# Evaluation of the Implementation of a Choosing Wisely Recommendation at Vancouver General Hospital



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### Background

- Choosing Wisely, an initiative of the American Board of Internal Medicine, promotes health care that is supported by evidence, not duplicative, free from harm and necessary
- Multidisciplinary collaboration to implement a recommendation from the American Geriatrics Society: don't prescribe a medication without conducting a drug regimen review
- Use of more medications in geriatric patients increases their risk for adverse effects, drug interactions, cognitive impairment, falls, functional decline and reduces adherence
- Medication reviews help to identify potential problems to avoid these outcomes
- Model for Improvement (Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycles)

# Methods

■ Design: Multidisciplinary, Quality Improvement (QI) initiative using **Model for Improvement** (Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycles)

What are we trying to accomplish?	Safe Effective Patient-centered Timely Efficient Equitable	ACT	PLAN
How will we know that a change is an improvement?	Quantitative measures	STUDY	DO
What changes will result in improvement?	Not all changes are an improvement		

- Patients: admitted to Acute Care for Elders unit at Vancouver General Hospital, identified as at high-risk for readmission (Readmission Risk Assessment Score ≥10) and >80 yrs old
- Intervention: Medication review by Clinical Pharmacist within 48 hrs of admission, collaborative discussion between Hospitalist, Clinical Pharmacist and Family Physician
- Data: Pharmacist's patient monitoring form, patient healthcare record documentation, discharge medication calendar
- Analysis: Descriptive statistics of quality assurance variables

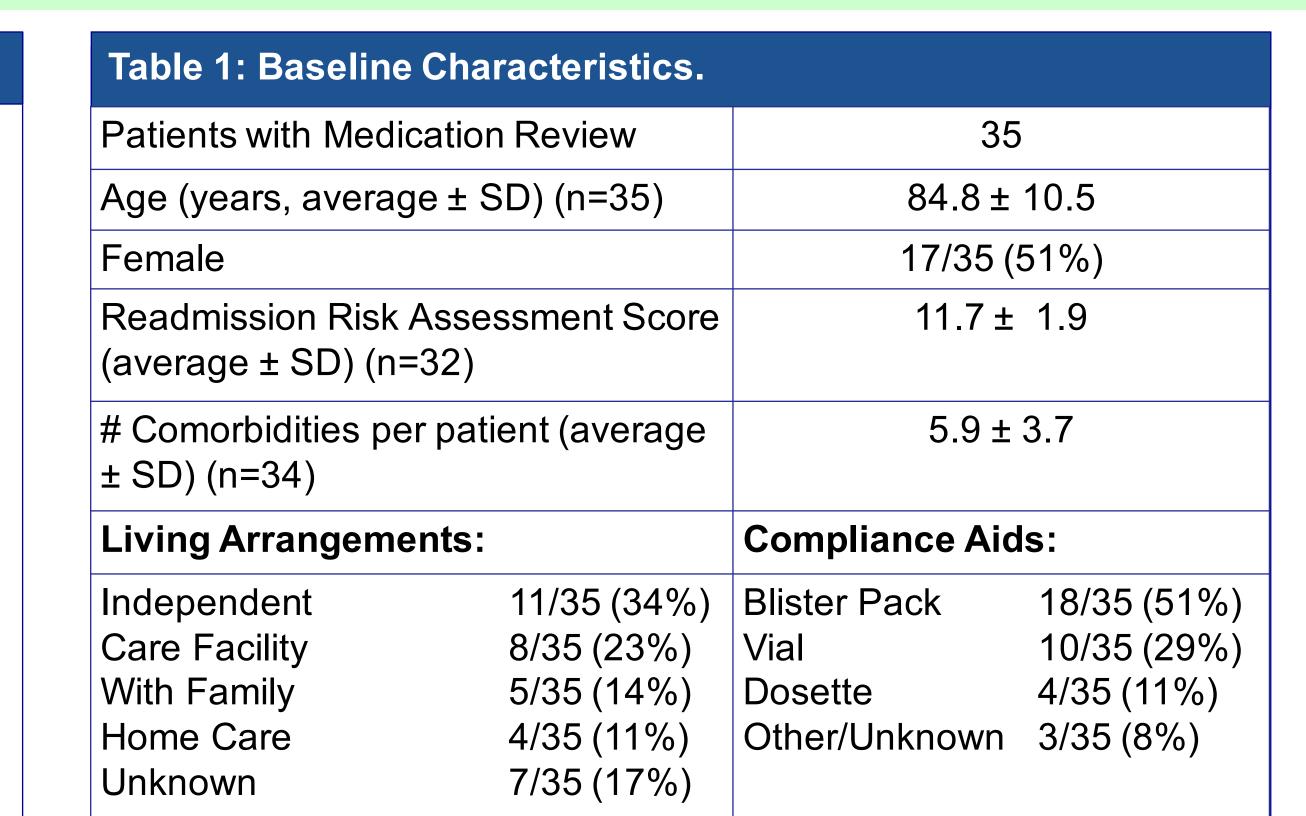


Table 2: Drug Therapy Problems and Interventions				
	Total	Per Pt (average ± SD)		
Drug Therapy Problems Identified	63	1.8 ± 1.4		
Total Interventions Made	42	1.2 ± 1.4		
Clinical Interventions Made	26	0.7 ± 1.0		
Compliance Interventions Made	16	$0.5 \pm 0.7$		

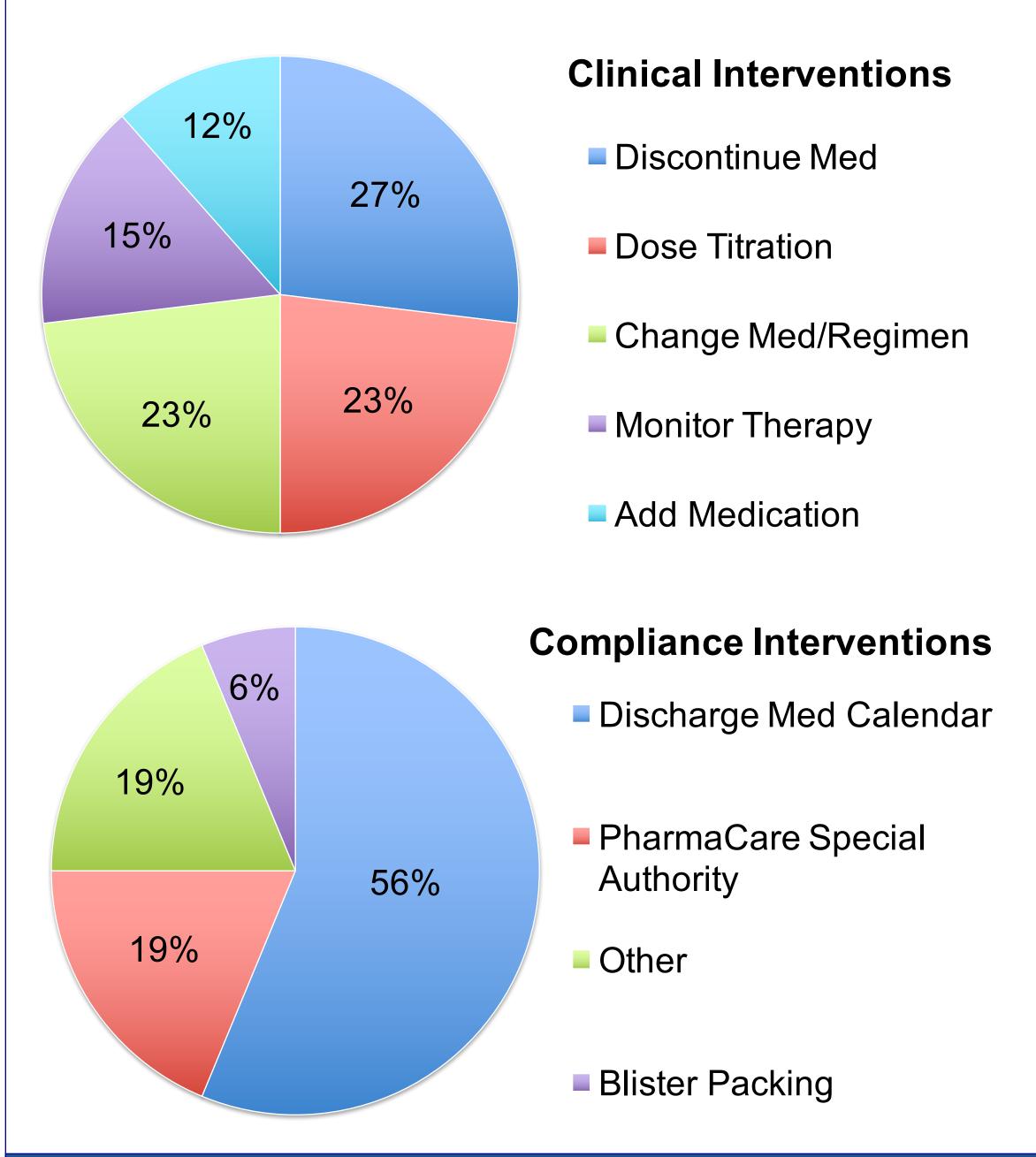


Figure 1: Interventions by Category









#### Results

- 35 Patients had a medication review; incomplete data 6 patients (n=29)
- Average (± SD) # medications/patient: 9.5 ± 5.0
- Average (± SD) Beer's List medications/patient: 1.1 ± 1.2
- Proportion of patients taking >5 medications: 72%
- 28 Patients discharged (7 patients died); incomplete data 3 patients (n=25)
- Average (± SD) # medications/patient: 10.7 ± 4.1
- Average (± SD) Beer's List medications/patient: 1.1 ± 1.1
- Proportion of patients taking >5 medications: 96%
- 20 Family Physicians faxed,10 responses, 3 collaborative discussions
- Length of Stay (days, average ± SD):19 ± 14
- 30-day Readmission Rate (n=28): 7%

## Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycle Plan **Medication Review** & Collaborative Discussions Act Increase family Do physician involvement Initiate intervention, (presentation at engage family rounds, e-mail, fax physicians template with billing codes) Study # of responses and discussions set up

#### Conclusions

- Process implementation takes time, especially with multiple stakeholders involved
- Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycles help to implement change, evaluate improvement and plan next steps
- Pharmacists implemented a number of interventions as part of care team
- Further cycles to focus on improved participation in collaborative discussions

#### Limitations

- Small sample size
- Difficult to engage family physicians in collaborative discussions likely due to time constraints
- Data sources did not consistently capture all desired information leading to implementation of standardized Medication Review Forms

#### Acknowledgements

Thank you ASPIRES for assisting in development of the Choosing Wisely Medication Review form