

**CONCLUSIONS:** Medication-related errors were common in prescriptions of inmates in elderly care homes. Services of a dedicated pharmacist may help to improve quality use of medicines among inmates in elderly care homes in Sri Lanka.

## OP - 06

Knowledge and practice gaps related to rheumatoid arthritis and medicines used by patients with rheumatoid arthritis and their perception on related pharmacy services

Vithana LM<sup>1</sup>, Dissanayake DJC<sup>1</sup>, Wijayarathne LS<sup>2</sup>, Samaranayake NR<sup>1</sup>, Wanigatunge CA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura

<sup>2</sup>National Hospital of Sri Lanka

**OBJECTIVES:** To assess knowledge and practice gaps related to rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and medicines prescribed for it, and to identify the need for specific pharmacy services, among patients attending a rheumatology clinic in a tertiary care hospital in Sri Lanka.

**METHOD:** An in house developed interviewer administered questionnaire and clinic records were used to collect data from consecutive patients with RA attending the Rheumatology clinic.

**RESULTS:** Of the 397 patients, 94% were females, 44.5% were between 46 to 60 years and 49.9% were those with rheumatoid arthritis for  $\geq 10$  years. Physical exercise (45.6%) and use of topical preparations (47.6%) were the additional treatment modalities used. Physicians were the main source of information (97.5%). Knowledge score about the disease was less than 11/15 in the majority (64.0%). Some (21.7%) believed that RA can be completely cured. The majority did not know medicine names, strengths and side effects of individual medicines used. Approximately 40% knew side effects generally for all medicines. Only 40.1% knew folic acid was given to reduce side effects of methotrexate.

Significant associations were identified between socio-demographic factors (age, level of education, income, gender) and knowledge on medications/medication use practices for certain specific medicines. The majority (82.7%) preferred to have a better interaction with the pharmacist and 87.2% stated that they would like to have counselling sessions.

**CONCLUSIONS:** This study confirms the existence of knowledge and practice gaps in the selected population. We recommend greater involvement of the pharmacy services to improve identified knowledge and practice gaps related to medicines.

## OP - 07

Analysis of adverse drug reaction reports received by a central monitoring centre

Paherathy A<sup>1</sup>, Gajapathy P<sup>1</sup>, Sri Ranganthan S<sup>1</sup>, Amarasinghe ATIM<sup>2</sup>, Rameshkumar T<sup>1</sup>, Haputhanthrige IU<sup>1</sup>, Jayasinghe S<sup>2</sup>, Jayakody RL<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacology, University of Ruhuna

**OBJECTIVES:** To analyse the adverse drug reaction (ADR) reports received by Department of Pharmacology, University of Colombo.

**METHOD:** ADR reports received from January 2014 to May 2017 were analysed for patient demography, source of reports, types of reactions, implicated medicines, severity, outcome and reporters. Anaphylaxis