





Implementation study of medication reviews in Swiss nursing homes (MR-NH)

A pilot study

Stephanie Mena, Julie Dubois, Marie-Paule Schneider, Anne Niquille









Declaration of interest:

I herewith declare that I have:

no conflict of interests









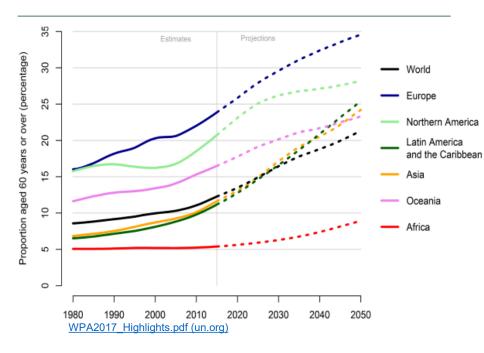




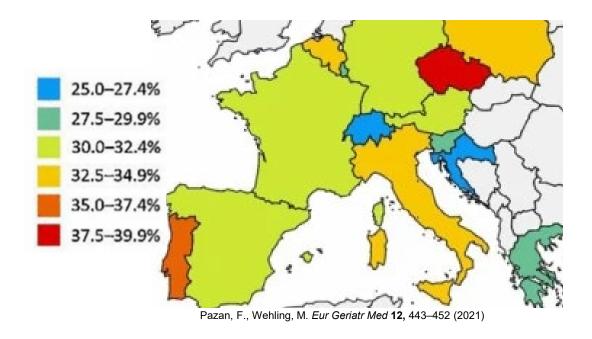
Background

Population ageing

Percentage of population aged 60 years or over by region, from 1980 to 2050



Polypharmacy



Potentially inappropriate medications (PIM)
Drug Related Problems (DRPs)





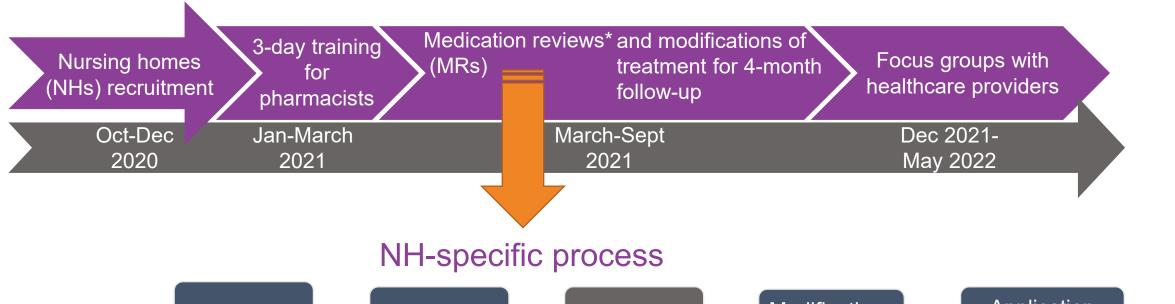








Medication reviews in nursing homes (MR-NH)



Selection of residents

- Number
- Eligibility criteria

Data collection

- Medications
- Clinical

MRs

- **DRPs**
- **Modifications**

Modifications of treatment plan

- Interprofessional discussion
- Resident/relative information

Application and clinical follow-up

- 4-month follow-up
- Adjustments if necessary

*Adapted from: "Position Paper on the PCNE definition of Medication Review 2016"















Objectives

To evaluate the implementation of MRs, factors and strategies

To evaluate the **impact** of MRs on the **DRPs considered as resolved** at follow-up













Method

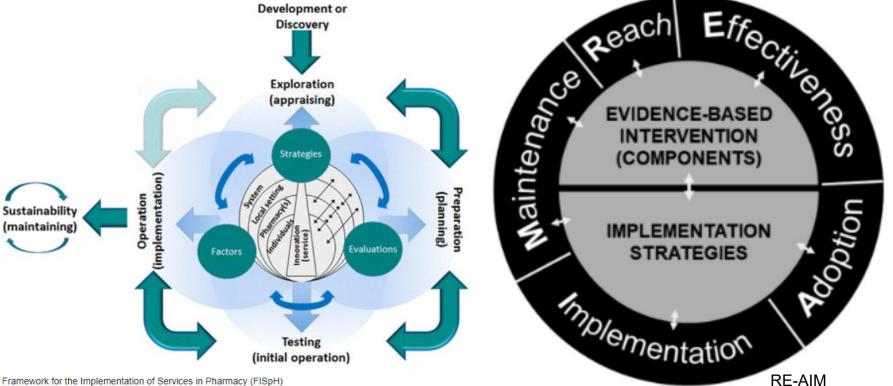
³ Livet, M. et al.. RSAP, 17(9), 1623–1630, 2021

² Holtrop, J et al. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 5(1), E126, 2021

- ⁴ Department of Health, NCEC Implementation Guide and Toolkit, 2018
- ⁵ Dr. F. Zúñiga, IntercareNurse-led model of care in Swiss NHs, University Basel, 2021
- ⁶ Adapted from Sakharkar et al., RSAP, 11(4), 487–498, 2015

¹ Moullin JC, et al. RSAP, 12(3):515-22, 2016

- · Observational study with a mixed method approach
- FISpH¹ and RE-AIM² frameworks













Implementation & impact outcomes

		Outcome ⁷	Description
	Implementation	Adoption	% and representativeness of participating nursing homes (NHs)
9		Fidelity	# NHs in the schedule /with defined specific process /that reached targeted # of MRs
		Reach	# MRs
		Acceptability	% of healthcare providers (HCPs) recommending the process
		Feasibility	Availability of resources (time, financial, staff, skills) - pharmacists
		Maintenance	# NHs that renewed the new service at the end of the project
	Impact	Primary	% of DRPs considered as resolved
		Secondary	 Type of DRPs Average # DRPs per resident Rate of modifications proposed, validated, implemented and maintained





⁷ Proctor E, et al. Adm Policy Ment Health, 38(2):65-76, 2011







Implementation strategies

Implementation strategies ⁸	Assessment measures	
1) 3-day training (pharmacists)	Perception	
2) Remuneration		
3) Audit and feedback		
4) Definition of NH-specific process		
5) Group Chat & notifications tool (pharmacists)		
6) Clinical support	# requests	



⁸ Powell, B. J. et al. MCRR, 69(2), 123–157, 2012









Results - Implementation

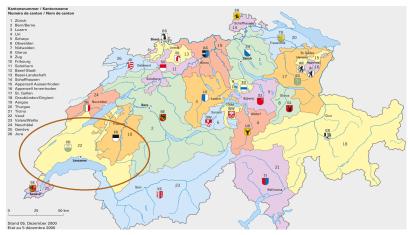
Adoption

10 voluntary NHs:

- 19 18 12
- 75 residents to select

Fidelity

- 6 NHs behind schedule
- 7 NHs defined the NH-specific process
- 7 NHs reach the targeted # of MRs



Les 26 cantons et chefs-lieux de la Suisse (Cantons) | Carte | Office fédéral de la statistique (admin.ch)/











Results - Implementation

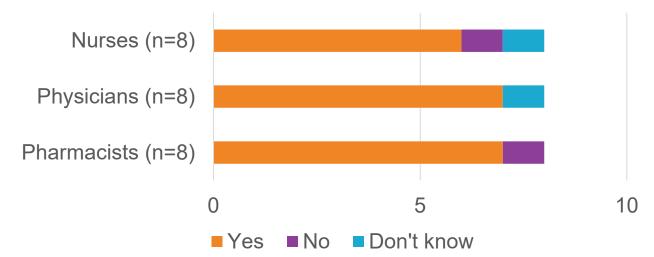
Reach



55/75 MRs

→ Process interrupted in 3 NHs (11, 6 and 3 MRs)

Acceptability (% of HCPs recommending the process)















Results - Implementation

Feasibility



Maintenance

The 7 NHs that succeeded intend to continue the project in 2022



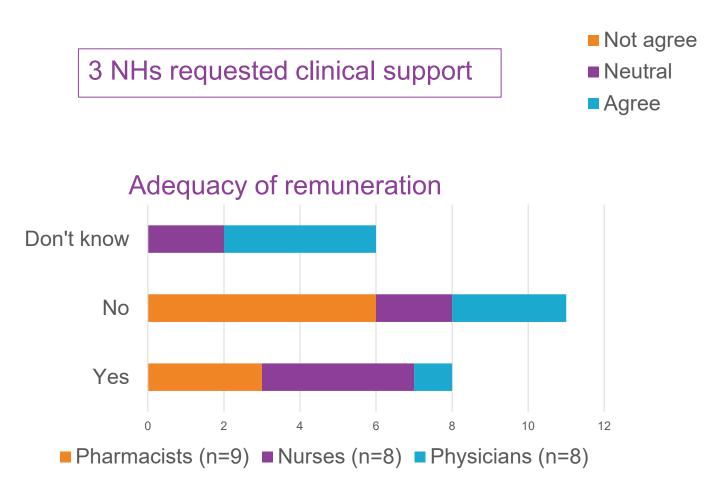


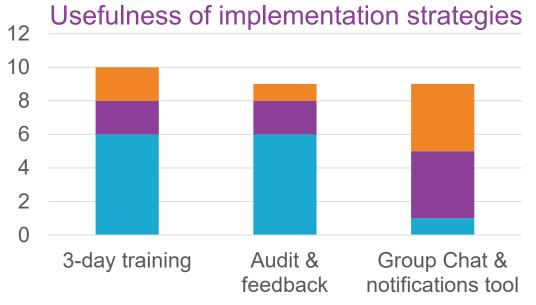






Results – Implementation strategies





Most pharmacists found it very useful to define specific process, excepted for patient/relative involvement.









Results – Impact

215 modifications proposed by pharmacists and discussed in interprofessional teams

120 maintained at 4 months (95%)

- **5.2** DRPs/resident (SD 2.1)
- 42% safety
- 29% effectiveness
- 29% other issues

145 validated by interprofessional teams (58%; 3.3/resident) 83% 126 implemented (87%)

Data availability: 43/55 residents

- 2 refusals
- 4 deaths before 4-month follow-up
- 6 non transmitted by the pharmacist

- 8 omissions or other selected proposals
- 2 hospitalizations
- 2 changes not necessary after lab results
- 5 resident refusals
- 2 refusals from specialists

6 returns to initial treatment:

- 2 NL reintroductions, 1 sleeping pill, 1 PPI
- 1 urinary spasmolytic
- 1 switch of anticoagulant















Conclusion

- MR performed by community pharmacists in NHs are feasible, accepted and recommended by HCPs.
- Our results supported the decision of the regional health department to extend the service to more NHs in 2022.
- Improvements for large-scale implementation:
 - Added remuneration for physicians
 - Adjustment of the training content
 - Strengthened facilitation and clinical support
 - Unique information and communication system













Thank you!

stephanie.mena@unisante.ch









