

Brenna Neumann, Pharm.D.
Pharmacist in Charge
Collier Drug Store Willow Creek
June 7, 2018
APA Annual Convention

Financia		100	ากเท	$\alpha \alpha v$
тинанста	<i>.</i>	1 🔪 (ıaıı	101
1 IIIuIICIU	1 –		LULLI	

I reported that no relevant financial relationship(s) exist.

Learning Objectives

- Describe how enhanced patient care services can be applied to improve medication adherence.
- Summarize the steps necessary to ensure compliance with the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy rules with regards to delivery of enhanced services such as multi-dose packaging and medication administration.
- Formulate a policy and procedures outline for delivery of each enhanced patient care service aimed at medication adherence.
- Determine how to utilize support staff in the delivery of medication adherence strategies.
- Specify ways in which to engage with other healthcare providers to facilitate delivery of pharmacy services aimed at improving medication adherence.

Outline

Multi-Dose Adherence Packaging
Transition of Care
Medication Administration
Naloxone Dispensing
Marketing Tips
Assessment Questions

Multi-Dose Adherence Packaging

Patient Benefit

- ✓ Simplification
- ✓ Convenience
- ✓ Synchronize chronic medications
- Clearly indicates proper dosing times
- ✓ Portable
- ✓ Track missed doses

Multi-Dose Adherence Packaging

Pharmacy Benefit

- Attract chronic care patient populations and gain loyalty
- ✓ Improve patient adherence, therefore boosting STAR ratings, Outcomes, etc.
- ✓ Increase revenue



MDAP: Target Patients

- Mental Health
- Foster children
- · Vision impaired
- Seniors
- Caretakers who manage weekly pill boxes
- Assisted or Independent Living
- Those with multiple medications





MDAP: Rules

- Signed Memorandum of Understanding with AR BOP
- Max 93 day supply
- Pharmacy must educate patient/caregiver to notify pharmacy of medication changes
- Educate on how & when to dispose of unused or expired meds in conformity w/ state laws

MDAP: Rules

Policies and Procedures must address:

- ✓ Controls
- ✓ PRN meds
- ✓ DC'd meds or order changes
- ✓ OTC meds must have a prescription
- Establish policy for how PRN, short term meds, do not crush meds, and Narrow therapeutic index meds (warfarin, phenytoin, ...) will be handled if included.

MDAP Procedures: Intake

- Train technician(s)
- Intake form
 - Patient demographics
 - Contact/caregiver demographics
 - Delivery method & preferred times
 - Payment method
 - Medication list including OTCs
 - Current med pass times

	_

MDAP Procedures: Med Review

- Comprehensive medication review

 inquire about OTC use
- Drug-drug interactions
- Duplications
- Inappropriate meds
- Appropriate med pass times

 balance dosing schedule with patient lifestyle and proper timing for max benefit

MDAP Procedures: Input

- Scan all documents provided by patient
 - Intake form, patient provided med list, discharge instructions
- Utilize computer notes
 "Med Adherence Pkging, Delivery, CC on file, daughter primary contact"
- Use 3 ring binder if system not capable of holding a lot of notes

MDAP Procedures: Dispensing

- Utilize autofill/med sync features
- · Monthly calendar
- Review patient profile a week ahead of next due date
 - Refills, Prior Authorizations, formulary changes
 - Communicate with office, pt family
 - Determine if patient will need any PRNs, or OTCs that month

-	
_	
_	

Transitions of Care

- Set of actions designed to ensure coordination and continuity (citation)
- Target population
 - LTC, rehab, post-hospital discharge
- Benefits
- Aim to reduce medication errors
 - Prevent readmissions
 - Lower total healthcare costs by avoiding unnecessary or duplicate therapies
 - Foster patient loyalty

TOC: Procedures

- Attempt to obtain discharge documents
- Transition of Care documentation form
- · Complete a medication reconciliation
- Provide a copy to patient/caregiver and fax a copy to PCP /specialist
- Follow up with patient after PCP or specialist visit (hopefully with new RXs)
 - often the pharmacy is aware of the transition prior to the outpatient office

TOC: Role of Community Pharmacies

- Expand patient education of medications and new disease states
- Increase patient access to medications upon discharge
- Reaffirm discharge instructions
- Clarify discrepancies
- Address uncertainties and reservations patients may have about new therapies/disease states

http://ncpa.co/issues/APJUN16-TOC.pdf

	_	

Medication Administration

- AR BOP Authority to Administer required
- · Age 7 years or older
- Per prescription or via disease state management protocol
- Medication name, dose, site of administration
- · Practitioner name
- Date of original order
- · Identify RPh who administered

Medication Administration

Authority to Administer signed consent form

- Signed patient consent with patient name
- · Medication name
- · Description of risks and side effects
 - Monograph
- · Lot and expiration
- · Date of Administration



American Pharmacists
Association. Practice
Guidance for PharmacyBased Medication
Administration Services.
December 2017.
Available
at:
www.pharmacist.com/m
edicationadministration-

services

Medication Administration

- · Depo-Provera
- HCG
- Depo
 - Testosterone
 - Medrol
 - Estradiol
- Long acting antipsychotics
- Insulin- for educational purposes



Medication Administration: Clinical Pearls

- Adapt same process as with immunizations
 - use same consent form modified to meet requirement for either scenario
- Develop policy/procedures share with neighboring facilities
 - Contact charge nurse, director of nursing
- Set an administration fee separate from the drug cost

Medication Administration: Gluteal Intramuscular Injections

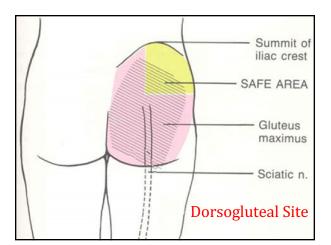
- Needle size
 - $^{\circ}$ In adults 18+ years old, use 1" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 - 19-25 G
- Injection technique
 - 90° angle
 - Imaginary diagonal line between greater trochanter and posterior superior iliac crest
 - Inject laterally and superior to diagonal line
 - This avoids coming close to sciatic nerve and vessels surrounding nerve

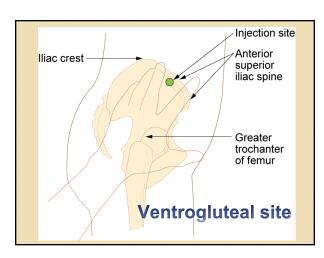
https://www.bd.com/documents/in-service-materials/syringes-and-

-		

Gluteal Intramuscular Injections

- Dorsogluteal
 - Easier access
 - Risk of too much adipose tissue
- Ventrogluteal
 - Better access to muscle
- Free of blood vessels and nerves
- Good site to teach self-injection
- Patient should be instructed to relax muscles in the area
- Use 'Z-track' technique
- 2-3 ml generally maximum volume per injection site





,	۰	۱	



Naloxone Dispensing

Pharmacist initiated dispensing scenarios:

- 1. Individual on opioid therapy (MAY be filled on insurance)
- 2. Individual in proximity to opioid use (Usually NOT filled on insurance)
- Organization use (Pain Management Clinic, EMT/Paramedic, Law Enforcement Agency, etc.) (MAY NOT be filled on insurance)
- Direct administration in the pharmacy by a staff member to a person experiencing opioid overdose (billing determined by administering entity)

Naloxone Dispensing: Requirements

Requirements

- Provide written record of drug/device provided.
- a) Advise the patient to consult with physician of patient's choice
- Provide standardized fact sheet shall be provided and shall include:
 - Refer to Arkansas Act 284
- 3. Primary care physician notification

Emergency Naloxone Dispensing

- RPh uses clinical judgement to determine if opioid overdose event is occurring
- RPh/ staff may admin naloxone when indicated
- · Place 911 call
- RPh must counsel patient to seek medical treatment after receiving naloxone
- Process naloxone as a RX for organization
- · Billing (determined as an organization)
- RPh shall complete the med administration form detailing incident & file in designated location in store

Naloxone: Emergency Administration

Clinical Pearls

- Bloodborne Pathogen policy comes into play when administering
- Activate emergency protocol, ensure staff are trained or aware of emergency protocol.
 Should be similar to how we would proceed if ADR occurs post vaccination

Naloxone: Clinical Pearls

Additional Patient Education:

- · Naloxone fact sheet and monograph given
- Importance of having naloxone in household
- · How to recognize signs of opioid overdose
- · How to administer naloxone?
- · What to expect after reversal?
- · What does reversal mean?
- · What is an opioid?

Naloxone: Clinical Pearls

Prescriber Engagement

- Notify of patient refusal or product dispensed
- Discuss strategies with prescribers in advance
- Offer to share educational materials & statewide protocol

Naloxone: Clinical Pearls

Reassuring patient concerns:

- Comparison to an epinephrine pen or CPR mask
- Will not harm patients in situations of overdose not related to opioids, or other medical crises
- · Deny /unaware of accidental overdose
 - · For protection of family
 - Mistakes happen (taking 5 oxycodone 30's instead of prednisone)

Naloxone Dispensing: Clinical Pearls

- Utilize RIOSORD form to engage patient about overdose risk.
 - Objective tool
- Develop quick/short SIG for each naloxone product
- · Attempt to dispense Narcan® first
 - Most user friendly, separate nasal atomizer not needed, higher dose

-		
-		
-		
-		

Naloxone: Clinical Pearls

- Develop Naloxone file for quick access to forms in dispensing area
- Document in patient's profile when physician has been notified of naloxone dispensing. Scan notification form into profile
- Determine frequency pharmacist will address need for Naloxone replenishment. Let patient know they will not be badgered every month, but they can ask/inquire about replacement doses at anytime.

Marketing

- Be visible in community
- · Attend health fairs
- Talk to support service organizations
- Develop a one page flyer
- Have sample packs made up and available to hand out
- Include service description on website

Acknowledgements

- Nicole Scott, UAMS Pharm.D Candidate
- Jessicca Baker, Pharm.D
- · Sera Snow, Pharm.D

_			
_			
_			
_			
_			
_			

References

- American Pharmacists Association. Practice Guidance for Pharmacy-Based Medication Administration Services. December 2017. Available at: www.pharmacist.com/medicationadministration-services.
- Naylor, M.D., Aiken, L.H., Kurtzman, E.T., Olds, D.M. & Hirschman, K.B. The importance of transitional care in achieving Health Reform. Health Affairs 2011;30(4):746-754.
- 2011;30(4):746-794.
 Transitions of Care: Coordination and Continuity Required". American Pharmacist. June 2016. Pages 28-34. (accessed 5/21/2018). http://ncpa.co/isszes/APIUN16-TOC.pdf. https://www.bd.com/documents/in-service-materials/syringes-and-needles/MPS.HY.Intramuscular-injection-guidelines-poster_IM_EN.pdf.

- needles/MPS. HY. Intramuscular-injection-guidelines-poster IM EN.pdf.
 Narcan® (package insert). Radnor, PA: Adapt Pharma, Inc; 2018
 Naloxone (package insert). So. El Monte, CA: Amphastar Pharmaceutical
 Company; 2018
 Evzio® (package insert). Richmond, VA: Kaleo, Inc; 2018
 Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy Law Book Pharmacy Practice Act July
 2015.
 Adapted from: Zedler B, Xie L, Wang L et al. Development of a Risk Index for
 Serious Prescription Opioid-Induced Respiratory Depression or Overdose in
 Veterans' Health Administration Patients. Pain Medicine. Jun 2015. 16;15661579.

Contact Information

Brenna Neumann, Pharm.D., AR CPESN Board Member Collier Drug Store Willow Creek 5201 Willow Creek Drive Springdale, AR 72762 Store Phone (479) 521-7876 Store Fax (479) 521-7889 Mobile (479) 6440910 Brenna.neumann@gmail.com