



Bot PLUS 2.0 App

Evolution of medicines information available for mobile devices

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

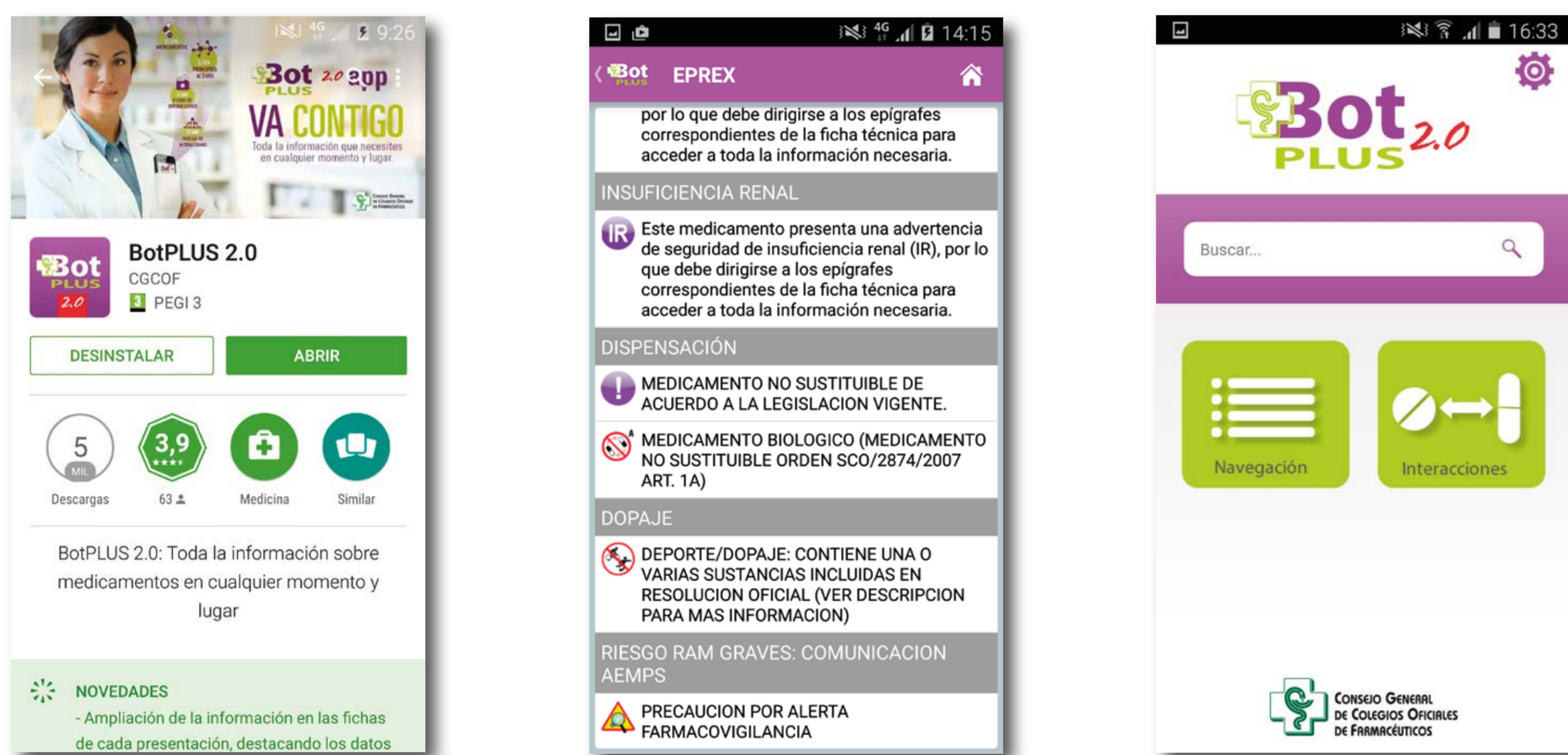
The General Pharmaceutical Council of Spain represents over 68.000 pharmacists, providing them with a medicines information tool, Bot PLUS 2.0. During the last 30 years, this database has been evolving along with IT improvements in order to adapt to pharmacists' needs. In 2013 it was decided that mHealth tools designed for pharmacists were necessary. Bot PLUS 2.0 was launched as a mobile application in 2014. This app enables professionals make fast and simple enquiries, without the need of internet connection, about requirements for dispensing and pricing and reimbursement for around 17.000 medicines; it also provides information on indications, dose, contraindications, adverse reactions and filters for safe use in renal/hepatic impairment and pregnancy/lactation, for example. It has an interaction checker that includes more than 2.500 monographs, regarding around 30.000 pairs of interacting drugs.

App in figures

17.000 medicines	30.000 pairs of interacting drugs
2.000 active substances	12 data updates per year
2.500 interaction monographs	

PURPOSE

After a year from the launch of Bot PLUS 2.0 App, it was considered necessary to review possible improvements so it would be more useful in pharmacy practice.



CONCLUSION

Bot PLUS 2.0 App use resembles that of the PC application. Both versions are similar and complementary now, so the pharmacists already familiarised with the computer tool find it easier to look for medicines information on the mobile app, and therefore, use it more.

METHOD

In order to determine possible improvements, it was necessary to review the contents and features that could be included in the app. Firstly, using a survey published in the Council website, the contents that users were missing, were reviewed. Secondly, the features of the PC version were studied and compared to the app version. Lastly, the contents that were planned to be included in a future PC version were considered. The main conclusion was that the app should resemble the computer tool even more, especially in the following aspects: pictograms, warnings and recent contents. Afterwards, the General Council worked during several months designing the improvements, and testing the new app version to check that it worked properly.



RESULTS

The new app resembles the PC version more than the previous application, as the following features were included: pictograms for special use warnings, recommendations on administering with/without food, precautions for storage, and reimbursement data for autonomous regions. In this new version, pictograms were also included to label medicines that have supply problems or those that do not meet quality requirements, as well as drugs that have new risks identified. As a result, the app is more usable and, therefore, its use has increased as it is shown by the increase in screen views (1.65 times more in 2015) and the number of logins (increased by 1.07 times).

