

The collaboration of clinical pharmacists and physicians for medication safety

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► To cite this version:

Alice Ballerie, Lilian Alix, Emma Bajeux, Patrick Jego, Alain Lescoat, et al.. The collaboration of clinical pharmacists and physicians for medication safety. The Lancet, 2019, 394 (10216), pp.2240. 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32608-X . hal-02434540

HAL Id: hal-02434540 https://univ-rennes.hal.science/hal-02434540

Submitted on 13 Feb 2020 $\,$

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19tl4493Corr The collaboration of clinical pharmacists and physicians for medication safety

The Comment¹ (published July 27, 2019) by Maxwell and Webb on prescribing safety assessment rightfully highlights the central role of education and training to improving the safe delivery of medicines.

In 2017, the WHO's Global Patient Safety Challenge identified three key action areas (polypharmacy, high-risk situations, and transitions of care) to and reduce severe avoidable medication-related harm.2 To successfully achieve this objective, we believe that the combined work of clinical pharmacists and physicians is essential in each of these areas and should occur at every stage of the patient care pathway, including hospitalisation and transitions of care, as they are both high risk periods for medication mistakes.3 Given the complexity of the prescribing process and considering the frequent workflow interruptions and stress sources for prescribers in daily practice, the implementation of physician learning programmes might be warranted, but not sufficient. to guarantee the safe and effective use of medicines. The combined intervention of clinical pharmacists and physicians within a collaborative medication reconciliation process has a high potential for reducing downstream clinical errors and could be efficient in all WHO action areas described above.^{2,3}

Further, even if studies proved medication reconciliation to be efficient to reduce medication errors, its effect on hard patient outcomes, such as adverse drug events and hospital readmissions, are debated and controversial.^{3,4} A multicentre, prospective study (NCT04018781) associated with qualitative research methods that explore the organisational, clinical, and economic effects of medication reconciliation, especially for older patients after hospital discharge, could help to highlight the strength of this collaboration of clinical pharmacists with physicians for prescribing safety.⁵

We declare no competing interests. Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Rennes received a grant from the Ministry of Health through a call for projects that aims to develop clinical pharmacy inside French health-care institutions.

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