Medication Without Harm



WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge





Practical examples - Addressing medication safety in polypharmacy at the organizational level

Gaston Perman

Director of Public Health Department at Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires´ University

Buenos Aires, Argentina

12 April 2022







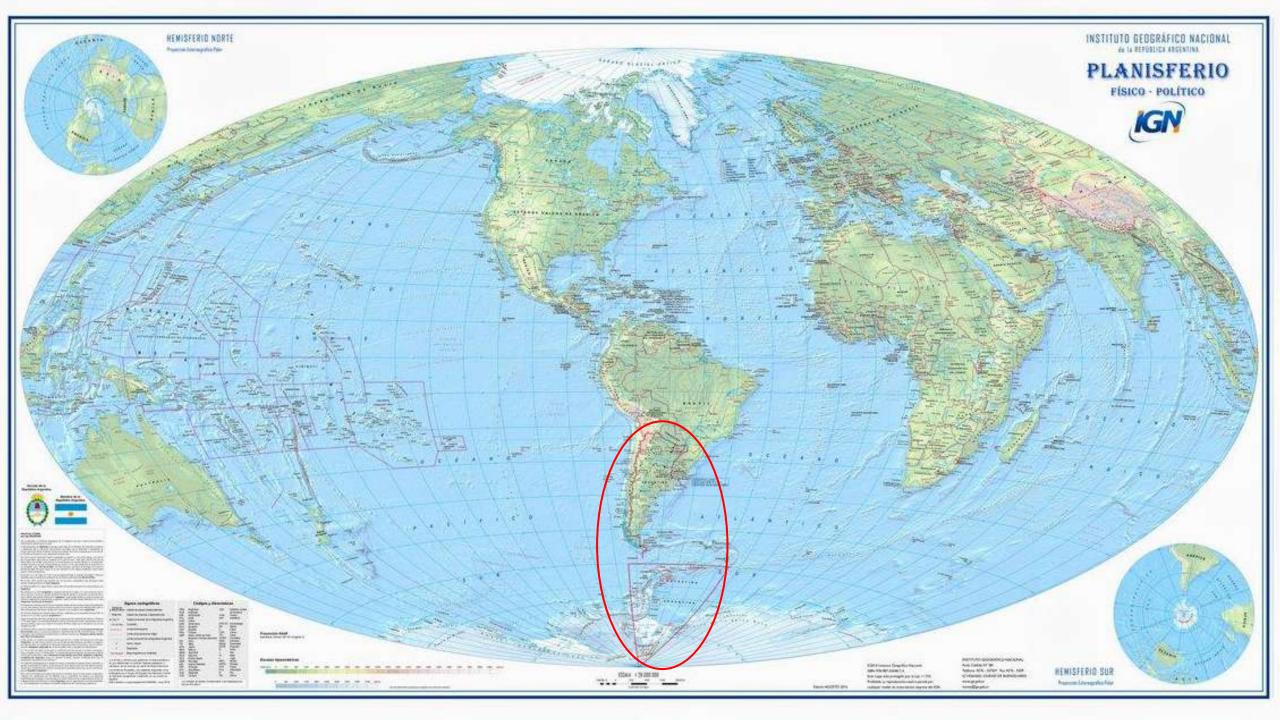




WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm

Lessons learned from two decades of work on medication safety

Prof. Gastón Perman gaston.perman@hospitalitaliano.org.ar



Context



3,000,000 outpatient visits/year 50,000 inpatient admissions/year

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



A multifactorial intervention to lower potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults in Argentina

 $\label{eq:marcelo} Marcelo Schapira^1 \cdot Pablo Calabró^1 \cdot Manuel Montero-Odasso^{2,3,4} \tiny \textcircled{\tiny 0} \cdot Abdelhady Osman^{3,4} \tiny \textcircled{\tiny 0} \cdot María Elena Guajardo^1 \cdot Bernardo Martínez^1 \cdot Javier Pollán^{1,5} \cdot Luis Cámera^1 \cdot Miguel Sassano^1 \cdot Gastón Perman^{1,5} \tiny \textcircled{\tiny 0}$

Received: 13 January 2020 / Accepted: 27 April 2020

© Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2020

Abstract

Background Adverse drug reactions are a common cause of potentially avoidable harm, particularly in older adults. **Aims** To evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of a pilot multifactorial intervention to reduce potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) use in older adults.

Methods We conducted a phase 2, feasibility, open-label study in the ambulatory setting of an integrated healthcare network in Buenos Aires, Argentina. We recruited primary care physicians (PCPs) and measured PIM use in a sample of their patients (65 years or older). Educational workshops for PCPs were organized with the involvement of clinician champions. Practical deprescribing algorithms were designed based on Beers criteria. Automatic email alerts based on specific PIMs recorded in each patient's electronic health record were used as a reminder tool. PCPs were responsible for deprescribing decisions. We randomly sampled 879 patients taking PIMs from eight of the most commonly used drug classes at our institution and compared basal (6 months prior to the intervention) and final (12 months after) prevalence of PIM use using a test of proportions. **Results** There was a significant reduction (p < 0.05) in all drug classes evaluated. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (basal prevalence 5.92%; final 1.59%); benzodiazepines (10.13%; 6.94%); histamine antagonists (7.74%; 3.07%); opioids (2.16%; 1.25%); tricyclic antidepressants (8.08%; 4.10%); muscle relaxants (7.74%; 3.41%), anti-hypertensives (3.53%; 1.82%) and oxybutynin (2.96%; 1.82%). The absolute reduction in the overall prevalence was 8.5 percentage points (relative reduction of 51.4%).

Conclusion This multifactorial intervention is feasible and effective in reducing the use of potentially inappropriate medication in all drug classes evaluated.

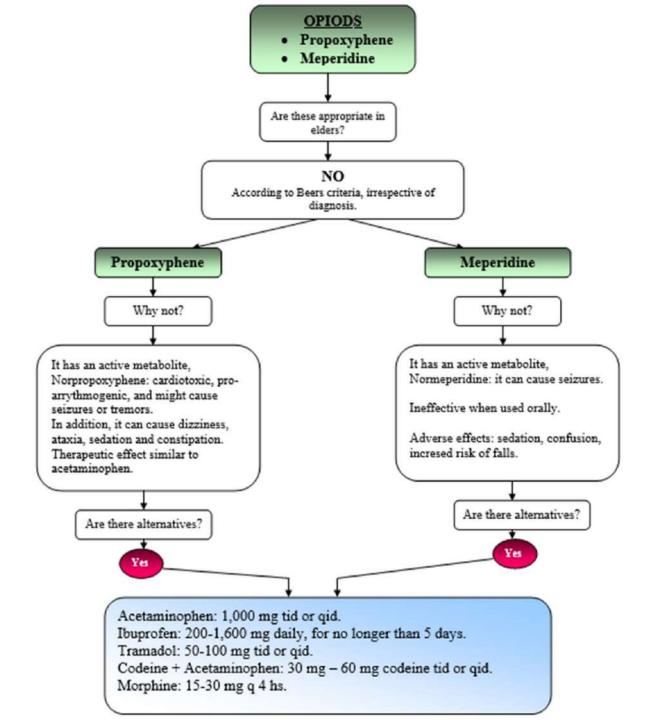
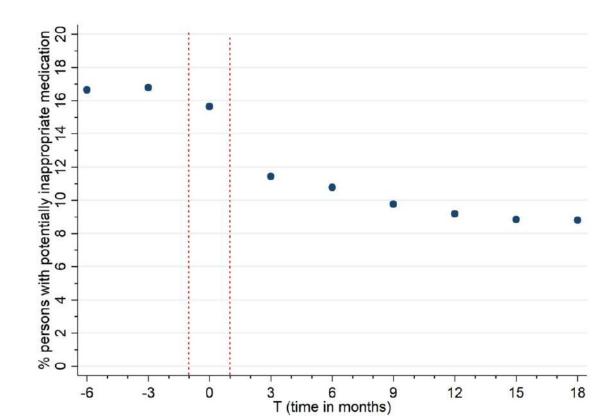


Table 2 Baseline and final values of potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) use stratified by drug class

Drug class ^a	Baseline value n (%)	Final value n (%)	Relative reduc- tion (%)	P
NSAIDs	52 (5.92%)	14 (1.59%)	73.08	< 0.001
Tricyclic Antidepressants	71 (8.08%)	36 (4.10%)	49.30	< 0.001
Anti-H1	68 (7.74%)	27 (3.07%)	60.29	< 0.001
Anti-hypertensives	31 (3.53%)	16 (1.82%)	48.39	0.002
Benzodiazepines	89 (10.13%)	61 (6.94%)	31.46	< 0.001
Opioids	19 (2.16%)	11 (1.25%)	42.11	0.013
Oxybutynin	26 (2.96%)	16 (1.82%)	38.46	0.008
Muscle Relaxants	68 (7.74%)	30 (3.41%)	55.88	< 0.001

NSAIDs non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, anti-H1 Histamine 1 receptor antagonist

Fig. 2 Run chart of percentage of participants taking at least one potentially inappropriate medication through time



^a According to Beers criteria recommendations.



Acreditado en calidad y seguridad por la Joint Commission International



















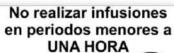


horario Exacto

Vigilar reacción alérgica

VO





Medicamento de horario Exacto

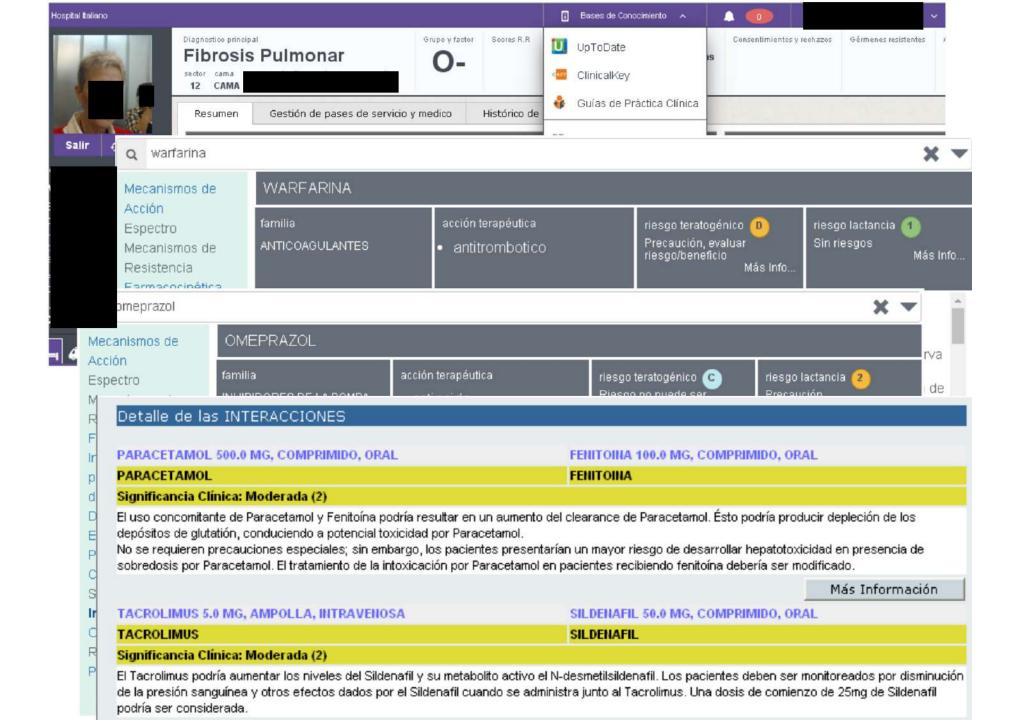


EV lento

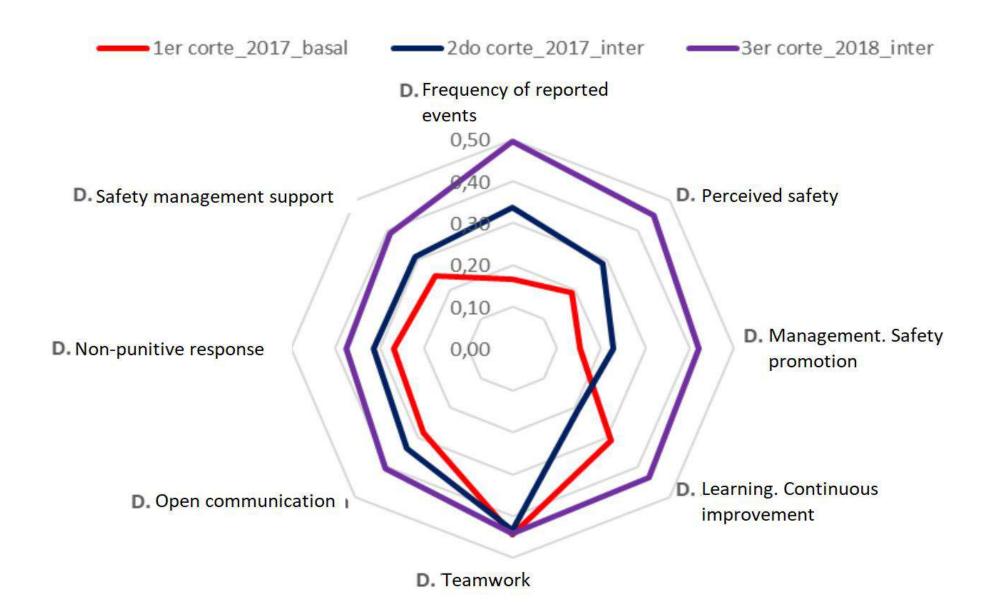
Medicamento de horario Exacto



Riesgo de caída



Evolution of the safety culture



Convocatoria a proyectos de investigación Salud Investiga 2019-2020



Convocatoria a proyectos de investigación Salud Investiga 2019-2020



órganos, Fármacos	Fungamento	Recomendation	evidencia	recomendaci
Referencias: "-": No se aplicó la metodologia GRADE	/ Azul≪ Modificación equipo PrOpam			
Anticolinérgicos				
Antihistamínicos de 1º generación Carbinoxamina Clorfeniramina Ciproheptadina Dimenhidranato Difenhidramina Doxilamina Hidroxicina	Altamente anticolinérgico. Depuración reducida con edad avanzada, y desarrollo de tolerancia cuando se usa como hipnótico; riesgo de confusión, boca seca, constipación y otros efectos anticolinérgicos o toxicidad. El uso de difenhidramina en situaciones tales como el tratamiento agudo de reacciones alérgicas severas puede ser apropiado.	Evitar	Moderada	Fuerte
Prometazina Pirilamina Ketotifeno Oxatomida				
Antiparkinsonianos Trihexifenidilo Biperideno	No recomendado para prevención o tratamiento de síntomas extrapiramidales con antipsicóticos; agentes disponibles más efectivos para el tratamiento de la enfermedad del Parkinson.	Evitar	Moderada	Fuerte
Antiespasmódicos Atropina (exclusión de uso oftalmológico) Belladona Alcaloide Clordiazepóxido - Clidinio Escopolamina Hiosciamina Metilescopolamina Propanteline	Altamiente anticolinérigico, incierta efectividad. "Cuando esté pensando en prescribir una droga anticolinérgica como la trimebutina o el otilonio, considere el aumento que ésta provocará en la carga anticolinérgica total del plan terapéutico farmacológico".	Evitar	Moderada	Fuerte
Antiespasmódicos urinarios Oxibutinina	Altamente anticolinérgico, puede producir: boca y ojo secos, constipación, visión borrosa, vértigo, visión borrosa, desorientación, alucinaciones, entre otros. La forma farmacéutica de liberación lenta es comparable a otros antimuscarinicos urinarios.	Evitar		
Antitrombóticos				
Dipiridamol oral de corta duración (no se aplica a la combinación de liberación prolongada con aspirina)	Puede causar hipotensión ortostática, alternativas disponibles más efectivas; en forma IV es aceptable para pruebas de estrés cardíaco.	Evitar	Moderado	Fuerte

Local adaptation of the Beers criteria



Educational and awarenessraising interventions for general practitioners, patients and families

Algoritmo para disminuir el uso inapropiado de inhibidores de bomba de protones (IBP)

lr Ir

Intervenciones no farmacológicas

Ejercicio

Por ejemplo "Programa de actividad física en parques" (Soler Mariana, tel. 4959 - 0200 int. 1787; mariana.soler@hospitalitaliano.org.ar)

Mapa de recursos saludables

Me hace bien mi barrio

Material educativo para el paciente

Gastritis

Reflujo gastroesofágico

Sólo puede llegar a justificarse el uso por más de ocho semanas en pacientes con uso crónico de AINE o corticoides, esofagitis erosiva, de Barret, etc.

Argumentos para "persuadir" al paciente de discontinuarlos

- · Atrofia y pólipos gástricos
- Malabsorción de hierro y vitamina B12
- Osteoporosis y fracturas
- · Diarrea por Clostridium difficile

Disminuir la dosis a la mitad cada una a dos semanas (o más lentamente ante uso muy prolongado), hasta retirarlos.

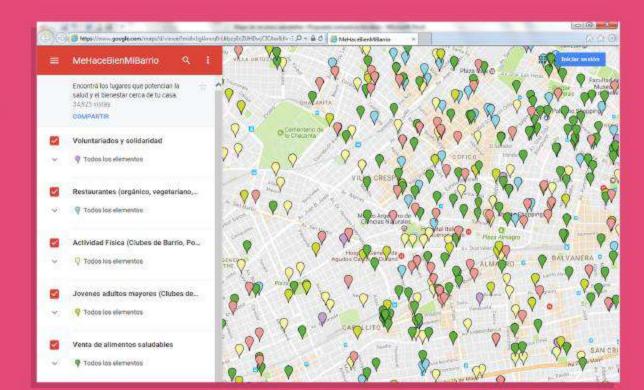
Customised interventions based on electronic screening of PIM cases and alert generation

NUEVA HERRAMIENTA EN LA HISTORIA CLÍNICA ELECTRÓNICA MAPA DE RECURSOS SALUDABLES



¿CÓMO ACCEDER?

Una vez en el mapa, colocar el nombre del barrio en el buscador de color rojo. Otra opción es hacer zoom en el mapa, en la zona de interés y ver todos los recursos disponibles.



Convocatoria a proyectos de investigación Salud Investiga 2019-2020



	PRE intervention n 60,772	POST Intervention n 60,070	P value
PIM % (n)	50.0% (30,409)	43.5% (26,139)	<0.001

Lessons learned (helpful in most contexts)

- (For contexts where there is no strong governance) Start with clinical champions that lead the way (bottom-up approach)
- Involve all stakeholders early. Multifactorial interventions maximise chances of success
- Take advantage of windows of opportunity. Top down initiative combined with distributed leadership
- Work on cultural change
- Monitor progress and adapt as needed
- Focus on continuous improvement, feedback and non-punitive reactions to problems encountered

Lessons learned (helpful in most contexts)

- Build on knowledge gained so far for scaling up
- Always adapt interventions to local context and available resources
- Adopt an integral or systemic approach (avoid overmedicalisation). Leverage on community resources and participation
- Always consider sustainability. Lean on strong team and clear aims when funding is limited or temporarily discontinued

Thank you very much

gaston.perman@hospitalitaliano.org.ar

PROPAM Team:

Calabró Pablo; Schapira Marcelo; Perman Gastón; Terrasa Sergio; Mozeluk Natalia; Giber Fabiana; Spina Silvia, Marco Maria Agustina; Bendelman Gisela; Donnianni Ileana; Bellomo Maria Jose; Cristina Elizoldo; Belén Outumuro; Valeria Abellan; Leila Garipe; Hernan Patiño Chaumiel; Daniel Weissbrod; Eduardo Stonski; Maria Elena Guajardo; Maria Elvira Soderlund; Marina Giusti; Sabelli Lavinia.

JCI Accreditation team (medication safety):

Michelangelo Hernán, Mansilla Adriana, Silveira Martín, Matejic Patricia, Villalba Elsa, Cáceres Nora, Pollán Javier, and all healthcare professionals from HIBA.

Health promotion team:

Pace Natalia, Garipe Leila, Cané Ludmila, Galarza Carlos, Somoza Federico, Guani Liliana.