

## Introduction

Digitalisation is important to support the clinical medication process. In 2011, the Swiss Association of Public Health Administration and Hospital Pharmacists [GSASA] asked all heads of hospital pharmacies about the IT tools used in their hospitals. As digitalisation is evolving rapidly, the GSASA working group “master data” repeated this survey in 2021 with an extended questionnaire.

## Aim

- provide a comprehensive overview of the prevalence and types of IT tools currently used during the medication process
- show important changes since 2011
- provide data to anticipate future development and convince the hospital management regarding new acquisitions

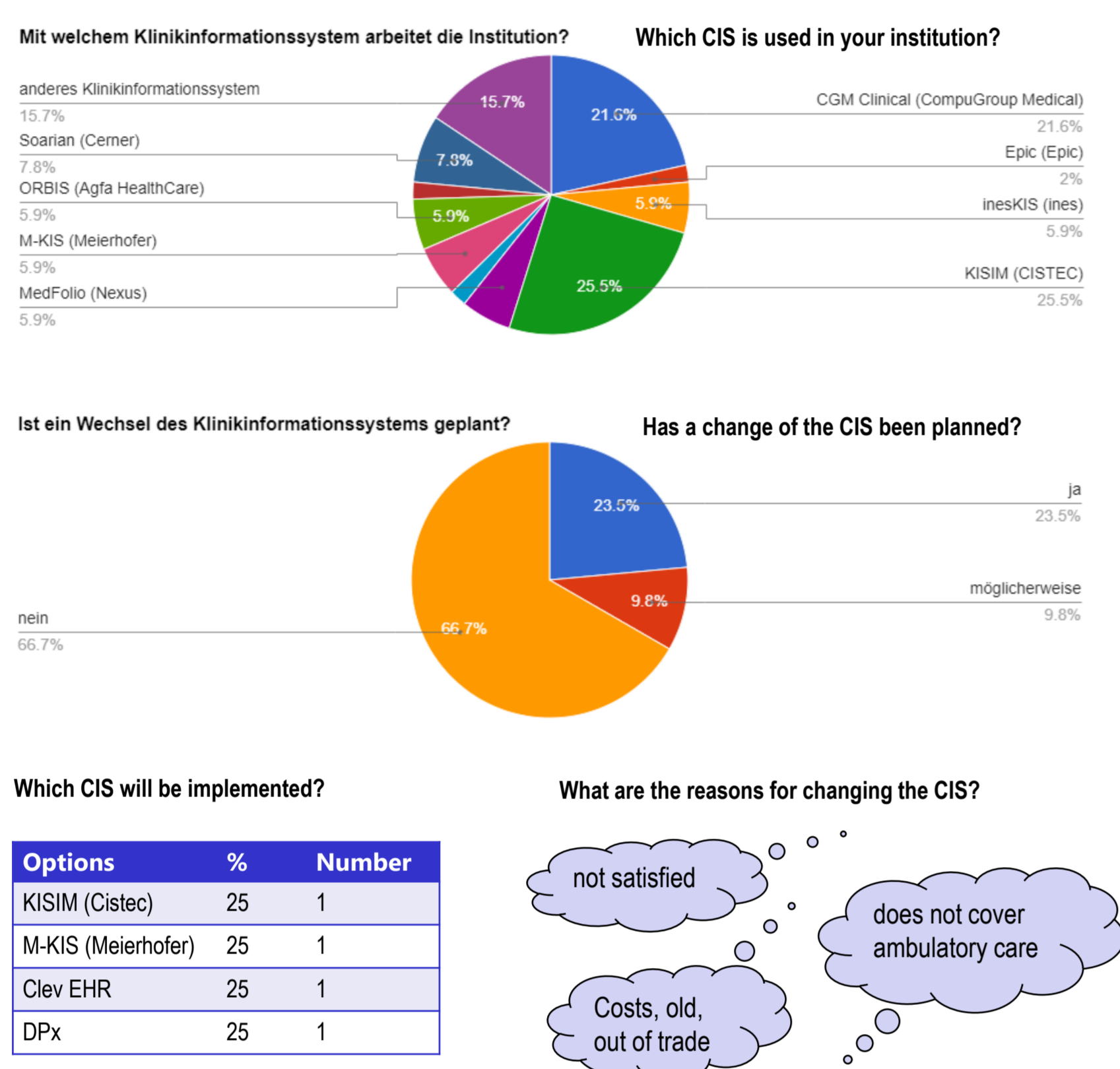
## Methods

- Participants: all chief pharmacists (GSASA members).
- Extended questionnaire with 28 questions
- Online questionnaire sent to the participants via email with up to two personal reminders.
- Duration of survey: March to May 2021

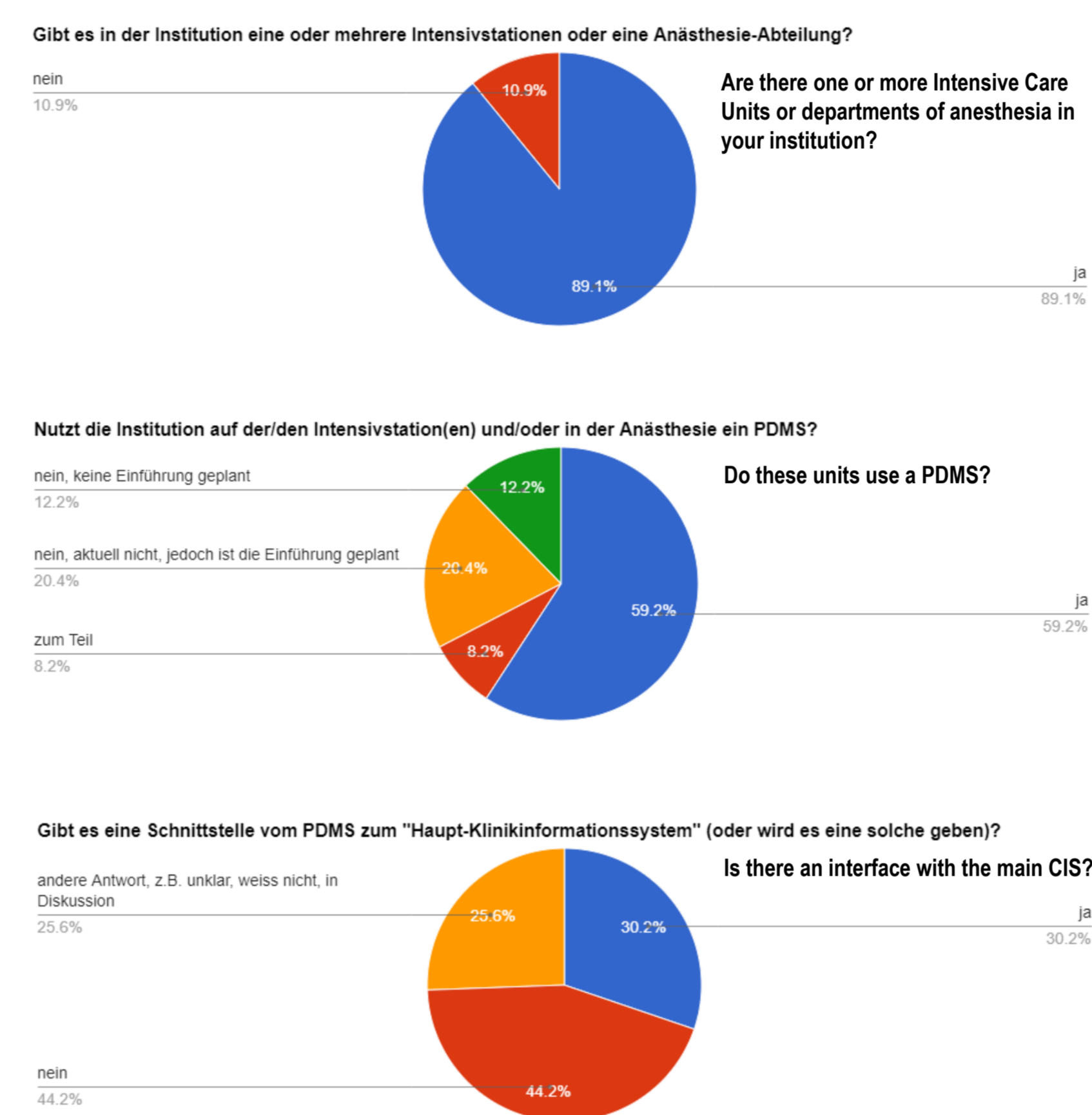
## Results (1)

59 out of 60 chief pharmacists (98%) answered the questionnaire.

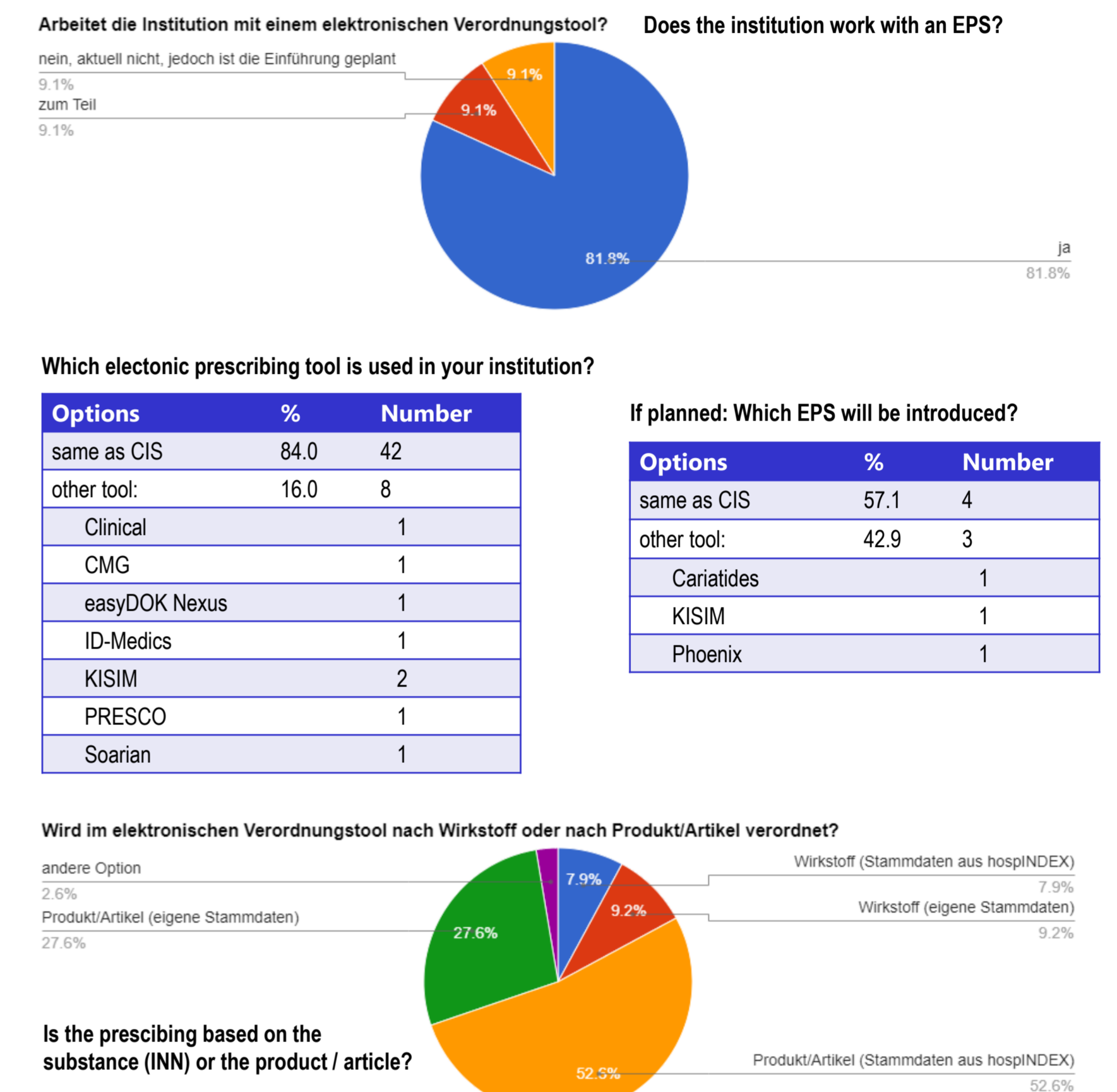
### Clinic information system (CIS):



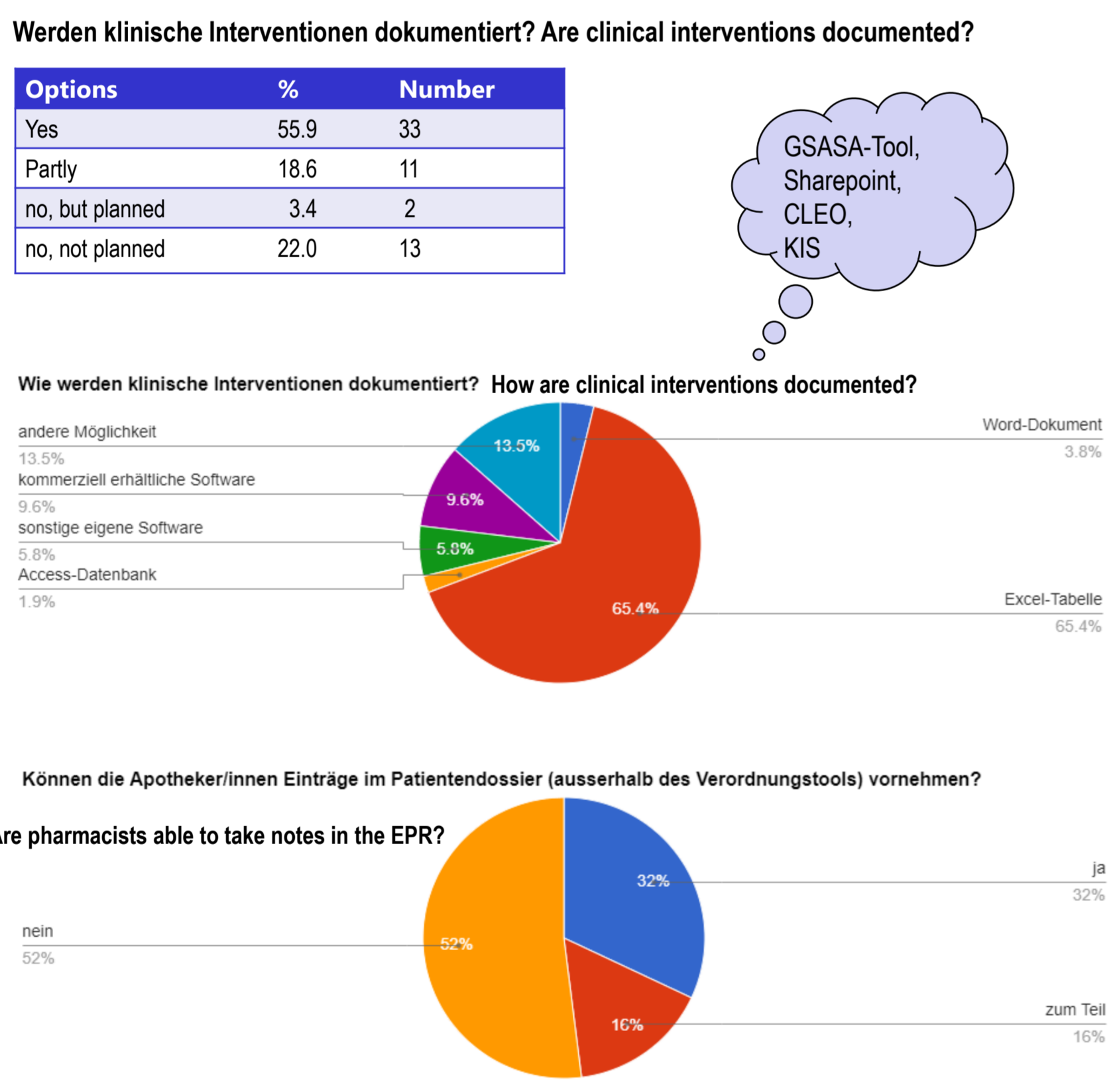
### Patient data management systems (PDMS):



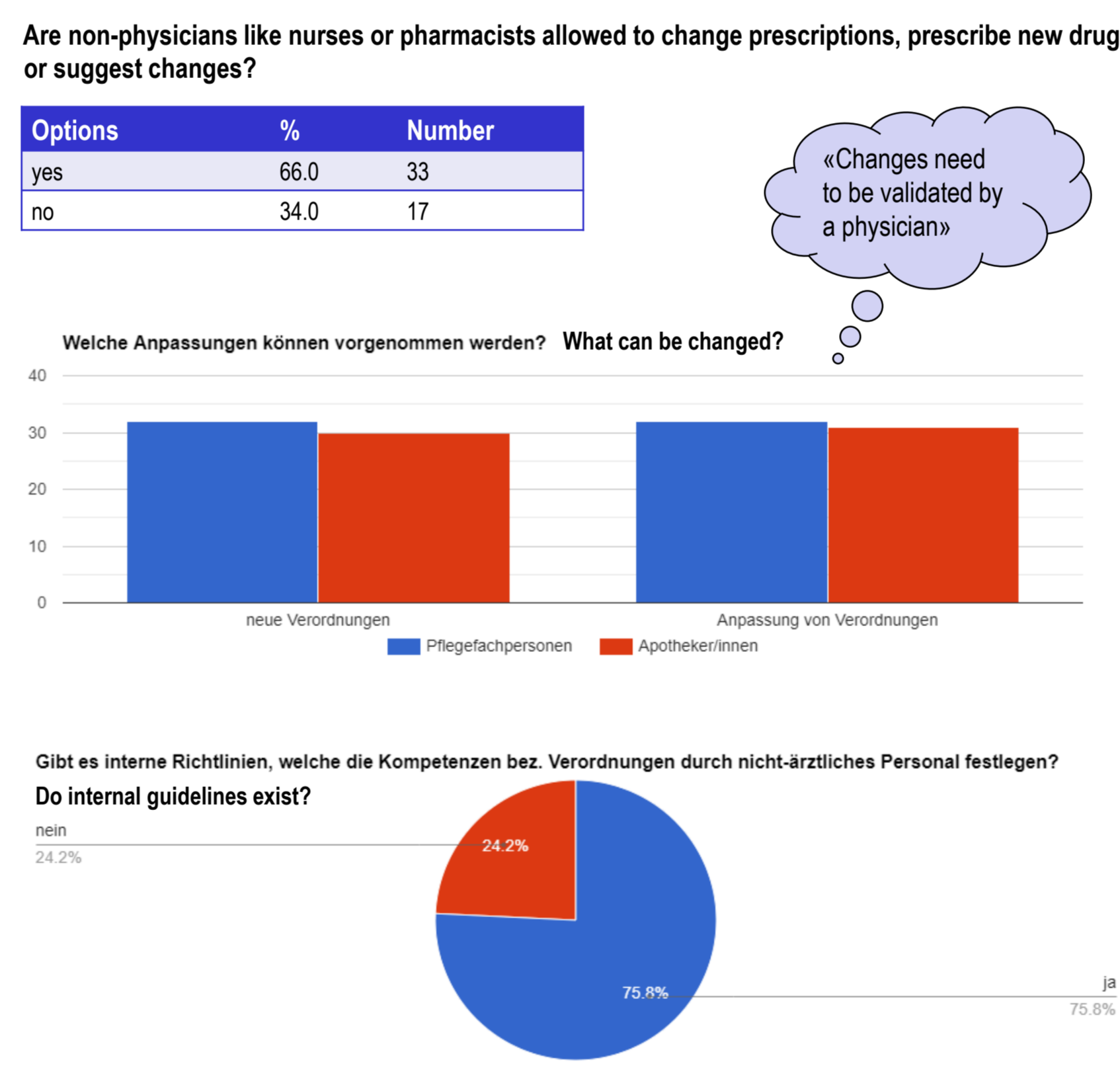
### Electronic prescribing systems (EPS):



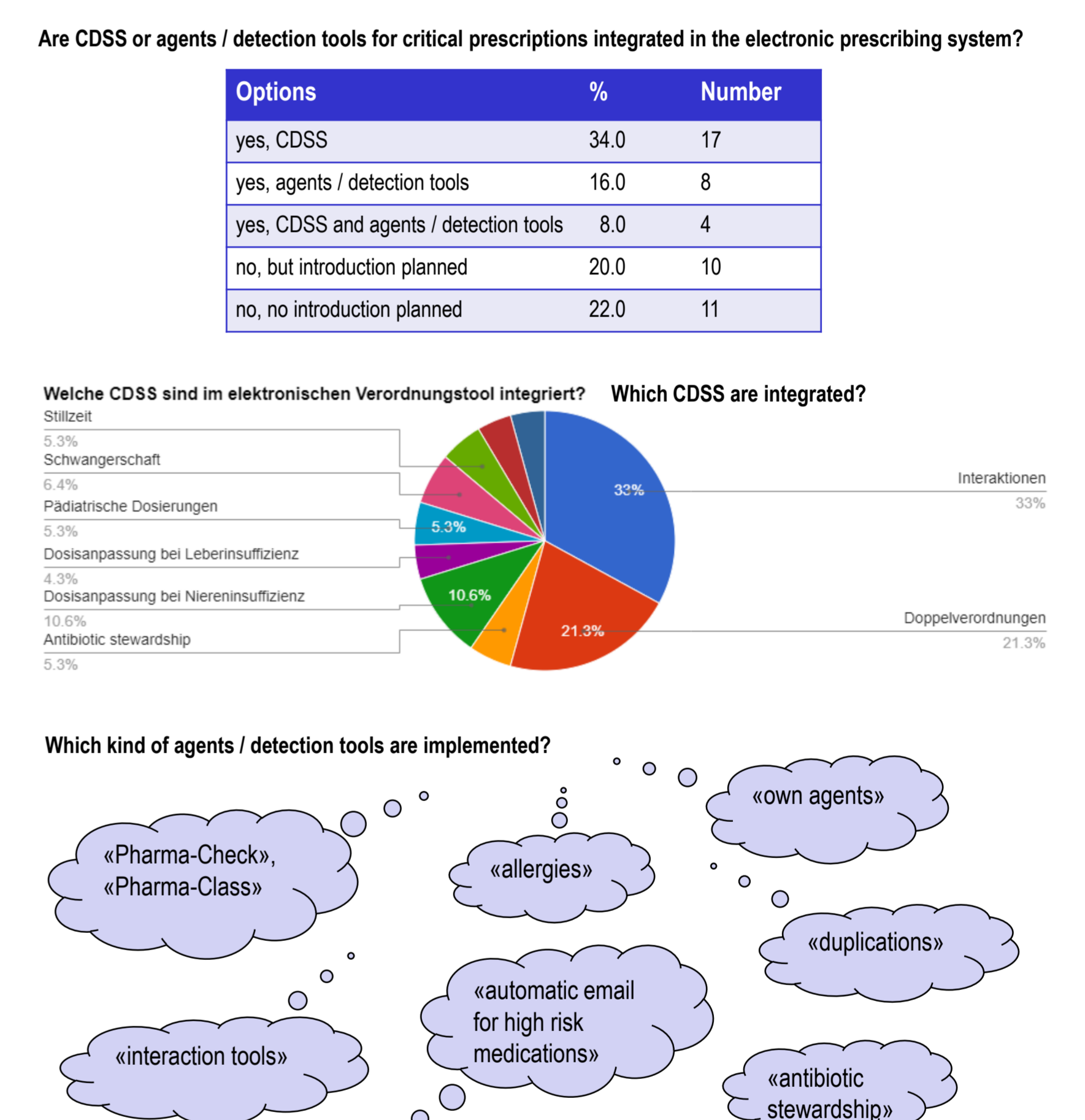
### Documentation of clinical interventions:



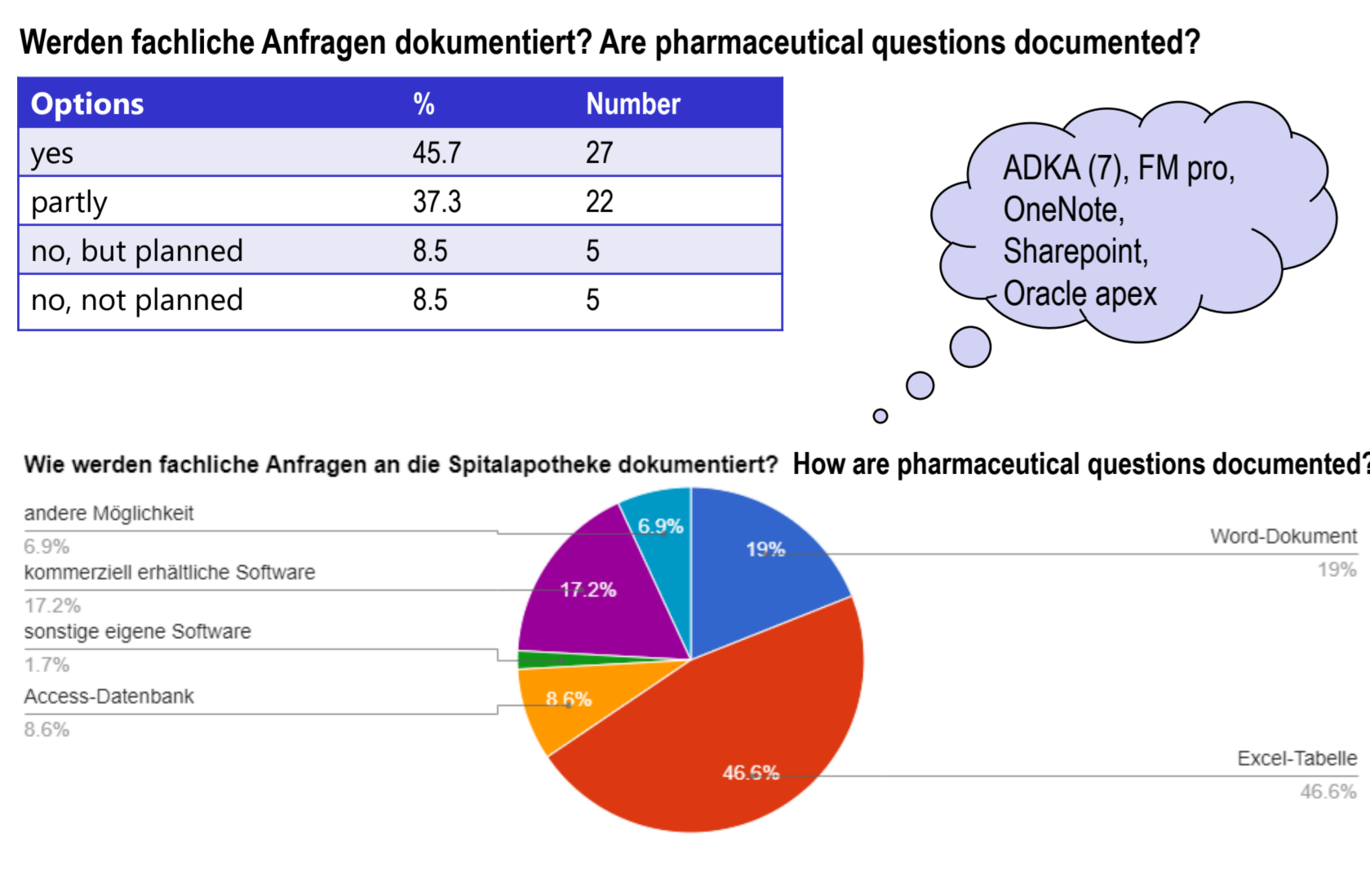
### Prescribing rights:



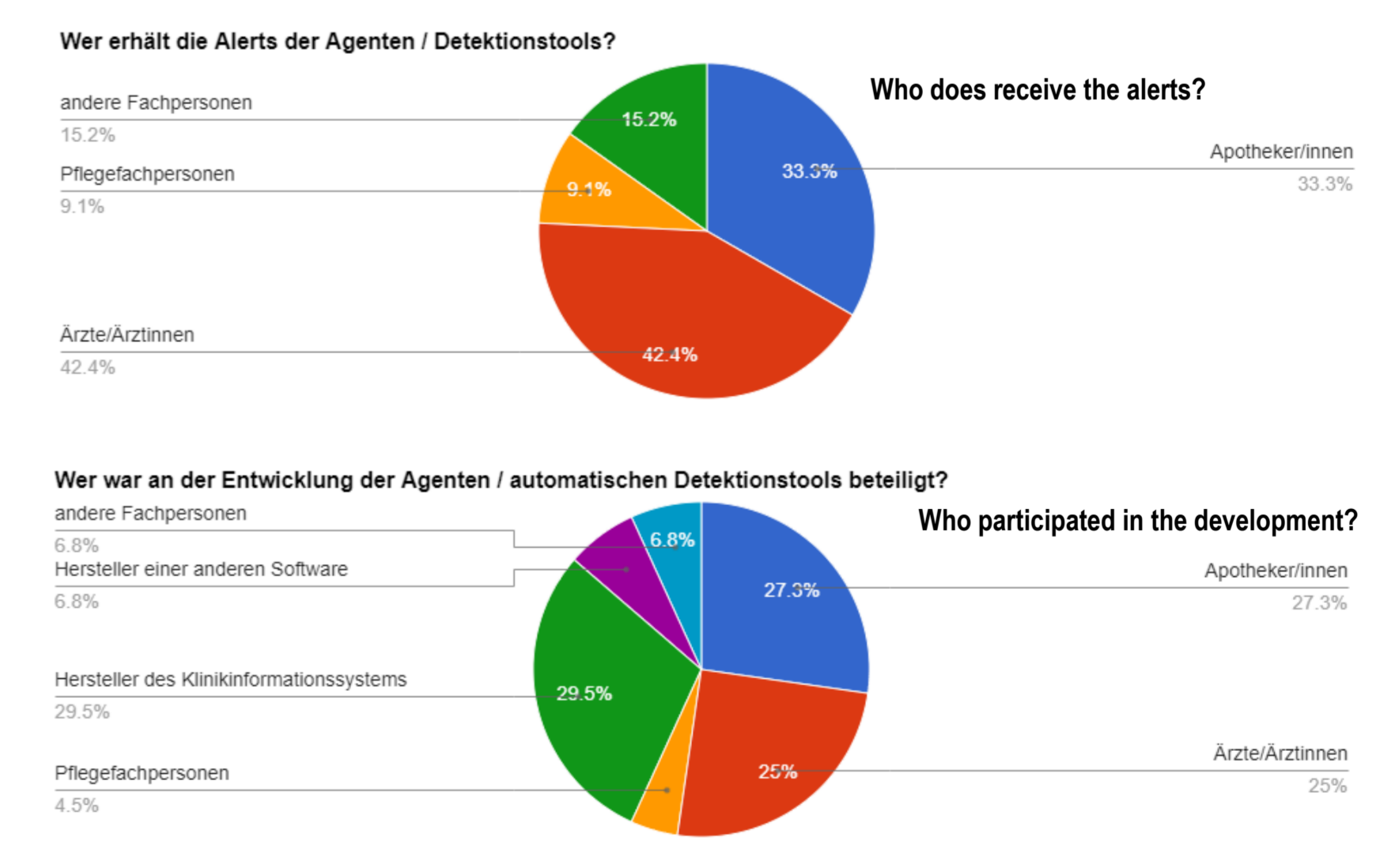
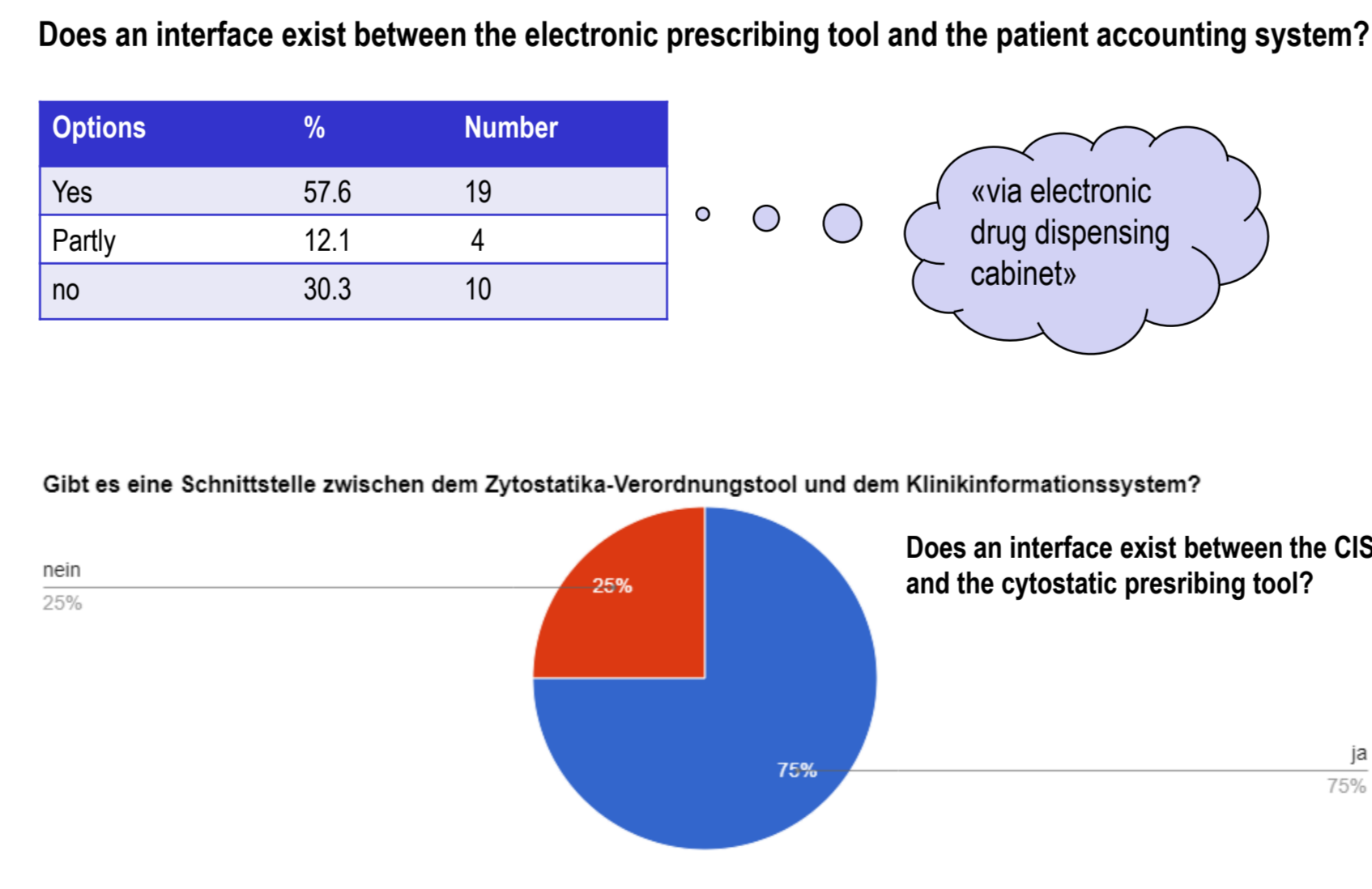
### Clinical decision support systems (CDSS) & detection tools:



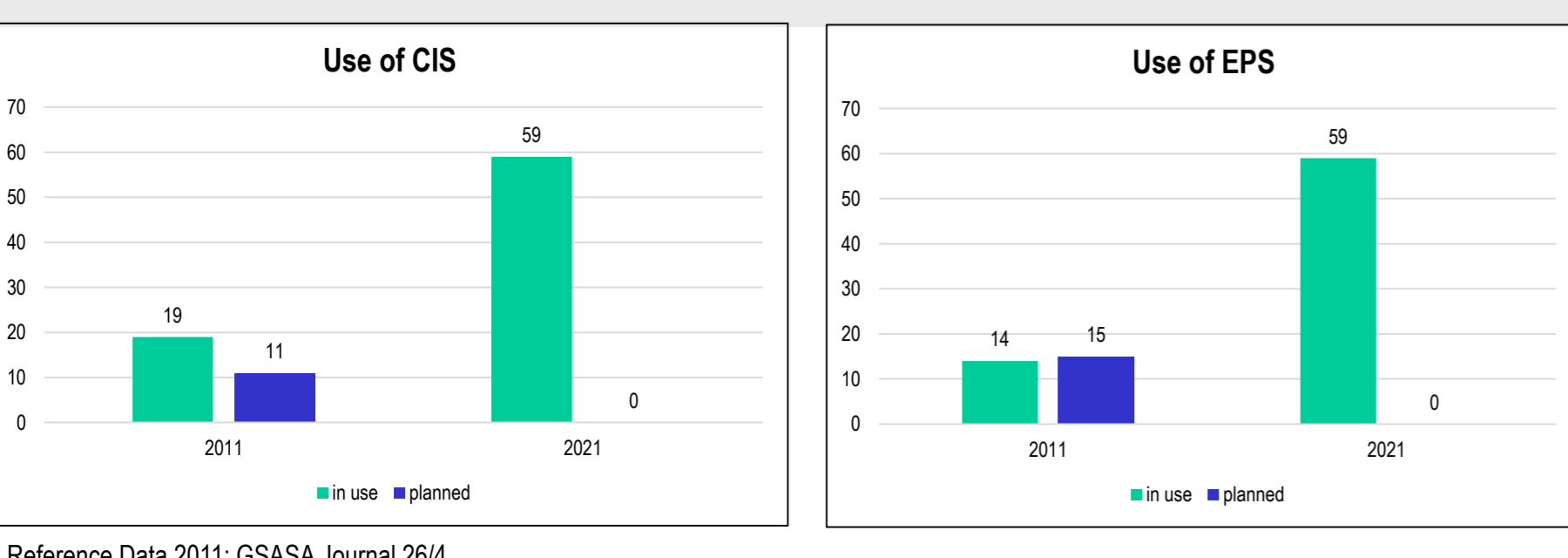
### Documentation of pharmaceutical questions:



### Interfaces:



## Changes since 2011



Thanks to all participants having filled in the survey and contributed to these results.

## Conclusions

- The use of clinical information systems and electronic prescribing tools significantly increased in the last 10 years.
- Documentation of questions and clinical interventions is widespread. However, documentation inside the patient record is still limited in most institutions.