

Vancomycin therapeutic levels were reached on day 5. The dose remained unchanged for the remainder of the course and levels taken every 3 days were appropriate. The pharmacist prepared a weaning plan for morphine and clonidine. The pharmacist advised reducing dexamethasone and stopping when no longer required due to raised blood glucose measurements.

Lessons learned How to obtain and administer diphtheria antitoxin. What chemoprophylaxis to provide to family and staff, the difficulties of supplying this to so many adults in a children's hospital and the pressure the hospital faced having 34 staff members excluded for 48 hours while cultures were taken. The importance of personal protective equipment to protect staff and other patients. Monitoring parameters: vancomycin levels, renal function, cardiac function, blood sugars. Importance of encouraging parents to have their children vaccinated with all the primary immunisations to protect their children and others.

REFERENCE

1. Public Health England: Diphtheria in England 2017. Accessed via: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/711453/hpr1818_dphthr17.pdf

P006

HOW CAN ELECTRONIC ORDER SETS REDUCE TIME TAKEN TO PRESCRIBE MEDICATIONS ON ADMISSION TO PICU?

Jenny Gray, Jane Hutchinson. *Bristol Royal Hospital for Children*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-nppc.16

Aim Our paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) has been using the Phillips ICCA electronic prescribing system since 2016. This system has an 'order set' function that allows a pre-populated list of medications to be created for use in certain situations. Potential benefits include reduced time to prescribe medications, reduced medication error rate and improved prescribing efficiency. The PICU quality improvement group and Pharmacy Informatics team created an order set for patients under 1 year of age admitted from theatre following cardiac surgery, which was implemented in June 2017. Our theatres do not use the ICCA system so as the patients are transferred with infusions running, there is a time gap where the patient has infusions running on PICU without a live prescription on ICCA. The aim of this project was to establish a reduction in the time taken for all 13 medications to be prescribed. In turn this would reduce the risk of running infusions without a live prescription.

Methods Data was collected retrospectively from the ICCA system on 15 patients pre and 15 patients post the introduction of the order set. Time of admission was set when the patient was allocated a bed on ICCA. The times at which each medication was prescribed were taken directly from ICCA. A user satisfaction survey was also sent out to during the order set implementation phase.

Results The time taken to prescribe all 13 medications was reduced on average by 9.4 hours per patient. The average time saved per medication was 43 minutes. Pre implementation, the average time to prescribe the medications was 11.4 hours (95% CI [5.5, 17.3]). Post implementation, the time taken to prescribe the same medications was 2 hours (95% CI

[0.5, 3.5]). Pre implementation, prescriptions were started at least 30 minutes (average) after the patient arrived on PICU. Post implementation, prescriptions were started 30 minutes before patient admission and completed within 30 minutes of arrival. 20 staff members completed the user satisfaction survey. The survey had a 13% return rate. 70% of users agreed or strongly agreed that using the order set function improved prescribing efficiency and 55% of users agreed or strongly agreed that the order set helped ensure appropriate doses.

Conclusion Implementation of an order set for this patient group removed the risk of running infusions without a live prescription. This project is an example of how prescribing support functions within electronic prescribing packages can reduce time taken to write up medications within our unit, allowing prescribers to spend more time on other duties. Following the success of this intervention, further order sets will be created for use on our unit. A high level of clinical knowledge from the pharmacy support team and strong engagement with the clinical team was essential in creating a product that was fit for purpose. Limitations of this project are that we did not have the capability to assess a reduction in medication error. We now have increased support within the Pharmacy Informatics team to enable this for future projects.

P007

IMPROVING PAEDIATRIC CHEMOTHERAPY PRESCRIBING THROUGH USE OF AN ELECTRONIC PRESCRIBING SYSTEM

¹Charlotte Summerfield, ²Susan Kafka, ²Michelle Lewis, ²Guy Makin, ³Joseph Williams, ²Samuel Wood. ¹University of Manchester; ²Royal Manchester Children's Hospital

10.1136/archdischild-2019-nppc.17

Aim Paediatric prescriptions are almost 50% more likely to contain an error than adult orders. The risk of prescription error is further increased when prescribing for malignant disease.¹ In 2017 the Trust introduced ChemoCare, an electronic prescribing system for paediatric chemotherapy. The primary aim of this study was to investigate whether implementing ChemoCare has affected the incidence and type of errors made in paediatric chemotherapy prescriptions, compared with written prescriptions. A secondary aim was to explore possible reasons why these prescribing errors may occur. Since 2014 it has been mandatory for all NHS England specialist trusts to send monthly submissions to the Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy (SACT) Database, regarding the treatment of malignant disease in secondary care.² Therefore, the study also analysed Trust compliance with communicating treatment data to SACT.

Methods Data collection took place over a four-week period in Spring 2018. Prescriptions were reviewed by pharmacists and categorised as written or electronic. Prescriptions were then checked for 7 different error types; calculation error, drug prescribed on wrong day, incorrect drug prescribed for cycle, incorrect dose of concomitant medications, incorrect surface area used, not adjusted dose for previous age or weight related toxicities, no drug prescribed. The Fisher's Exact test was employed to detect significance between chemotherapy prescription type and error incidence. A written questionnaire was designed to obtain the views of consultants, pharmacists and specialist trainees, and explore possible