UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

# PROJECT

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1) Project title

Administrative drug flow usage in oncological patients

2)Abstract (max 500 words)


In contemporary healthcare systems, the effective use of drug-related information is essential to ensure optimal patient care, safety, and efficient healthcare management. Administrative drug databases, in oncological patients, represent a cornerstone in this context, supporting three major research domains:

1. **Pharmacovigilance and quality improvement**
   Administrative drug databases constitute a key resource for pharmacovigilance research, enabling large-scale, real-world monitoring of medication use and safety. They allow researchers to identify patterns of drug utilization across populations and to detect adverse drug reactions that may not emerge during clinical trials, particularly those associated with long-term exposure or rare events. Furthermore, these databases support the evaluation of prescribing appropriateness, adherence to clinical guidelines, and the identification of potential medication errors, linking drug exposure data with clinical outcomes in oncological patients.
2. **Care coordination, data integration, and adherence monitoring**
   As healthcare systems increasingly rely on digital infrastructures, administrative drug databases play a central role in integrating information across electronic health records, pharmacy systems, and other health data sources. This integration enables comprehensive tracking of patients' medication histories and supports continuity of care across different providers and settings. From a research perspective, these databases facilitate the study of medication adherence, persistence, and switching patterns, as well as their impact on clinical outcomes in the oncology patients.
3. **Cost-effectiveness and healthcare resource optimization**
   Administrative drug data are also fundamental for health economics and outcomes research. They provide detailed information on drug utilization, costs, and prescribing trends, allowing researchers and policymakers to assess the economic impact of different therapeutic strategies in oncological patients. These databases enable analyses of cost-effectiveness and budget impact for the introduction of new oncological drugs.