazolamide	DROzalamide
prendOPRil	predNIZOIone
FLUconazole	VORIconazole
multiVITamine	multiENZyme
olaNZApine	queTlApine
SULFAsalazine	hydRALazine

Look alike medications







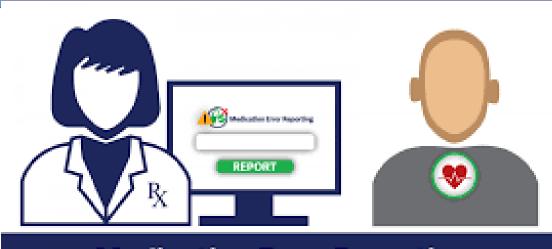


Look alike/ Sound alike medications

Currently, thousands of medications are available in the markets and in the hospitals. Some of these medicines have similarity in the names or packaging. The evidences show that Look-alike/sound-alike medicines names and packaging are one of the most common contributed factors associated with medication errors

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SOUND ALIKE



Medication Error Reporting

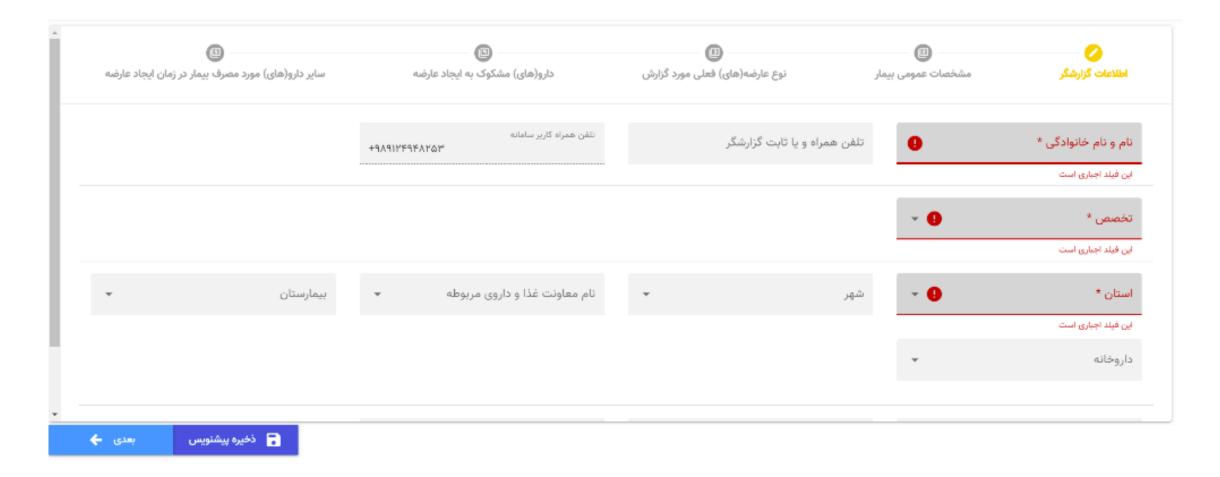


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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTIONS



