

# COMPARING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN DETECTING CLINICALLY RELEVANT DRUG INTERACTIONS IN PORTUGUESE INSTITUTIONALIZED PATIENTS USING QUETIAPINE

## BACKGROUND

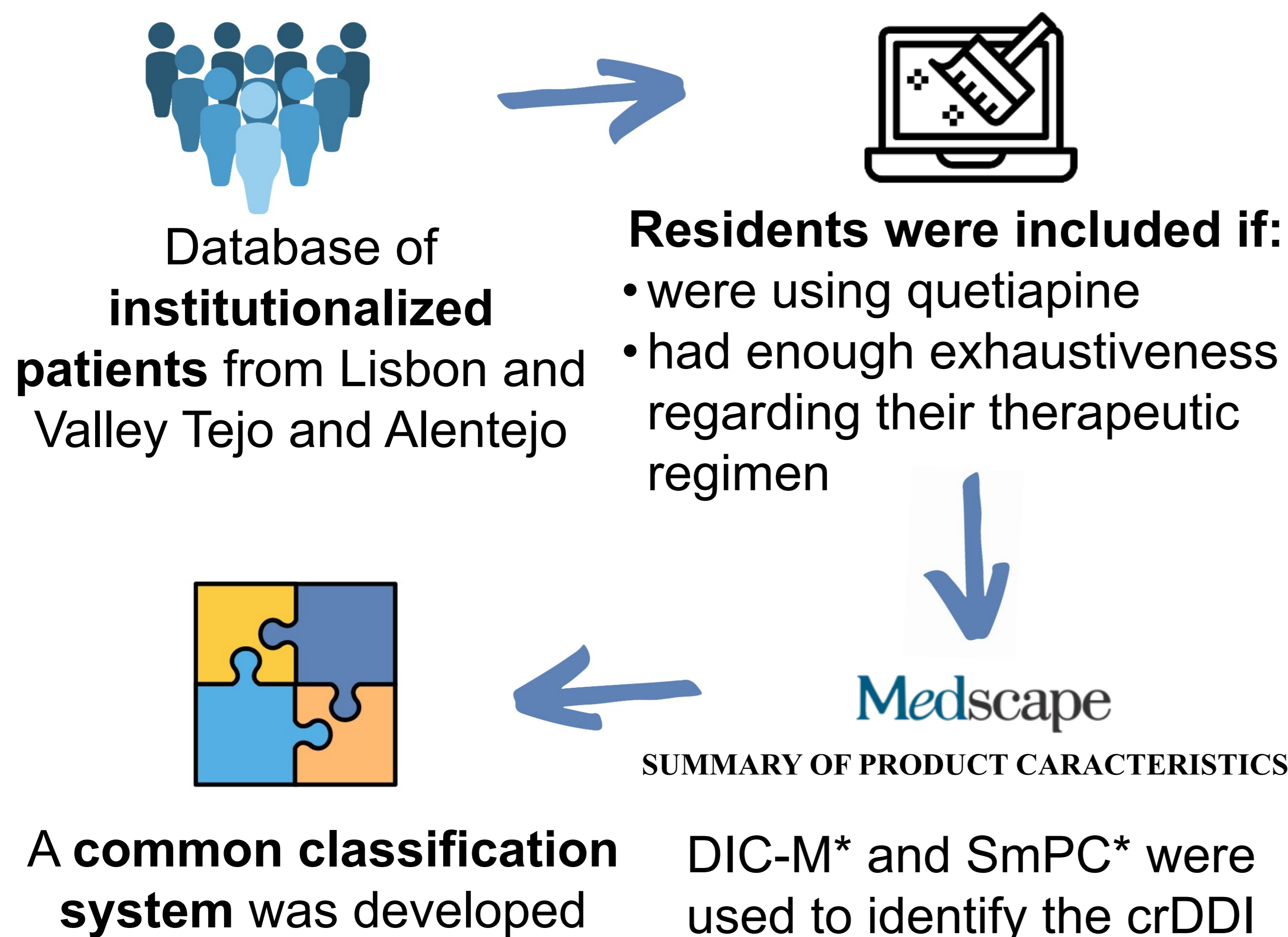
- Nowadays, the **number of medications consumed by a dwelling individual is increasing** and will contribute to a **higher prevalence of clinically relevant drug interactions (crDDI)**<sup>1</sup>;
- Many tools are available to help healthcare professionals (HCP) in detecting crDDI, **but information on their ability to detect the same number and type of interactions is still scarce.**

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- To **determine the prevalence of crDDI** for quetiapine detected by different information tools;
- To **compare and correlate the number of drug interactions** detected by both sources of information

## METHODOLOGY

### Cross-sectional study (03-11/2021)



### Important topics:

- **crDDI** were defined as drug interactions that required a dose adjustment or a combination of drugs that is contraindicated, due to its high risk of causing an adverse drug event<sup>2</sup>;
- **Polypharmacy** was defined as patients taking five or more different drugs daily<sup>3</sup>;
- Pearson's correlation was used to correlate the number of crDDI detected using DIC-M and SmPC (weak correlation:  $p=0.1-0.3$ , moderate correlation:  $p=0.3-0.5$ , strong correlation:  $p=0.5-1.0$ )<sup>4</sup>.

\* DIC-M: Drug Interaction Checker – Medscape; SmPC: Summary of Product Characteristics

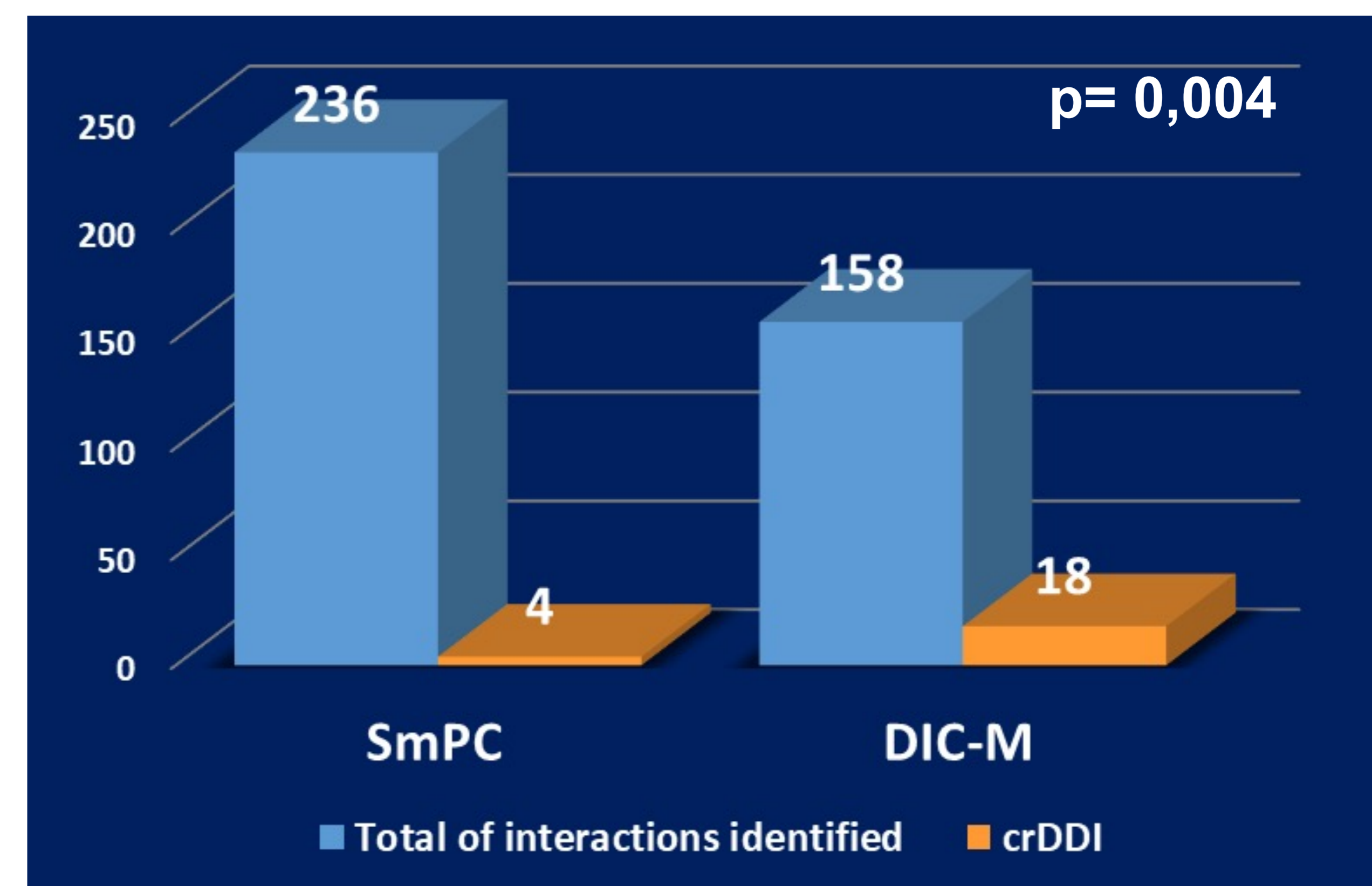
## RESULTS

### Sociodemographic characterization



- **Total sample:** 60 institutionalized patients using quetiapine;
- **83.0% (n=50)** were female gender;
- Mean age of **83.6±8.0** years old;
- Polypharmacy was present in **93.3% (n=56)**.

### Differences between SmPC and DIC-M



Graphic 1 – Drug interactions for quetiapine detected by each information source

Table 1 – Top 3 crDDI for quetiapine detected by each information source

	DIC-M	SmPC
1 <sup>st</sup>	Antidepressants	Antiarrhythmics
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Antiparkinsonians	Antihypertensives
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Antihistamines	Antifungals

### Correlation of the number of crDDI detected by both tools

- **Inverse and weak correlation** ( $r=-0.024$ ;  $p=0.856$ ) when comparing the power to detect crDDI
- **DIC-M seems to better detect this type of interactions** when compared to the SmPC.

## CONCLUSION

- Our results showed that **there are significant differences in the detection ability of different information sources** used regarding clinically relevant drug interactions.
- This may suggest that healthcare professionals should complement their **search in different tools** for a more comprehensive review of drug interactions.

## REFERENCES

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