

## **TITLE:** PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE REDUCTION OF HOSPITAL COSTS

### **DESCRIPTION:**

Switching from intravenous to oral therapy as soon as patients are clinically stable can reduce hospitalization time and associated costs. Although intravenous medications may be more bioavailable some oral medications produce comparable levels. The drugs involved in exchange therapy include antibiotics, antivirals, anti-emetics and gastric shields. The criteria for antibiotic conversion are: absence of suppurative infection, ability to maintain oral intake, no positive blood culture results, and normal temperature. The clinical pharmacist contributes to this practice by suggesting the multiprofessional team the appropriate medicine in each case taking into consideration its pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters.

### **GOAL:**

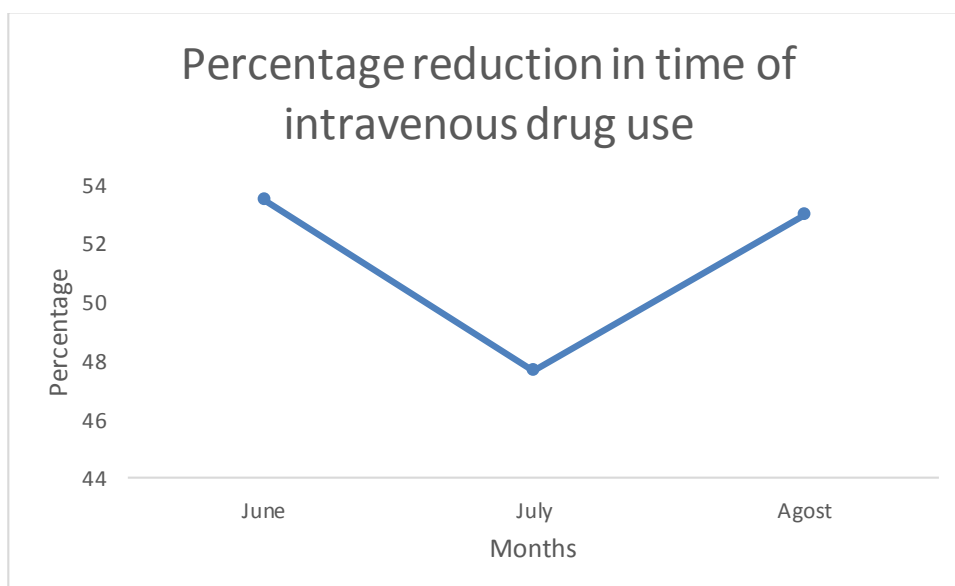
Demonstrate the reduction of costs with pharmaceutical intervention in transition from intravenous to oral medications.

### **ACTIONS TAKEN:**

Defined which drugs have oral bioavailability greater than 90% and the average time of intravenous use in each institution. Subsequently, criteria were created to support the appropriate moment of oral transition. The methodology was applied in 12 hospitals at the time of the pharmaceutical intervention.

### **SUMMARY OF RESULTS:**

Pharmaceutical interventions have made it possible to reduce the time of intravenous use of defined drugs. Based on the average time of use of intravenous drugs, it is possible to demonstrate that the performance of the clinical pharmacist reduces hospital costs as observed in the chart



### Cost Reduction in Transition of EV-VO Drugs

