

## AB072. 103. Effectiveness of an admission proforma in improving prescription of thromboprophylaxis in acutely ill medical patients. Re-valuating current performance in University Hospital Limerick a decade later

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**Background:** In 2008, University Hospital Limerick (UHL) conducted an audit showing inadequate rates of thromboprophylaxis amongst the high and very high-risk medical patients. The introduction of a new medical admissions proforma, with a dedicated section to prompt venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis. This increased rates of thromboprophylaxis prescribed, by 39% in the at most risk patients. This audit is being carried out

again, as estimates put mortality in Ireland from VTE at 1,900 lives, annually.

**Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted that analysed thromboprophylaxis among medical inpatients in UHL. Data collection was split over two days. In keeping with the previous audits, all patients admitted under medical or the geriatric service was included. Their risk was calculated using the same criteria as the previous audits.

**Results:** In total 114 patients were assessed. Fourteen patients were excluded. Of the remaining one hundred patients, the results are as follows; 2018 risk stratification, low risk 13%, moderate risk 37%, high risk 24%, very high risk 26%. Rates of thromboprophylaxis; moderate risk 59%, high and very high risk 66%.

**Conclusions:** The rates of thromboprophylaxis have stayed consistent since the introduction of the admission proforma reminder in 2012. It appears attitudes and knowledge towards thromboprophylaxis have changed and that patients are being given correct thromboprophylaxis. Patients in the higher risk categories are consistently getting covered for VTE, particularly, the high and very high-risk group. Going forward, VTE prophylaxis is a preventable life-threatening condition. We must ensure that adequate standards are not only implemented, but also maintained.

**Keywords:** Audit; thromboprophylaxis; venous thromboembolism

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