



Te Awakairangi Health Network General Practice-based Clinical Pharmacist Service

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Te Awakairangi Health
NETWORK

Background

- Te Awakairangi = Hutt Valley PHO
- October 2016 - Proof of Concept: determine the value of clinical pharmacists integrated into general practice
- Informed by international and national models
- Three concept practices
 - Practice demographics
 - GP clinical lead
 - Desk space in the practice
 - Access to PMS
- July 2017 – expanded to six practices





Objective

- **Deliver coordinated, collaborative, professional services from or within a general practice through an integrated approach**



Practice/System directed

Providing clinical leadership in the use of medicines

Setting up Continuous Quality Improvement processes for monitoring and tracking quality and safe use of medicines

Clinician/Staff directed

Promotion of best practice and current clinical information - safety net

Support LTC programme

Responding to medicine information queries

Patient directed

Improving patient safety with the use of medicines, particularly LTC medicines

Provision of in-practice based consults and /or medication reviews



What was achieved in 12 months?

System Improvement

Clinician time saved

Improved communication between general practice and community pharmacy

Systematic change at practice level
⇒ increased efficiency and capability

Providing a "safety net" for primary and secondary care clinicians

MDT models emerging

Improved Patient Experience

Patient time saved

Better patient self-management

Improved adherence to treatment

Improved Practice Staff Experience

Improved clinician experience - time & support

GPs and Nurses feel professionally safer and confident about patient and medication safety

Whole team involvement in optimising medication related outcomes

Reduced Acute Demand

Reduced hospital admissions and readmissions

Reduced ED attendances

Improved Clinical Outcomes

Fewer falls

Reduced risk of stroke

Improved glycaemic control

Improved asthma control

Extending Independence for Elderly Patients

Delayed admission to aged residential care

Reduced risk of falls

Reduced risk of adverse events

Improved Patient Safety

Adverse drug events avoided

High risk medicines safety improved

Clinical leadership in the use of medicines provided

Reduced Pharmaceutical Costs

Implementation of systematic deprescribing

Optimal use of medicines

CQI processes for monitoring and tracking quality and safe use of medicines



Evidence of Impact: Improved clinical outcomes

Interventions include:

- appropriate monitoring of high-risk medicines
- reduced risk of medicines-related falls
- implementation best practice prescribing
- increase percentage of medicines reconciliation post-hospital discharge
- improved glycaemic (HbA1c) control



Practice/System directed: Improved monitoring high-risk medicines

Patient	Safe and effective use of Methotrexate (MTX)						
	Patient is on MTX	Indication for MTX	Weekly dose prescribed	Day of the week MTX taken	Weekly folic acid	Query re adverse effects	Appropriate laboratory monitoring
	80	80	78	22	55	20	44
	100%	98%	28%	69%	25%	55%	

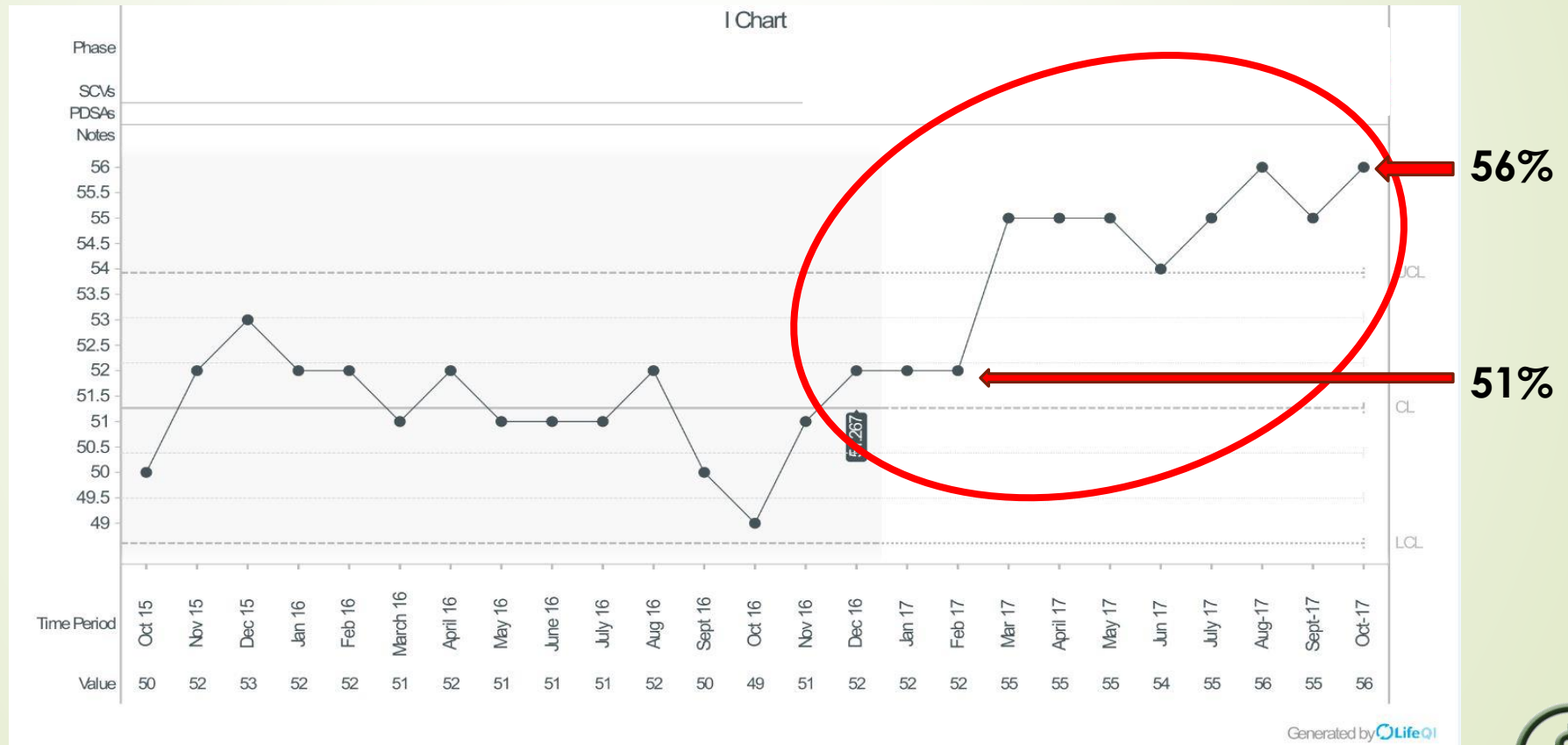



Clinician/staff directed: Promotion of best prescribing practice

	October 2016		July 2017	
Total patients	237		307	
Gout READ code / no prophylaxis	112	47%	106	34%
Prescribed prophylactic medication	119	50%	201	65%
Prophylaxis and no READ code	27	23%	69	34%
sUA test within audit period	81	68%	164	82%
sUA result within range	55	46%	107 [#]	53%



Patient directed: Improved glycaemic control (HbA1c)





Evidence of Impact: Reduced acute demand

Achieved through interventions that:

- reduce the risk of medication-related falls in community-dwelling older people
- prevent / reduce hospital admissions/readmissions due to ADRs
- increase number of patients having DAR, with improved diabetes self-management



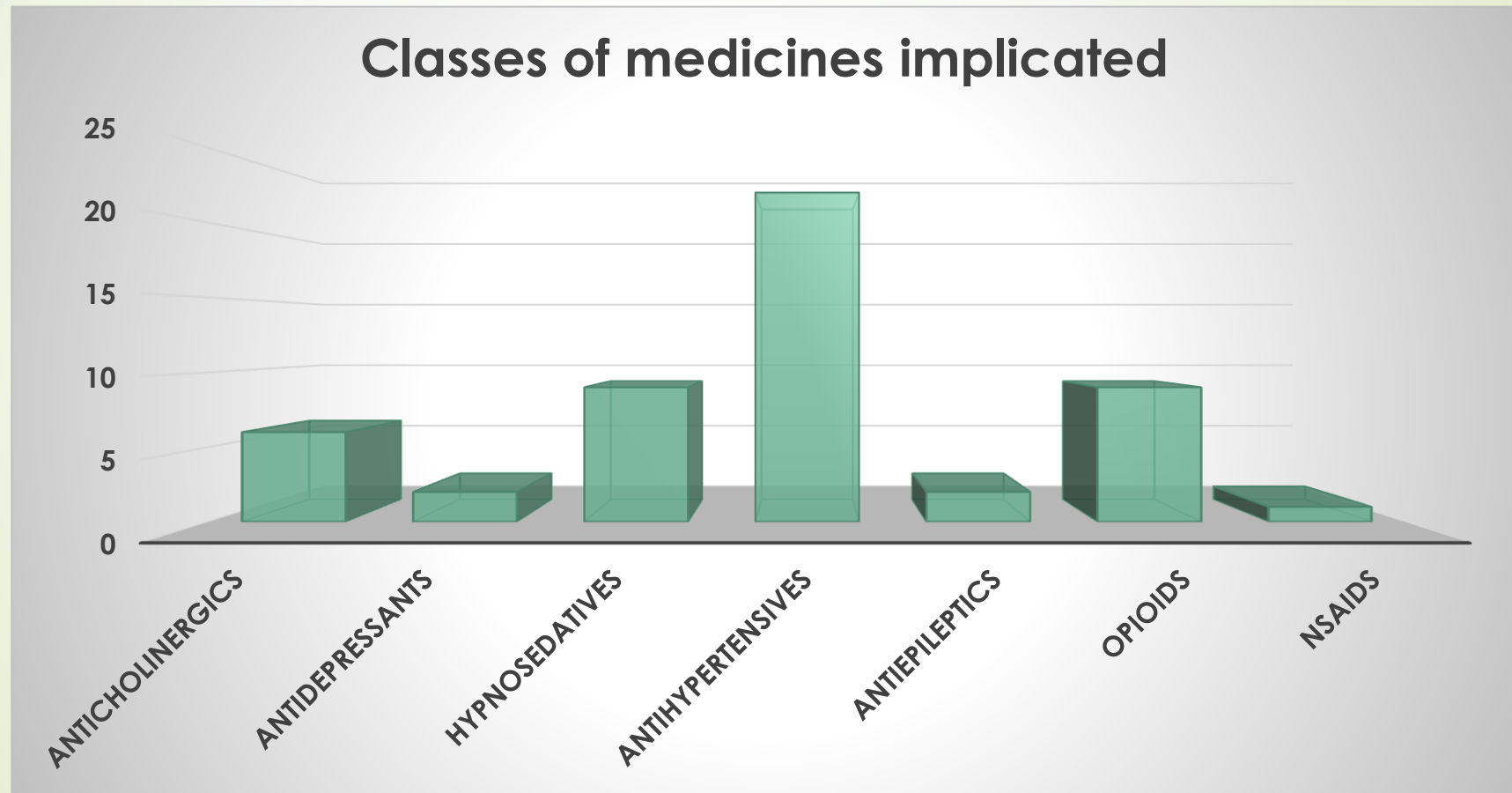


Patient directed: Medicine-related falls risk assessment

- Patients 65+ years
- 10+ long-term medicines
- Evidence-based assessment tool
- 104 patients assessed
 - 46 (44%) had full medication review
 - 13 (12%) low falls risk but full review for different reasons
 - 53 (51%) now prescribed ≤10 long-term medicines



Patient directed: Medicine-related falls risk assessment





Evidence of Impact: Reduced pharmaceutical costs

Interventions include:

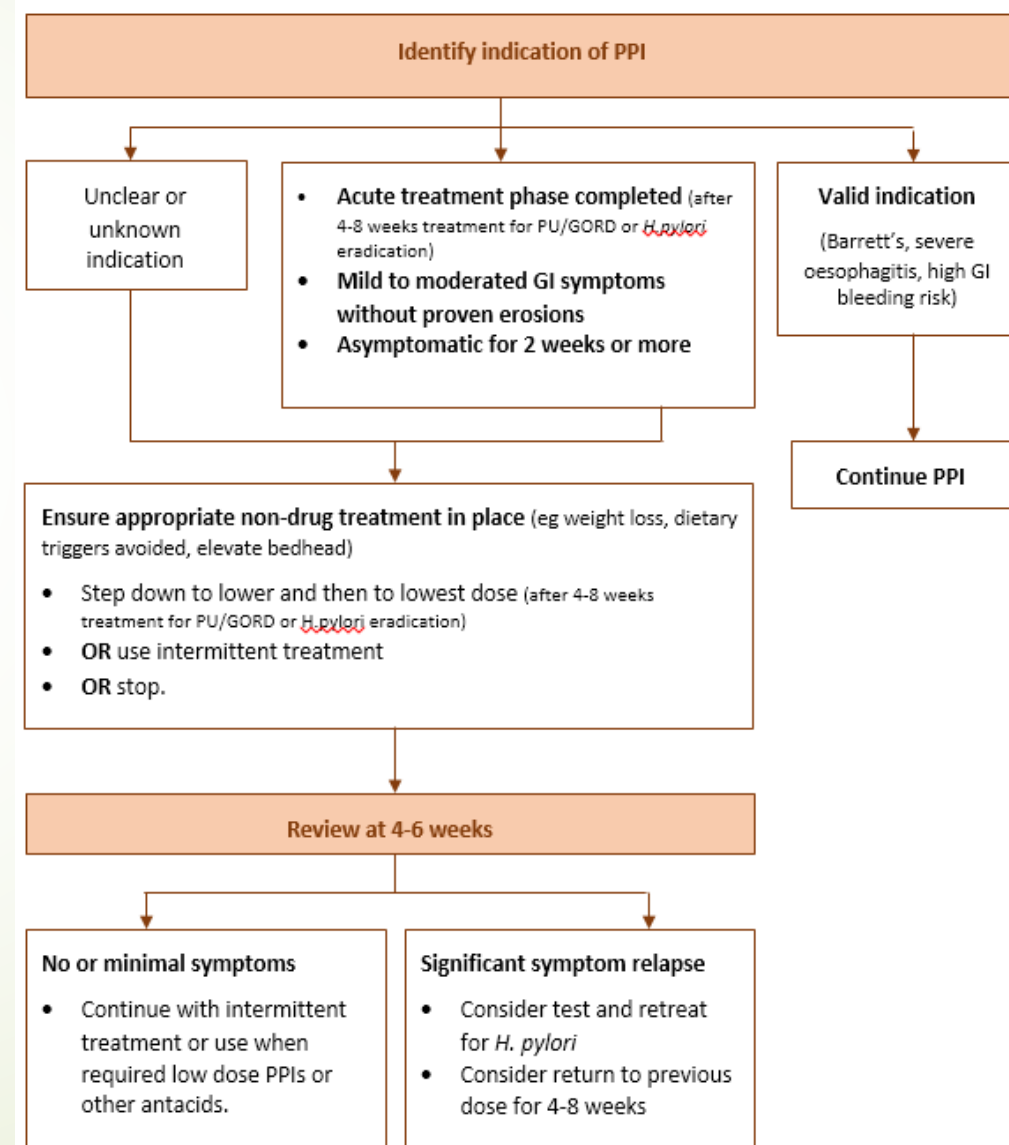
- improvement in medicines use systems and processes
- reduction of polypharmacy in community-based older people
- resolving intentional non-adherence
- implementation of systematic deprescribing



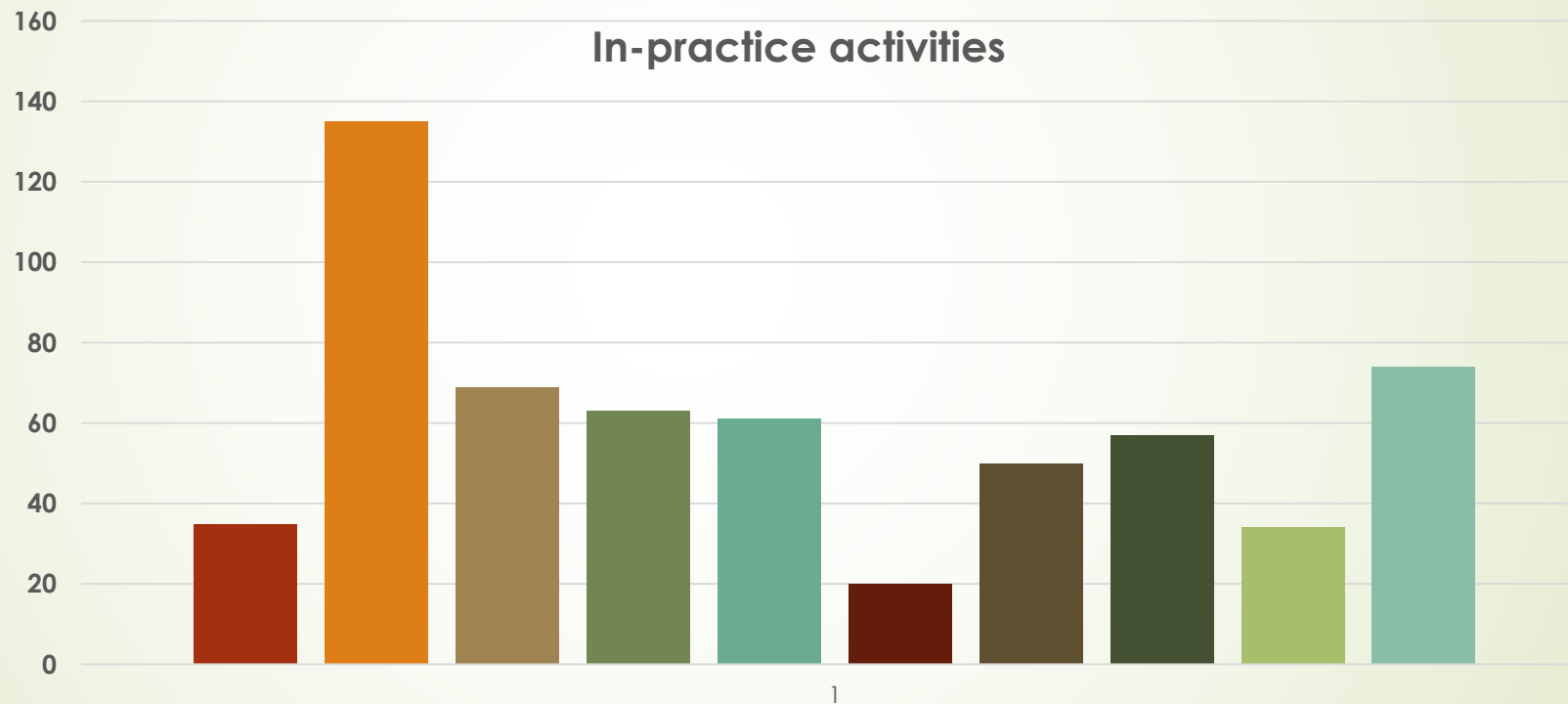
Practice/System directed

General tapering guide for acid suppressants

	Withdrawal effects
Halve the dose for four to eight weeks then stop (or step down to a less potent agent). Consider providing an antacid for dyspepsia symptoms	Recurrence of oesophagitis and indigestion symptoms
PPIs - consider alternate day dosing. Capsules cannot be halved. Consider stepping down to an H ₂ RA if a more gradual taper is required	Stopping PPIs suddenly can cause rebound hypersecretion of acid
Histamine receptor antagonists (H ₂ RA) - taper gradually	Rebound dyspepsia has been described after stopping H ₂ RA therapy abruptly




Patients impacted: Activity/interventions over 12 months



- Medicine information
- Patient education
- Patient contact
- Patient follow up
- Therapy initiation/titration

- Clinical review
- Discharge management/MedRec
- Patient appointment
- CQI
- Medicine monitoring





Evidence of Impact:

Improved practice staff experience

Feedback included:

- “better insight into complex patients and their medications”
- “expanded clinical knowledge around prescribing and medications”
- “provides holistic integrated model of care for our whānau”
- “her guidance has contributed to improved prescribing knowledge and better clinical outcomes for patients”
- “ensures accurate targeting of areas of clinical concern”



LET'S START WITH
RECOGNITION AS
PEERS BY GPs...

