

00224 **A Study of Medication Use Among Cancer Patients in Home Hospice Settings: A Retrospective Study**

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Aims: (1) To describe the use of medication amongst cancer patients in home hospice care setting in Singapore at two time points, on the day of referral and at death.
(2) To investigate the safety of deprescribing of aspirin at end-of-life.

Methodology: Design: A retrospective review of cancer patients referred to Hospice Care Association (HCA) from 2011 to 2015. Data on demographics, clinical and medication were extracted from electronic medical records. Case notes of patients taking aspirin were examined to identify the incidence of Major Adverse Cerebrovascular and Cardiovascular Event (MACCE). Setting: HCA Home Hospice Care in Singapore

Result: 1247 patients receiving home hospice care was included in the study. Their mean age was 70.5 years (range:18-99), 593 (47.6%) were females, and majority (97.0%) had solid tumour cancers. Patients were prescribed an average of 5.9 (range: 0-29) medications at the time of referral and 9.13 (range: 1-30) medications at death. The most common classes of medications prescribed at referral and on the day of death were analgesics and constipation drugs. Significant changes of medication use were observed in most of the top ten medications across the two time points. It was found that there was no significant association between Aspirin intake and incidence of MACCE. ($p=0.643$).

Conclusion: Despite fulfilling the requirements of palliative care in most patients, majority of patients still experienced significant medication burden. This study also demonstrated that it may be safe to deprescribe aspirin for patients in home hospice care at ECOG grade 3 and 4.