



Transitions, Omissions and High Risk Medicine

WebEx Series 2018-2019

Models of Care
NHS Grampian

Thursday 28 June 2018
3pm-4pm



@SPSPMedicines
#SPSPMeds



As part of Healthcare Improvement Scotland's ihub, SPSP activities support the provision of safe, high quality care, whatever the setting.

A few points for our WebEx today:

Please dial in on your phone:

0800 032 8069 and then use the pass code: 253 131 27#

If you are not presenting your phone is automatically on mute

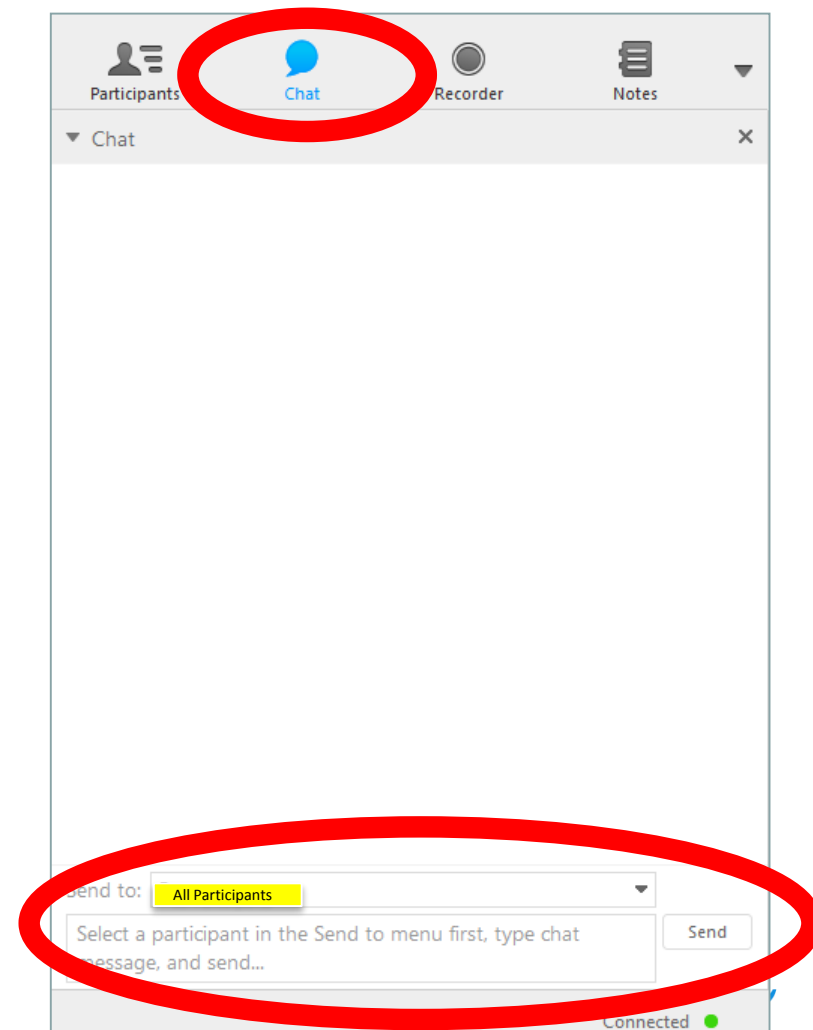
Phone lines will open at the end of the WebEx for Q and A with the presenters



To get involved in the conversation,
please click on the Chat icon.

Select **All Participants** from the drop
down menu, type your message then
click send. Introduce yourself.

This WebEx is being recorded as a
resource and will be available on the
ihub website



Meet the team



Arvind Veiraiah
National Clinical Lead



Lorraine Donaldson
Project Officer



Kirsty Allan
Administrative Officer



David Maxwell
Improvement Advisor

WebEx Series: You Said..

- How to attract more Patient Representative/Public Partners to become involved
- I would like to hear from pharmacists who have developed advanced practice
- Focus on high-risk medicines

We Did..

- Our May WebEx focussed on Engaging Patients
- Welcome to today's WebEx!
- July's WebEx is all about Insulin Safety in acute care

Latest updates from SPSP Medicines:

- Stakeholder Exchange 2018 Outcome Report
- SPSP Medicines Bulletin 10

Do you have a patient story to share that would provide useful learning for your colleagues across Scotland? We have an easy-to-use template on our website which you can use to submit anonymised stories to us.

For these resources and more visit us at www.ihub.scot/spsp/medicines

Polling Question 1

Which of the following professions best describes you?

- a. Patient / Service User
- b. Medical
- c. Nursing
- d. Pharmacy
- e. Other (please type in chat box)



SPSP Medicines Models of Care

Prepared by: Hayley Porter and Sue Eddowes

Presenters



Hayley Porter, GP Clinical Pharmacist
NHS Grampian



Sue Eddowes, Primary Care Pharmacy Technician
NHS Grampian

A Bit About Me

- Qualified as a pharmacist in 2010. Spent 5 years in community pharmacy before moving into Primary Care. Became an Independent Prescriber in 2016.
- Initial Primary Care post involved Prescription for Excellence work with a focus on polypharmacy reviews.
- Then moved onto a full time post within a medical practice who were one of the first in Grampian to trial a new model of primary care.
- 2 full-time Pharmacists, 3 Advanced Nurse Practitioners, 2 Physicians Associates.
- Then had the opportunity to join current practice and use the skills and experience gained to develop a new GP Clinical Pharmacist role there.

A Bit About The Practice

- City centre practice with a list size of ~7000 patients.
- Relatively affluent area.
- Mixed demographic.
- Traditional team.
- Prior to my appointment the practice had input from a HSCP Primary Care Clinical Pharmacist one day per week.
- With funding from the Primary Care Modernisation Fund the practice decided to directly employ a pharmacist for 30 hours per week.
- Role focuses on increasing clinical capacity and reducing GP workload within the practice.

The GP Clinical Pharmacist Role

Acute prescription requests

Medicines Reconciliation for all discharge letters

Actioning of Clinic Letters from Secondary Care

Advice to patients/carers face-to-face or by telephone consultation

Medicines Reconciliation for New Patients

Clinical queries from Secondary Care

Clinical queries from GPs, PNs, DNs, HVs, Midwives

Queries from Community Pharmacists

Polypharmacy Reviews- MDT, Face-to-Face, Home Visits

Clinics- Polypharmacy, Contraception, Hypertension

Support for admin team- repeat prescribing, CMS

Lead+support the practice to meet targets for Locally Enhanced Services

Polypharmacy

**50% OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS
DUE TO ADVERSE DRUG
EVENTS ARE PREVENTABLE**

**70% OF
THESE ARE**



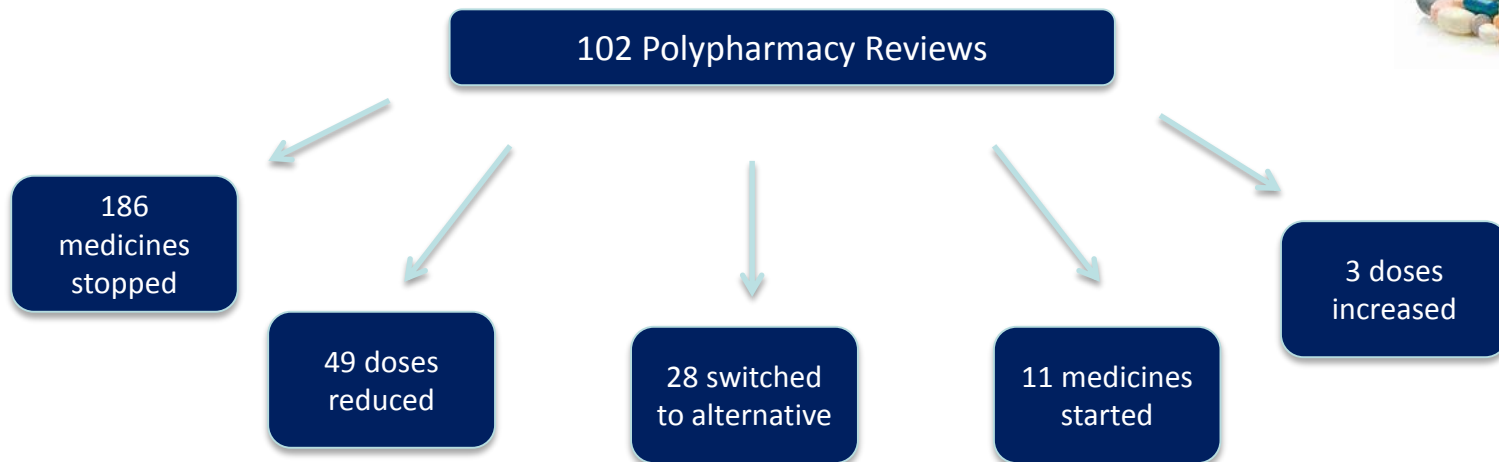
IN PATIENTS
OVER 65 YEARS
OF AGE

AND

ON **5** OR MORE
MEDICINES



Polypharmacy: April 2017- March 2018



NHS Scotland Polypharmacy Guidance- Realistic Prescribing 2018

<http://www.therapeutics.scot.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Polypharmacy-Guidance-2018.pdf>

Medicines Reconciliation

Hospital Discharge Letters

- ~130 per month.
- Saves significant GP time.
- Pharmacist has time to do a thorough meds rec and follow up any queries or discrepancies.
- Liaise with patient to ensure they are clear on changes.
- Liaise with community pharmacies e.g dosette boxes.
- Liaise with HSCP Pharmacy Technicians when needed.

Clinic Letters

- Any letters that involve initiation/discontinuation/alteration of medication passed to pharmacist.
- Record in notes, prepare prescriptions, update repeat list when appropriate, liaise with patient and community pharmacy when needed.
- Saves GP time.
- Examples- Initiation of DMARDs, Complex changes.

QI Project- New Patients Medicines Reconciliation

- Identified as an area for improvement within the practice.
- Aim was to standardise how medication is added to patient record following registration and ensure is done consistently within a timely manner.
- Improves patient access to their medication.
- Medicines available on ECS in a more timely manner.
- Saves GP time and appointments.

Process Map

1st Contact

How are new Nursing Home patients managed?

Front desk registration

Med list on registration form

Routine appointments

Acute prescription request

Telephone consults

Duty doctor contact

Ward round at Nursing Home

Phone call from Community Pharmacy

Hospital admission query

Admin Process

What advice is given by admin at point of registration?

Patient told to make sure they have enough medication from previous GP before moving practice

Electronic record received from Practitioner Services within ~7days

Community pharmacy may be able to give an urgent supply if patient has ran out of medication

Patient told to make a routine GP appt if on regular medication

Nursing Home registrations to Dr SG

If no medical records available e.g. overseas, patient to make GP appt+bring meds with them

Medication on Vision

Are meds checked when electronic record is received?

How do we get info regarding new patients to coding?

Medication added at GP consultation

Long-term meds added to repeat and linked to problem list

Potential drugs of abuse left off repeat

If meds required before being seen, an acute prescription is issued

Some meds added by practice pharmacist when dealing with acute requests- to repeat if appropriate or acute until seen by GP

Meds added for new Nursing Home patients by Dr SG following med review

Ideal Info for KIS/Fully Summarised Record

Full medication list

Chronic diseases/Medical history

Drug allergies/sensitivities

Bloods borne virus status

DNACPR

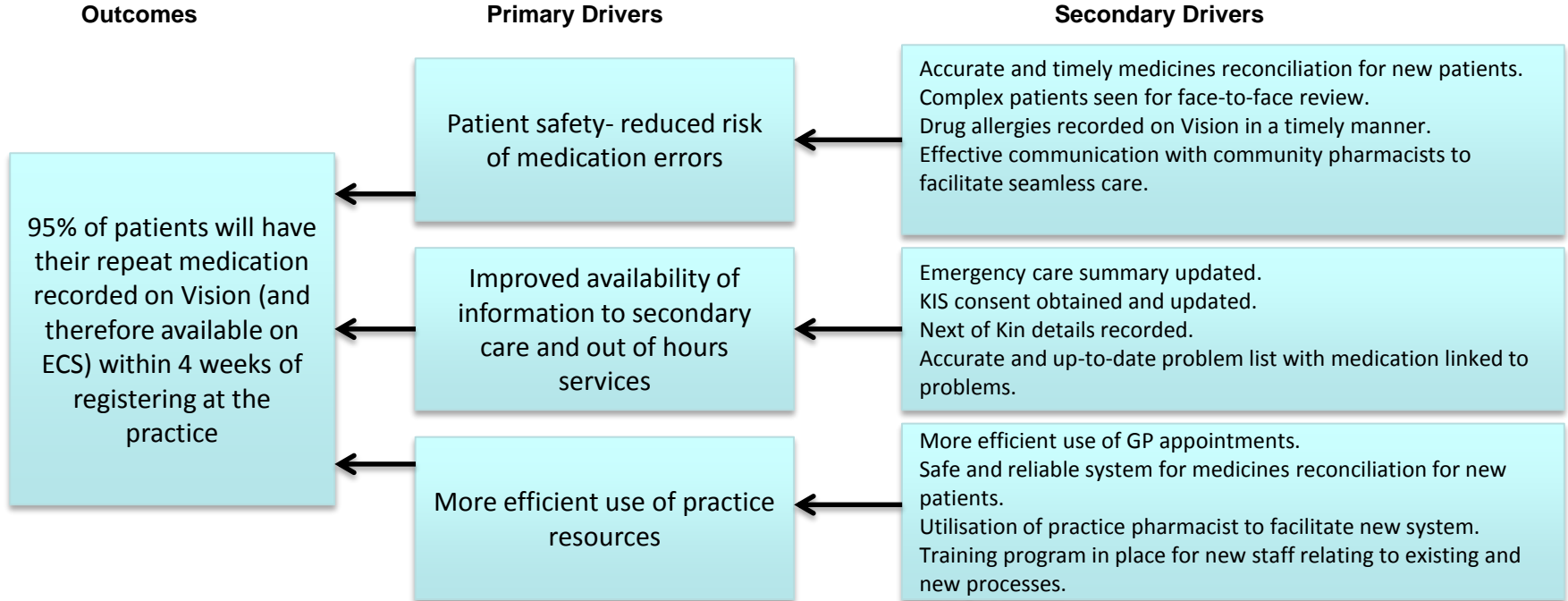
Next of Kin details

Power of Attorney details

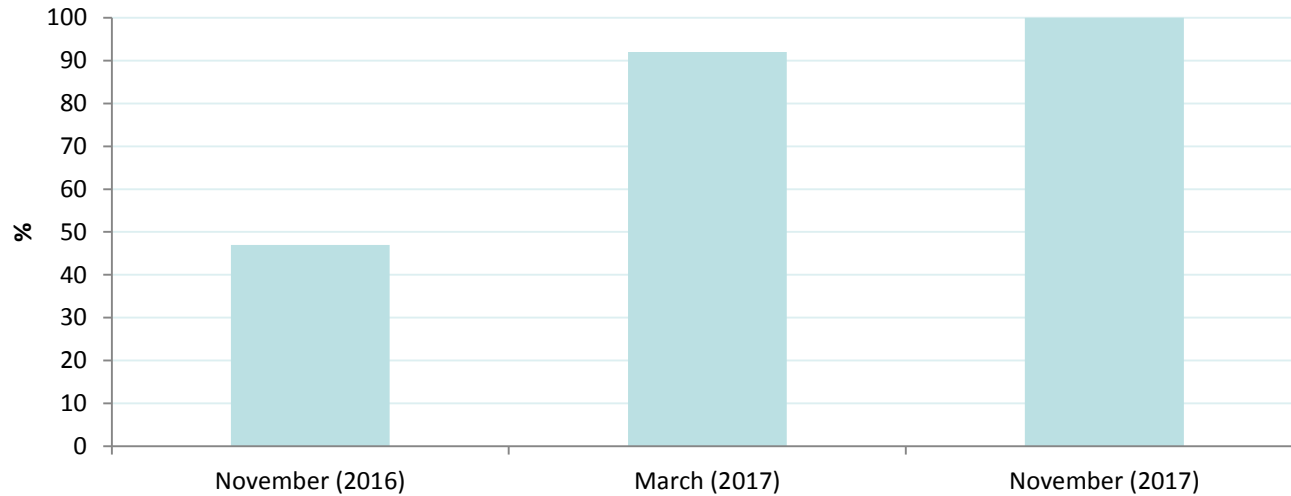
Written consent (other than POA) for release/sharing of info

Essential access info e.g. key safe code

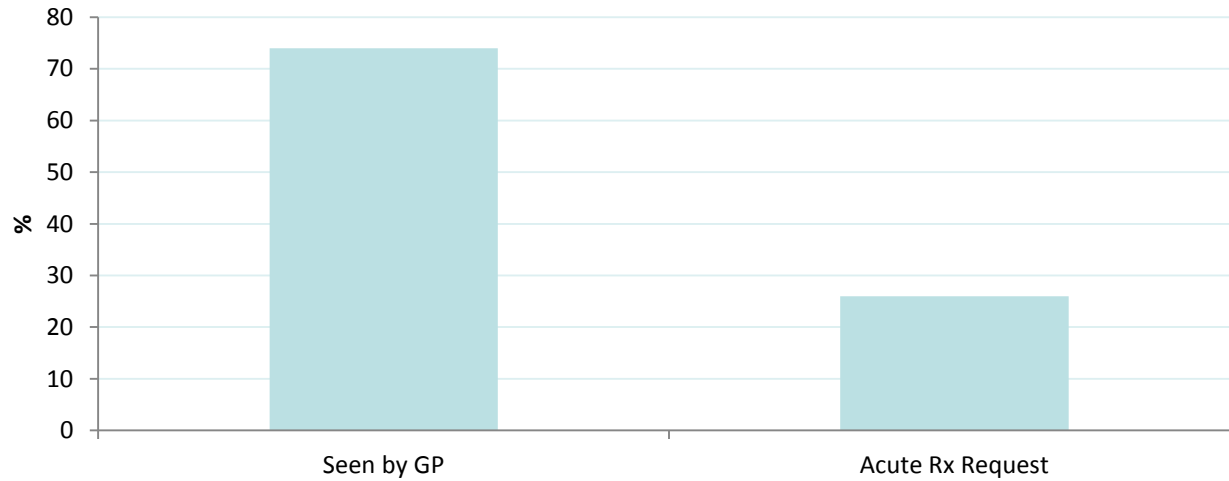
Driver Diagram



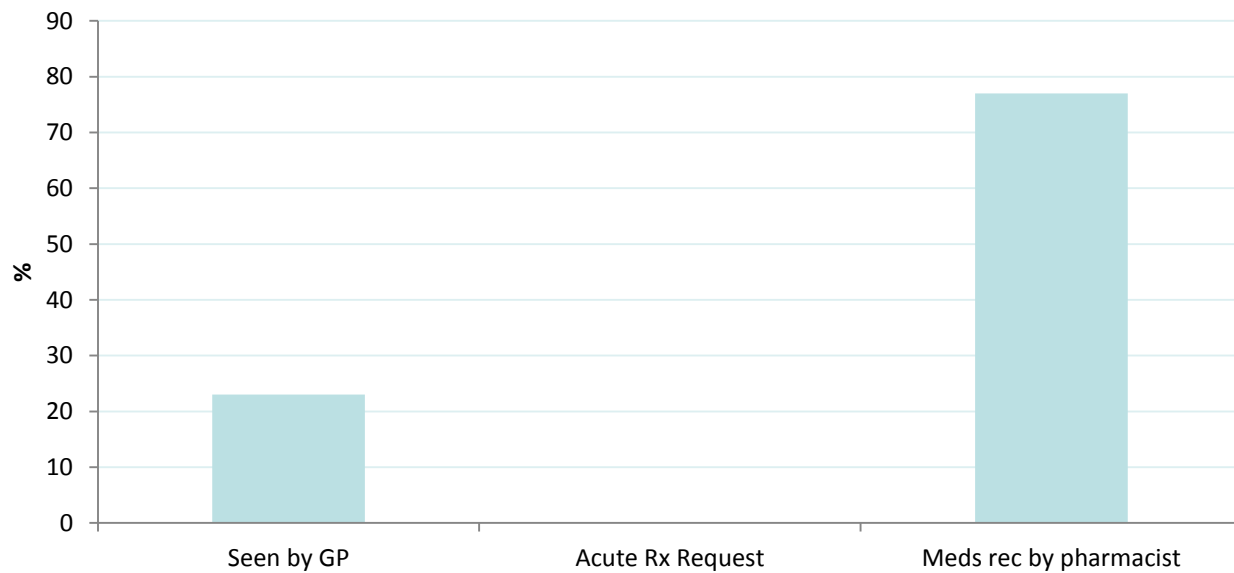
% of patients with repeat meds added within 28 days of registration



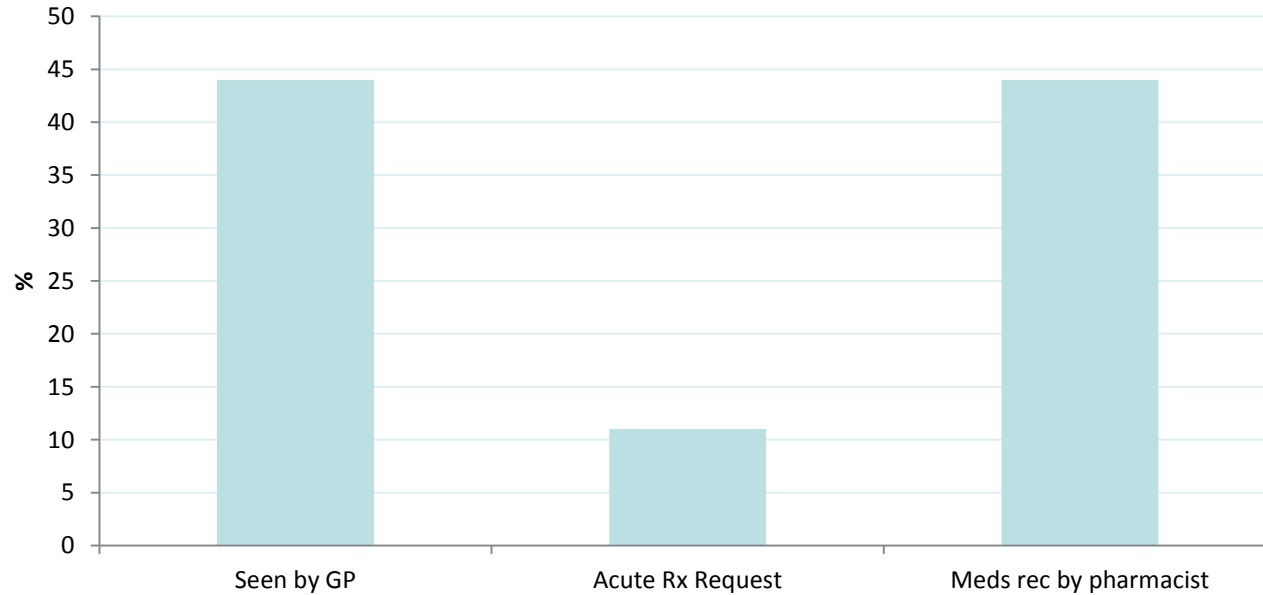
Mechanism of med request/repeats being added November 2016



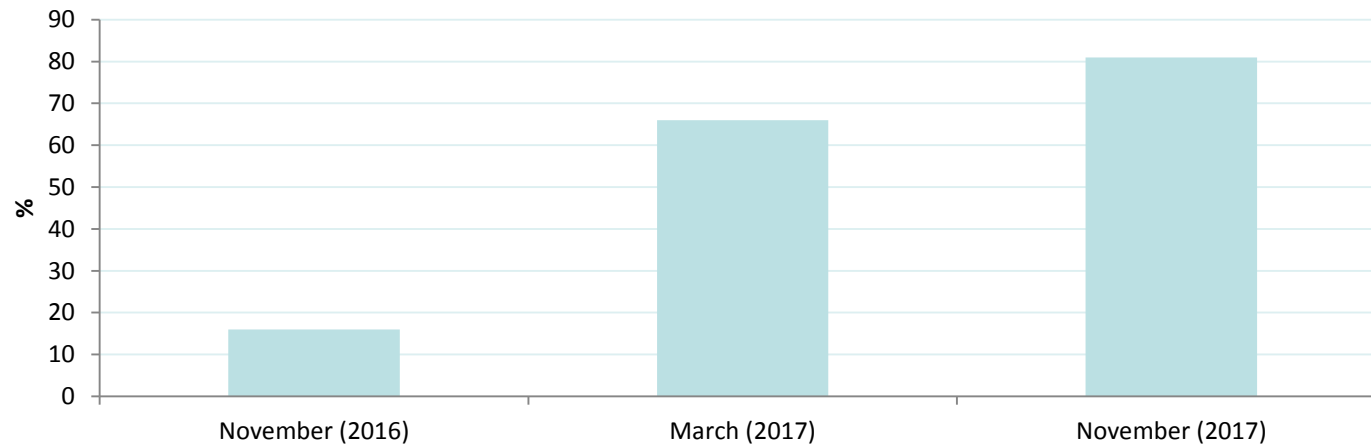
Mechanism for repeats being added March 2017



Mechanism for repeats being added November 2017



% of patients with drug allergy recorded on Vision



Successes and Challenges

- “Absolutely agree that a pharmacist is a massively important support to GPs both clinically and with organisational aspects of prescribing. I cannot imagine how we managed without Hayley. Will be very very sorry if they even think about withdrawing funding!”
- “Hayley has quickly become indispensable. There is no doubt that Hayley has made a big difference to the GP's workload allowing them to concentrate on other clinical issues. I was spending at least 2 hours doing prescriptions as Duty Doc in our old system. Our prescribing will be safer and meds rec will be more reliably performed than before.”

Successes and Challenges

- Benefits to me – Clinical role, direct impact on patient care, feel very valued within the team. Huge potential for professional development and extended role.
- Benefits to patients – Increased patient safety, increased availability of GPs, improved access to care in terms of medication related queries.
- Benefits to the practice – Increased clinical capacity within the team, improved access to advice on pharmaceutical care, reduced GP workload.

Models of Care – Care at Home Referrals

‘Supporting patients living in their own home who receive local authority commissioned care’

Summary of presentation

- Experience prior to care at home visits
- Care at Home - taking referrals
- What we do on a home visit
- Possible interventions
- Example of care management referral
- Example of hospital pharmacist referral

Experience Prior To Care At Home Work

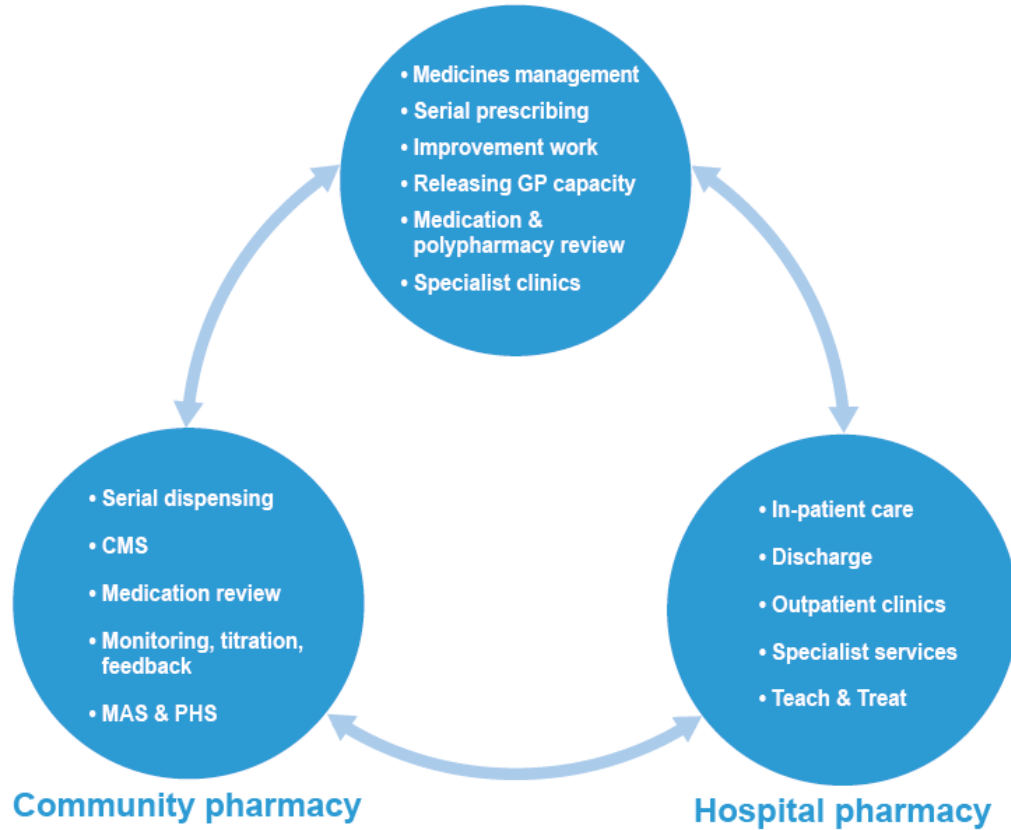
Started in 2008 with role in 18 Aberdeen City care homes

Team of practice pharmacists, with 2 pharmacy technicians

Additional 10 hours to work in intermediate care at Smithfield Court Project

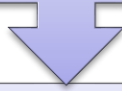
- Integrated working with OTs, physios, carers, SLTs, dieticians, CPNs, care managers, DNs, GPs, community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy
- Introduced MAR charts to carers for first time (had been using A, B, C style charts) and self medication charts

GP practice-based pharmacy



Care at Home - taking referrals

Referrals from hospital pharmacists

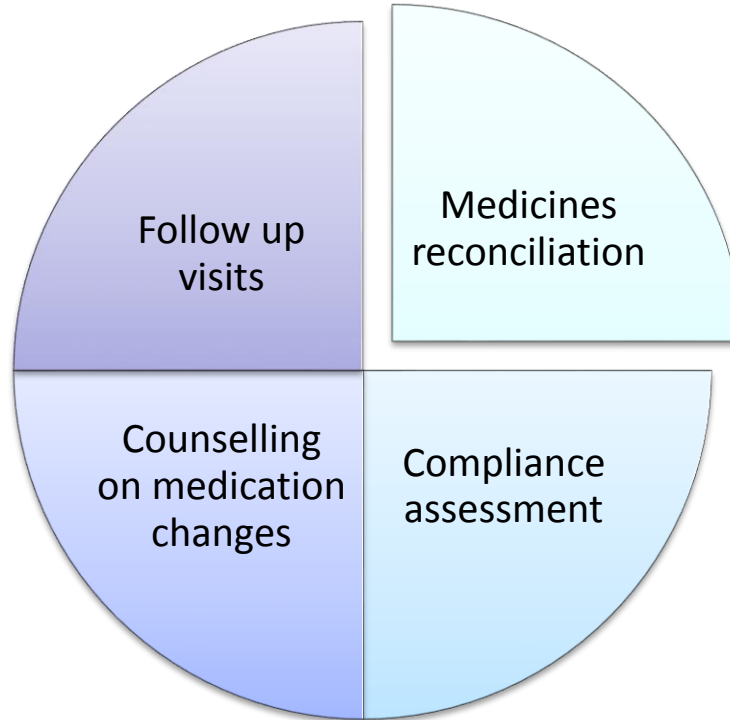


Referrals from care management teams and care companies



Queries from practice pharmacists, community pharmacies, and other healthcare teams

What we do on a home visit



Possible interventions

MAR charts or self med charts

Large print labels

Shop bought compliance aid

Family filled compliance aid

Advice on medication

Removal of medicines no longer required

Re-ordering of medicines by pharmacy

Tablets popped into bottles

Change of formulation of medication

Change to alternative medicine

Click-lock to screw cap bottles

Tablets halved by pharmacy

Request for care input to prompt medicines

Request for DN input

Rationalising of medicine to reduce frequency

Change of time of administration

Delivery of medicines by pharmacy

Care Management Referral

- Client in nursing home due to be discharged to sheltered housing as no longer needed this level of care.
- Wanted advice on how to go from administration of meds by nurses to a set up compatible with sheltered housing and input from carers.
- Client had capacity but hadn't dealt with own meds for around 4 years so some concerns about how he would manage.
- Safest set up to begin with was to continue with administration of medicines with MAR charts and original packs.
- After a settling in period these arrangements would be reviewed.

Care Management Referral

- On day of discharge meds and MAR charts collected, carefully checked and set up discussed with care staff.
- Weekly progress checks – settling in well, wanted to do more for himself
- Care manager review at 6 weeks – OK to move to self administering with support and supervision from care staff, and reduce as appropriate.
- Contacted practice pharmacist to obtain scripts and community pharmacy to agree a start date for weekly packs.
- Referral closed about a month later as new set up going very well.

Hospital Pharmacist Referral

- Ward doctor wanted to start someone on a new compliance aid for discharge. Pharmacist thought this was unnecessary but aware of a possible ordering issue.
- Home visit to check compliance and how he organised his medicines.
- Patient ordered meds about 2 - 3 days before running out, encouraged him to order earlier.
- Scripts did not go directly to his preferred pharmacy, so this was set up.
- Patient asked if a shop-bought medicine was OK to take.
- Contra-indicated so patient advised to stop but see GP to discuss symptoms, and check with his normal pharmacy before buying further items.

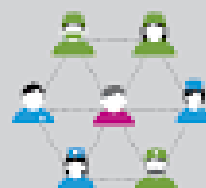
REALISTIC MEDICINE

CAN WE:

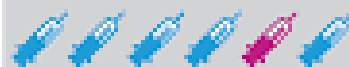


CHANGE OUR STYLE TO
SHARED DECISION-MAKING?

BUILD A **PERSONALISED**
APPROACH TO CARE?

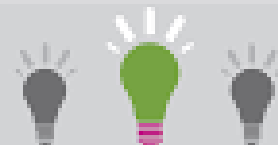


REDUCE **HARM**
AND **WASTE**?



REDUCE **UNNECESSARY**
VARIATION IN PRACTICE
AND **OUTCOMES**?

MANAGE **RISK** BETTER?



BECOME **IMPROVERS**
AND **INNOVATORS**?

Areas we would like to learn from others:

- What is happening in other practices and areas with development of the GP Clinical Pharmacist role?
- How do other practices manage medicines reconciliation for new patients?
- What pharmaceutical care is provided for people receiving Care at Home in other areas?
- Is this provided by Pharmacy Technicians?
- What referral processes are in place?

Any Questions?

WebEx Series

Patient empowerment

Education

QI support

Work processes

Recognition for excellence

Digital [IT] systems

Webex Series 2018/2019

Date	Time	Presenters	Topic
Thursday 19 th July	3pm – 4pm	NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde & NHS Tayside	Insulin Safety in Acute Care
Thursday 16 th August	3pm – 4pm	Northern Ireland	SMAC2 and MITS – supervision for safer prescribing
Thursday 20 th September	3pm – 4pm	SPSP Medicines	Bleeds associated with medicines use



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Insulin Safety in Acute Care
Presented by NHS Tayside and
NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

Thursday 19 July 2018
3pm-4pm



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As part of Healthcare Improvement Scotland's ihub, SPSP activities support the provision of safe, high quality care, whatever the setting.



See you on 19th July.....

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<http://ihub.scot/spsp/medicines/>



@SPSP Medicines

Looking forward
to welcoming you to...



Glasgow 2019

F O R U M

