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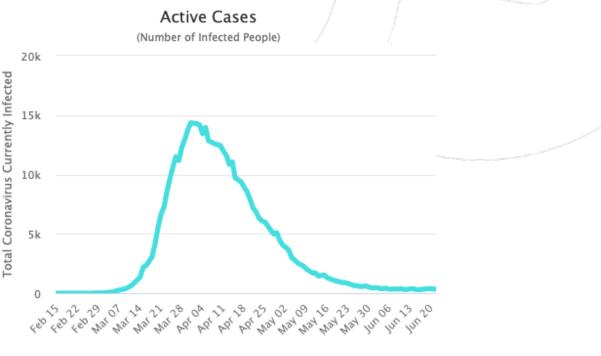


Roles and Challenges of a Swiss Hospital Pharmacy during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Background

• From March 16 to June 18, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Swiss Federal Council declared an "extraordinary situation" in terms of the Epidemics Act in Switzerland.



Currently Infected



Purpose and setting

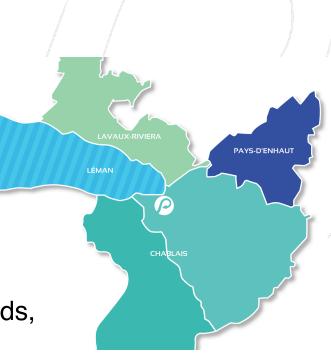
- Aim: To assess the roles of an interhospital pharmacy in the fight against *SARS-CoV-2* in Switzerland.
- **Pharmacy of Eastern Vaud Hospitals** (PHEL): installed at the Rennaz Hospital Centre in Switzerland (Riviera-Chablais Hospital, Vaud-Valais).





Purpose and setting

- Pharmacy responsible for the supply of drugs and provision of pharmaceutical assistance of 5 public hospitals, as well as 7 private healthcare establishments and 15 nursing homes in the East of canton of Vaud.
- Together, these institutions account for more than 400 acute care beds, around 300 rehabilitation beds and more than 900 nursing homes beds.





Methods

- During the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic, all missions performed by the pharmacy have been systematically collected and evaluated in the crisis unit and in the 4 departments of the pharmacy:
 - Pharmaceutical Logistics
 - Drug Manufacturing
 - Clinical Pharmacy
 - Nursing Homes Supply
- These missions were also compared to the official duties of the pharmacy.



Guarantee continuity of human resources

- Identification of key functions and vulnerable employees.
- Prioritising everyone's commitment and using teleworking whenever possible.



Federal Office of Public Health. Preparedness handbook for small and medium-sized enterprises. 2019



Specific drug supply

- Strict monitoring of specific drugs' stocks and active searching in the market.
- Indeed, the supply of several critical ICU drugs became progressively more complicated until mid-April (e.g. midazolam, propofol, rocuronium), although a prior increase in stocks was achieved early March.
- Supply of specific drugs' kit in nursing homes at the beginning of the pandemic.







Hand disinfectant production and supply

- Production of hand sanitizers because of shortages (WHO-recommended handrub formulations; 700 litters/week at the peak of the first wave).
- Challenge with the lack of empty bottles in the market.

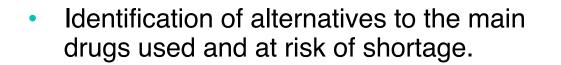


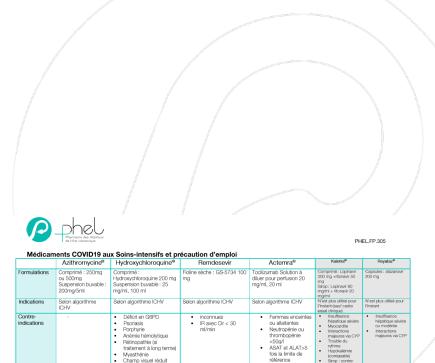
<u>Support</u>: Swiss civil protection



Clinical assistance

- Synthesis and formatting of available medical information.
- Daily contact with the physicians in charge of COVID-19 patients to discuss individual patient care and general treatment recommendations.





inconnues

supérieure Infections

hactériennes ou

fongiques sév

Dépistage

tuberculos

Prévoir avant

dosage des

administration le

cvtokines et des

sous-populations

cellulaires par cyTOF (voir Refmed), Dosage

à répéter à 72h

Enzymes

hépatique

latente et hépatite

Labo (FS, Rei foie) bilirubine -> n'er

pas une Cl Prolongement intervalle QT->

ECG Cl si QT>500 I

ou augmentati de >50 ms

Grossesse

<35 kg

cardio

Précaution

piologique

ECG (risque

d'allongemen

intervalle QT)

Suivi de la fonction

hénatique

Procréation->3 mois

post traitement

Cardiomvoptahie

contrôle clinique des

signes et symptômes

Si FEVG abaissée avant

début traitement-> avis

Arythmie, prolongemer

intervalle QT-> ECG

augmentation de >50

Hypoglycémie-> suiv glycémique

Formule sanquine

CAVE hypokaliémi

Cl si QT>500 ms ou



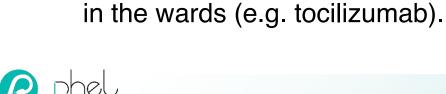
Individual drug manufacturing

 Elaboration of several manufacturing protocols for drugs not available in specific galenic forms prescribed (e.g. hydroxychloroquine solution 25 mg/ml at the time when it was still being evaluated as a potential COVID-19 treatment).

Creation of kits in order to facilitate

the preparation of certain treatments







Management of ward pharmacies

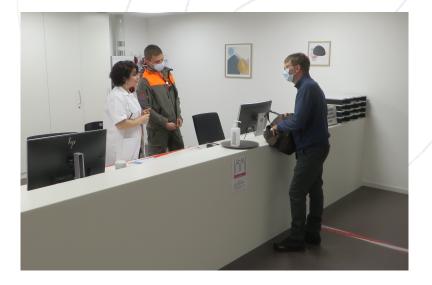
- Reconfiguration of the ward-based pharmacy technicians' schedule and reinforcement of their presence in the ICU.
- Preparation of medicine trays on a COVID-19+ unit of one of the hospital to relieve the nursing staff.
- Continuation of services to nursing homes, while guaranteeing both the protection of staff and residents.





Hygienic masks distribution to healthcare professionals

• Distribution of federal reserves at the start of the pandemic by order of the canton of Vaud.



<u>Support</u>: Swiss civil protection



Internal infrastructure securing

 Development of a specific protection plan (including hygiene procedure) based on federal recommendations.

 Installation of protective equipment.







Conclusion

- Our pharmacy has faced various challenges during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Switzerland.
- Some missions performed were even beyond its traditional duties and have been achieved with the support of the Swiss civil protection (hand disinfectant production and hygienic masks distribution).
- Based on the lessons learned from this extraordinary situation, the disaster plan of our pharmacy, as well as the associated staff training, have been further developed.



Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

No conflict of interest to declare.