



Best Practice Polypharmacy

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Polypharmacy in 10 minutes

The development of a polypharmacy intervention which consists of optimising pharmacotherapy of an individual multi-drug-user and the ongoing implementation of this intervention nationwide at this moment.







- People > 65 years often have multi-morbidity and often are multi- drug-users
- Many health care workers involved
- Starting new medication appears to be easier than stopping/changing
- Who has overview and responsibility over the entire treatment?





Intervention

- Medication review
- Combining professional expertise of physician and pharmacist
- Proposal for changes in medication
- At least agreement of patients
- Medication according to Standards for Dutch general practitioners and therapeutic handbooks









When?







3 pilot projects in 3 pharmacies (1999-2001)

- We studied the organisation, feasibility and financial outcomes
- We used experiences from each pharmacy in the next one
- Results:
 - DRP's were found and solved
 - Quality of life did not decrease
 - Savings in costs for medication
 - Cooperation increased





Insurance company (2004)

- After two years of lobbying a major insurance company showed interest in this approach
- Implementation study with 15 pharmacists and 31 physicians to find the appropriate way
- Insurance company paid € 50 per hour to physicians and pharmacists





Results

- 839 patients
- 304 patients (36 %) needed an intervention (1,7 / patient)
- 504 interventions
 - Stopping: 44 %
 Starting: 13 %
 Replacing: 20 %
 Dosage: 23 %
- 97% of the patients thinks a periodically performed medication review very important
- 36% of the pharmacists and physicians think their professional working relation has increased.
- Savings (medication): € 45 per year per analysed patient
- Patient selection: 6 or more drugs, all ages
- Face to face consultation





Best Practice Polypharmacy (2005)

- Dutch Ministry of Health was looking for initiatives from health care workers to improve patient's care which can be used nationwide
- The QIPC polypharmacy intervention is appointed, together with the DGV¹ polypharmacy intervention, as Best Practice Polypharmacy

¹ DGV: Dutch Institute for safe use of medicines



Nationwide implementation (2006, 2007)

- Dutch Ministry of Health is offering a grant for the nationwide implementation
- QIPC and DGV are training and coaching the physicians and pharmacists
- Physicians and pharmacists are implementing medication review in daily practice
- Some insurance companies are paying physician and pharmacist per analysed patient





Results

2006:

- 43 groups of pharmacists and physicians
- Approximately 325 physicians and 100 pharmacists
- Target number of patients: 6500-9750 lacksquare
- Preliminary results: ۲
 - 707 patients
 - 47% of patients need intervention (1,3 / patient)
 - 437 interventions
 - Stopping: 32 % (2004: 44%)
 - Starting: 17 % (2004: 13%)
 - Replacing: 18 % (2004: 20%)
- - Dosage: 34 % (2004: 23%)





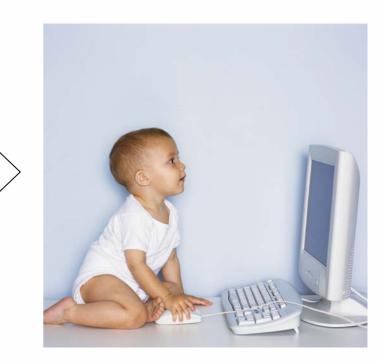
Practical tools

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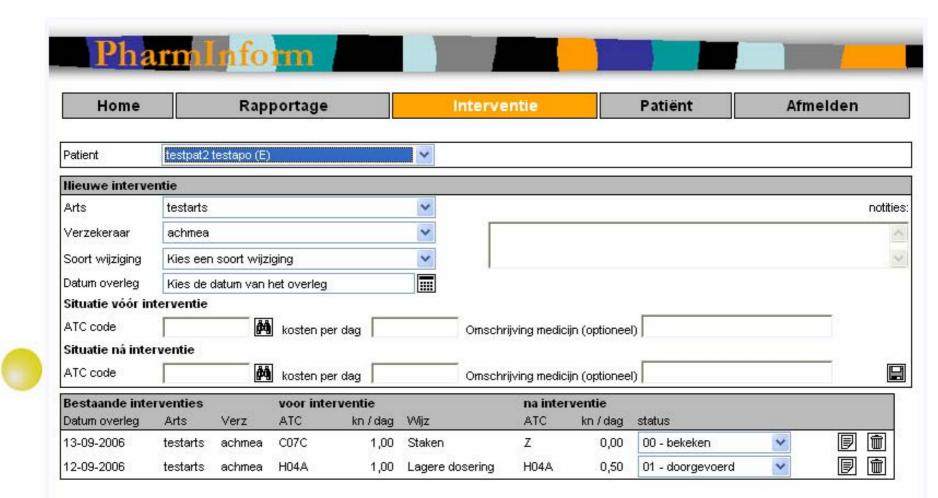








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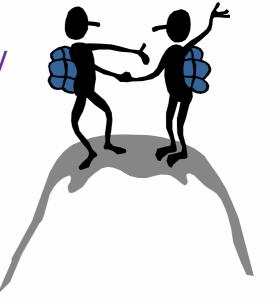


All



Success

- Intervention on pharmacotherapy
- Intervention should fit every day practice
- Support by practical and easy to use protocols, ICT, education, coaching
- Appropriate data open many doors
- Payment per patient
- Creativity!







Don't forget it is all about the patient...

Cooperation between physicians and pharmacists achieves outcomes which neither of them could achieve individually.







Top 15

A02B	ulcus-pepticummiddelen en gastro-oesofageale reflux	56
C03A	"low-ceiling" diuretica, thiaziden	26
N05C	hypnotica en sedativa	23
N05B	anxiolytica	17
C07A	beta-blokkers	16
C10A	antilipaemica, enkelvoudig	16
C01A	hartglycosiden	14
N07C	vertigomiddelen	13
B01A	antithrombotica	13
M01A	niet-steroide anti-inflammatoire en antireum midd.	12
R03A	sympathicomimetica, tracheale	12
C03C	"high-ceiling" diuretica"	11
C09C	angiotensine-ii-antagonisten	10
C01D	vasodilatantia bij hartziekten	9
B03A	ijzerpreparaten	8



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February 22nd 2007