Empowering Older Adults On Drug Adherence A Collaborative Service Model

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Introduction

- ➤Older adults have multiple pathologies leading to polypharmacy
- ➤ They have altered pharmacokinetics & pharmacodynamics
- ➤ More common to use TCMs/OTC drugs/healthy food as supplement
- ➤ More prone to adverse drug reactions from inappropriate medications and poor drug compliance
- Drug-related problems might lead to inappropriate use of emergency service and avoidable admissions













Related to polypharmacy problems

Physicians :

- Acute care:
 - Prescribe drug / treatment to settle the acute problems
- Extended care:
 - Optimize the necessary use of drug for the patients;
 - Avoid inappropriate use of drug, such as under-treatment, over-treatment, drug-drug interaction & drug-disease interactions.

In real practice (Extended Care Unit)

- Busy to cope with daily workload, various special clinics, special investigation procedures, ward rounds, emergency call duty ...
- Each physician needs to take charge of > 37 patients
- Unaffordable to provide daily drug regimen review





Pilot Project

Multidisciplinary Approach to Tackle Medication-related Problems

- □ Aims:
 - To formulate the BEST treatment plan through teamwork
 - To reduce polypharmacy
 - To provide medication reconciliation
 - To enhance patient safety by identifying potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs)
 - To provide drug-related problem support to physicians & nurses



Joint Pharmacy Service Round (since March, 2014)

Multidisciplinary Approach to Tackle Medication-related Problems

- Physicians: (SMO / AC / MO)
- Clinical Pharmacists:
 - specialized in streamlining complicated drug regimens
 - best person to fill the service gap
- Nurses:
 - Better understanding on patients' need & complaint
 - provide the most valuable information on patients' drug response
- Patients:
 - Direct patient interaction



Joint Pharmacy Service Round

Service logistics: Weekly service round

- One <u>male medical rehabilitation</u> with 37 beds and one <u>local infirmary ward</u> with 38 beds (mixed gender)
- All newly transferred patients to the Medical Extended Care Unit (< 7 days)
- Selected patients, who have problems in polypharmacy, poor drug compliance, &/or poor drug tolerance, referred by healthcare professions
 - Make recommendations to physicians by attaching standard intervention forms
- Physicians are feel free to accept or decline the recommendations





Service Workflow









Service Results

Basic Demographic Data:

Period	4 th Mar 2014 to 30 th Nov 2014
No. of Wards	2 (Ward 10W & 9E)
No. of Beds	57 (Male) & 18 (Female)

No. of Patients Screened	459
No. of Drug Items Reviewed	3,603
Average Age of Patients	77.5 ± 12.01 years old
Percentage of Male	77.8%



Service Results

Categories of Interventions and Physicians' Acceptance Rate:

Physicians' Acceptance Rate to Interventions		87.78%
No. of Drug Categories Involved	42	
☐ Other Treatment Issues	2	(0.63%)
☐ Drug Monitoring	0	
☐ Adverse Drug Reactions	1	(0.31%)
☐ Additional Drug Needed	7	(2.19%)
Unnecessary Drug (Polypharmacy)	164	(51.41%)
☐ Drug Regimen	86	(26.96%)
☐ Drug Selection	59	(18.50%)
Total No. of Interventions Documented	319	(100%)



Service Results

Consequences of Accepted Interventions:

Drug Discontinued	186
Drug Added	5
Changed to New Drug	44
No. of Regular Drug Administration Frequency	516
Discontinued	
No. of Regular Drug Administration Frequency	71
Added	
Net Decrease in No. of Frequency:	445
Average Length of Stay in Ward 9E &10W	25.4 days
Est. Total Decrease in No. of Frequency:	11,303



Physicians' & Nurses' comments

- Cheerful & Positive response from physicians & nurses
- 6 simples questions using 7-point Likert scales (1 = very disagree,
 7 = very agree)
- Physicians' comment: 9 questionnaires were collected including 1 COS, 1 SMO, 3ACs, & 4 residents



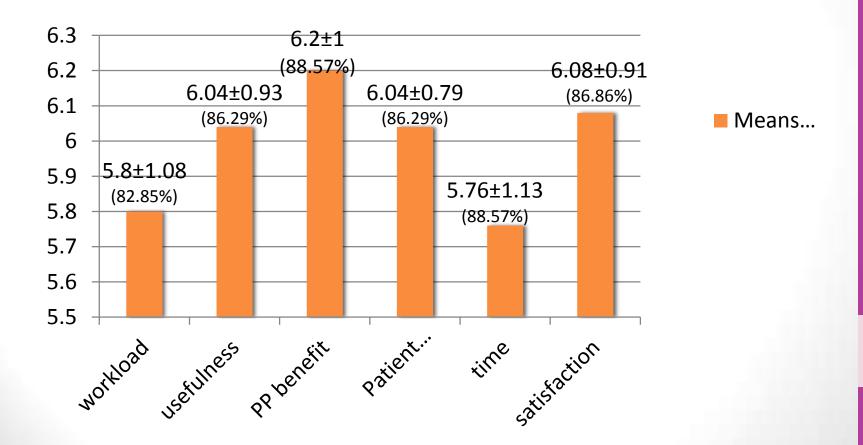
Physicians' Comments:

Statement	Mean Score (out of 7 marks)
The interventions help	6.56±0.726 (93.7%)
reduce the problem of	
polypharmacy	
My patients were	6.44±0.726 (92%)
benefited by the	
interventions	
Overall, I am satisfied	6.56±0.726 (93.7%)
with the support from	
the Joint Pharmacy	
Service Round	



Nurses' Response

- 25 questionnaires were collected (100% response rate)
- 4 NO/APN, 11 RN, 10 EN





Win – Win Process

- Improve patients' safety & quality of life by minimizing polypharmacy & avoiding potentially inappropriate medications
- Improve patient drug compliance
- Alleviate physicians' tension on medication reconciliation
 & drug regimen review
- Reduce nursing time on administration of redundant drugs & monitoring avoidable ADEs
- Reduce pharmacy service time on buying & dispensing unnecessary drugs
- □ Reduce drug cost

A Collaborative Service Model on Pharmacotherapy Patient Empowerment

Drug Education Talk at GDRC

July, 2012

Joint Pharmacy Service Round in extended care wards

March, 2014

Older adult on **Drug Adherence** (tailor-made drug regimen)

Service Enhancement March, 2015

Non-adherence to medication

Causes:

- Multi-factorial and complex
- Poly-pharmacy
- Inadequate knowledge about the treatment
- Negative consequence of drug effect
- Poor cognitive function to cope with complicated drug regimen
- Poor dexterity to handle the medication

Pharmacotherapy Patient Empowerment (PPE)

Aim towards:

- Drug adherence Patients follow through decisions about medicine taking
- Drug concordance Patients support both in decision making partnership about medicines & their medications taking

Target patients

- Aged ≥ 65 years
- Poly-pharmacy: ≥ 5 items of medication
- Live alone or daytime alone
- AMT ≥ 6/10, co-operative to accept ICDS service
- Initial screening by Integrated Care & Discharge Support for the elderly (ICDS) from HAPPRE list
 - Perform "Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS)" to identify cases with risk of drug non-adherence

Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS-4)

	Questions	Yes	No
1	Do you ever forget to take your medicine?	1	0
2	Do you ever have problems remembering to take your medicine?	1	0
3	When you feel better, do you sometimes stop taking your medicine?	1	0
4	Sometimes if you feel worse when you take your medicine, do you stop taking it?	1	0

Adherence	MMAS- Score
High	0
Medium	1-2
Low	3-4

Morisky DE, MiMatteo MR. Improving the measurement of self-reported medication on adherence: Final response. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 2011; 64:2622-263

Pharmacotherapy Patient Empowerment

Service workflow

1. Patient empowerment interview (Joint ward round on Tue pm)

- provide personal interview & medication reconciliation
- tailor-made a drug regimen that patients are involved in the decisionmaking of their care & treatment

Case management by ICDS nurse (HV once /week)

- Vital sign monitoring, functional ability to cope with drug compliance, drug safety, health education and interventions to enhance patient's autonomy & involvement in their care & treatment
- Caring ability of patient and /or caregivers

3. Fast track clinic ± pharmacist/nurse interview

- Intensive medication education to patients and caregivers
- Arrange early appointment for drug titration

4. Interdisciplinary case conference (with pharmacist)

- Discuss progress
- Identify problems
- Review of care plan

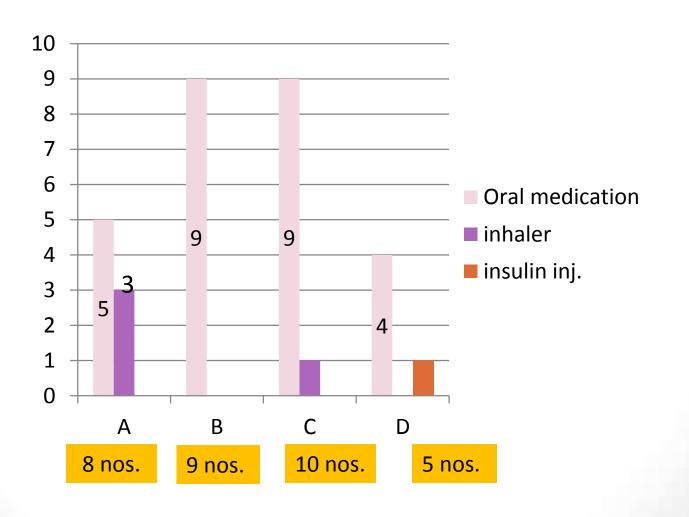
Demographic information

Period: 3 March – 14 April (6 weeks)		
Patient interviewed	18 cases	
Recruitment	9 (50%)	
Characteristics of discharged patient (4 as at 20.04.15)		
M:F	1:3	
Age (range 80 – 88)	85 (mean)	
Live alone : daytime alone	1:3	
Polypharmacy (5 – 10)	8 (mean)	
Functional status (Mean score)		
MFAC	6 / 7	
Barthel Index	91/100	
MMAS	3 / 4	

No A&E attendance or unplanned readmission after discharge

Pilot program of PPE

 Major disease categories: COPD, Cardiovascular disease and Diabetes



Drug Storage



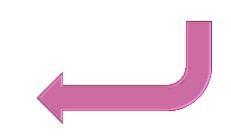




Self-management on drug storage







Self-management on own drugs





Brief Cases Sharing

Case 1	COPD with Cor pulmonale, old TB, D/C with 8 nos. of drugs	
Functional	AMT: 8, live with wife, poor compliance on LTOT at	
status	daytime.	
Progress:	Health education on deep breathing exercise, the use of	
	LTOT, advise to purchase an oximeter as patient not	
	sensitive to desaturation, & accept to put on LTOT except	
	outdoor activity 1 – 2hrs,	
Case 2	Chronic ischemic heart disease w cervical spondylosis, D/C	
	with 10 nos. of drug items	
Functional	AMT: 6, live with working son, daytime alone, always home	
status	bound, can manage simple cooking & shopping	
Progress:	Complaint of upper limb numbness, not able to open	
	the plastic bag of her medications	
	Support patient to seal the bag with plastic clip and put	
	inside a air-tight box	

Example: Self-management on own drugs



- Fasten the Plastic the medication bags with clips
- Air-tight container



Conclusion



- Tackling medication-related problems in older patients by a multidisciplinary approach is well <u>accepted & trusted</u> by physicians & nurses.
- Provide better patient care through Professional Teamwork
- Significant decrease in numbers of unnecessary drugs & administration frequencies
- Enhance medication safety & quality of life of our patients.
- Empower older adults take more responsibilities on the decision-making of their treatments as well as medication adherence in partnership with our care team

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OLDER ADULTS



MULTIDISCIPLINARY CARE TEAM

75ANX YOU