

Advancing Safe Medication Practices



Partnering with Patients "5 Questions to Ask About Your Medications"

CHCA Conference October 2016









Alice Watt, RPh, BScPhm Medication Safety Specialist awatt@ismp-canada.org The Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada is an independent not-for-profit organization dedicated to reducing preventable harm from medications.

Our aim is to heighten awareness of system vulnerabilities and facilitate system improvements.

www.ismp-canada.org

With support from the Canadian Patient Safety Institute



Outline

- Background A Patient Story
- Development Partnerships and collaboration
- Who, How, Where,
- Spread and Dissemination
- Questions



Advancing Safe Medication Practices



Background – A Patient Story

Ms. C, 72 years old

- Admitted to hospital for acute delirium, new onset atrial fibrillation.
- **PMH** HTN, seizures, recurrent DVTs on warfarin
- **Social Hx**: widowed, lives alone in home, Gr. 8 education, manages meds & ADLs independently
- Meds phenobarbital, carbamazepine, telmisartan/ HCTZ, warfarin
- Warfarin history on between 7-8 mg/day for > 15 years. Has always had 5 mg and 1 mg tablets dispensed. INRs pre-admission consistently stable for years between 2.3-3.0

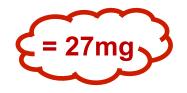
How the Patient's Truth can be a MedWreckerPatient Story shared by: Colleen Cameron, RPh, Pharm.D. Grand River Hospital, Kitchener ON (SHN teleconference 2015 – Your discharge is someone's admission)





On discharge – delirium clearing and getting close to baseline, I took the home warfarin bottles out of her bag. "Can you please show me how you would take 7mg of warfarin?"





I confirmed with her "Is that 7mg?" → "Yes"

I put the 5mg vial behind my back and again asked her to put 7 mg in her hand using only 1 mg tablets.















= 7mg

Why the confusion?

Taking 7mg using





is

MATH

Taking 7mg using



is

COUNTING

What would the next admission look like if this hadn't been caught?

In the next admission for hematuria pulmonary hemorrhage, GI bleed and an INR > 10, when we ask her what her warfarin dose is for her BPMH: "I take 7 mg of warfarin every day."

The Patient's Truth

Outcome

Ms. C has been back in her home for 6 months.

She is independent with her ADLs and is managing her medications using warfarin 1 mg tablets

Aggregate Analysis of Medication Incidents in Home Care

• 68% of the incidents reviewed were due to medication transition failure and involved a problematic transition of the patient and his/her medications from the hospital back home.

Reference: http://ismp-canada.org/download/safetyBulletins/2014/ISMPCSB2014-8 MedicationIncidentsHomeCare.pdf

"Poor communication at transitions can undo a lot of effort and compromise otherwise excellent care."

Dr. M. Hamilton

SHN! November 2015 Teleconference Your discharge is someone's admission

Meet Emily



Background

- 2014 National Medication Safety Summit
 - Goal: Improving communication about medication among providers and patients and families at transitions of care
 - Action: Create and disseminate a national medication safety checklist for patients and families at transitions in care.

Outline

- Background A Patient Story
- Development Partnerships and Collaboration
- Who, What, Where, When, How?
- Spread and Dissemination
- Video

Project Co-Leads











Collaborative Process

- Completed environmental scan
- Working group developed draft checklist
- Feedback obtained from patients, clinicians, advisory panel and external stakeholder groups
 - Electronic survey
 - Email
- Checklist revised based on feedback received

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- Background A Patient Story
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What are the 5 questions?

5

QUESTIONS TO ASK ABOUT YOUR MEDICATIONS

when you see your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

Visit safemedicationuse.ca for more information.





1. CHANGES?

Have any medications been added, stopped or changed, and why?

2. CONTINUE?

What medications do I need to keep taking, and why?

3. PROPER USE?

How do I take my medications, and for how long?

4. MONITOR?

How will I know if my medication is working, and what side effects do I watch for?

5. FOLLOW-UP?

Do I need any tests and when do I book my next visit?









Keep your medication record up to date.

Remember to include:

- drug allergies
- vitamins and minerals
- herbal/natural products
- all medications including non-prescription products

Ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist to review all your medications to see if any can be stopped or reduced.



How can it be used and by who?

- Patients
 - Bring it to every appointment
 - Before you leave the hospital
 - Review with homecare nurse orpharmacist
- Healthcare providers
 - Help you focus your discussion about medications
 - Counselling tool Teach back method/Show me how

Where can you use it?



Adapted from Medication Reconciliation in Home Care Getting Started Kit, January 2011

When to use it?

Use these five questions when you're:

- Attending a doctor's appointment (e.g., family physician or specialist, dentist, optometrist)
- Interacting with a community pharmacist
- Leaving the hospital to go home
- Visited by home care services

Why should clients use it

- Empowers you to be an active partner in your health
- Gives you the words and questions you need to ask
- Helps to prevent medication errors

It's about starting a conversation

- "...initiates 2 way communication and encourages everyone to be more involved with their personal health care – take more accountability and responsibility"
- "Excellent tool to promote conversation between patients and providers." – Canadian Nurses Association

Why should Home Care Clinicians use it

- Client/caregiver will be more informed
- Help to proactively prevent medication errors before they happen
- Pay it forward
 - Save time later for next care provider to perform MedRec if clients have an up-to-date medication list (BPMH)
- It's the right thing to do

MedRec as one component of medication management



Figure 1: Components of Safe Medication Management

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Canadian Society of Hespital Pharmacists









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record

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YOUR Keep your medication

Endorsed by:



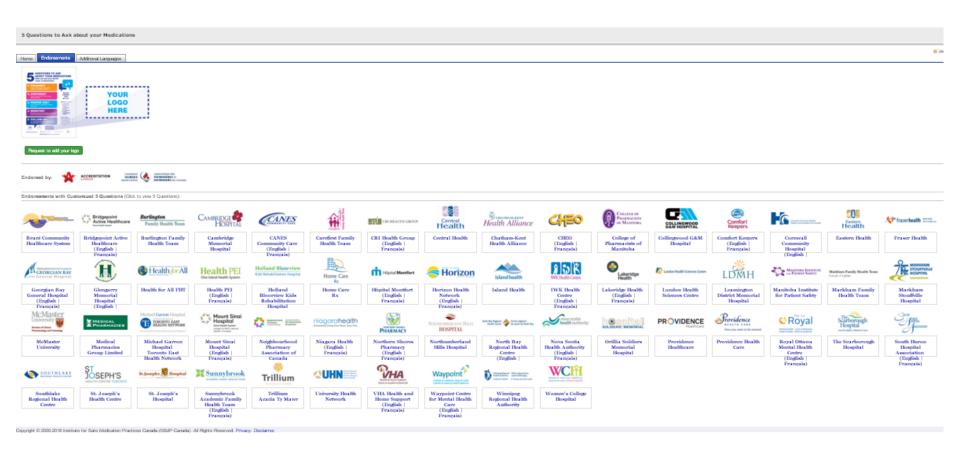








More than 70 organizations!



Request your customized poster today! medrec@ismp-canada.org



DIGITAL POSTER CAMPAIGN REPORT

CLIENT: ISMP

START: JUN 6, 2016 END: JUL 30, 2016





REACHED 532,308

FREQUENCY: 571,680

ACTUAL FREQUENCY:

593,456







IDS Canada how're you? Digital Poster Network

- Primary Care network in Ontario launched in June
- Launching in Quebec and BC in Sept/Oct





5 Questions to Ask about Your Medications

Do you know what questions to ask about your medications? Knowing which medications, if any, have changed and how to take all your medications properly can help you to avoid serious problems. Ask the right questions to stay safe.

SafeMedicationUse.ca recently received a report highlighting the importance of asking your healthcare providers the right questions about your medications. A consumer undergoing cataract surgery was given prescriptions for two different eye drops: an antibiotic (ciprofloxacin) and a corticosteroid (prednisolone). Both eye drops were to be used for a few days up to and including the day of surgery, but only the antibiotic eye drop was to be continued after the surgery.

Following the surgery, the consumer mistakenly continued taking the corticosteroid eye drop and stopped taking the antibiotic eye drop. The instructions for using the eye drops were provided on a sheet of paper at an appointment 3 months before the operation, but after the surgery, the consumer's reduced vision prevented her from reading it. After using the wrong eye drop for 4 days, she experienced redness and discomfort in her eyes, and then a family member noticed the error. Although using the wrong eye drop in this case did not seem to affect the overall outcome of the surgery, it did lead to extra doctor visits and caused the patient discomfort and worry.

SafeMedicationUse.ca recommends starting a conversation with your healthcare provider by asking 5 specific questions (outlined below) in each of the following situations:

- during appointments with your doctors, including specialists, your optometrist, and your dentist
- before discharge from a hospital
- · when you pick up your prescriptions from the pharmacy
- during home care visits

ABOUT YOUR MEDICATIONS nurse, or phermacist.

1. CHANGES TO MEDICATIONS murse, or phermacist.

2. CONTINUE?

3. PROPER USE?

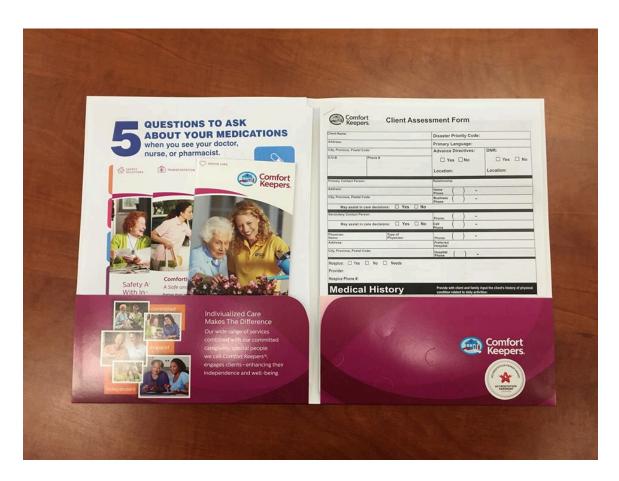
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1 of 2

Safe Medication Use Bulletin – Sept 20, 2016

Comfort Keepers



"We see the "5 questions to ask about your medication" as a valuable tool we can use to educate our clients regarding medication safety."

- Comfort Keepers





www.markhamfht.co m

Markham Family Health Team

Care for A Lifetime

"I believe a primary care drive for patients belonging to family health teams, could have a significant impact by raising the profile of MedRec as well as additional opportunities for patient safety improvements in medication management."

- Dr. John Maxted, Family Physician



Pharmacy Awareness Week 2016 University Health Network



Poster inside the elevator Michael Garron Hospital (formerly TEGH)



Princess Margaret Outpatient Pharmacy

Send your photo to medrec@ismp-canada.org



Additional Reach

- Social Media and Listservs
 - Facebook MedRec network, Twitter @ISMP Canada, @SafeMeduse
 - Ontario MedRec Network google group
 - CSHP listserv
- Websites
 - Deprescribing.ca
 - CARP
- E-Learning module
 - RxBriefcase

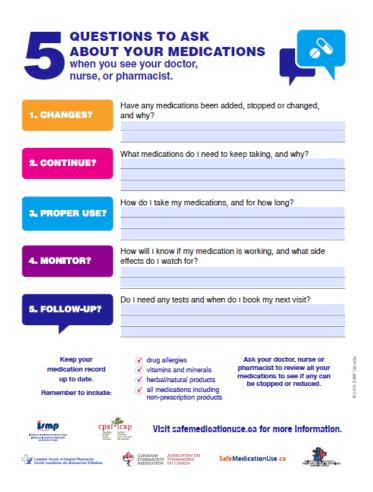
Additional Formats

- Patient Notes (modifiable)
- Screensaver (patient bedside system)
- Animated Powerpoint slide
- Swag (e.g. business cards, fridge magnets, mouse pads etc.)



Patient Notes (modifiable pdf)

works on some mobile devices



MP4 video

5

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SafeMedicationUse.ca

How will I know if my medication is working, and what side effects do I watch for?

5. FOLLOW-UP?

Do I need any tests and when do I book my next visit?







Keep your medication record up to date.

Remember to include:

- ✓ drug allergies
- ✓ herbal/natural products
- all medications including non-prescription products

Ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist to review all your medications to see if any can be stopped or reduced.



Additional Languages

- Based on the 2011 Canada census:
 - Punjabi
 - Chinese (simplified/traditional)
 - Spanish
 - Italian
 - German
 - Tagalog
 - Arabic
- Based on electronic survey results
 - Indigenous languages

看医生,护士或是药剂师时需要询问的5种有关自己药物的问题。

1. 任何更改?
有那种药物是析添的, 停服的, 或更改的?
为什么呢?

2. 是否继续?
我应该继续服用那种药物? 为什么呢?

3. 正确服用?
我应该怎样服用我的药物? 服药要维持多久?

4. 如何监察?
我怎样会知道我的药物发挥效用? 有那些副作用需要留意?

5. 需要覆诊?
我是否需要任何覆查或检验? 我应否预定下一次的覆滤剂?

CHINESE (SIMPLIFIED)/简体中文

Additional Languages

- Hungarian
- Tibetan
- Ukrainian
- Polish
- Greek
- Albanian
- Turkish



Additional Spread Idea

 Take a screenshot of the '5 questions to ask' on your mobile device

Make it your home/lock screen



What can you do today?

- Share it with your friends and family
- Introduce it to your clients
- Use it in practice as a counselling tool
- Endorse and request customized PDF poster from your organization
- Share a photo or story @ <u>medrec@ismp-canada.org</u> or through FB or Twitter
- #5questionsaboutmeds

Next steps

- Survey patients and healthcare providers
- Share the message to encourage clients to be an active participant in their healthcare by asking the right questions.



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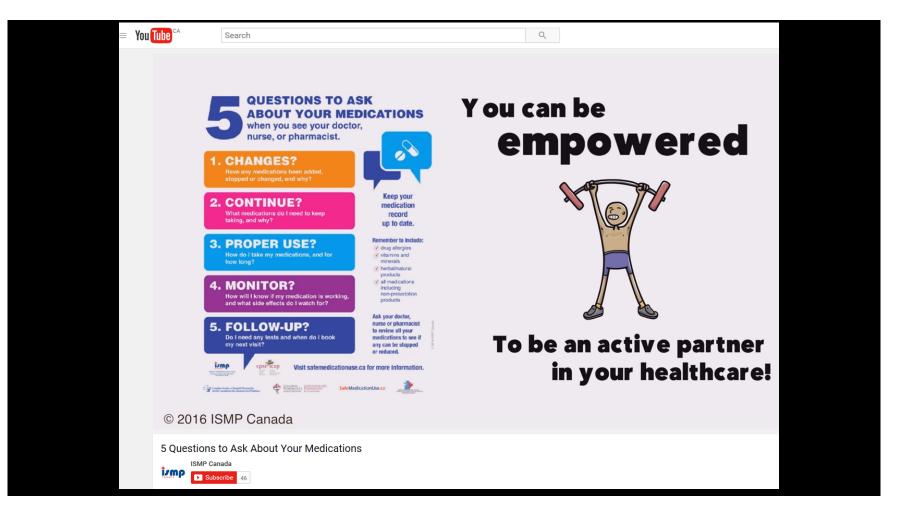
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As one client put it "These 5 questions could save your life."



https://youtu.be/BJI1ToB-Dv8

Resources

5 questions to ask about your medications poster

• <u>ismp-canada.org/medrec/5questions.htm</u>

Additional Resources

- Deprescribing at deprescribing.org/
- My MedRec App at www.knowledgeisthebestmedicine.org/ index.php/en/app

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A component of the Canadian Medication Incident Reporting and Prevention System (CMIRPS).

Home

Report an Incident

Newsletter Alerts

Safety Tools and Resources

About Us

Preventing harm from medication incidents is a responsibility of health professionals. Consumers like you can also play a vital role.

Reporting Medication Incidents benefits all Canadians.



REPORT NOW

- About SafeMedicationUse.ca
- About Medication Incidents
- → Why Report?
- Resolving Concerns About the Safety of Your Care
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Your privacy

Tell Us How We're Doing:

TAKE THE SURVEY





Latest News and Resources

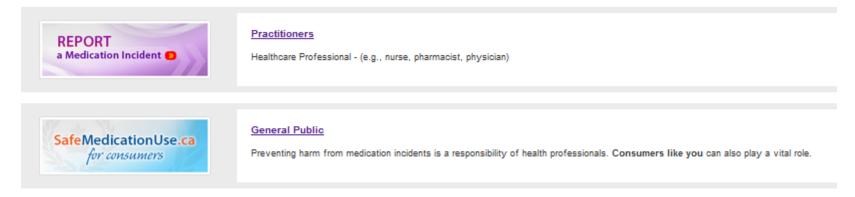
- Similar Patient Names Leads to Pregnant Woman Getting Wrong Prescription
- Safe Practices for Medication Use (Take Charge of Your Medicines!)
- "Take as Directed: Your Prescription for Safe Health Care in Canada" is now available in Canadian bookstores!

"The authors provide helpful information that can guide Canadians on how to manage their health care, including safe medication use" says Sylvia Hyland, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of ISMP Canada.

- Health Canada is reminding Canadians about using acetaminophen safely.
 - Read Health Canada's Information Update on Acetaminophen
 - Read the SafeMedicationUse article "Spotlight on Acetaminophen"
- Angelig Drug Samples Mistakenly Provided as Birth Control Newsletter -PDF
- Working with Consumers and Patients to Prevent Medication Incidents: Early Learning from ISMP Canada's Consumer Reporting and Learning Program, www.SafeMedicationUse.ca - Webinar - February 23, 2011
- Epinephrine Auto-Injectors Know How to Use EpiPen and Twinject Properly

Medication Incident Reporting

Incidents voluntarily reported



 Incidents discussed by interdisciplinary team of analysts (nurses, pharmacists, physician)

ISMP Canada Safety Bulletins



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REPORT MEDICATION INCIDENTS nine www.ismp-canada.crg/err_indechtm Dhime: 1,866,544,7670

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CMIRPS # SCDPIM

ISMP Canada Safety Bulletin

Volume 13 - Issue 8 - August 28, 2013



Some Capsules Are Not Meant to Be Swallowed

Deaths Associated with Medication Incidents: Learning from

Collaborative Work with Provincial Office and Chief Medical Examiner

Background

Each Canadian province and territory has an Office of the Chief Coroner or Chief Medical Examiner responsible for investigating deaths from unexplained, unexpected, or unnatural causes. Within the scope of these investigations are deaths associated. withmedication incidents. In-depth analysis of information from these cases offers unique opportunities to identify underlying factors and generate recommendations to reduce the chances of similar incidents in the future. ISMP Canada has had a formal collaborative relationship with the Office of the Chief Coroner in one province since 2004, and has worked with other Offices on selected cases. A collaborative medication safety project undertaken. with the Offices of the Chief Coroner or Chief Medical Examiner in 4 provinces provided an opportunity to test a coordinated process for analysis of medication incidents from several jurisdictions, andto share learning broadly. This bulletin describes selected findings from the project.

Methods and Findings

An analysisteam from ISMP Carada, consisting of 3 pharmacists, a registered rurse, and a physician with experience as a coroner, reviewed 523 death cases (from the years 2007 to 2012) in which a medication. incident was potentially associated with the death. Of these, 122 c medication ISMP Cana the 122 case the criteria f incidentithat the patient's

Medications

The medicat incidents as psychothera antidepressa cardiovascu

> Table 1: Me in in olde ats

Medicatio Total no. o

Opioids Psychothe Anticoagu Candiovas

*Some Incide:

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TSMP Canada Safety Bulletin - www.ismp-canada.org/ISMPCSafety

Issue 5 August 2013

Distributed to:

- Chief executive officers Chiefs of staff
- Board chairs
- Ouality/patient safety leads
- Directors of pharmacy

Suggested action items:

- · Circulate bulletin to frontline staff and physicians
- Refer bulletin to clinical leaders and committees to encourage utilization of ISMP Canada insulin resources and development of safe insulin-use protocols
- Review your facility's existing procedures for insulin management in relation to the practices outlined in ISMP Canada insulin resources

Promoting the Safe Use of Insulin in Hospitals

Insulin is a high-alert medication¹ that continues to be one of the top drugs involved in incidents associated with harm or death that are voluntarily reported to ISMP Canada.2 Efforts to reduce the potential for harm with this drug have resulted in numerous recommendations on best practices for improving the safety of insulin use in hospitals 24 These strategies touch on all aspects of insulin use throughout the medication-use process. Although many of these interventions have been adopted by hospitals, harmful incidents involving insulin continue to occur.

Improving quality in patient safety

IS MP Canada undertook a knowledge translations project to identify effective, evidenced-based interventions and todevelop took to support Ontario hospitals in ensuring safe insulin use, with the overall goal of decreasing potential patient harm. As part of this project, ISMP Canada convened an expert panel to select 2 key insulin-use. interventions and the nasked expert working groups to develop specific guidelines. and templates to support the selected key interventions.

Call to Action for Hospitals

CRITICAL Incident Learning

- 1. Develop and implementa diabetes management record:
- Create a record where all relevant as pects of a patient's glycemic management. can be documented to facilitate decision-making with regard to insulin therapy.
- . Information to be documented in this record includes results of blood glucose testing, details of every insulin dose administered, nutritional status, occurrence of hypoglycemic episodes, and other factors that may affect bloodig lucose.
- 2. Use standard order sets for subcutaneous insulin the rapy:
- Develop organization-wide, evidence-based standards and standardized terminology for ordering subcutaneous insulin.
- Develop recommendations for prescribing and monitoring subcutaneous insulin.
- Discourage the use of sliding-scale insulinatione.
- Promote the use of scheduled basal and bolus insulin doses, as well as appropriate correction doses.

The tools developed for this project, available from www.ismp-canada.org/insulin. include a report on the knowledge translation of insulin-use interventions, a template for a diabetes management record, and guide lines for developing order. sets for subcutaneous insulin, as well as templates for such order sets. The guidelines and templates that were developed can be customized for use in community or academic hospitals and can be used with both paper-based and electronic systems and processes. These took and other resources are available for hospitals to use and adapt to meet the irown requirements.

hat are used to treat limz disease must be inhaled to be be inserted into a special device in order to release the is Spiriva (tiotropium bromide), a medicine for treating sules must be used with a special inhaler device called

swallowed to be effective. But did you know that some



Figure 1 Spiriva capsules and HandiHaler device. To take a close of Spiriva, the capsule must be removed from its blister pack and placed into the HandiHaler. The button on the side of the HandiHaler is pressed to puncture the capsule Themediane. inside the capsule can then be inhaled by breathing. slowly through the mouthpiece of the HandiHaler.

take medicine, don't assume that all capsules are and take note of any additional reminder labels on

o a dosette or pill organizer. Keep the capsules in their tharmacist to put a reminder label on the package (e.g.,

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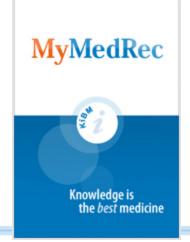
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Patient Engagement Resources



Doc Mike Evans http://youtu.be/f2KCWMnXSt8 iPhone Android Blackberry





Medication Record Book



Alice Watt R.Ph Medication Safety Specialist

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