

What role can policy play in implementing deprescribing initiatives?

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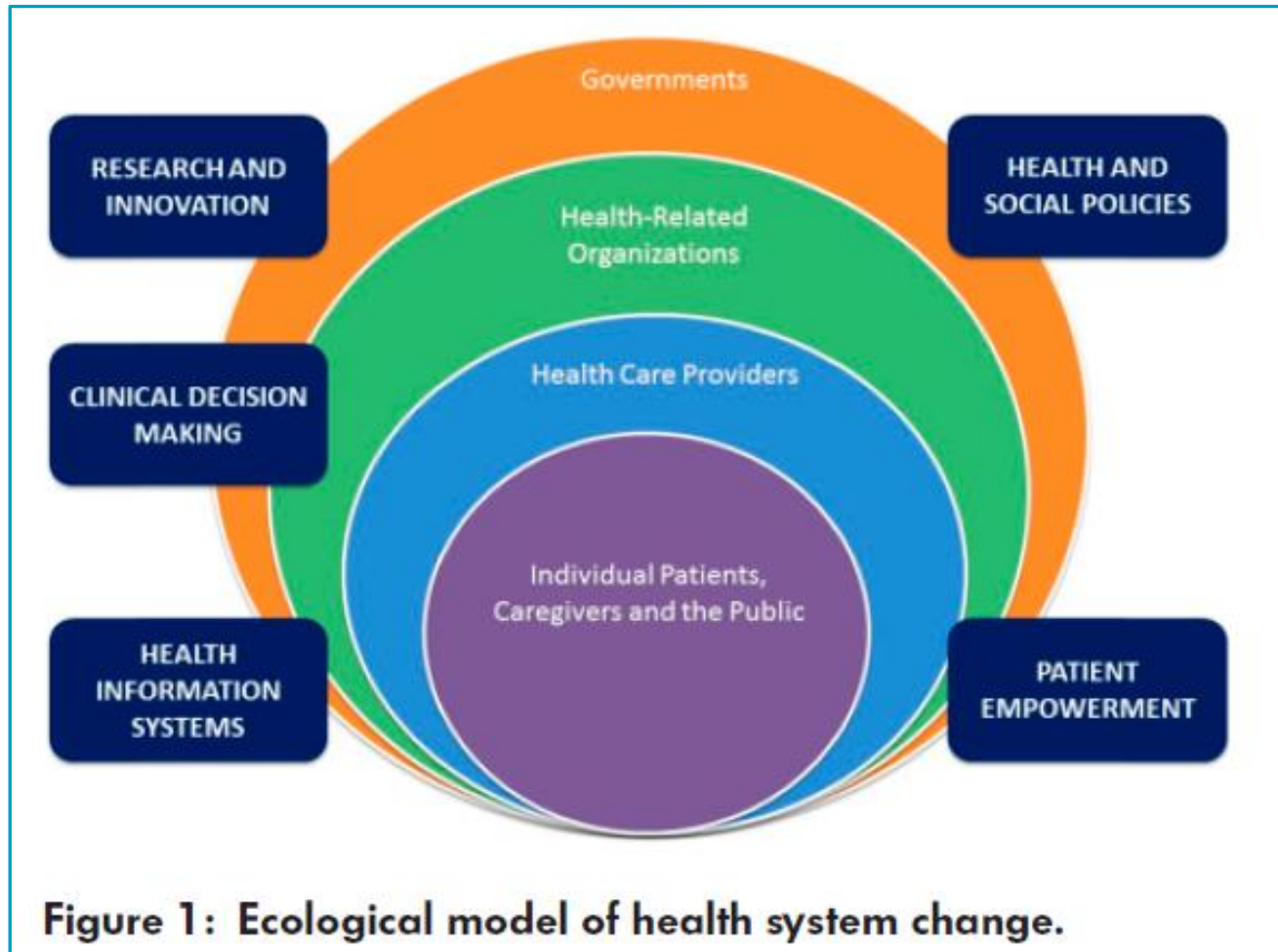


Learning Objectives

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

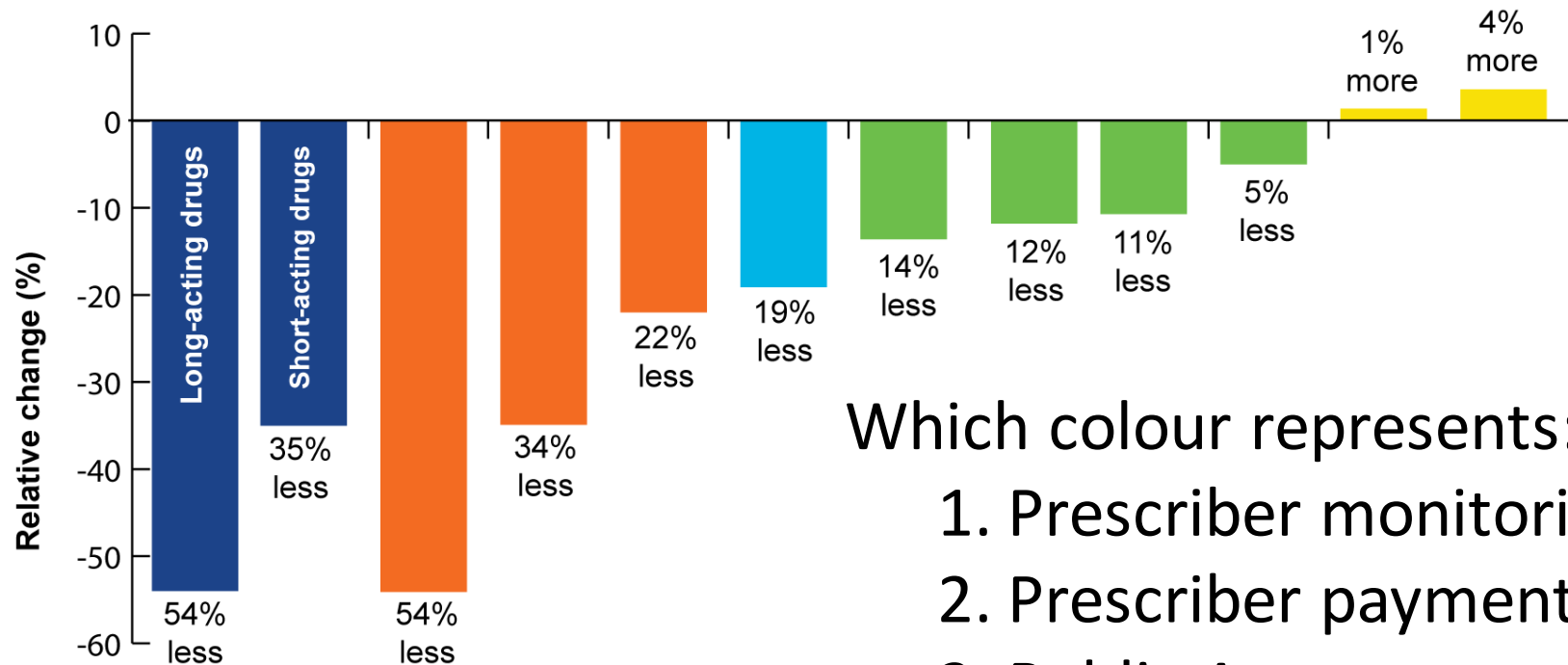


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Which policies can reduce benzodiazepines?



Which colour represents:

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



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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...



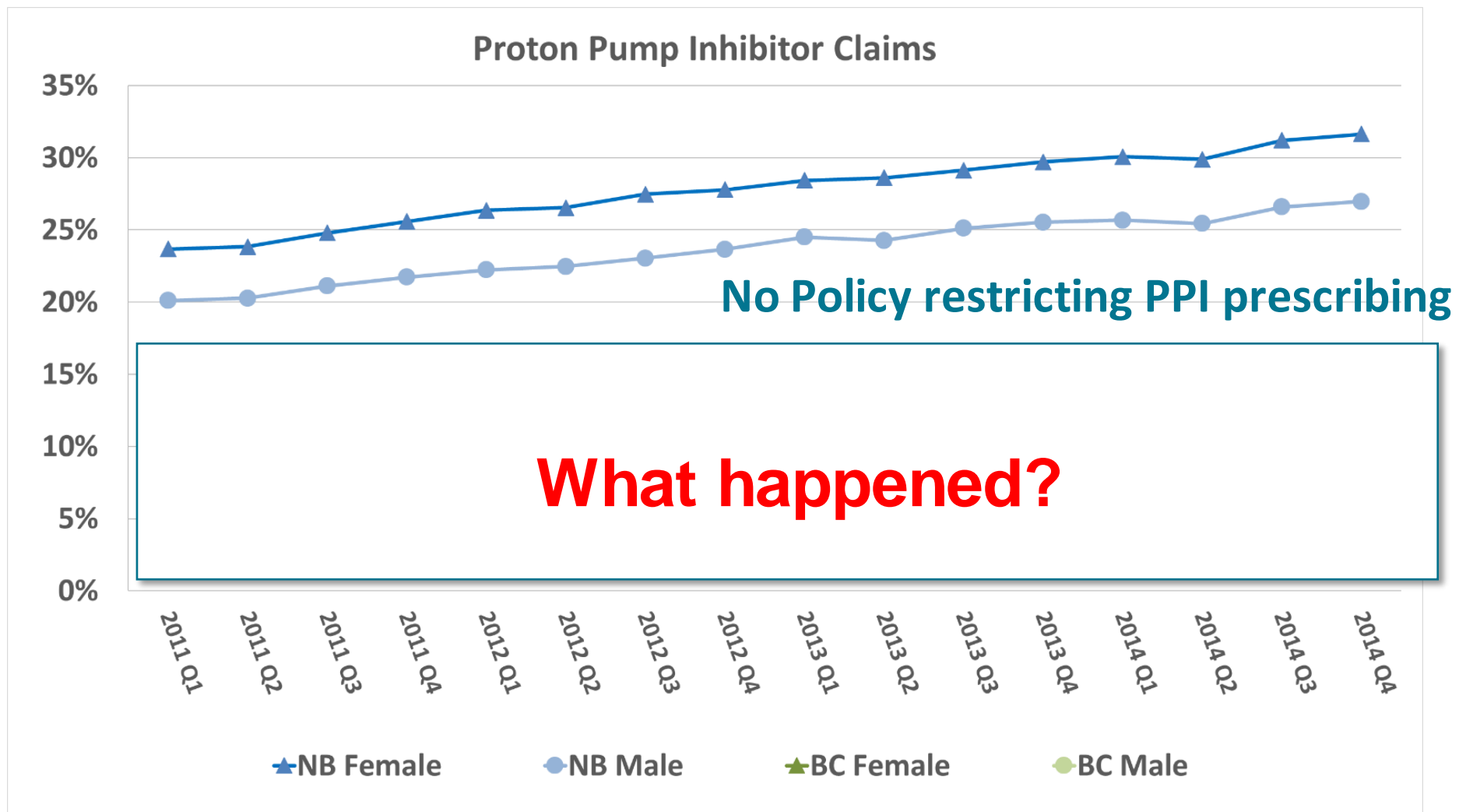
Withdraw from market

- In 2004, Rofecoxib was withdrawn from the market

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



Limiting Use



Rescheduling

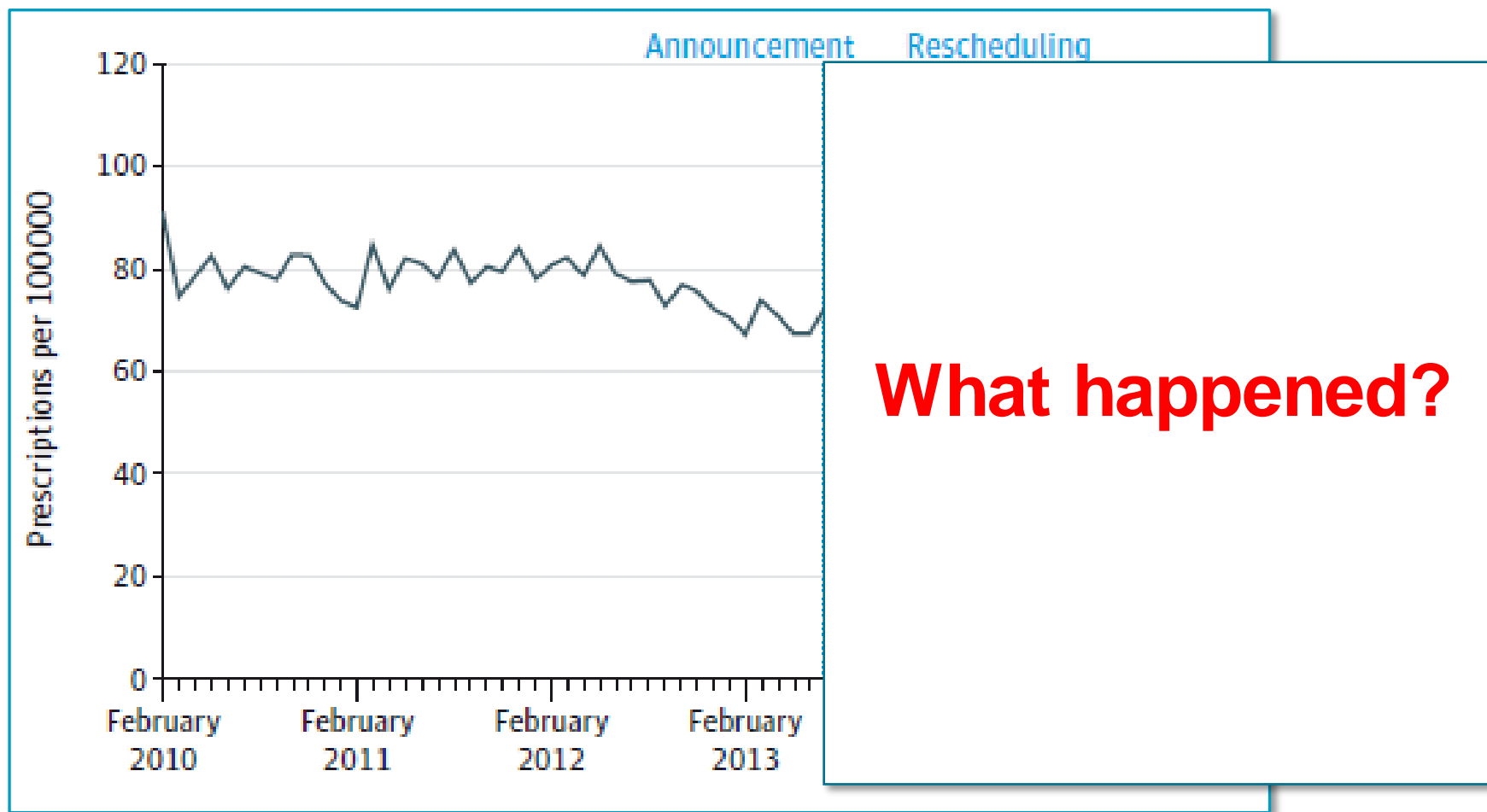
RESEARCH LETTER

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

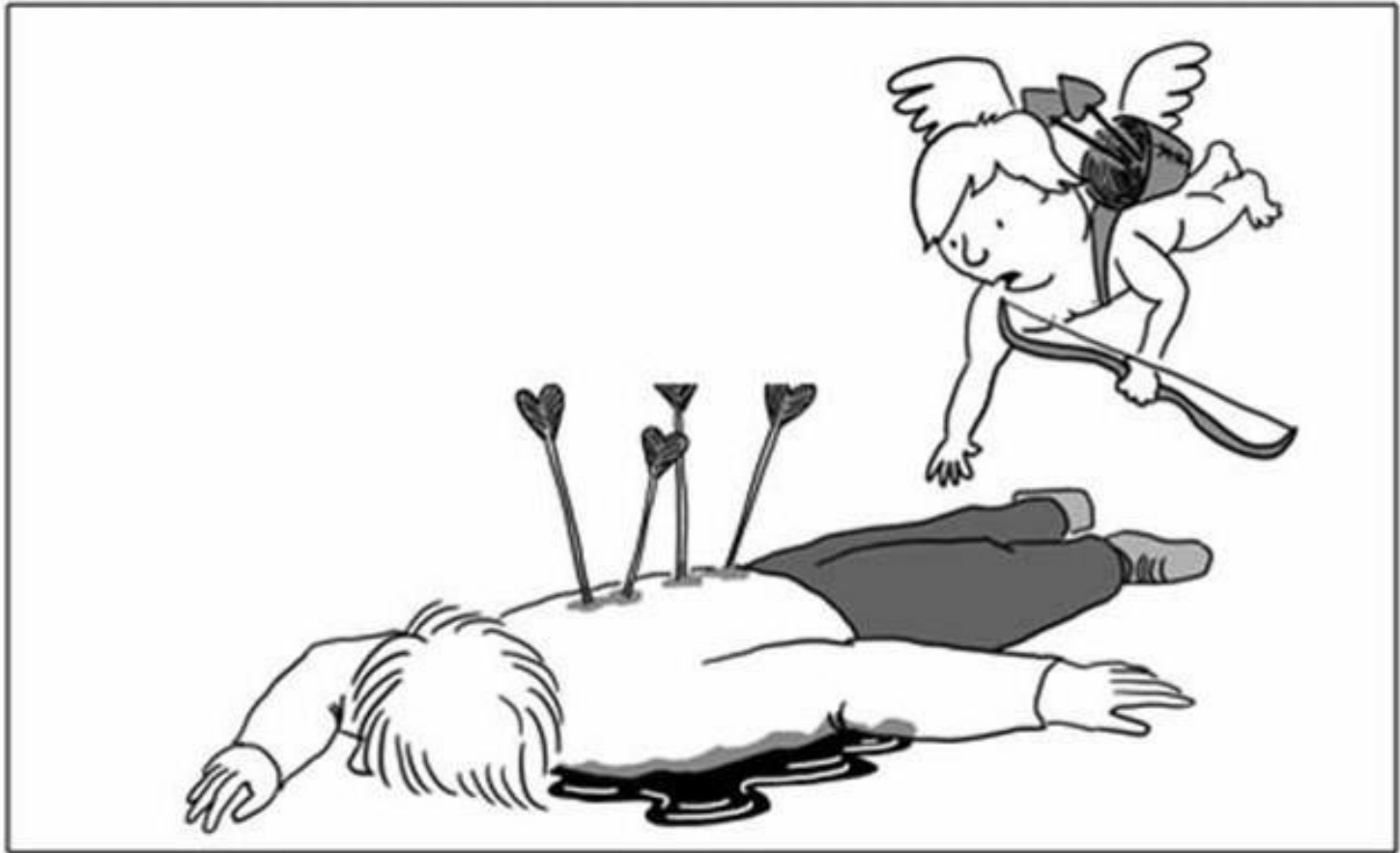
2



Rescheduling of Alprazolam



Beware of unintended consequences



...Hello? Gary?



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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) ²

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

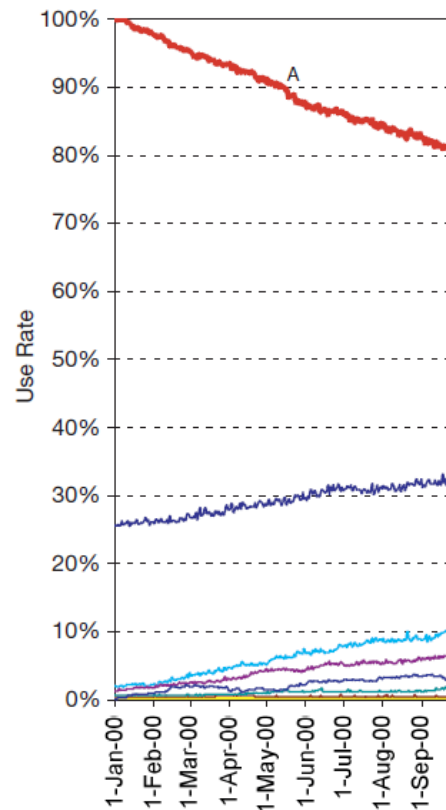


Figure 1. Monthly use rates for antihyperglycemic drugs as of January 1, 2000. A = chlorpropamide; I = insulin; G = acarbose; H = tolbutamide.

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.

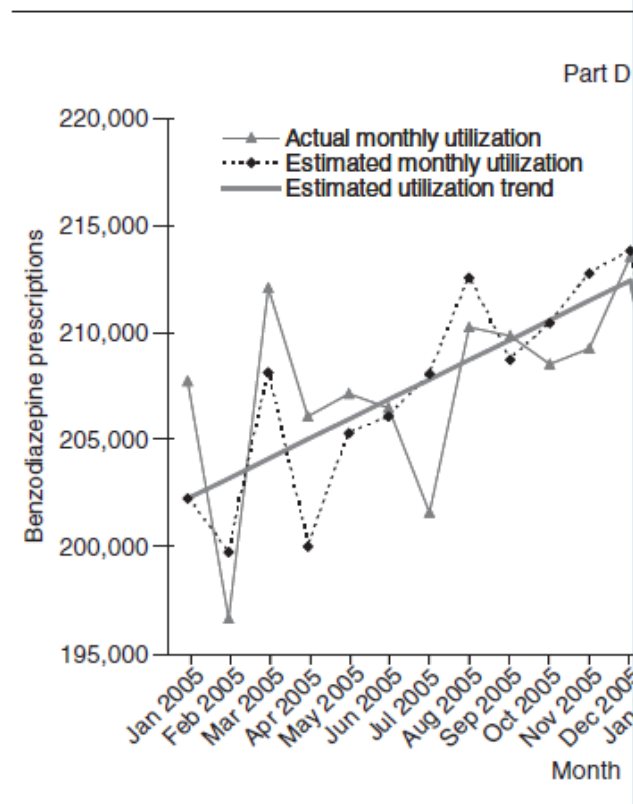
Shawn Sun, Ph.D.

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

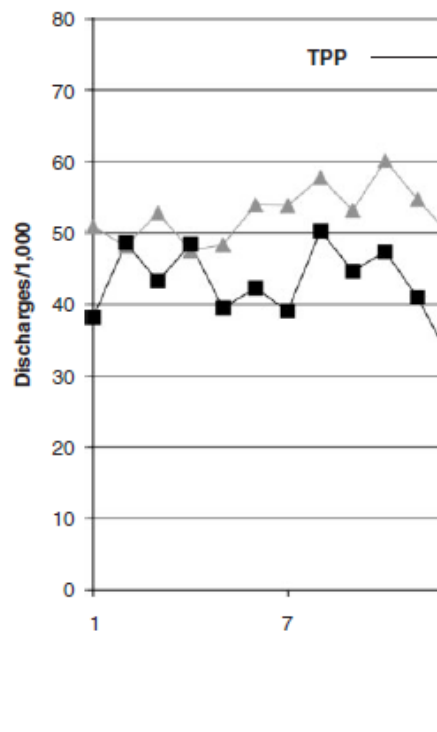
ANITA K. WAGNER¹, STEPHEN B. SOUMERAI¹, FANG ZHANG¹, CONNIE MAH¹, LINDA SIMONI-WASTILA², LEON COSLER^{3,4}, THOMAS FANNING⁴, PETER GALLAGHER⁴ AND DENNIS ROSS-DEGNAN¹

¹Department of Ambulatory Care and Prevention, Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Boston, MA, ²Department of Pharmacy Practice and Science, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore, MD, ³Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, NY, ⁴Management 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



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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

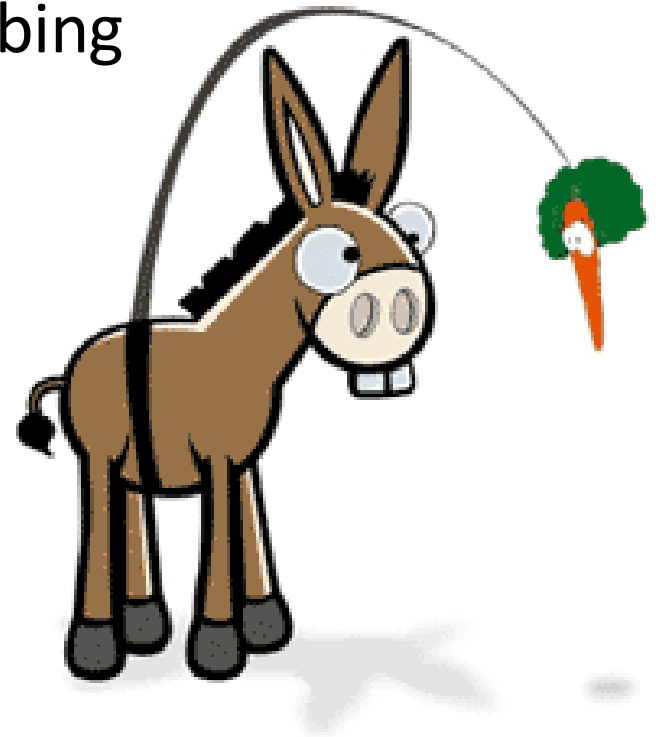
Did the new French pay-for-performance system modify benzodiazepine prescribing practices?

Cédric Rat^{1,2*}, Gaëlle Penhouet¹, Aurélie Gaultier³, Anicet Chaslerie⁴, Jacques Pivette⁴, Jean Michel Nguyen^{2,3} and Caroline Victorri-Vigneau⁵



Pay-for-Performance

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



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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 ^a	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 ^a	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		

^aBenzodiazepine.

What happened?



Public Education

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

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

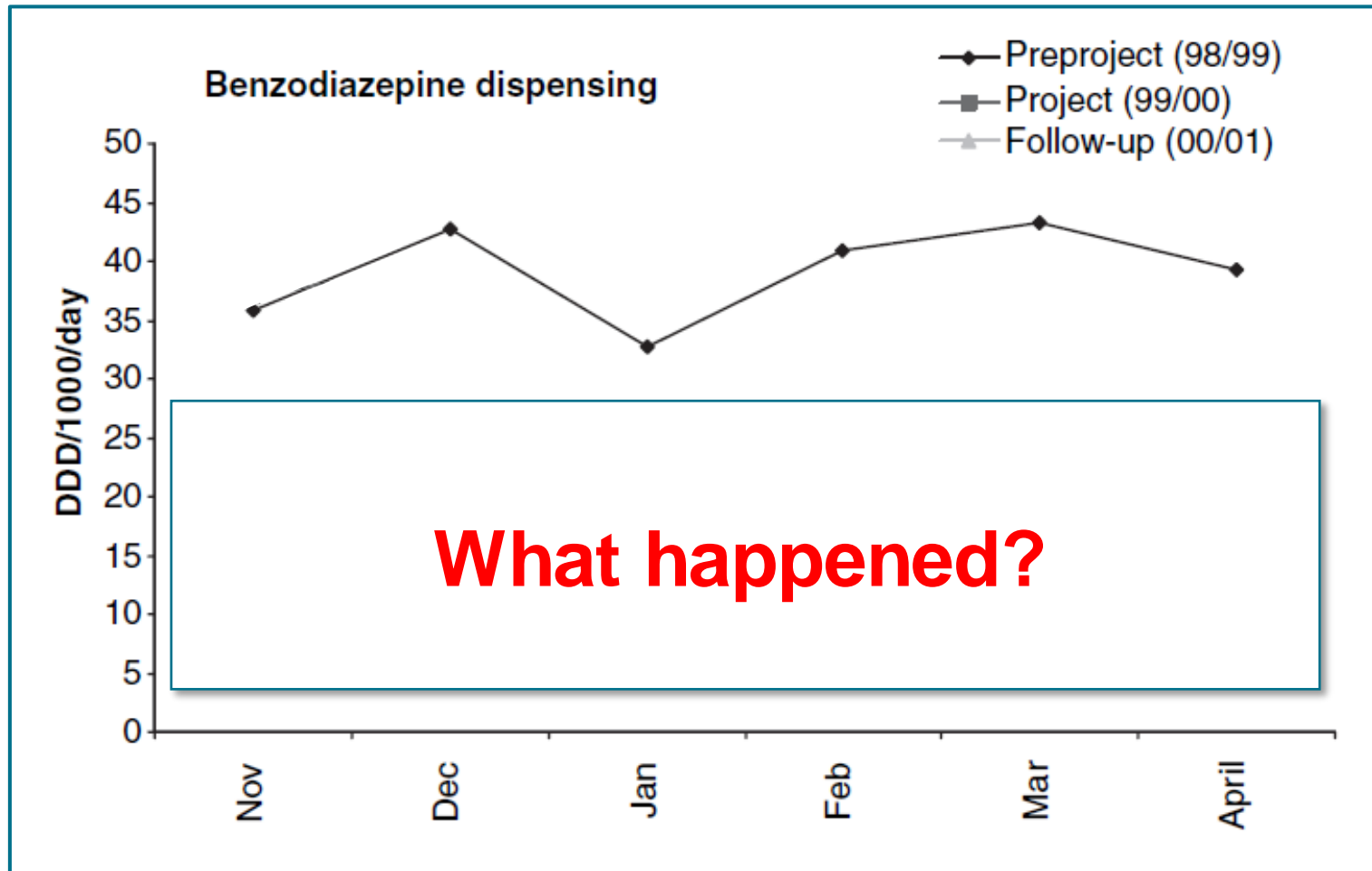
Achieving a sustained reduction in benzodiazepine use through implementation of an area-wide multi-strategic approach

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 Eriksen¹ and Lars Bjerrum²

¹Research Unit of General Practice, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark and ²Research 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.

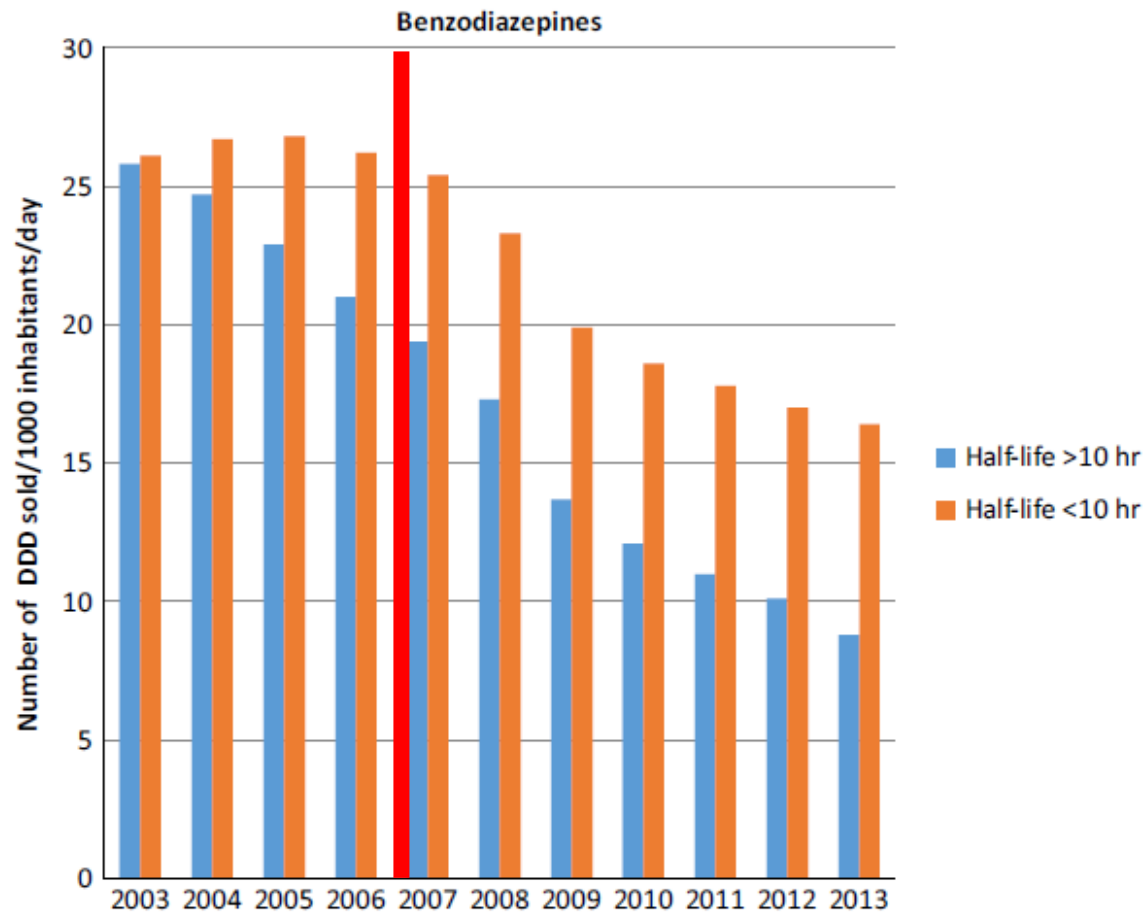


Danish Drivers Licence

- So what happened?



Danish Drivers Licence



54% long acting

35% short acting



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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^{1,2}, Cameron D Willis^{1,3,4}, Jennifer Bitz⁵ and Allan Best^{3,6,7*}

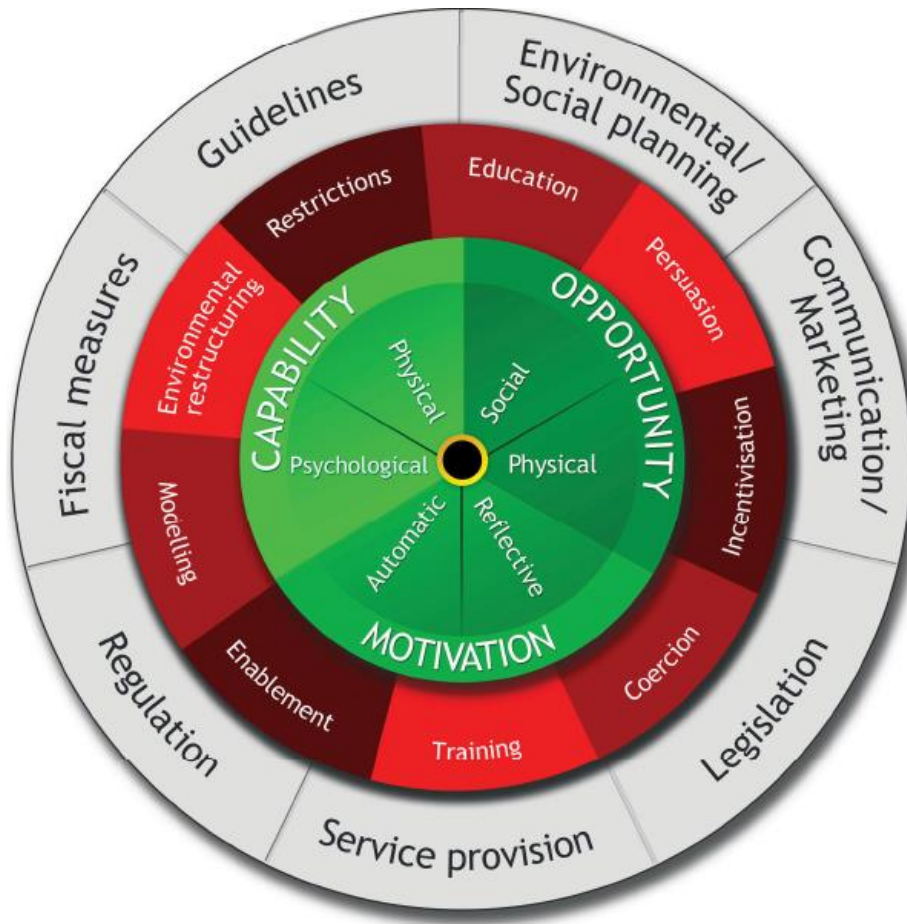


Global Deprescribing Policies

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



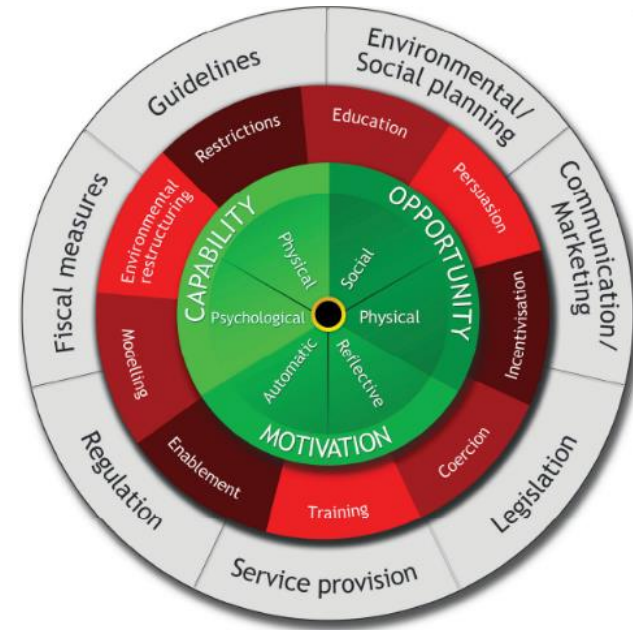
Possible Policy Mechanisms



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

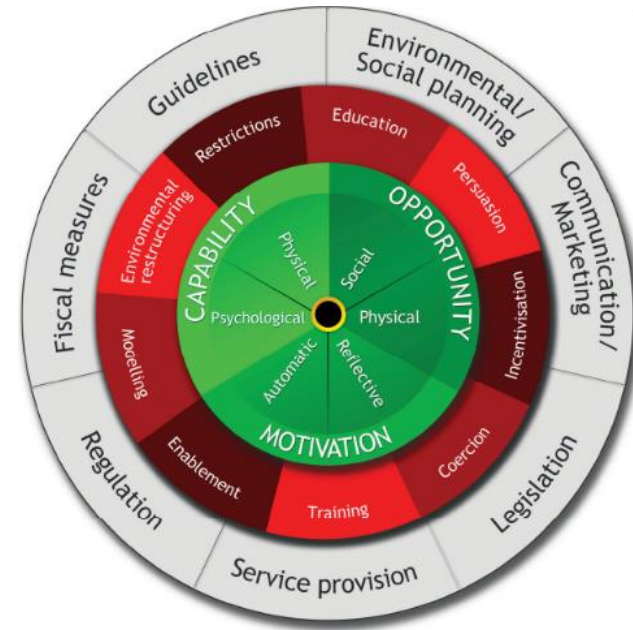
- Why?
- Mechanism: Fiscal
- Contexts: highly paid physicians, prescribing patterns, other competing practice priorities



Medicare Part D

- Why?

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

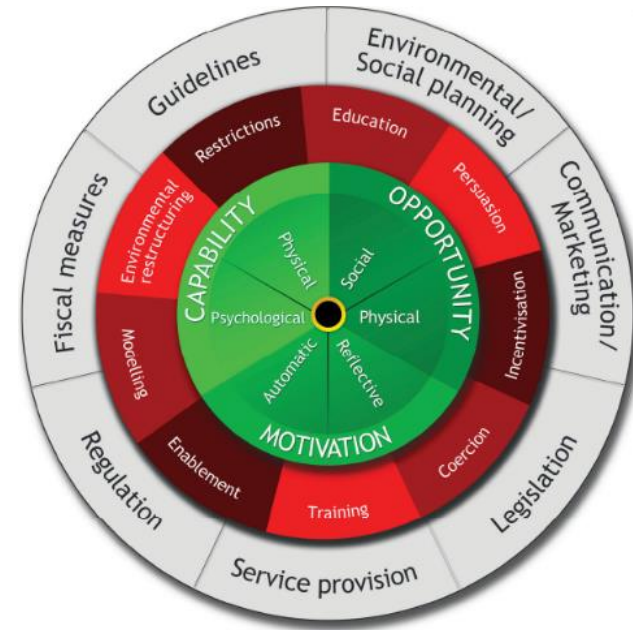


Danish Drivers Licence

- Why?

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

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

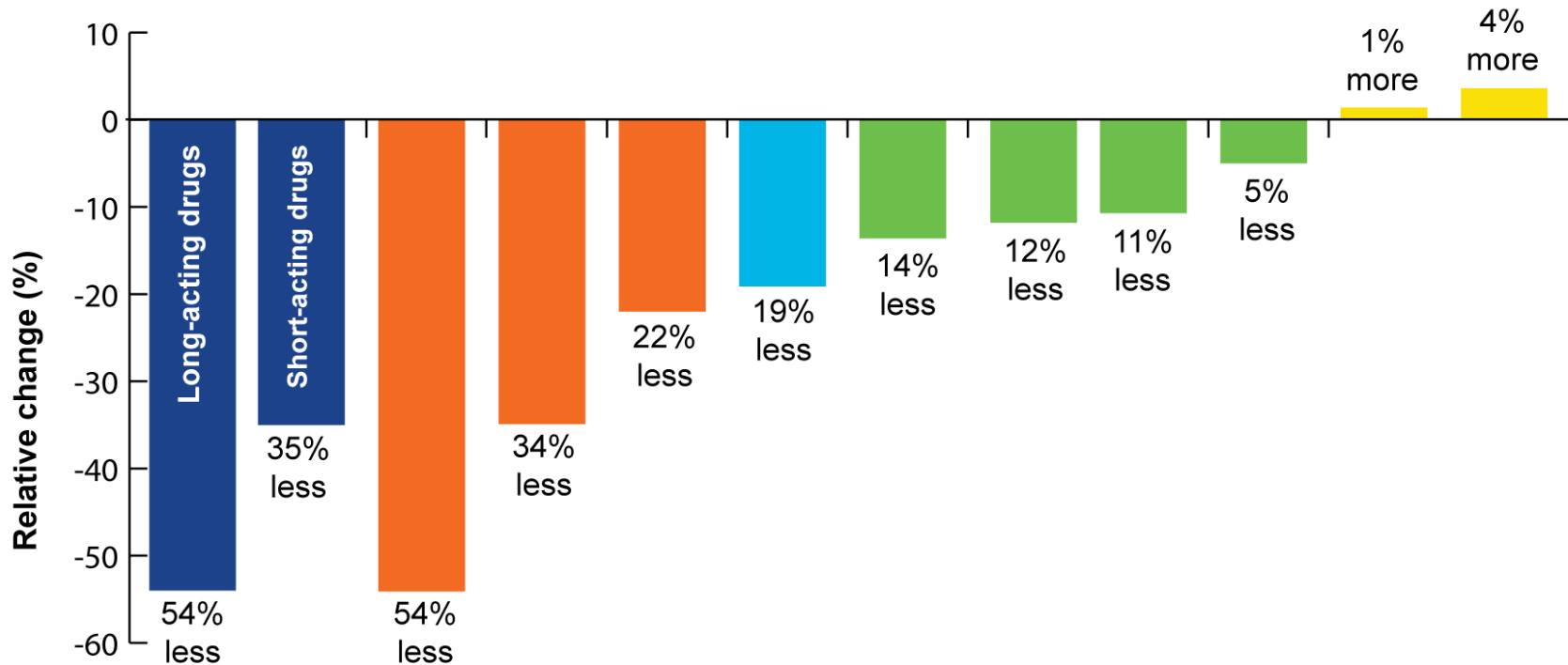


Which Policies Provided Positive Outcomes?

- 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 medication
- Regulation can help to improve
- Combined efforts
 - Change
 - Change
 - 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



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Evidence Based Deprescribing Guideline Symposium 2018

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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.criugm.qc.ca/fichier/pdf/Sleep_brochure.pdf, see <http://sleepwellns.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 as 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.bmj.com/doi/10.1136/bmj.g5205>; 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 16th, 2017



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