

**Title: Pharmacists play a key role in medication education in patients with acute myocardial infarction**

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**Abstract:**

**Background**In patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI), appropriate use of evidence-based medications (antiplatelet agents, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers, beta-blockers and statins) is associated with reduced recurrence of ischemic events and mortality. **Purpose**To promote the appropriate use of evidence-based medications, we provided individualized medication education in patients with AMI during hospitalization. **Methods**We conducted patient education with a medication brochure in patients of AMI admitted between December 2015 and January 2017. A questionnaire was used to evaluate patients' knowledge of medications before and after pharmacist's intervention. Post-discharge telephone calls were also conducted within 14 days. **Results**We provided medication education in 90 patients. Compared with the scores before medication counseling, most patients had an improvement in their knowledge of the purposes, doses frequency, side effects, what to do with a missing dose, and food, herbs, or drug interactions of medications after pharmacists' intervention. 45 patients agreed to receive post-discharge phone calls, and 97.8% of them used the medications correctly. 12 patients developed side effects, mainly including dizziness, headache, and myalgia. All patients were satisfied with pharmacist's service. **Conclusion**Pharmacist's involvement in evidence-based medication education in AMI patients could improve their knowledge of medications. Most patients took medications appropriately after counseling.