

c775113 PHARMACY  
 # # : DRUG RELATED PROBLEM / GERIATRIC PATIENTS  
 KEY WORD: RATTANA SAN-AREE Lt.: MONITORING ON DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS  
 IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS AT SOMDEJPRAPINKLAO HOSPITAL.  
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The purpose of this study were to seek and establish appropriate method for monitoring problem caused from drug used in geriatric patients as well as to implement the manageable procedures for resolving, preventing or surveillance of these drug related problems (DRP). The study was conducted in geriatric clinic at Somdejprapinklao Hospital during November 1995 - April 1996. The researcher, as a pharmacist, monitored the problem from drug used processes : started from drug prescribing , drug dispensing, through patients' drug used. The total of 150 geriatric patients were studied , whose age upper than 60 years and used at least 4 drug regimens. One hundred thirty-seven DRP cases or 91.3% of the studied patients were detected. There were 412 DRP problems from 925 drug regimens. The most common DRP was the failure of patient to use prescribed drugs (155 problems or 37.6%) followed by problems from adverse drug reaction (121 problems or 29.4%) and problems from drug interactions (40 problems or 9.7%) respectively. In the process of resolution or prevention, the co-ordinated pharmacist could prevent 180 problems (43.7%), resolve 105 problems (25.5%), surveillance of the DRP were made for 116 problems (28.1%). There were 5 problems (1.2%) that could not be resolved. After the first time follow-up, the problems were decreased 50.3%, only 209 problems were identified in 103 patients. The second follow-up was carried out in 49 patients, 74 problems were detected from 33 patients. The major cause of the problem was from patients themselves who were lack of knowledge and understanding of drug uses. Nevertheless, when the pharmacist provided educations and advices, the problems significantly decreased.

It was found from this research that monitoring on drug related problems which is a major element of pharmaceutical care, implemented by this method, can help reducing and preventing problems occurred in geriatric patients, resulted in appropriate use of drugs as well as maximized the benefits of drug consumption and leaded to the improvement of the patients' quality which is the utmost goal of drug therapy.

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