

A CLINICIAN NETWORK FOR SHARING PATIENT EXPERIENCES IN PHARMACOVIGILANCE: THE PHARMACOWIKILANCE PROJECT

1)Convertino I.. 2)Galiulo M.. 3)Capogrosso-sansone A.. 4)Marino A.. 5)Knezevic T.. 6)Pieroni S.. 7)De nes M.. 8)Blandizzi C.. 9)Tuccori M..

University Hospital of Pisa

“Medical wiki”, including platforms or similar online resources, allows clinicians to add and edit medical information collectively (Giustini 2007). After the thalidomide tragedy, “experience sharing” has become one the fundamental elements of Pharmacovigilance philosophy. Accordingly, the application of a “wiki” model to Pharmacovigilance practice seems an appealing strategy to implement drug safety awareness among healthcare professionals. To develop and run a networking platform (Pharmacowikilance) for monitoring of adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Pharmacowikilance was developed to be a patient management tool that can be used in any Hospital ward or primary care. The platform was arranged in the following sections: patient demographics, patient medical history, hospital or emergency department or primary care admissions depending on study settings, therapies, adverse drug events, drug-drug interactions and laboratory investigations. The platform uses a hierarchical-based strategy for online accessing to information that preserve patient’s privacy while providing the possibility of sharing clinical experience among the healthcare professionals participating to the network. Active monitoring of a drug, a group of drugs or specific populations of patients can be proposed by the coordinating centre or even the peripheral centres. Then, a network of centres interested in this monitoring is created and the follow up can start. Patients’ data can be entered from existing medical records (manually or automatically) or prospectively after signature of an informed consent. The coordinating centre supports the identification and reporting of any ADR to the national health authority. Pharmacowikilance was released in 2015 and its use is ongoing. A total of 4 safety observational studies have been carried out; 6 centres were included (1 Pisa, 1 Pistoia, 3 Firenze, 1 Siena); 4.582 patients have been recorded in the database up to April 30th, 2017. These studies were performed in the following settings: oncology wards, geriatric wards, emergency departments and primary care. Over the study period, 468 suspected ADRs were captured by the network. Pharmacowikilance platform is a quick and easy tool for clinicians to manage patient care and collect data for drug safety in observational studies. Pharmacowikilance allows quality data check and their update in real time; it has improved the completeness of patients records. This platform has allowed to generate a network of healthcare professionals, who can easily share their experience.

References

Giustini, D. (2007). "Web 3.0 and medicine." *Bmj* 335(7633): 1273-1274.