

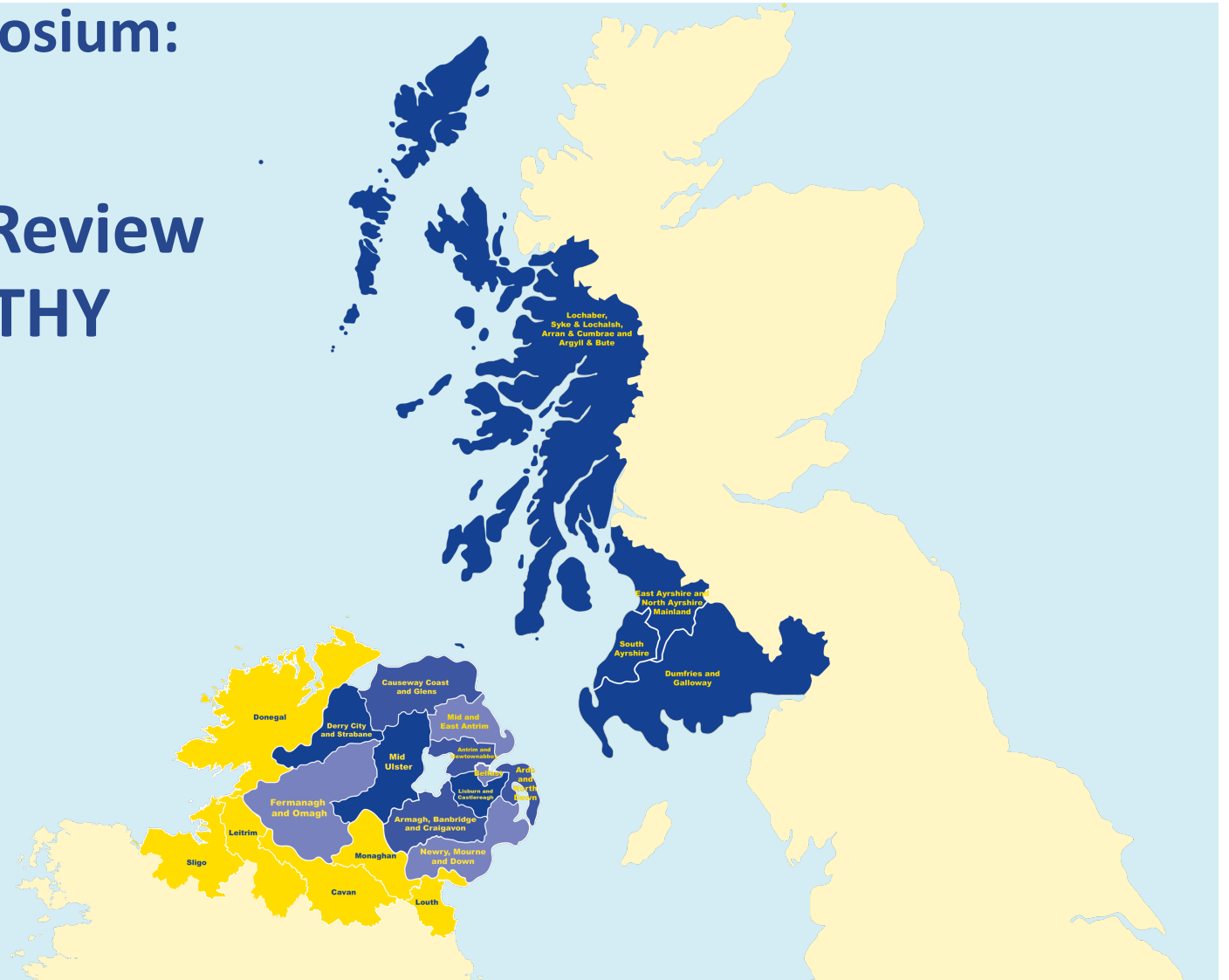
# World Patient Safety Day Symposium: Medication Without Harm

## Person-centred Medicines Review in General Practice: iSIMPATY Project

September 15th 2022

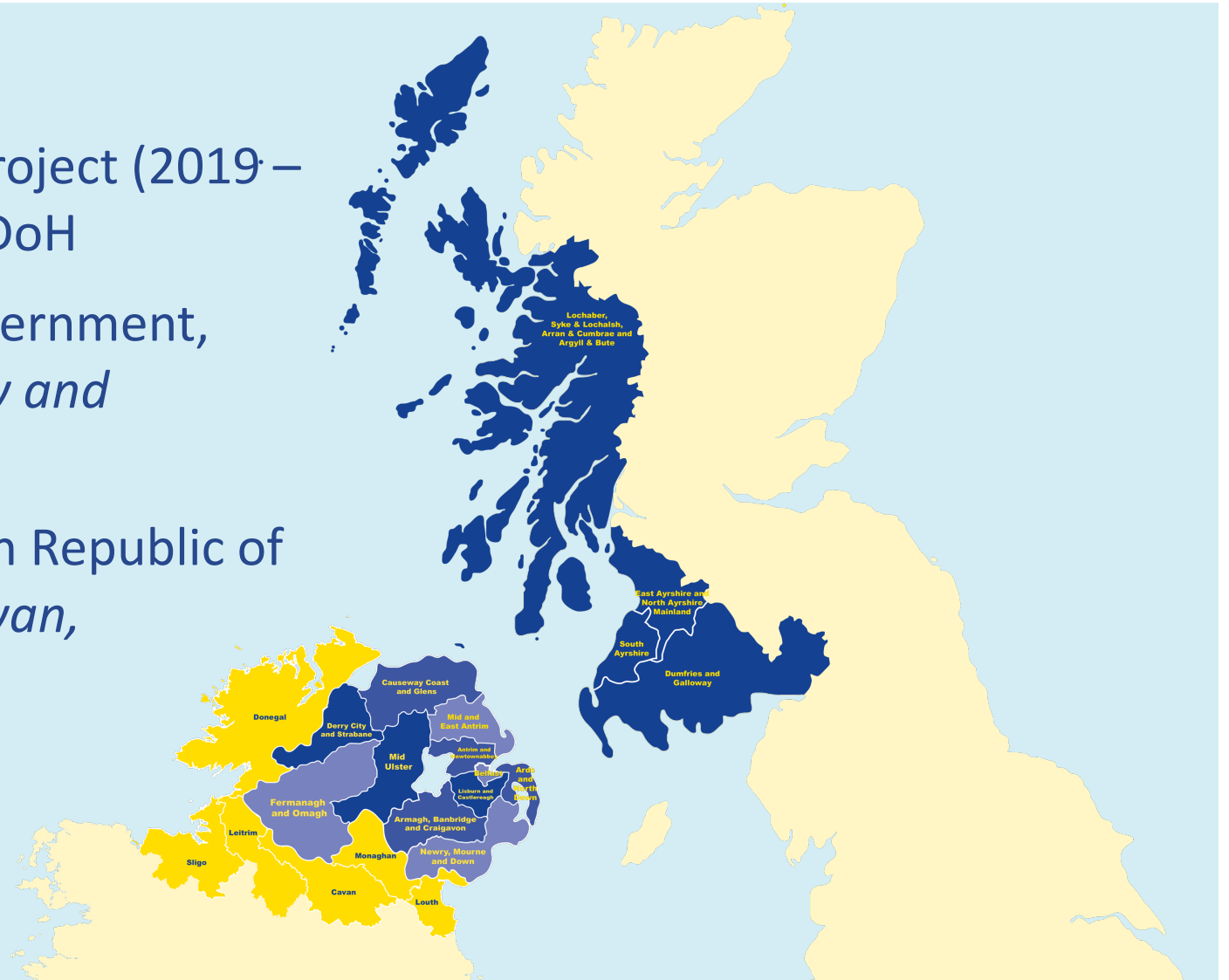
Emma Jane Coyle

Senior Pharmacist, HSE, iSIMPATY  
CHO1, Donegal



# iSIMPATHY is

- 3-year EU-INTERREG VA funded project (2019 – 2023) with matched funding from DoH
- Partnership between Scottish Government, HSE, MOIC/Northern Trust (*Primary and Secondary care*)
- Operational in CHO 1 and CHO 8 in Republic of Ireland (*Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Louth*)



# iSIMPATY...

- implementing Stimulating Innovation in the Management of **Polypharmacy** and **Adherence** Through the Years
- Delivering effective, comprehensive, person-centred, pharmacist led, polypharmacy medicines reviews
- Across the three project jurisdictions
- Liaising with doctors and nurses to implement agreed changes



## Why?

To enable those with multiple morbidity to live healthy and active lives

# iSIMPATHY = Shared Decision Making

iSIMPATHY recognises that experts in Healthcare include :

- ✓ Policy Makers
- ✓ Healthcare Professionals

**But....**

**iSIMPATHY polypharmacy medicines reviews also recognise**

## ✓ Patients

- As experts in their **own** care and their own needs
- Holistic medication review
- We are putting the patient and the family at the heart of every decision and empowering them to be genuine partners in their care <sup>1</sup>

1 M.J. Barry, S. Edgman-Levitan, Shared Decision Making — The Pinnacle of Patient-Centered Care NEJM 2012 366;9

# Polypharmacy – back to basics!

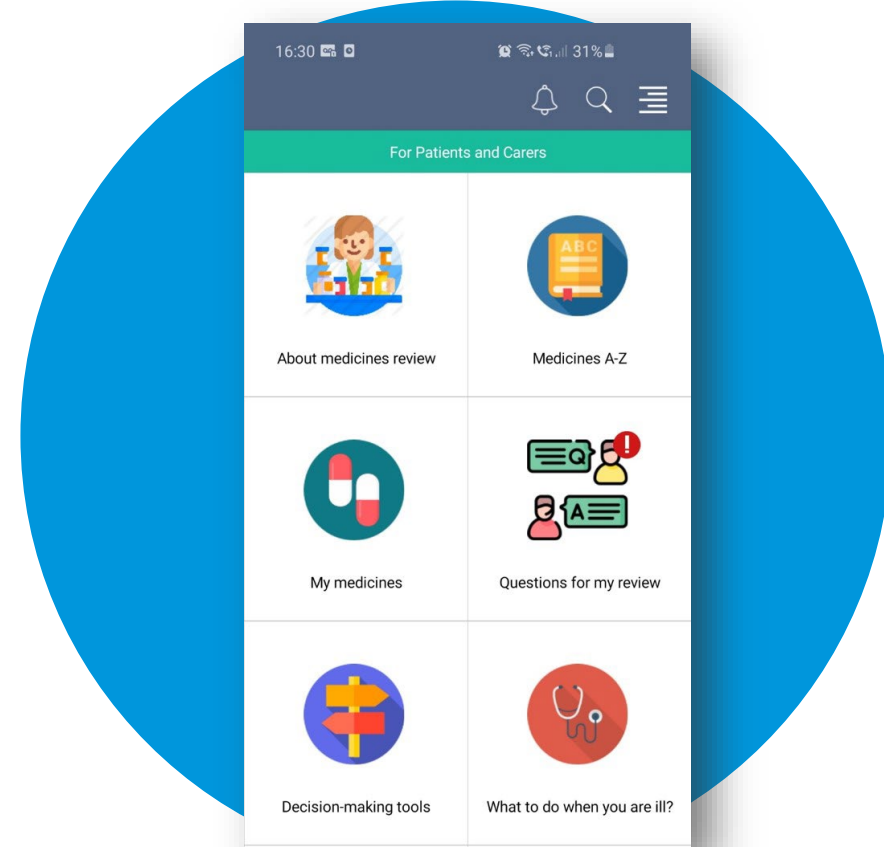
- Many definitions, the most accepted being those patients **taking 5 or more medications**<sup>1</sup>
- If any medication is **not appropriate** for the patient, we have inappropriate Polypharmacy
- This not only represents one of the most pressing prescribing challenges, it can also **increase the risk of avoidable harm to patients**<sup>2</sup>
  - Cumulative side effects
  - Increase in hospital utilisation
  - Avoidable hospital admissions
  - Therapeutic failure – intentional and non intentional non-adherence
  - Drug – drug interactions, drug – disease interactions
  - Medicines waste

# The Answer - Appropriate Polypharmacy<sup>1</sup>

- ✓ All drugs are prescribed for the purpose of achieving specific therapeutic objectives that have been agreed with the patient
- ✓ Therapeutic objectives are actually being achieved or there is a reasonable chance they will be achieved in the future
- ✓ Drug therapy has been optimised to minimise the risk of adverse drug reactions
- ✓ The patient is motivated and able to take all medicines as intended (ADHERENCE)
- **WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge, Medication Without Harm, includes the appropriate management of polypharmacy as a key priority to reduce severe avoidable medication-related harm**



# Where to start, key resources:



<https://www.isimpathy.eu/uploads/Polypharmacy-Guidance-2018.pdf>

<https://managemeds.scot.nhs.uk/>



# 7 STEPS TO APPROPRIATE POLYPHARMACY



Step 1: What matters to the patient

---

Step 2: Identify essential drug therapy

---

Step 3: Does the patient take unnecessary drug therapy?

---

Step 4: Are therapeutic objectives being achieved?

---

Step 5: Is the patient at risk of ADRs or suffers actual ADRs?

---

Step 6: Is drug therapy cost-effective?

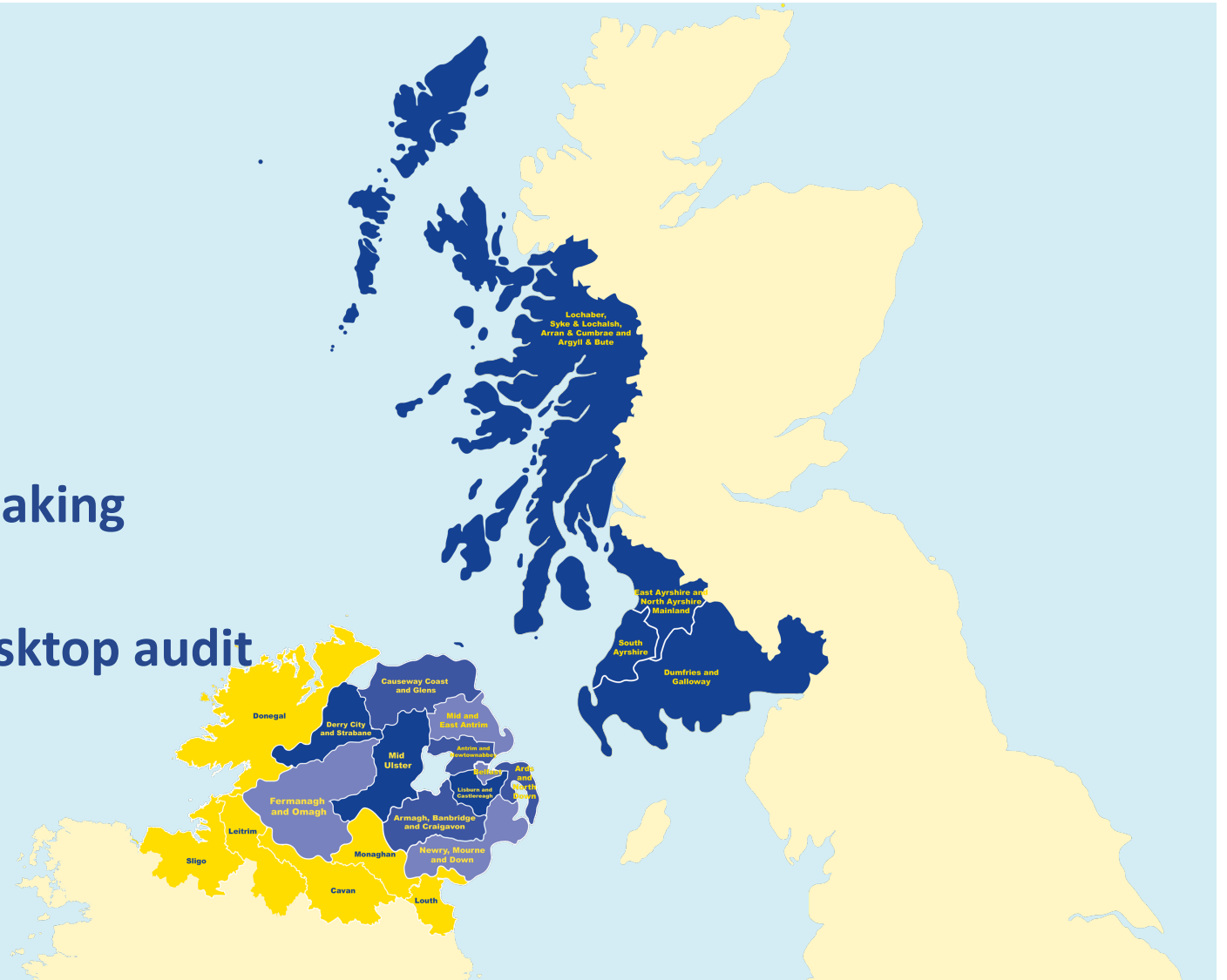
---

Step 7: Is the patient willing and able to take drug therapy as intended?



# The 7 steps in action – A case study....

- Complex patient
- Multiple morbidities
- Polypharmacy
- Demonstrates shared decision making
- Selected by *chance* one Friday morning.....PPI & Clopidogrel desktop audit



## Patient Details

75 year old Male- "Billy"

## Current medical history

- IHD (PCI 2010, 2014, 2019 x 2)
- T2DM
- PVD
- Previous thrombosed left popliteal artery aneurysm
- Glaucoma (Right eye)

- Visually impaired (complete blindness left eye)
- Atrial Fibrillation
- COPD
- Hypercholesterolemia
-

Results	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CrCl = 54ml/min</li> <li>• HbA1c 41mmol/mol</li> <li>• BMI 29.8 (high)</li> <li>• FBC Normal</li> <li>• Liver profile Normal</li> <li>• U&amp;E Normal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Cholesterol 4.4 mmol/L</li> <li>• LDL 2.62 mmol/L (high)</li> <li>• HDL 1.19 mmol/L (low)</li> <li>• BP 131/79 (24 hour ABPM April 22)</li> <li>• CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc 8</li> <li>• ECG irregular (AF) some ectopic beats but nil of concern to GP</li> </ul>
Lifestyle and Current Function	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-smoker</li> <li>• Physically active 5-7 days per week but pace has slowed significantly over the past few months</li> <li>• Using multiple pharmacies due to cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol 4 units per week</li> <li>• Continues to work in own business</li> <li>• Wants to be more active but feels health is holding him back</li> <li>• Medication review revealed patient is poor historian, much time was spent on detailed medicines reconciliation with patient, pharmacies, PMR review.</li> </ul>

# Most recent consultation

- Ongoing dizziness and lack of energy, “really getting me down, I now have to get men in to do jobs I used to do myself without the blink of an eye”
- Admitted to hospital December 2021 with chest pain
- ?Angina/?GORD: started on Ranolazine 375mg BD. PPI was also changed from Pantoprazole to Esomeprazole
- Referred to cardiology, given his strong history. Angiogram completed and cardiology stated **“I can categorically say that his symptoms are not angina in nature”**
- Referred for Sleep Apnoea Studies and Atrial Fibrillation assessment – awaiting outcome
- Patient was prescribed Betahistine 16mg TDS for dizziness, referred to vascular for review of leg pain and underwent iSIMPATY medication review with me

# The Clinical Piece Unravelling : Pre-review Medication listing (19 items)

- Apixaban 5mg BD\*
- Clopidogrel 75mg OD\*
- Atorvastatin 40mg OD\*
- Meformin 500mg OD\*
- Praxilene® (Naftidrofuryl) 200mg BD\*(recently reduced from 200mg TDS)
- Folic Acid 5mg OD\*
- Verapamil 240mg OD\*
- Ranolazine 375mg BD\*

- Esomeprazole 40mg \*
- Pregabalin 50mg BD\*
- Anoro One puff OD
- Brimonidine 2mg/ml eye drops OD
- Azarga 10mg/5mg eye drops BD
- Monopost 50mcg/ml OD
- Hylo-Forte eye drops TDS
- Chloramphenicol eye drops 1% OD\*
- Pred forte 1% eye drops OD\*

*On PMR, actively prescribed but not taken by the patient*

- Butrans 5mcg/hr patches weekly\*
- Sertraline 50mg OD\*

*(\* = queried during medication review)*

Domain	Step	How should you respond to this case?
Aims	1. What matters to the patient?	Ongoing dizziness and lack of energy, "really getting me down, I now have to get men in to do jobs I used to do myself without the blink of an eye, can I reduce any of tablets".
Need	2. Identify essential drug therapy.	None – by definition as per 7-Steps guidance
	3. Does the patient take unnecessary drug therapy?	?Ranolazine based on Consultant letter "categorically not angina" ? Pregabalin ?Pred forte 1% ?Chloramphenicol 1%
Effectiveness	4. Are therapeutic objectives being achieved? Consider over and under treatment	Lipid profile – not optimum – aim for ESC Guidelines for LDL lowering (Very high risk <1.4mmol/L) Folate – levels corrected , review ongoing need GP visit with leg pain – erroneous reduction in Naftidrofuryl during hospital visit? BMI – high – target diet
Safety	5. Does the patient have ADR/Side effects or are they at risk of ADRs/Side effects? Ask the patient to report these too Does the patient know what to do if they are too ill?	Antiplatelet and NOAC – review of ongoing need due to bleed risk PPI interaction with Clopidogrel – for alternative PPI ? Ranolazine – no angina – cause of dizziness Falls risk – ranolazine, pregabalin, ?Butrans, ? sertraline Long term use of ophthalmic antibiotic – resistance Long term use of ophthalmic steroid – increased risk of glaucoma and posterior subcapsular cataract ?Where does Butrans and Sertraline fit in
Cost-Effectiveness	6. Is drug therapy cost-effective?	PPI to MMP drug of choice Anoro (LAMA/LABA) preferred by MMP
Patient Centeredness	7. Is the patient willing and able to take drug therapy as intended?	Yes, "it is time now I did what I was told, this is all getting too much to manage"  ***Highlighting the importance of shared decision making for this patient***

**Pre-review medication listing****Post-review medication listing**

Apixaban 5mg BD	✓	Apixaban 5mg BD
Clopidogrel 75mg OD	✓	Clopidogrel 75mg OD
Atorvastatin 40mg OD*	→	Atorvastatin 80mg OD
	*	Ezetimibe 10mg OD
Meformin 500mg OD	X	Meformin 500mg OD
	*	Empagliflozin 10mg OD
Naftidrofuryl 200mg BD*	↑	Naftidrofuryl 200mg TDS (for review with vascular)
Folic Acid 5mg OD*	X	Stopped
Verapamil 240mg OD	✓	Verapamil 240mg OD
Esomeprazole 40mg *	→	Pantoprazole 40mg , plan to wean to 20mg
Ranolazine 375mg BD*	X	Reduce and stop
Pregabalin 50mg BD*	↓	Pregabalin 25mg mane , 50mg nocte (may reduce further)
Anoro One puff OD	✓	Anoro One puff OD
Brimonidine 2mg/ml eye drops OD	✓	Brimonidine 2mg/ml eye drops OD
Azarga 10mg/5mg eye drops BD	✓	Azarga 10mg/5mg eye drops BD
Monopost 50mcg/ml OD	✓	Monopost 50mcg/ml OD
Hylo-Forte eye drops TDS	✓	Hylo-Forte eye drops TDS
Chloramphenicol eye drops 1% OD*	X	Stopped
Pred forte 1% eye drops OD*	X	Weaned and stopped
On PMR, actively prescribed but not taken by the patient		
Butrans 5mcg/hr patches weekly	X	Removed
Sertraline 50mg OD	X	Removed



# Outcomes in “Billy’s” case.....

- ✓ Medications optimised
- ✓ Removal of medicines with expired indications
- ✓ Removal of medicines patient no longer taking (NB transitions of care)
- ✓ Patient was furnished with a My Medicines List (Know Check Ask)
- ✓ Reduction in medication related harm
- ✓ MDT approach to polypharmacy overseen by a patient centered, pharmacist led medication review

## Most importantly:

- ✓ Patient reports improvement in dizziness, over all well being and understanding of his medications

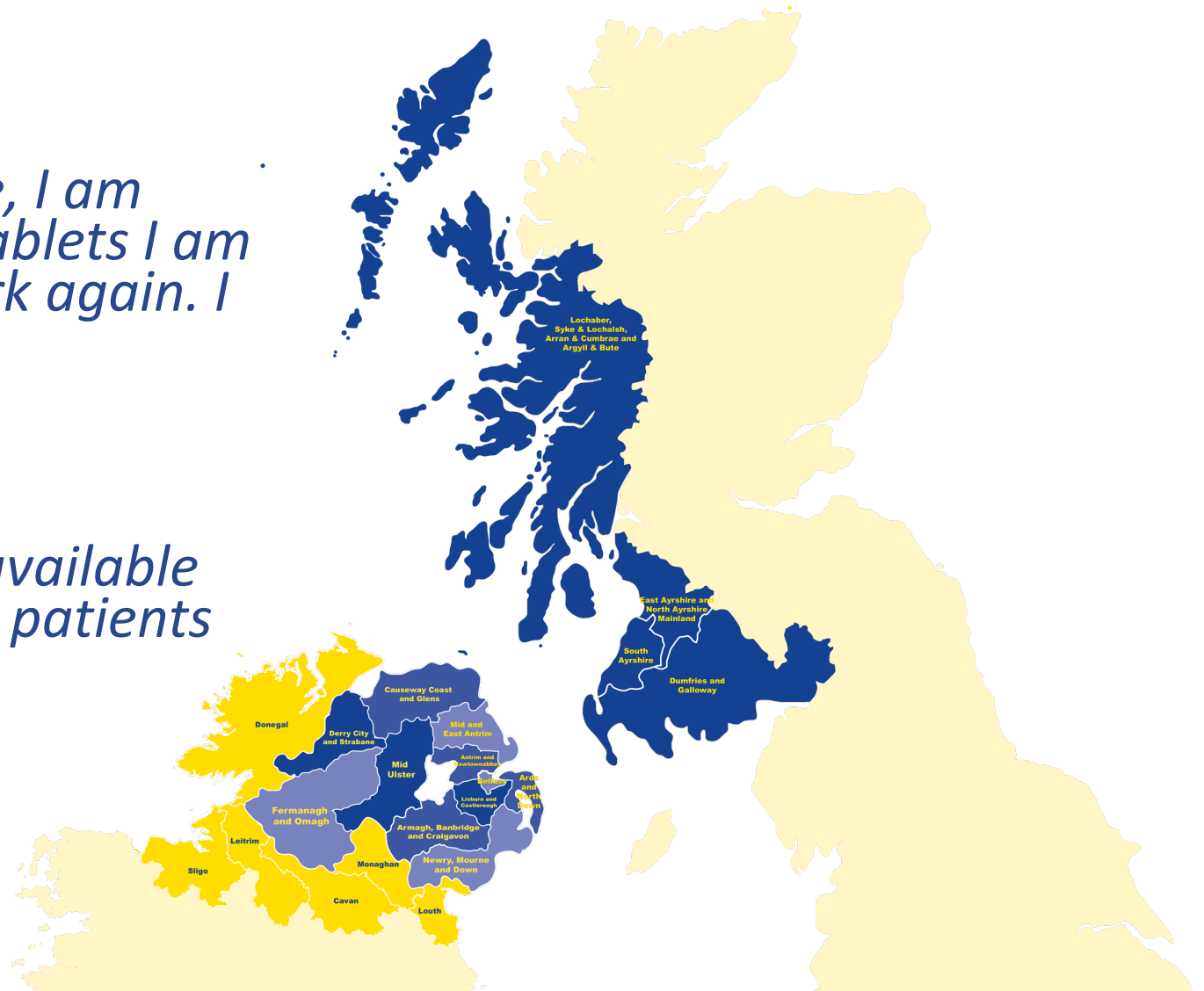


## Patient feedback:

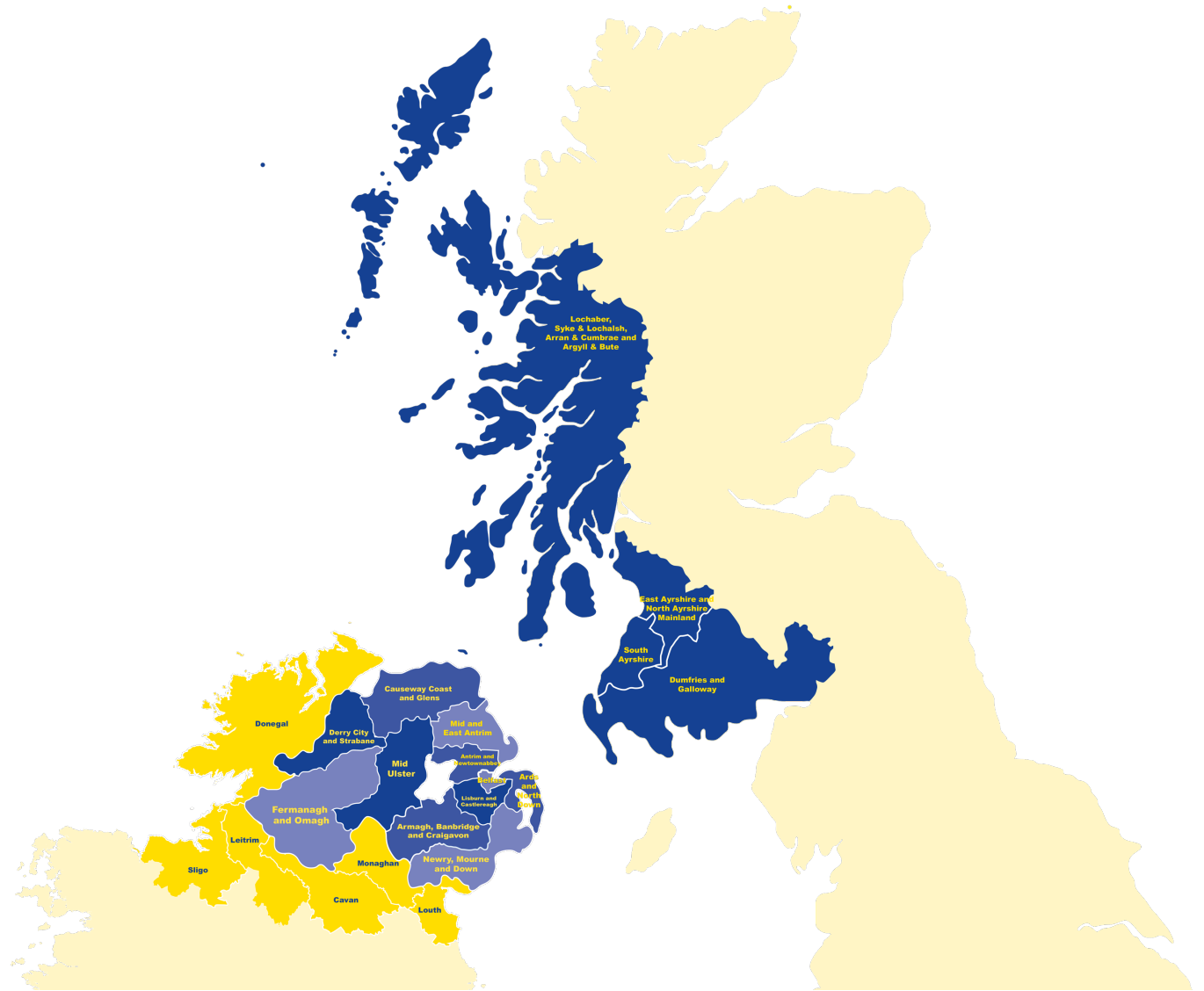
*“my dizziness is as good as gone, I am delighted to have reduced the tablets I am taking and I can get back to work again. I am a happy man”*

## Consultant feedback:

*“This is a fantastic service, is it available nationwide?...as I have multiple patients who would benefit”*



# Outcomes of iSIMPATY to date in ROI



# Outcomes

- Almost 1850 reviews completed in ROI (Jan '21 – Aug '22)

*(Equating to Approx 10 reviews per pharmacist per working week)*

- Average patient age 77 years (31-101)

- Average co-morbidities 7 (complexity)

- Average of two drugs stopped per review

*(14 drugs pre review, 12 drugs post review)*

- Average of 13 interventions per review: (not simply deprescribing)

- ✓ Drugs changes
- ✓ Dose changes
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Information
- ✓ Monitoring
- ✓ Referral

**96% of interventions hold clinical significance (Eadon grade 4 or above)**

- Economic analysis calculated net savings of €208 per review

# Outcomes continued....

- Early project analysis identified:

- ✓ **Medication Safety**

- 390 polypharmacy indicators identified (indicators with potentially serious adverse outcomes)  
69% addressed (others partially address or not appropriate to address) (n=524)

- ✓ **Deprescribing:** 342 STOPP criteria were identified; 75% addressed (n=100)

- ✓ **Medicines optimisation:** 54 START criteria identified; 80% addressed (n=100)

- ✓ **iSIMPATY reviews integrating into HSE initiatives such as:**

- Antimicrobial Stewardship policies

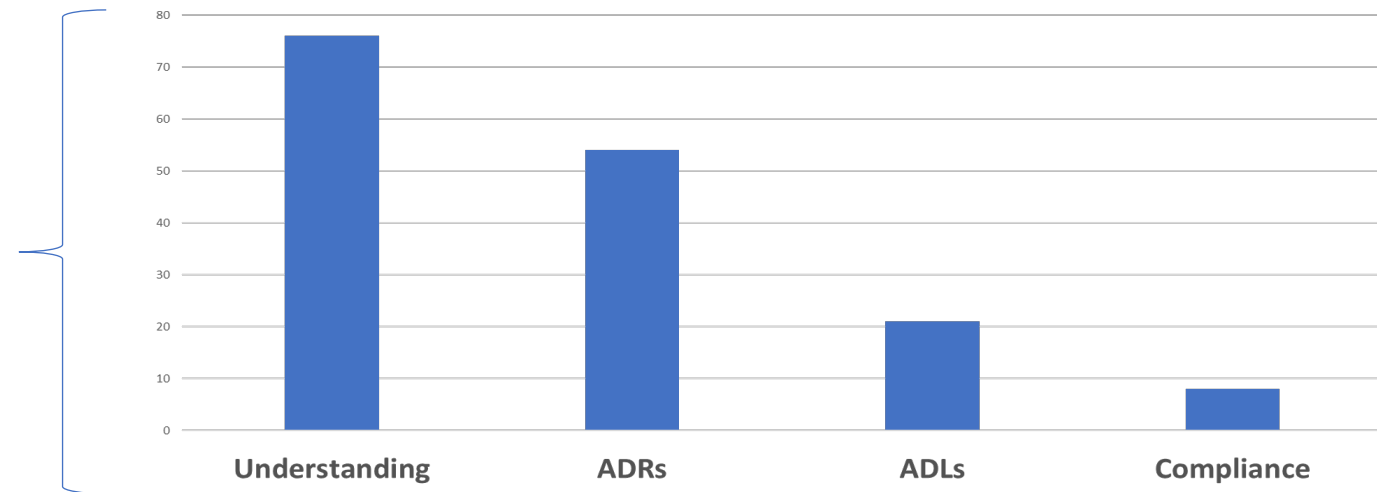
- Deprescribing of long-term antimicrobials:

*From 524 reviews analysed, 38 patients (7%) were on long-term antimicrobials. For the 31 patients where a change was recommended, there was follow up data for 27, of which 23 (85%) were stopped*

- iSIMPATY pharmacists also influence better practice through highlighting [www.antibioticprescribing.ie](http://www.antibioticprescribing.ie) and AMRIC programme recommendations

# Feedback

- High uptake of reviews and openness to shared decision making
- Phone reviews favoured by most patients
- Very positive feedback received from patients, family, carers and GPs
- GPs have reported:
  - Positive effect on GP job satisfaction, knowledge and understanding
- Patients have reported:
  - 88% of patients experienced improvements in at least one Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) domain



# Polypharmacy Training Opportunity:

- Accredited training available to HCPs in working in *any* healthcare setting in CHO 1 & 8 (*Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Louth*)
- Access to online training:
  - <https://www.isimpathy.eu/resources>

OR

- **In person** training will be delivered at our shared learning event:
  - November 24<sup>th</sup> 2022
  - Hillgrove Hotel, Monaghan
  - Link to registration available via <https://forms.office.com/r/zVRhcF470s>



# To Recap and Close:

Remember....“Not every medication is for life” - keep applying the 7 steps!

Handing over Dr John Garvey  
Thank you!