

# What role can policy play in implementing deprescribing initiatives?

Dr Justin Turner, BPharm, MClinPharm, PhD  
Senior Advisor, Science Strategy, Canadian Deprescribing Network  
Postdoctoral Fellow, Université de Montréal  
Montréal, Canada

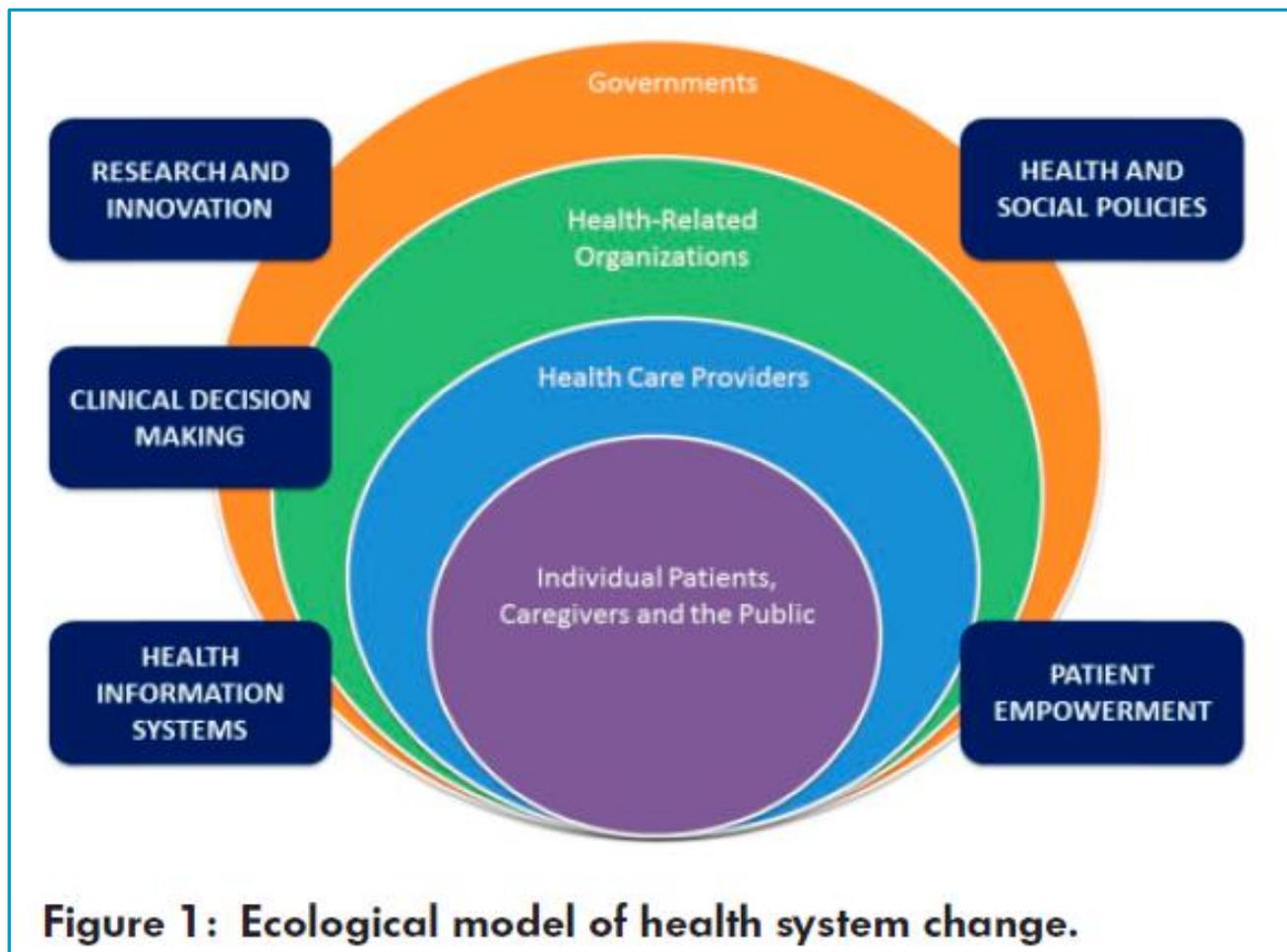


# Learning Objectives

1. To gain a more detailed understanding of the challenges and opportunities related to the use of policy to support the implementation of deprescribing guidelines
2. To generate new ideas that could be used to inform participant plans to connect with and influence policy makers



# Why focus on policy?



# Pop quiz!

TASK: “If you were the health minister, what could you do to facilitate deprescribing of unnecessary and inappropriate medications?”

Time: 2 minutes



# Potential Drug Policy Leavers

- Withdraw from market \*
- Making prescribing more difficult
  - Limiting use / special authorisation \*
  - Restrict to prescriber group
  - Re-scheduling \*
  - Dose restriction
  - Quantity restriction
- De-listing / increase patient expense \*
- Monitor use \*
- Pay doctors to review medications \*
- Public education programs \*

\* = examples in this presentation



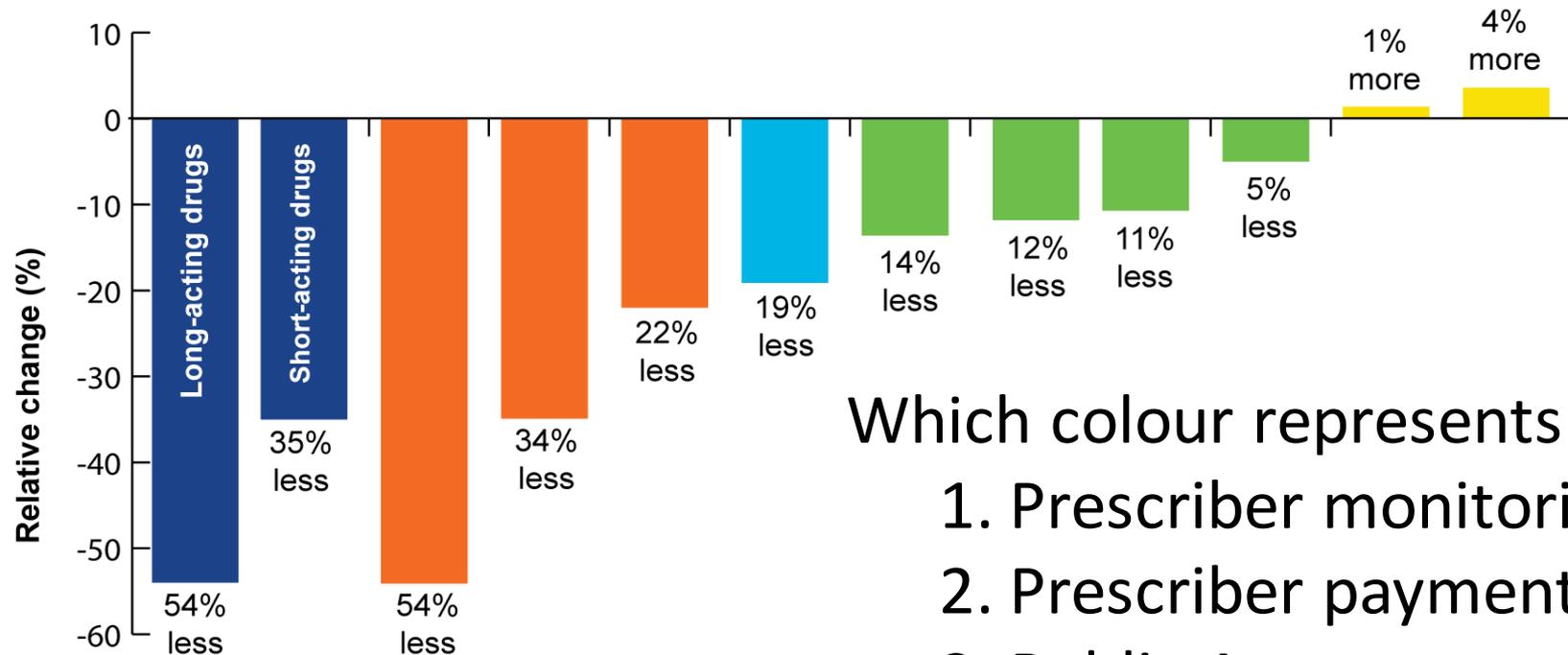
deprescribing.org

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE

Bruyère  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE



# Which policies can reduce benzodiazepines?



Which colour represents:

1. Prescriber monitoring
2. Prescriber payments
3. Public Awareness
4. Restricting coverage
5. Other



# Evidence-Based Deprescribing Guidelines

- Where do Evidence-Based Deprescribing Guidelines fit in this list?



- more on that later, first lets see how well the suggested policy's works...



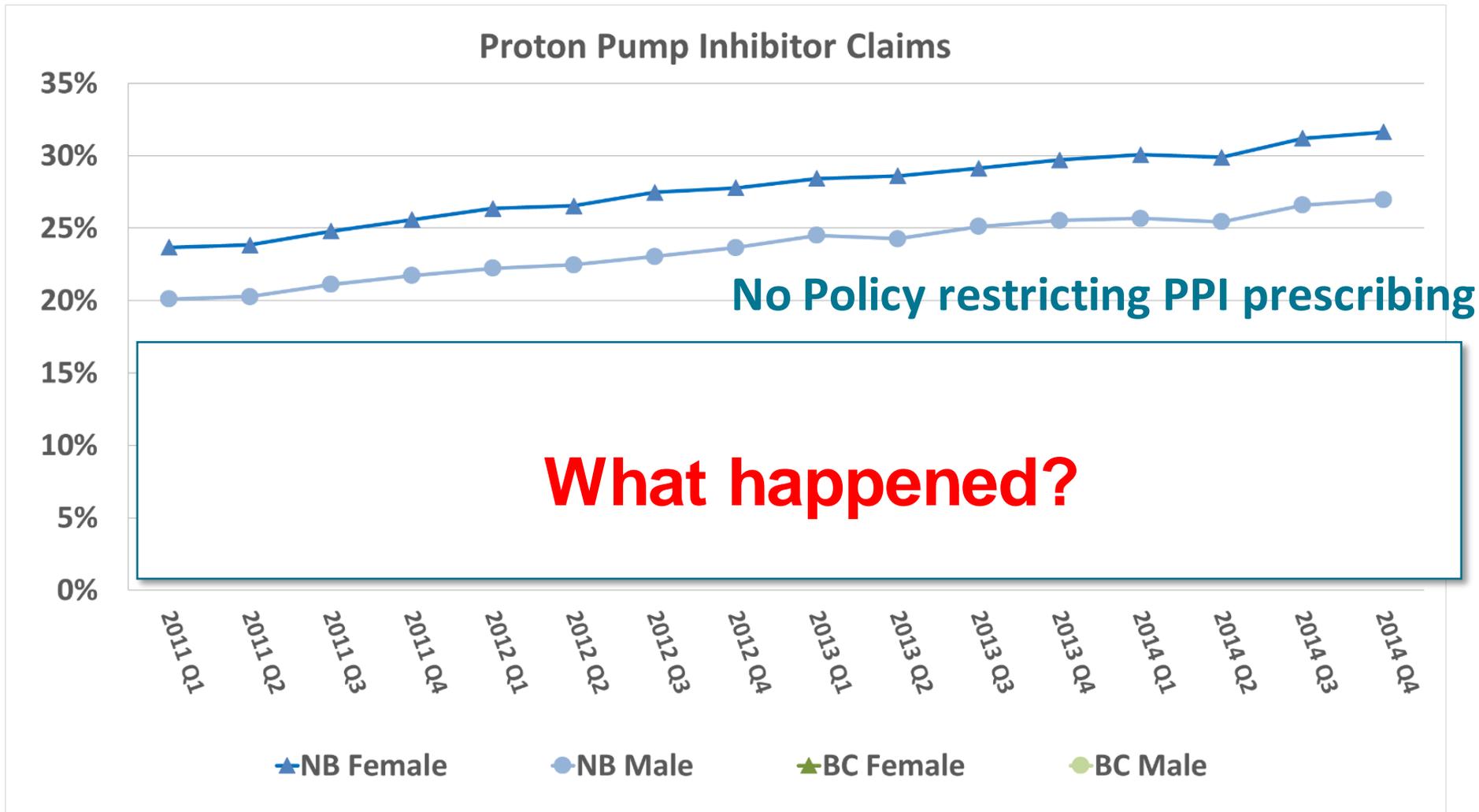
# Withdraw from market

- In 2004, Rofecoxib was withdrawn from the market

*U.S. Total Prescriptions—Major NSAIDs and COX-2 Products*



# Limiting Use



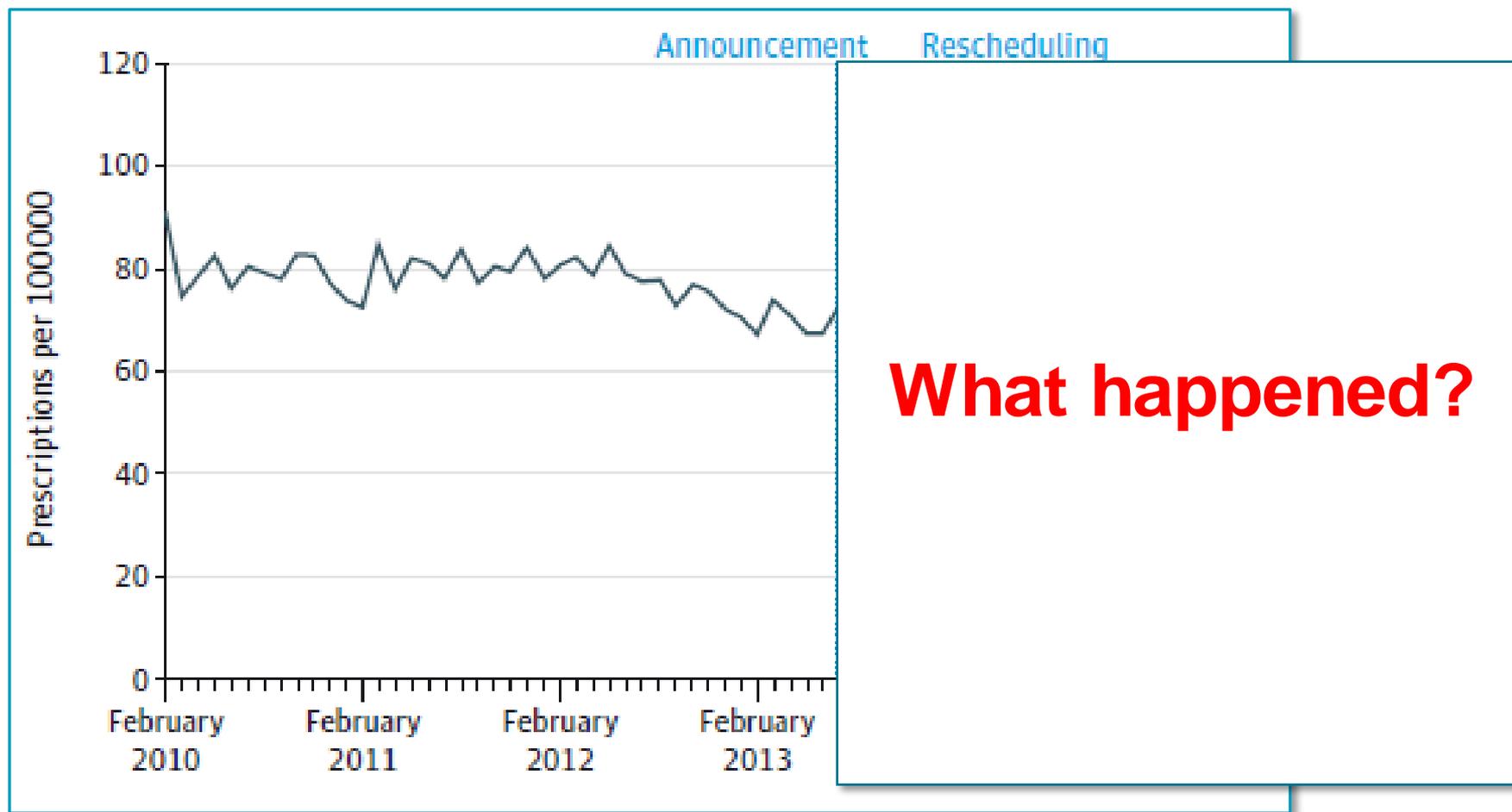
## RESEARCH LETTER

---

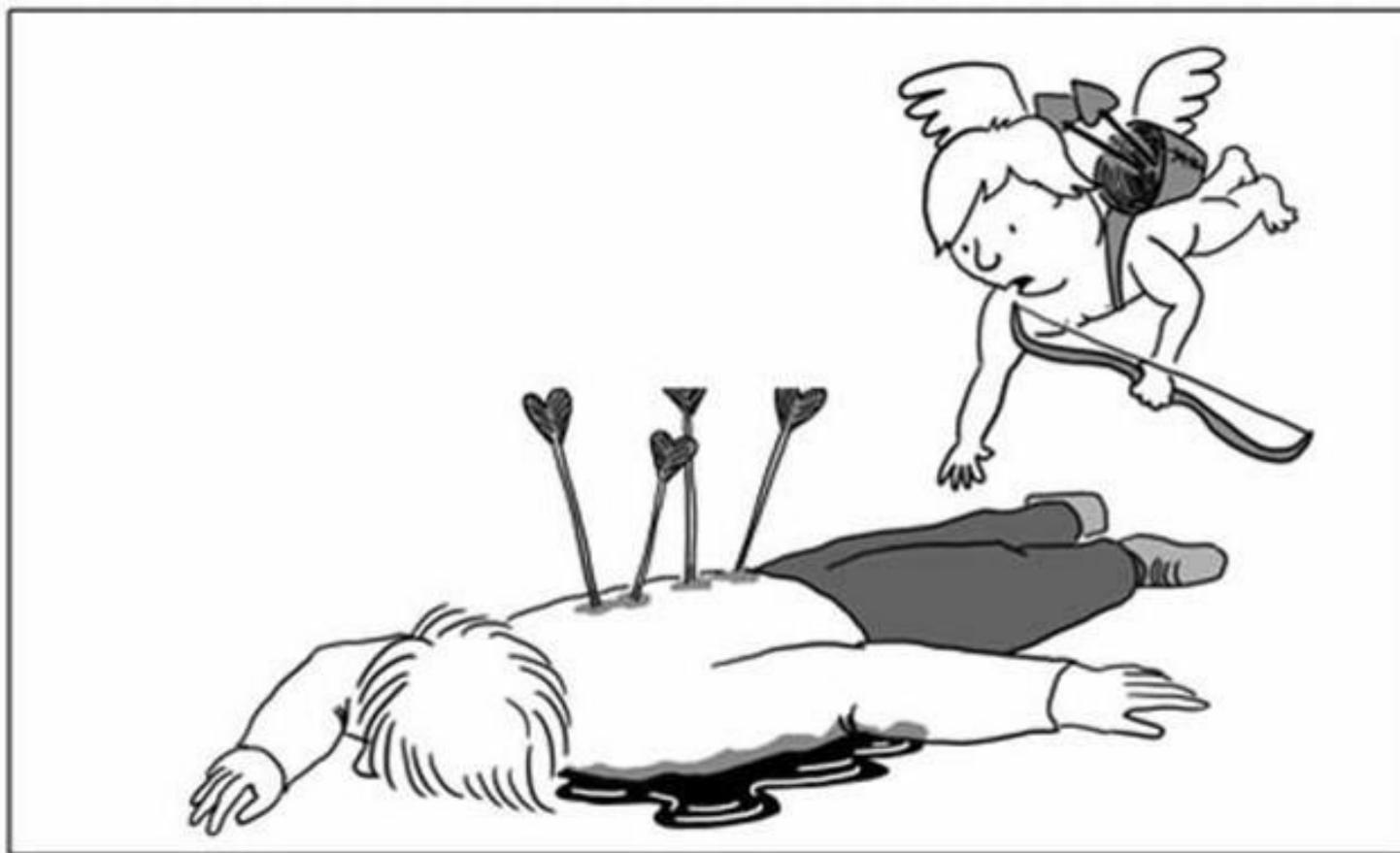
# Interrupted Time Series Analysis of the Effect of Rescheduling Alprazolam in Australia: Taking Control of Prescription Drug Use



# Rescheduling of Alprazolam



# Beware of unintended consequences



...Hello? Gary?



deprescribing.org

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE

Bruyère  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

# Alprazolam: Unintended consequences

- 22% ↓ in alprazolam prescribing
- 50% ↓ in poison center calls

BUT, at what cost?

- 216% ↑ other benzodiazepines;
- 142% ↑ antidepressants
- 129% ↑ antipsychotics
- Overdose deaths involving 1 or more benzodiazepines increased from 42.2% to 52.5% (2009 – 2015) <sup>2</sup>

## The Effect of Deinsuring Chlorpropamide on the Prescribing of Oral Antihyperglycemics for Nova Scotia Seniors' Pharmacare Beneficiaries

Ingrid S. Sketris, Pharm.D., George C. Kephart, Ph.D., Dawn M. Frail, M.Sc.,  
Chris Skedgel, M.D.E., and Michael J. Allen, M.D.



# Delisting

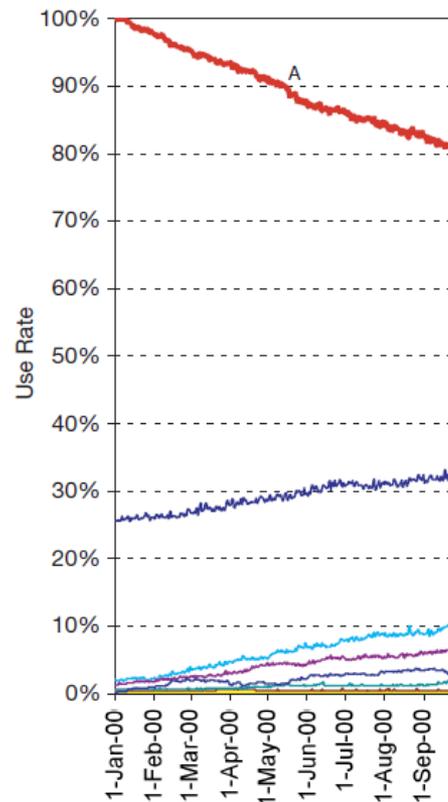


Figure 1. Monthly use rates for antihyperglycemic drugs as of January 1, 2000. A = chlorpropamide; B = insulin; G = acarbose; H = tolbutamide.

**What happened?**

## The Impact of Medicare Part D on Psychotropic Utilization and Financial Burden for Community-Based Seniors

Hua Chen, M.D., Ph.D.

Afam Nwangwu, Pharm.D., M.S.

Rajender Aparasu, M.Pharm., Ph.D.

Ekere Essien, M.D., Dr.P.H.

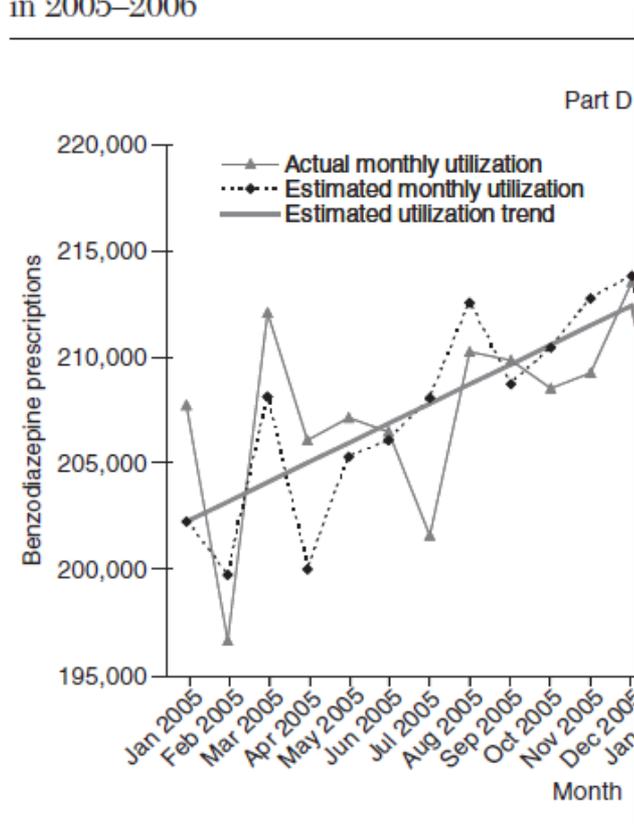
Shawn Sun, Ph.D.

Kwan Lee, Ph.D.

# Delisting: Medicare Part D and benzodiazepines

**Figure 3**

Time series of the volume of benzodiazepine prescriptions dispensed to seniors in 2005–2006



**What happened?**

# Monitoring

- Triplicate Prescription Program implementation

*International Journal for Quality in Health Care* 2003; Volume 15, Number 5: pp. 423–431

10.1093/intqhc/mzg064

## **Effects of state surveillance on new post-hospitalization benzodiazepine use**

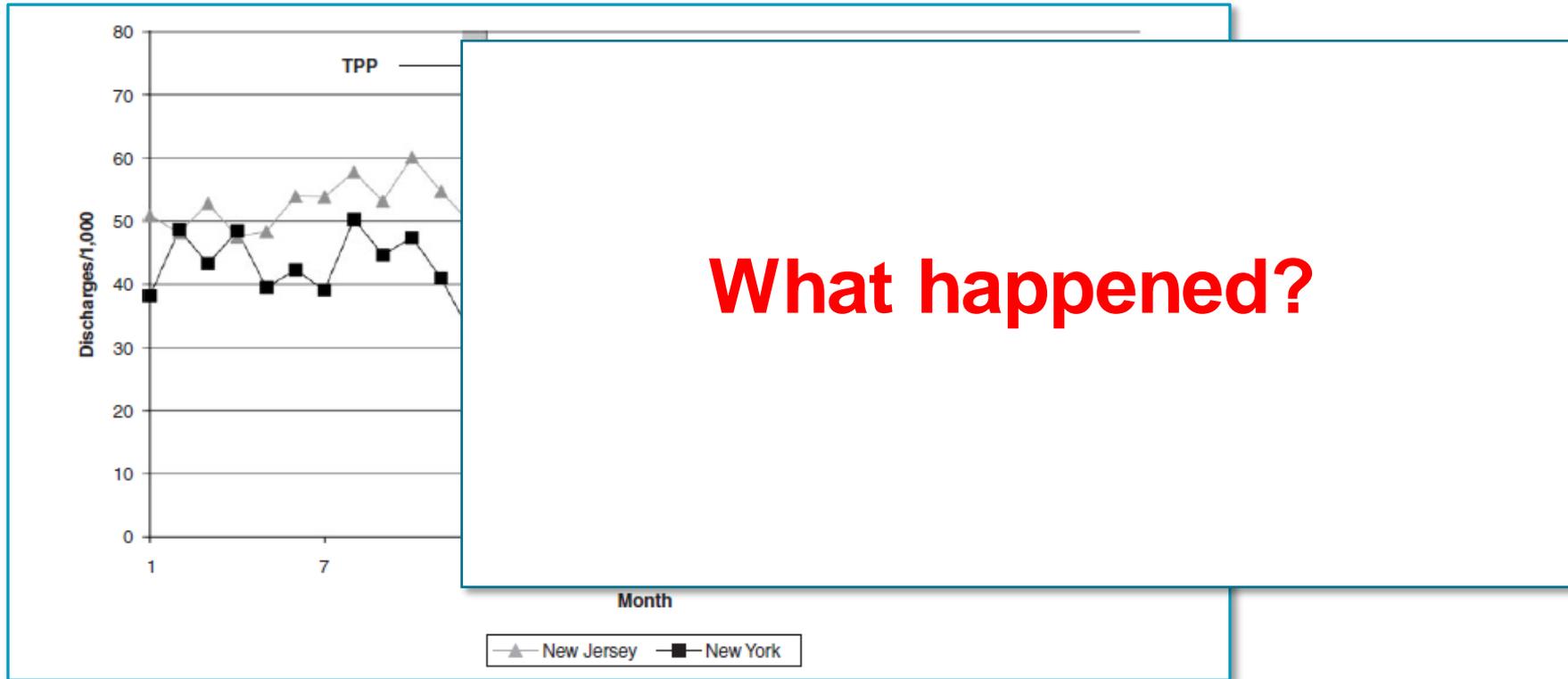
ANITA K. WAGNER<sup>1</sup>, STEPHEN B. SOUMERAI<sup>1</sup>, FANG ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, CONNIE MAH<sup>1</sup>, LINDA SIMONI-WASTILA<sup>2</sup>, LEON COSLER<sup>3,4</sup>, THOMAS FANNING<sup>4</sup>, PETER GALLAGHER<sup>4</sup> AND DENNIS ROSS-DEGNAN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Ambulatory Care and Prevention, Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Boston, MA, <sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacy Practice and Science, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore, MD, <sup>3</sup>Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, NY, <sup>4</sup>Management Reports and Research Unit, Office of Medicaid Management, New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY, USA



# Monitoring

- Triplicate Prescription Program implementation



**What happened?**

Proportion of patients with new benzodiazepine prescription on hospital discharge



# Pay-for-Performance

Rat et al. *BMC Health Services Research* 2014, **14**:301  
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/301>



**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**Open Access**

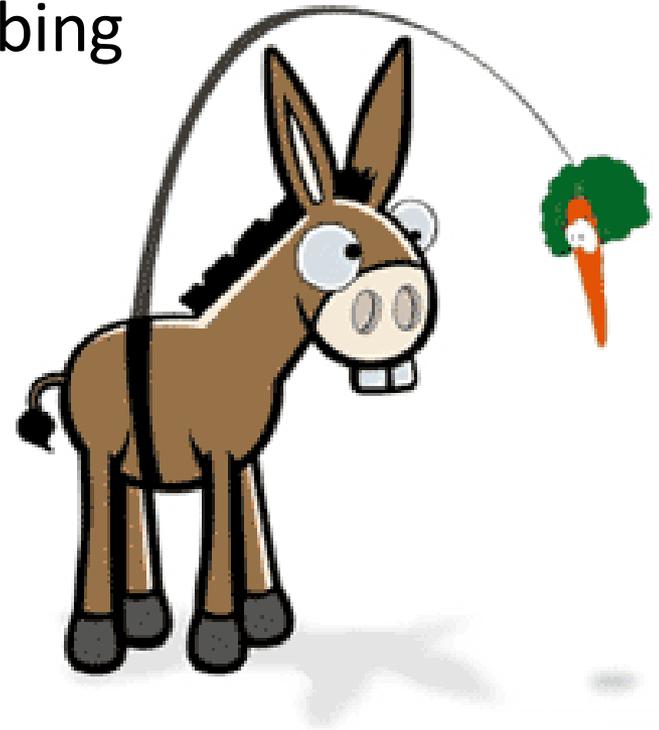
## Did the new French pay-for-performance system modify benzodiazepine prescribing practices?

Cédric Rat<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Gaëlle Penhouet<sup>1</sup>, Aurélie Gaultier<sup>3</sup>, Anicet Chaslerie<sup>4</sup>, Jacques Pivette<sup>4</sup>, Jean Michel Nguyen<sup>2,3</sup> and Caroline Victorri-Vigneau<sup>5</sup>



# Pay-for-Performance

- Quality improvement program
  - 4 priorities: practice organization, chronic disease management, prevention, prescribing
- Total incentive payment of €5000 (€490 for prescribing component)



# Pay-for-Performance

**Table 3 Short vs. long half-life benzodiazepines prescribed to patients older than 65 years (France, 2011-2012)**

	2011	2012	p
	N = 9,894	N = 10,839	
	n; %	n; %	
Short half-life BZD <sup>a</sup>	4,601; 46.50		
Clotiazepam	118; 1.19		
Oxazepam	723; 7.31		
Lorazepam	962; 9.72		
Alprazolam	2,798; 28.28		
Long half-life BZD <sup>a</sup>	5,293; 53.50		
Bromazepam	4,120; 41.64		
Clobazam	115; 1.16		
Diazepam	64; 0.65		
Ethyl loflazepate	112; 1.13		
Prazepam	624; 6.31		
Nordazepam	101; 1.02		
Potassium clorazepate	157; 1.59		

<sup>a</sup>Benzodiazepine.

**What happened?**



# Public Education

*Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics* (2005) 30, 425–432

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

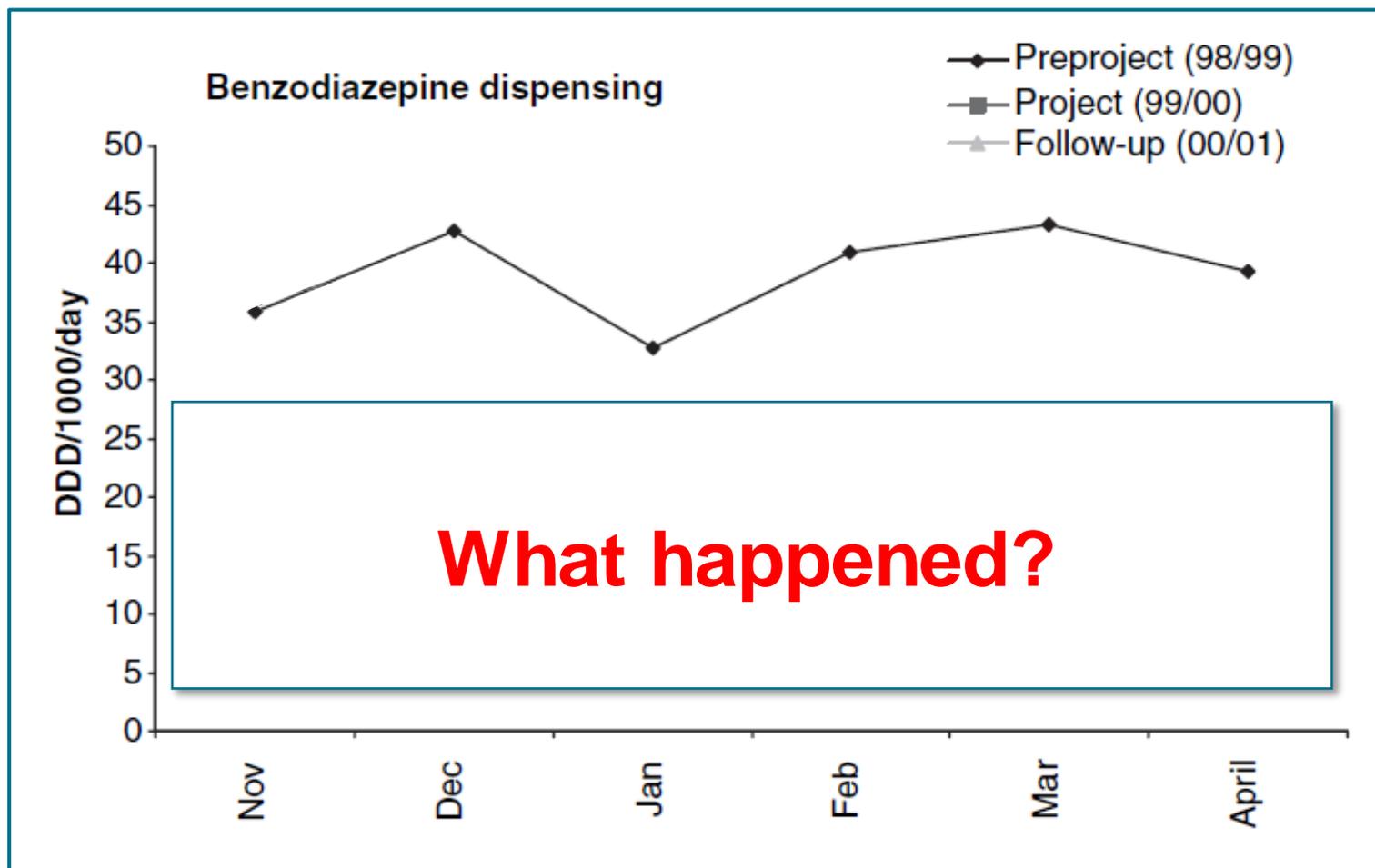
## **Achieving a sustained reduction in benzodiazepine use through implementation of an area-wide multi-strategic approach**

W. B. Dollman\*† MAppSc FSHP, V. T. LeBlanc\* BA, L. Stevens\*, P. J. O'Connor\* MA PhD, E. E. Roughead†‡ MAppSc PhD and A. L. Gilbert†‡ BPharm PhD

*\*Department of Health, Rundle Mall, SA, †Quality Use of Medicines and Pharmacy Research Centre, University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA and ‡School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, Adelaide, SA, Australia*



# Public Education



# Thinking outside the box!

t h i n k i n g

**BCPT**

Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology

*Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology*, 2015, **116**, 499–502

Doi: 10.1111/bcpt.12347

## **Reducing Prescriptions of Long-Acting Benzodiazepine Drugs in Denmark: A Descriptive Analysis of Nationwide Prescriptions during a 10-Year Period**

Sophie Isabel Eriksen<sup>1</sup> and Lars Bjerrum<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Unit of General Practice, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark and <sup>2</sup>Research Unit of General Practice, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark



# Danish Drivers Licence

- The policy: rules for renewal of drivers' licences
  - For long-term users of a BZD with a half-life  $>10$  hr, renewal of, or to regain, ones driving license is not possible. Furthermore, driving licenses can be confiscated if the GP reports the patient to the Medical Officer of Health.
  - For BZD with a half-life of exactly 10 hr, the patient's driving license will have a 1-year time limit, resulting in a yearly test of the patient's cognitive functions.
  - If starting treatment with, or increasing the dose of BZD, the patient is recommended not to drive for 4 weeks.
  - When using a single dose of BZD with a half-life  $<10$  hr, it is recommended not to drive after consumption, considering the half-life of the drug.

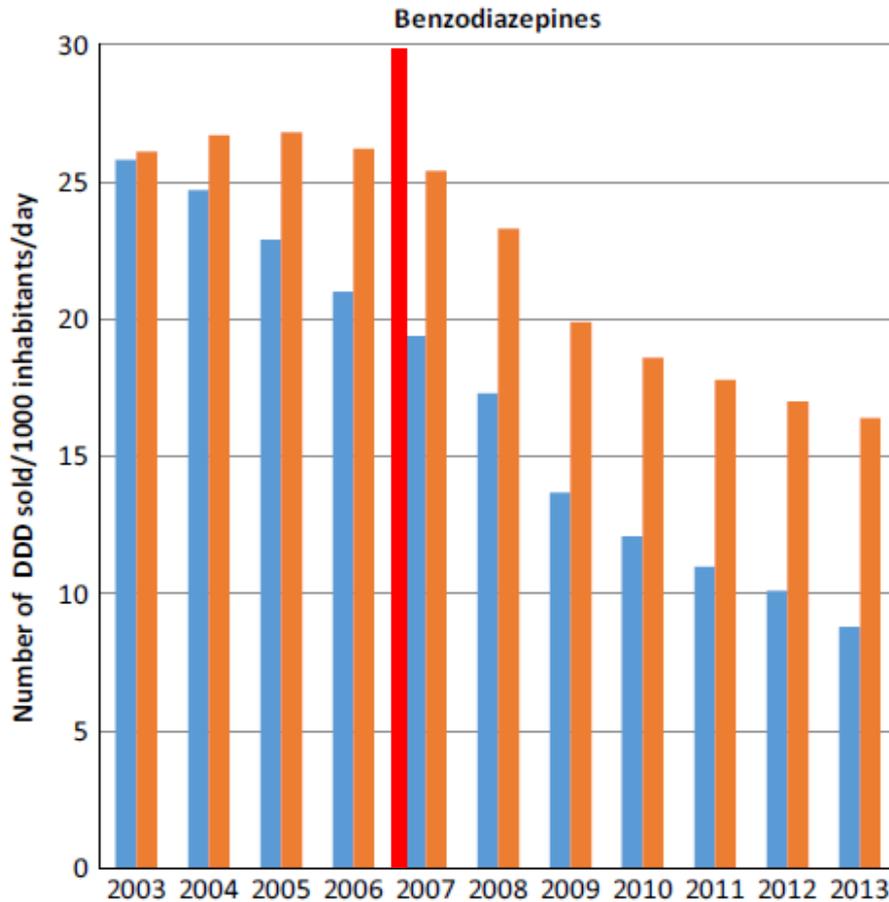


# Danish Drivers Licence

- So what happened?



# Danish Drivers Licence



54% long acting

35% short acting



# Rapid Realist Review

“What works,  
for whom,  
under what circumstances?”

Saul *et al.* *Implementation Science* 2013, **8**:103  
<http://www.implementationscience.com/content/8/1/103>



IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE

**METHODOLOGY**

**Open Access**

## A time-responsive tool for informing policy making: rapid realist review

Jessie E Saul<sup>1,2</sup>, Cameron D Willis<sup>1,3,4</sup>, Jennifer Bitz<sup>5</sup> and Allan Best<sup>3,6,7\*</sup>

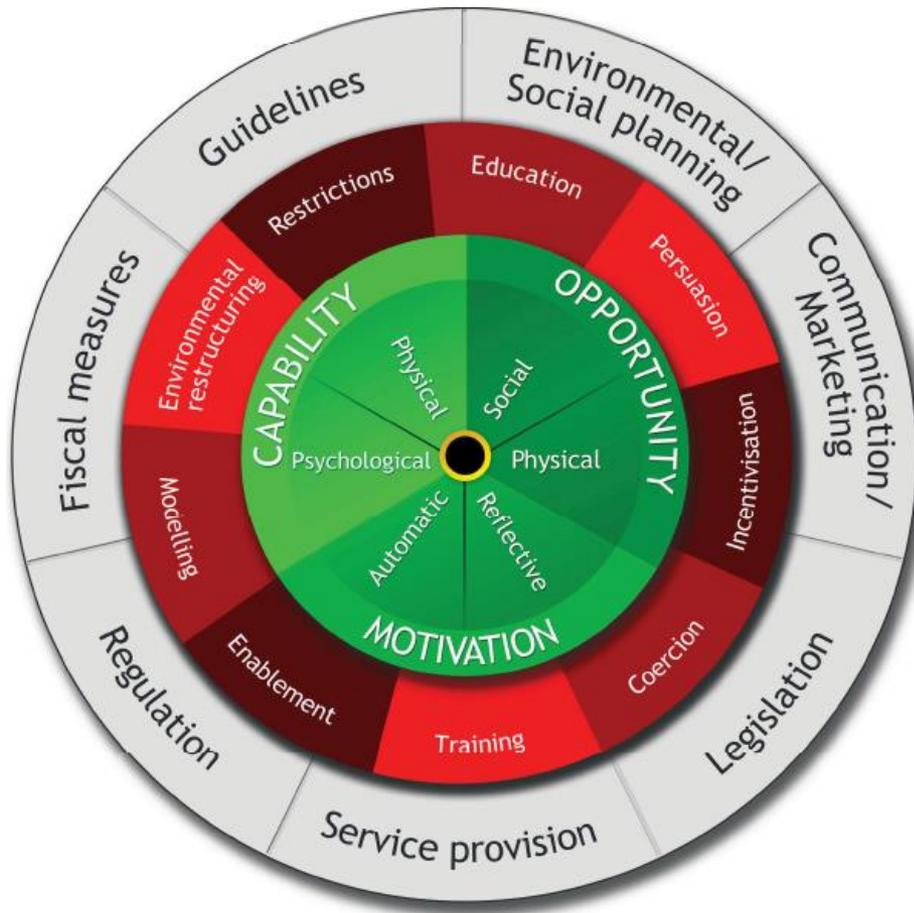


# Global Deprescribing Policies

- Reducing benzodiazepines and Z-drugs?
  - What policies work and in whom?
  - What were the mechanisms?
  - What were the influences of context?



# Possible Policy Mechanisms



Sources of behaviour



Intervention functions



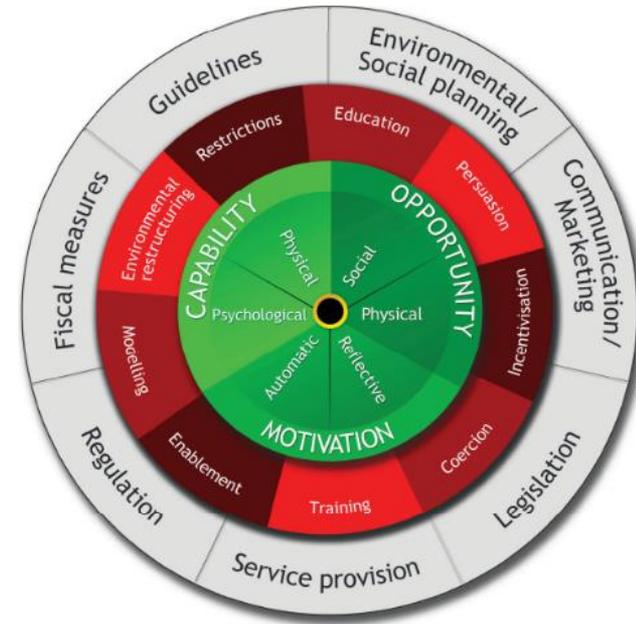
Policy categories

**Michie et al (2011).** The behavior change wheel: A new method for characterizing and designing behavior change interventions. *Implementation Science* 6:42.

# Pay-for-Performance

- Why?

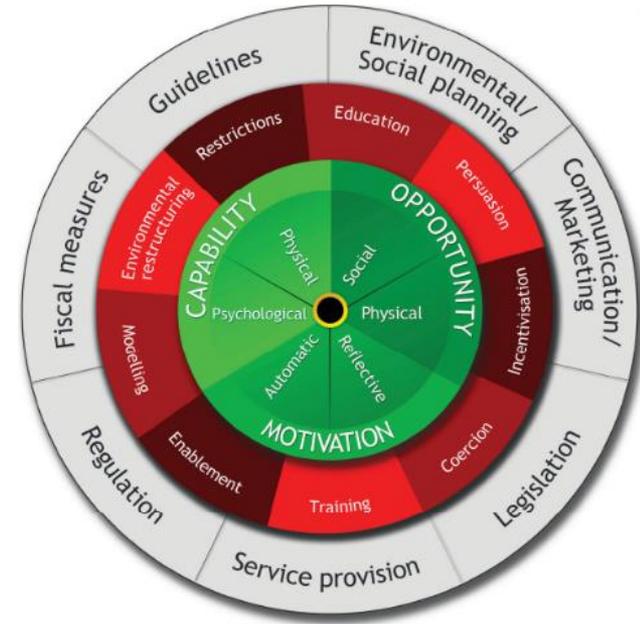
- Mechanism: Fiscal
- Contexts: highly paid physicians, prescribing patterns, other competing practice priorities



# Medicare Part D

- Why?

- Mechanism: Legislation + Fiscal measures
- Contexts: Low income population versus multiple payment sources, prescribing practices, and patient expectations

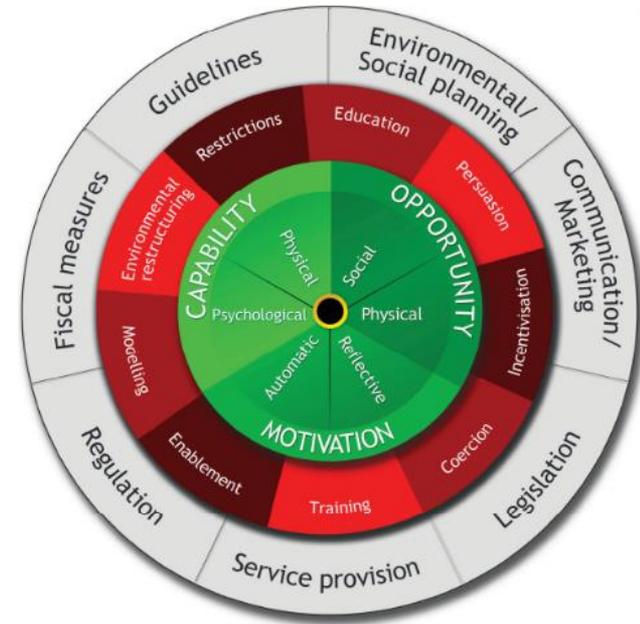


# Danish Drivers Licence

- Why?

- Mechanism: Legislation and Regulation + Guidelines, Communication (engaging both physicians and patients)

- Contexts: single payer health system, population driven toward independence (driving), political will

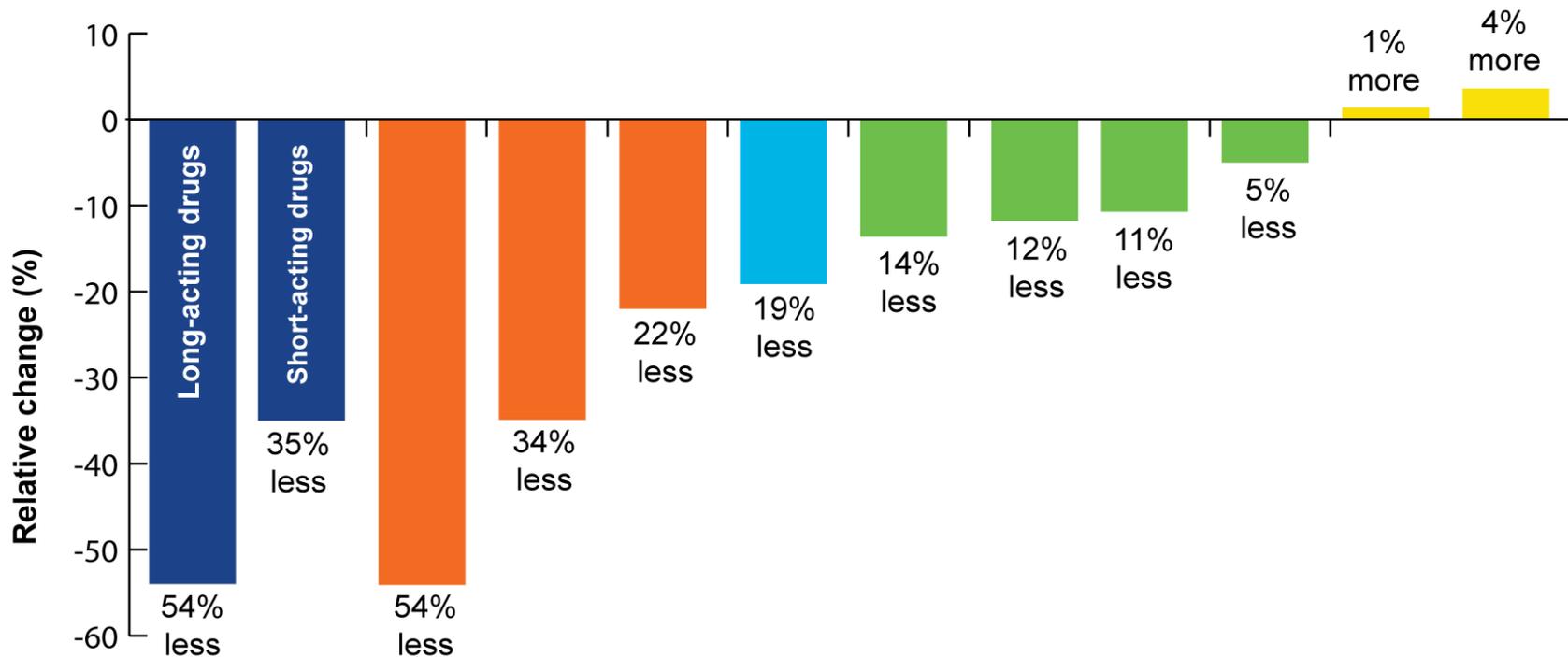


# Which Policies Provided Positive Outcomes?

- Withdraw from market \* ??
- Making prescribing more difficult
  - Limiting use / special authorisation \* ✓
  - Restrict to prescriber group
  - Re-scheduling \* ? ✗
  - Dose restriction
  - Quantity restriction
- De-listing / increase patient expense \* ? ✗
- Monitor use \* ✓
- Pay doctors to review medications \* ✗
- Public education programs \* ✓
- Thinking outside the box: Danish Drivers License ✓



# Policies to reduce benzodiazepine use



# Regulation and Evidence-Based Deprescribing Guidelines

TASK: “How can we facilitate implementation of evidence-based deprescribing guidelines using regulation?”

Time: 2 minutes



# Education

- Include deprescribing as a mandatory component for all national guidelines
- Enforce deprescribing content in all undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing professional education
- Develop a deprescribing competency framework for professional certification programs (e.g. Gerontological Nursing Certification)
- Include how to start and stop a medication in Product Information



# Workflow Enhancement

- Mandate Electronic Medical Record Software to include easy access to deprescribing algorithms
- Mandate Pharmacy Dispense software to include the steps of deprescribing algorithms as part of the workflow



# Promote Clinical Review

- Professional body audit and feedback
- Academic Detailing
- Fund collaboration between health care providers
  - Medication reviews in community pharmacies
  - Pharmaceutical opinions
  - Pharmacists in family medicine clinics



# Influencing Decision Makers

TASK: “How can we influence decision makers to ensure there is implementation of deprescribing guidelines?”

Time: 2 minutes



# Influencing Decision Makers

- This is up for discussion...  
I don't have absolute answers!
  - Improving patient outcomes
  - Reducing adverse drug events
  - Reducing medication cost
  - Reducing hospitalisations and burden on health system
  - Saving money
  - Dependent on the political cycle



# Summary

- Policy interventions seem to perform poorly when other contextual influences not considered  
(e.g. other payment sources, competing practice priorities, poor knowledge, availability of alternatives)
- Regulatory change *with* health care provider and patient education and engagement worked in Denmark (combined mechanisms)
- Policies that target valued privileges are more effective
- Strategies exist beyond de-listing



# Actionable Steps

## • What can you do?

- The patient can help to change
- Ensure appropriate use of medicines
- Regulation can help to improve
- Combined actions can help to improve
  - Change in patient awareness
  - Change in professional practice
  - Improved access to deprescribing guidelines



# Questions?



**“I feel a lot better since I ran out  
of those pills you gave me.”**

For more information: [Justin.Turner@criugm.qc.ca](mailto:Justin.Turner@criugm.qc.ca)



deprescribing.org

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE  
Bruyère  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

# Evidence Based Deprescribing Guideline Symposium 2018

## Supported By:



CENTRE FOR AGING  
+ BRAIN HEALTH  
INNOVATION  
Powered by Baycrest



ONTARIO PHARMACY+  
EVIDENCE NETWORK

## Sponsored By:



Canadian  
Deprescribing  
Network



MEDICAL  
PHARMACIES

**CADTH** Evidence  
Driven.

Canadian Foundation for **Healthcare Improvement**

Fondation canadienne pour **l'amélioration des services de santé**

# Evidence-based Pharmaceutical Opinion

## Evidence-Based Pharmaceutical Opinion

Date (dd/mm/yy): \_\_\_\_\_

To the attention of Dr. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tel: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Pharmacist name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tel: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Your patient, \_\_\_\_\_ (DOB (dd/mm/yy) \_\_\_\_\_), is currently taking \_\_\_\_\_ to treat his/her insomnia and/or anxiety. The use of sedative-hypnotics is associated with an increased risk of falls, fractures and memory impairment and is not recommended in adults over the age of 65, safer alternatives may be considered. Your patient is at risk because \_\_\_\_\_

### Suggested alternatives → indicate all that apply

Provide information to this patient on cognitive behavioral therapy (e.g. download this brochure: [http://www.cruigm.qc.ca/fichier/pdf/Sleep\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.cruigm.qc.ca/fichier/pdf/Sleep_brochure.pdf), see <http://sleepweins.ca/>), which has been shown to be effective for the treatment of both insomnia and anxiety and helps patient with sedative-hypnotic discontinuation.

Provide this patient with information on other behavioral changes to treat insomnia and anxiety such as relaxation exercises, managing eating habits, etc.

I will consider adding an SSRI or SNRI at the next visit if required.

Note: These medications are also associated with falls in the elderly, but are preferred over benzodiazepines, non-benzodiazepine hypnotics and trazodone because of their lower risk profile. Beware: substitution with trazodone or any of the Z-drug hypnotics is not recommended.

Implement and follow the 16-week tapering schedule for this patient (see next page)

Please cease current prescription and switch to:  
 Medication: \_\_\_\_\_ Dose: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_ Refills: \_\_\_\_\_

No change to current prescription

### I certify that:

- This prescription is an original prescription
- The identified pharmacist pre-cited is the sole recipient
- The original will not be re-used

Physician: \_\_\_\_\_  
 No of license: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date (dd/mm/yy): \_\_\_\_\_

### Clinical guidelines\*

The 2015 American Geriatrics Society Beers List of drugs to avoid in the elderly considers all short-, medium- and long-acting benzodiazepines as well and non-benzodiazepine hypnotics as a potentially inappropriate medication for use in adults aged 65+ due to a greater risk of falls, fractures, memory/cognitive impairment and motor vehicle crashes, based on high quality evidence.

### Rationale\*

- Older adults are at an increased risk for cognitive impairment.
- Sedative-hypnotics increase the risk of falls by 50%.
- Fractures may be increased 2-fold even with PRN use and especially if other CNS agents are prescribed.
- Sedative-hypnotics are also associated with an increased risk of motor vehicle crashes.
- May increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease by 50%

PLEASE RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_ PHARMACY VIA FAX NUMBER (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

## WEEKS

## TAPERING SCHEDULE



	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	
1 and 2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
3 and 4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
5 and 6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
7 and 8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
9 and 10	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
11 and 12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
13 and 14	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
15 and 16	×	●	×	×	●	×	●	
17 and 18	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	

## EXPLANATIONS

● Full dose ● Half dose ● Quarter of a dose × No dose

\*REFERENCES: American Geriatrics Society 2015 Updated Beers Criteria for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults. <http://online.library.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jgs.13702/pdf>; Otto et al. (2010). Efficacy of CBT for benzodiazepine discontinuation in patients with panic disorder: Further evaluation. *Behav Res Ther.* 2010 Aug;48(8):720-7. Finkie et al. (2011). Risk of fractures requiring hospitalization after an initial prescription of zolpidem, alprazolam, lorazepam or diazepam in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2011;59(10):1883-1890. Billoti de Gage S, Moride Y, Ducruet T, et al. Benzodiazepine use and risk of Alzheimer's disease: case-control study. *Bmj.* 2014;349:g5205.

Date of revision: May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017



deprescribing.org

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE

Bruyère  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE