

Assessment of Off-Label Bronchodilator Use in the Intensive Care Unit at Burnaby Hospital



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21 (21%)

0 (0%)

0 (0%)

28 (28%)

64 (63%)

23 (29%)

67 (89%)

14 (17%)

67 (84%)

8 (10%)

Background

- Bronchodilator (BD) use in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients with an underlying diagnosis of asthma and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is well established
- In contrast, intubated ICU patients without evidence of airflow obstruction do not have a reliable response to BD therapy and the benefit of BDs in these patients is not clear
- BDs are often continued following resolution of critical illness without indication
- Interventions aimed at reducing BD use has resulted in a decrease in cost and did not increase rate of pneumonia or length of hospital or ICU stay
- Judicious use of salbutamol, and other BDs, is important especially in patients without a clear indication as the risks may outweigh the benefits in these patients
- We hypothesize that bronchodilators are being used in ICU patients and are continued upon discharge from ICU and/or the hospital, even if the patient has no clear indication for the bronchodilator
- The purpose of this study is to assess the use of off-label bronchodilators (OLBs) in the ICU at Burnaby Hospital and to examine whether or not these OLBs are being discontinued appropriately

Objectives

<u>Primary</u>

- Number of patients receiving bronchodilators in ICU
- Admitted on or prescribed OLB therapy
- Discharged from ICU with OLB
- Discharged from ICU and hospital with OLB

Secondary

- Types of OLBs used
- OLB dosing frequency patient is discharged on (as needed(prn) or regular)
- Cost of OLBs used in ICU
- Documented reason for OLB use

Methods

- Design: Single-center, retrospective chart review
- Population:
- Inclusion: Patients receiving bronchodilator therapy while in the ICU at Burnaby Hospital
- Exclusion: Died during ICU stay, not discharged from ICU at time of data extraction
- Patients were only included once, based on their most recent ICU admission
- Sequential chart review until convenience sample of 100 OLB patients reached
- Study Period: June 2015 to May 2016

Indicated BD On OLB Characteristic N=101 (56%) N=80 (44%) Age, years – mean (range) 65 (29-92) 70 (19-94) Male sex – no. (%) 51 (50%) 42 (52%) Reason for ICU Admission – no. (%) Respiratory Related 39 (39%) 52 (65%) Non-Respiratory Related 58 (57%) 25 (31%) Length of ICU stay – days 5.7 Required Ventilation 65 (64%) 26 (32%) Required BiPAP 11 (11%) 29 (36%) Relevant Comorbidities – no. (%) 22 (22%) 28 (35%)

Table 1. Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

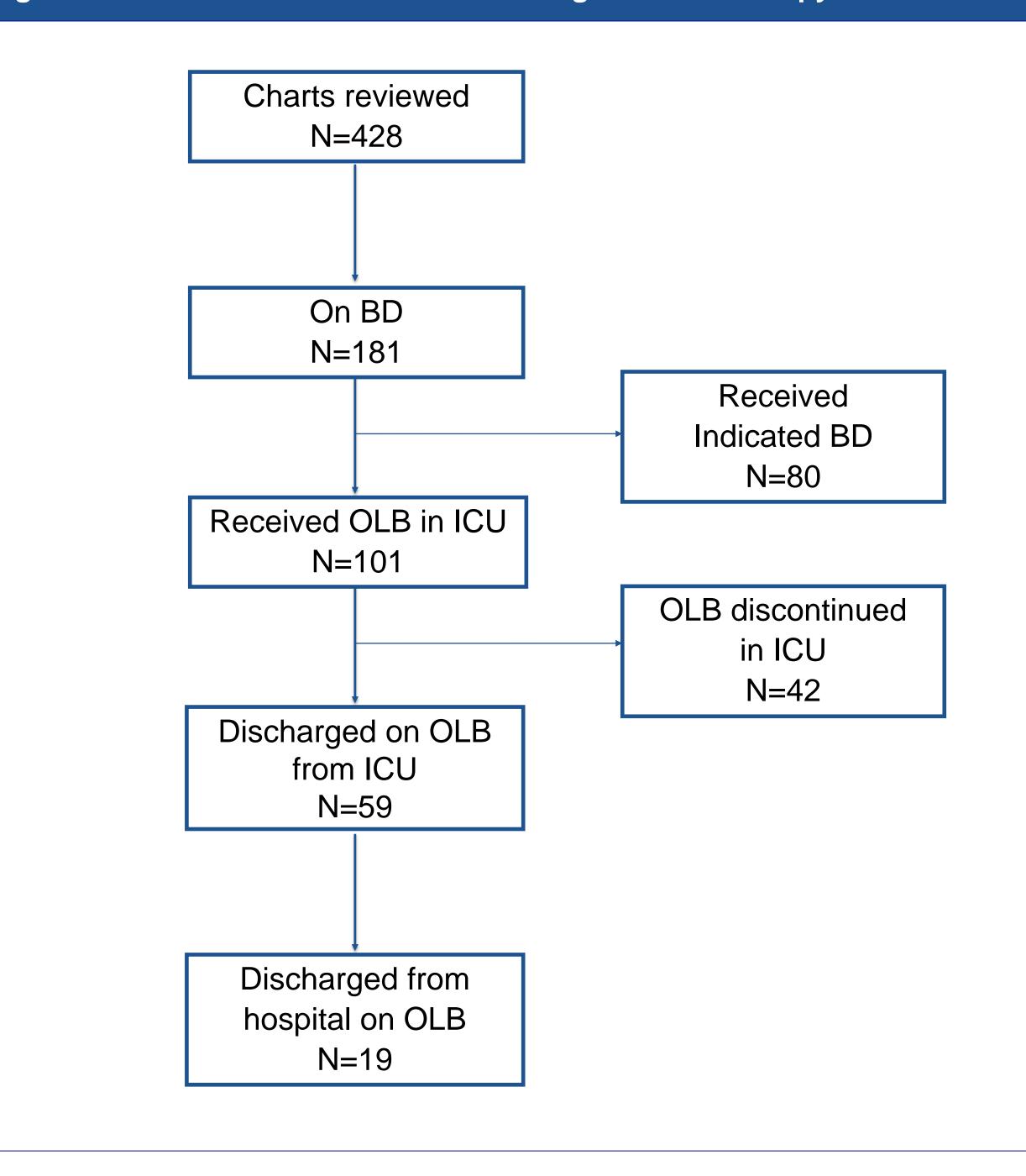


Atrial fibrillation

History of Smoking – no. (%)

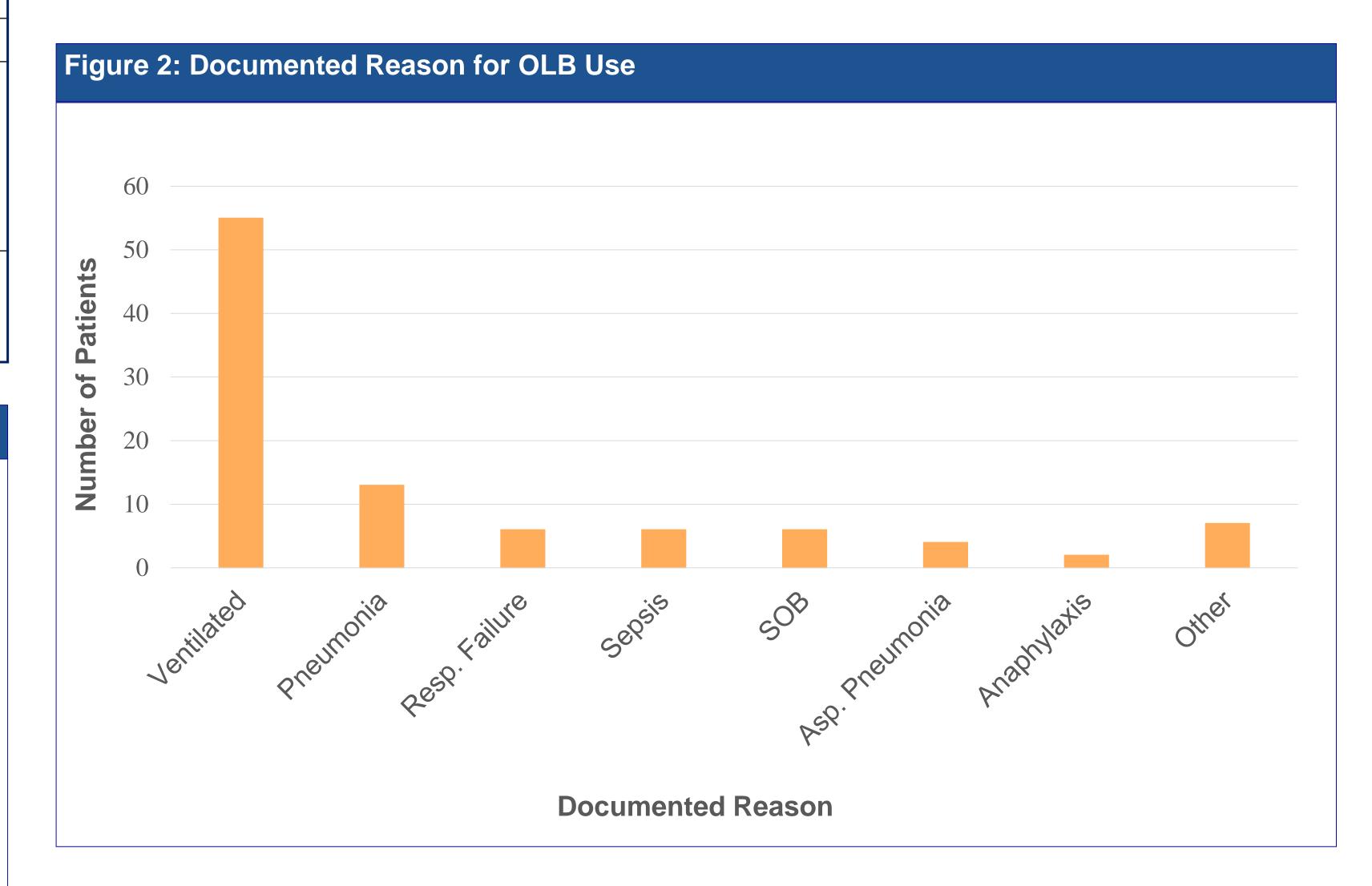
COPD

Asthma



Results – Secondary Outcomes

- Types of OLBs used
- Salbutamol (99%)
- Ipratropium (89%)
- Inhaled Corticosteroid (ICS)/Long Acting β-agonist (LABA) (<1%)
- Of patients discharged from hospital on OLB
- 13 (68%) were discharged with prn OLB
- 7 (37%) were discharged with regularly scheduled OLB
- 10% had a Pulmonary Function Test (PFT) referral
- Cost of OLBs: \$782.92



Limitations

- No follow-up with Pharmanet to confirm if patients filled prescription for OLB as outpatient or if patient continued with the prescription
- Convenience sample only represents a "snap shot" of the ICU OLB use
- Asthma/COPD status determined from Meditech histories when PFT not available
- Cost analysis only considered medication costs, it does not take nursing time, spacers, etc. into consideration
- No patient cost burden analysis of OLBs post-discharge if OLBs continued

Conclusions

- Over half of patients in ICU who received bronchodilators had no indication for use
- Opportunities for de-prescribing of OLBs in ICU patients
- Possible cost savings with judicious use of bronchodilators







