Registration of allergies in primary health care history

Zizi Cojocariu, Beatriz Secades Barbado, Vasti Iancu, Esozia Arroabarren, Marta Goñi Esarte, Miren Arteaga
Complejo Hospitalario de Navarra, Spain

Introduction: The prevalence of the allergologic diseases (AD) is increasing, being an important health problem. WHO classifies the AD between the first 6 pathologies in the world. These, restrict the daily activities of the patient, their life quality and it have a high social and economic impact. Also of the correct diagnose and treatment of the AD, it’s important to do an adequate record in the patient’s history being the mistakes at this level can cause mistakes relates with drug prescription and increase the costs.

Aim and Method: The aim is to evaluate the quality of the computerized record of the allergies in the medical clinic history by the physicians in the health centers of Pamplona, reviewing the clinic history of the patients and by random selection, choose 1 patient of 4, between 15/02/2016-14/04/2016.

Results: Have been analyzed 1408 medical histories. Of these, 275 (19,5%) had no record of allergies. In 1133 (80,4%) it had a specific record of all allergies, 824 (72.7%) without known allergies. In 309 patients have had recorded allergies and/or secondary effects (Figure 1).

In the analysis of the histories with positive data, in 142 (45.9%) it was diagnosed with a specific allergy (allergologic report or suggestive clinical data) and 167 (54.1%) had diagnosed with secondary known effects or they were registered improperly (recorded without any documents that support it). In these 167 medical histories, 289 records were documented (1.7 average/patient), clinical histories with more than one improperly registration, not mandatorily related between them.

Among the wrong registered records (without documents, side known effects or intolerance), 69 (49,6%) were antibiotics, 36 (25,9%) NSAIDs, 34 (24,4%) other allergens (Figure 2).

Discussion: Given the clinical, social and economical importance it is a significant fact that 19,5% of the clinical histories revised there is no sign of allergy. In the ones that’s is registered, almost half of them have their record incomplete or insufficient, being the most frequent the antibiotics and NSAIDs, which condition the prescription and it can lead to a rise of the costs, having to use alternative drugs.

Conclusion: The interest of the physicians by allergies it seems is not the expected; a proper register of the allergies/intolerances, as well as a allergologic diagnose when it is indicated, it is fundamental for a good medical practice, quality of the prescription, higher security for the patient and decrease the costs.