

treatment of infant botulism types A and B in patients <1 year old.

Pharmacist contributions Day 1: After confirmation with PHE (Public Health England) that the use of their heptavalent horse botulism anti-toxin would be inappropriate, it was suggested that a supply should be obtained from the USA. SP phoned the IBTPP on call consultant and discussed need for an urgent supply.

Consequently SP ensured the appropriate provision and recording of required information and the seamless transition of relevant paperwork.

Day 2: SP liaised with the Clinical Director for Children's Services, the PHE consultant on call and the Trust Silver on call manager to authorise large out of hours drug expenditure. Prompt authorised signature of contract between the above parties was arranged by SP via email. SP contacted the MHRA duty officer on call to obtain an import permit authorisation letter (Notification of Intent to Import an Unlicensed Medicinal Product) to allow for this unlicensed import of a human medicinal product from outside the EEA, reaffirming this was of urgent clinical need.

Trust Chief Pharmacist was alerted to the situation by SP, and access to the Trust import/specials licence required by the MHRA was granted to the SP to finalise the MHRA import licence. A courier from California was organised by SP liaising with the on call IBTPP consultant, ensuring all paperwork was accurately completed. Dosing, administration and reconstitution advice was given by SP to PICU medical and nursing staff via email. SP immediately confirmed receipt via phone and provided clarification of this when required. SP remained contactable throughout the weekend to resolve any queries the staff had with regards to BabyBIG.

Day 3: The SP attempted contact with border control at Heathrow airport to ensure a timely transition through customs and liaised with the courier in the UK to ensure rapid delivery once BabyBIG had been cleared. Allowing sufficient transit time from Heathrow, the SP then called to confirm receipt of BabyBIG on PICU.

Outcome and lessons learned BabyBIG obtained and patient treated successfully, avoiding potential for serious complications and dramatically reducing PICU and overall inpatient stay. A cost analysis done by SP confirmed treatment with BabyBIG reduced overall Trust spend on this admission by half; accounting for average expected PICU stay for infant botulism cases (~6 weeks) versus this patient's stay (~1.5 weeks).

REFERENCES

1. Division of Communicable Disease Control, California Department of Public Health. Infant Botulism Treatment and Prevention Program [online] California Department of Public Health, 2010. (accessed 02 Aug 2018) Available from: <http://www.infantbotulism.org/general/babybig.php>

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ONE WARD. ONE PHARMACIST. ONE BLEEP – A REVIEW OF THE WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLINICAL PHARMACY SERVICE

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Background The women's and children's pharmacy service provides morning visits to all paediatric, neonatal and gynaecology wards with a link bleep held by the band 6 pharmacist for afternoon requests. Recent feedback from band 6 rotational pharmacists that the volume of calls to their bleep after the morning ward pharmacist visits was high causing a lot of pressure and stress. With no major change in bed activity it was important to find the causes of the increased workload and solutions to any other issues to address the poor feedback.

Aim Review of the clinical link service to women's and children's services

Methods The paediatric team was briefed on the aim of the focus groups and an open and non-judgemental session was carried out to draw out the root causes and identify solutions to improve the women's and children's clinical pharmacy service. The team was divided into two groups of mixed seniority to initially discuss the problems before regrouping to theme the problems and then repeating to identify solutions to the problems.

Result Using fishbone analysis the following themes were identified to be problems: lack of continuity of specialist knowledge, women's wards, education and training, dispensary and information technology (IT). The solutions were then placed into an actionpriority matrix and assigned to various members of the team to carry out.

Specialist knowledge Lack of continuity of the ward pharmacist's in-depth knowledge of patients was identified as a heavy burden for junior pharmacists. They had to clinically screen new medicines or validate take home prescriptions (TTAs) of patients they didn't know including complicated cystic fibrosis, gastroenterology and oncology patients. A consensus solution was achieved by the team for ward pharmacists to be responsible for their patients throughout the day. The link pharmacist would cover for meetings and leave. New bleeps were obtained for all paediatric wards to have a dedicated bleep through the day. All wards were informed of the new system and bleep numbers. An audit is currently being carried out to determine how this affects the link bleep volumes as well as senior pharmacist time due to the extra workload and distance between the wards and the clinical office.

Women's wards Communication to the women's wards was recirculated to remind them of the link pharmacy service. A restructure of the team in October will give an additional band 6 pharmacist in place of two 0.33WTE equivalent band 7 pharmacists. This should provide wards with a pharmacist who is available after the morning visit. The link bleep will also be divided between the 2 band 6 pharmacists for women's and paediatric wards.

Education and training Senior pharmacists share their knowledge in team continuing professional development meetings but there is less one to one teaching. The junior pharmacists now receive teaching from specialist pharmacist ward visits including women's wards. Dispensary and IT: These are being reviewed by the pharmacy department.

Conclusion One week post implementation the workload to the band 6 has reduced and the impact to senior pharmacists is being reviewed.

REFERENCE

1. NHS Wales University Health Board. *Change management toolkit* 2012. Available at: www.wales.nhs.uk/bcupinnacle/opendoc/230961 Links to an external site.