

LONG TERM AND CLINICAL EFFECTS OF A PHARMACOVIGILANCE EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION IN SPECIALIST ONCOLOGY NURSES

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Background

(Specialized) nurses can play an important role in

Our pharmacovigilance educational intervention shows:

monitoring adverse drug reaction (ADR).



Only 1 in every 1250 nurses reports an ADR each year

- Previous studies have shown an increase in competences after an educational intervention.
- Long-term and clinical effects remain unknown.

Aim

Methods

Investigate the clinical and long-term effects of a pharmacovigilance educational intervention in specialist oncology nurses (SONs).

- Significant and relevant increase in reported ADRs after a single educational intervention.
- Immediate and sustainable long-term increase in:
 - Attitude towards pharmacovigilance
 - Basic pharmacovigilance knowledge
 - Skills when encountering an ADR

Results

Clinical results

Control group

Reports during the course

• Reports after the course

64 Reports during the course

Intervention group

1 O Reports after the course

Intervention

Control group (n=22) SONs in a prescribing qualification course WITHOUT pharmacovigilance education.



Intervention group (n=68)

SONs in a prescribing qualification course WITH pharmacovigilance education.

200X higher reporting rate than average nurse

10X higher reporting rate than average physician

Opinion on role in pharmacovigilance

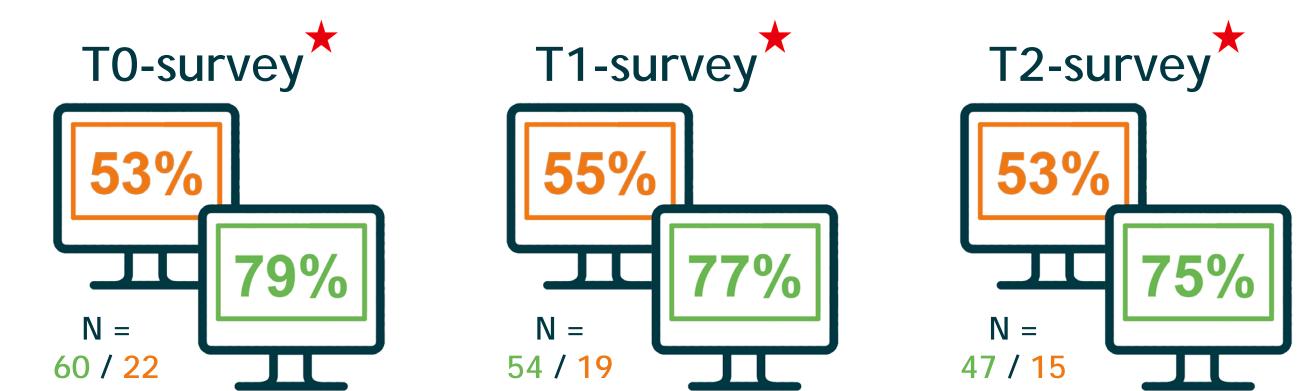


SONs opinion on most relevant healthcare professionals in pharmacovigilance [5-point likert scale]. **★** (p<0.001)





Long term basic pharmacovigilance knowledge





of reports during/after intervention

TO-SURVEY (direct after qualification) T1-SURVEY (one year after qualification) T2-survey (two years after qualification) on attitude and knowledge

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Outcome measures

No conflicts of interests to declare.



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SONs mean knowledge score on 11 basic dichotomous pharmacovigilance questions. \star (p<0.05)

Skills when encountering an ADR **14% - 34%** 8% - 35% 18% - 55% 56% - 63% 冒し Perform diagnostic tests Perform causality Treat symptoms (by Report ADR or request information changing medication) assessment

SONs mean reaction when encountering an ADR in their patients (open ended questions). \star (p<0.05)