
Outstanding Issues in Medication Reconciliation

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<http://www.ismp-canada.org/medrec/>

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 **Medication Reconciliation: Doing It Because It Is The Right Thing To Do** 

Main

Pre-Course Survey

Introduction

Meet Your Patient

Overview of MedRec

Revisit Our Patient

How is MedRec Performed?

Step 1 – Create a Best Possible Medication History (BPMH)

Step 2 – Reconcile Medications

Step 3 - Documenting and Communicating

MedRec at Transfer

MedRec at Discharge

The Value of MedRec for Community Pharmacy

Patient Case

Who should be Involved in the MedRec Process and what are Their Roles?

MedRec, Medication Review and Medication Management

Barriers and Facilitators

Introduction



Bob's wife, Judy, started taking antidepressant medication in February 2007 to treat symptoms her doctor diagnosed as anxiety and depression related to the sudden diagnosis of a brain tumour.

Judy was admitted to the hospital in mid-August 2008 following a seizure in a restaurant. Within 12 hours, it was clear that something was very wrong. Judy was extremely upset and became increasingly agitated and irritable. She refused to eat and was unable to tell her family and caregivers what was bothering her. An MRI showed no change in the brain tumor since a recent surgery, yet Judy's health progressively deteriorated and she was moved to hospice care and continued to refuse to eat.

Almost four weeks into the hospital stay, Judy's doctor casually mentioned that he had started her on an anti-depressant medication. Bob was horrified to learn that the anti-depressant Judy had been taking for the past 18 months was mistakenly discontinued on admission to the hospital.

This resulted in a relapse of her depression and Judy lost her will to live. Although the family knew that Judy's prognosis was poor from the very beginning, notwithstanding her previous excellent health, this medication reconciliation failure resulted in needless suffering for Judy and her family.

This program provides pharmacists with practical information to understand medication reconciliation (MedRec) in the acute care setting and the role of patients and other healthcare providers in the process.

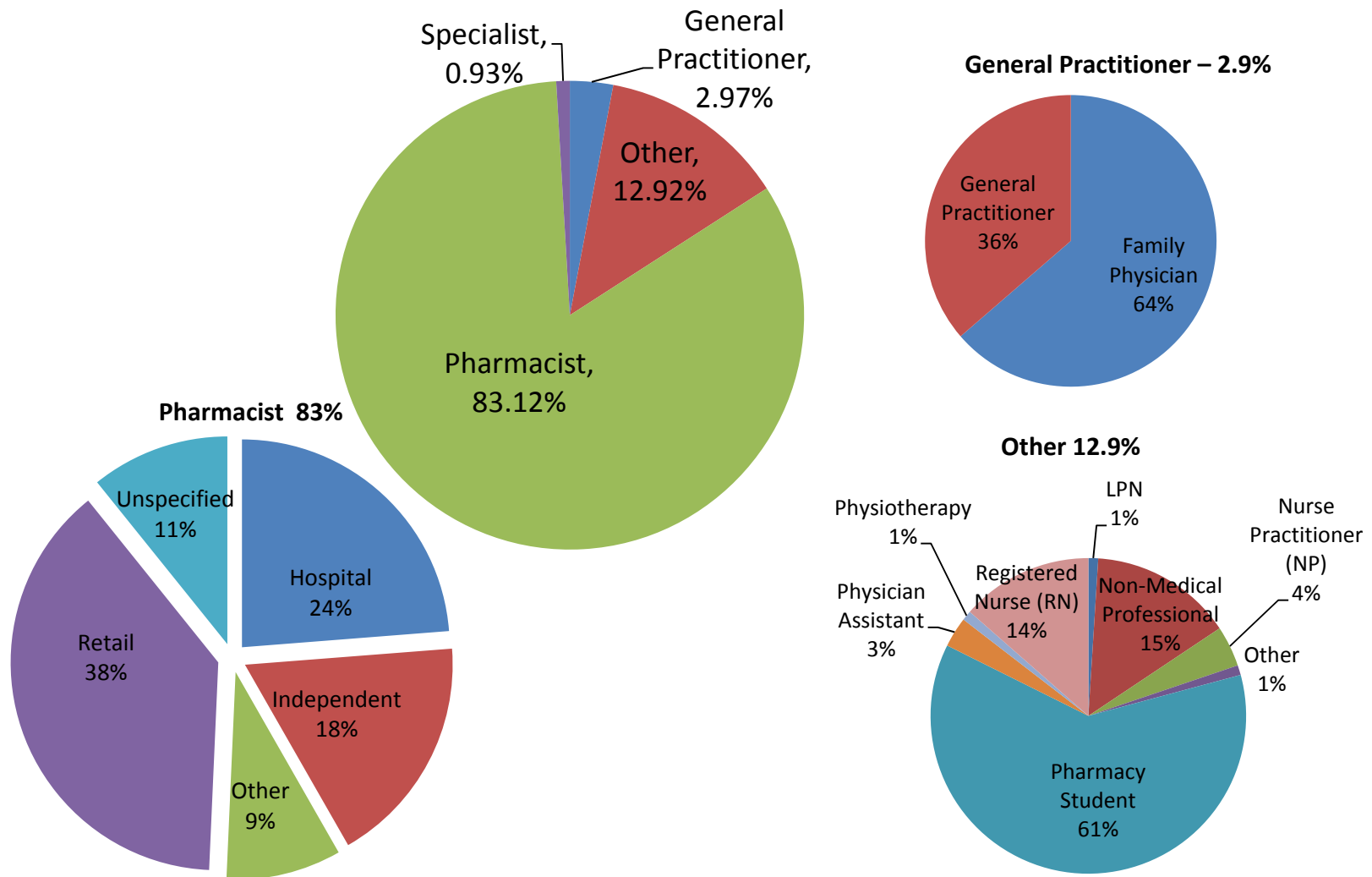
Patients, like Judy, are at significant risk because their admission orders are not an accurate reflection of the medications they were actually taking prior to admission. The lack of admission MedRec, in Judy's case, led to a devastating adverse drug event. MedRec is designed to reduce the potential for these adverse drug events.

CCCEP Accredited

Available until August 22, 2014

Rx Briefcase 2013

1425 participants



Thanks also to.....

- Canadian Patient Safety Institute
 - 2005 – 2014 MedRec Intervention

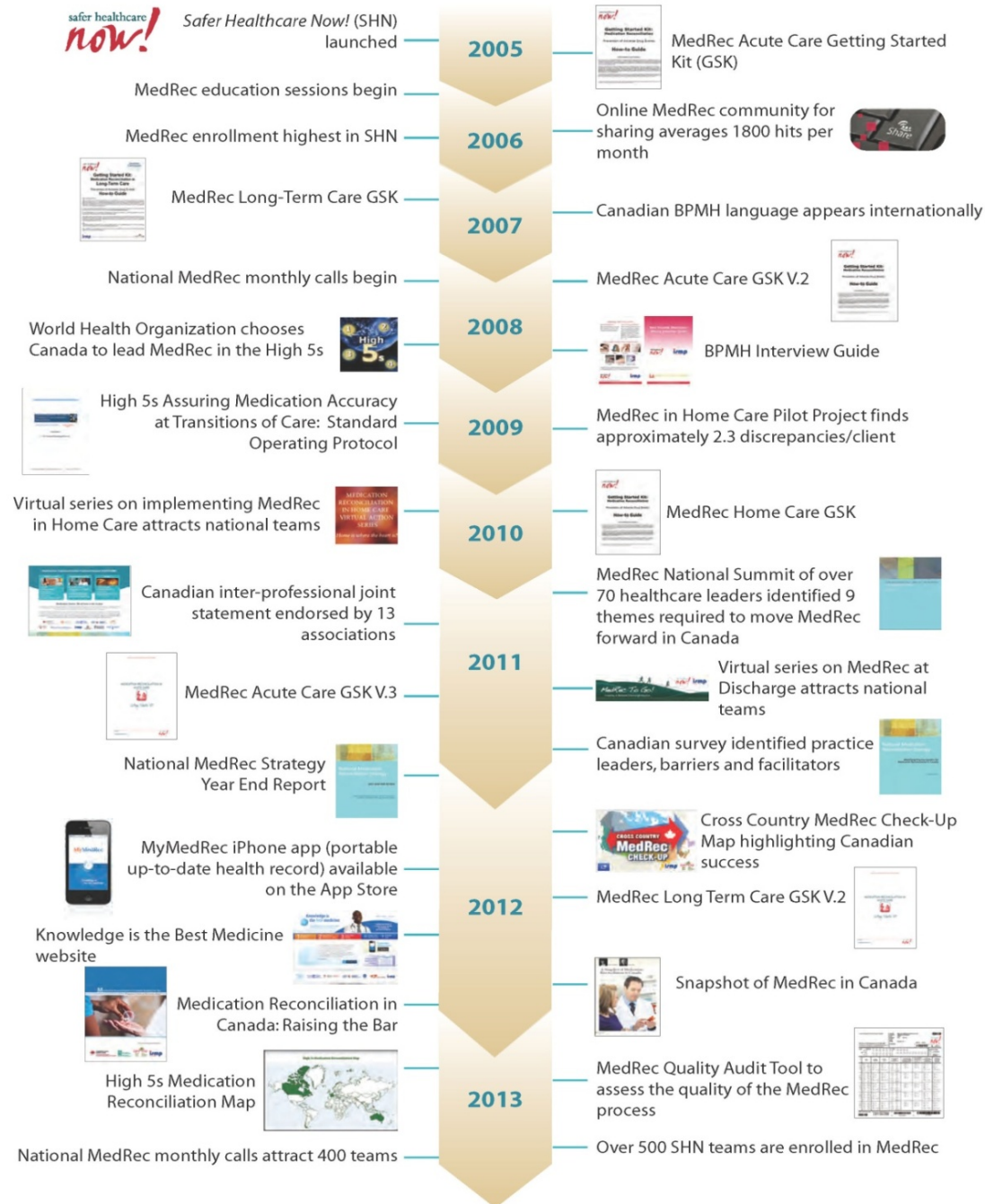


MedRec 2007

- Unknown – did not know what we did not know
- Systems not in place
- Measures not in place
- Studies not driving practice change



National Collaboration Now in its Ninth Year



Objectives

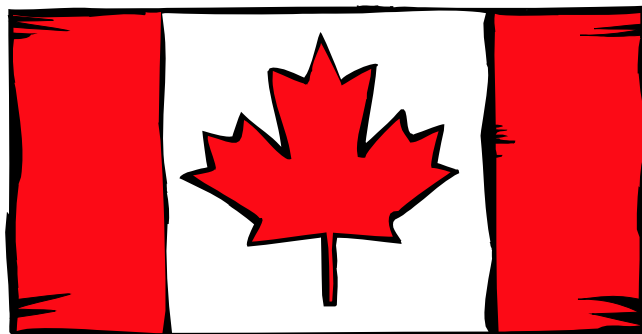
To highlight:

- Current state
- Recent data
- Getting to where we want to be
 - Leadership
 - Measurement and Monitoring Quality
 - Role of technology
 - Role of pharmacy staff
- Updated Accreditation Canada ROPs

Tonight's Audience

- MedRec Implementation ?
 - Inpatient – Admission, Transfer, Discharge
 - Ambulatory
- Model of MedRec
 - Who collects BPMH – Pharmacy Staff, Nursing, Physicians?
- Use of Technology
 - Using technology for MedRec process?

Current State























Survey

May 2013

Objective 1.1**

In **100%** of hospitals¹ and related healthcare settings, pharmacists will ensure that medication reconciliation² occurs during transitions across the continuum of care (admission, transfer and discharge).

BASELINE	PROGRESS (2011/12)	British Columbia	Prairies+	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic@
Admission 69% (2009/10)	 85%	 58%	 97%	 98%	 77%	 83%
Transfer 41% (2009/10)	 47%	 42%	 38%	 73%	 39%	 22%
Discharge 36% (2009/10)	 44%	 19%	 50%	 54%	 43%	 44%



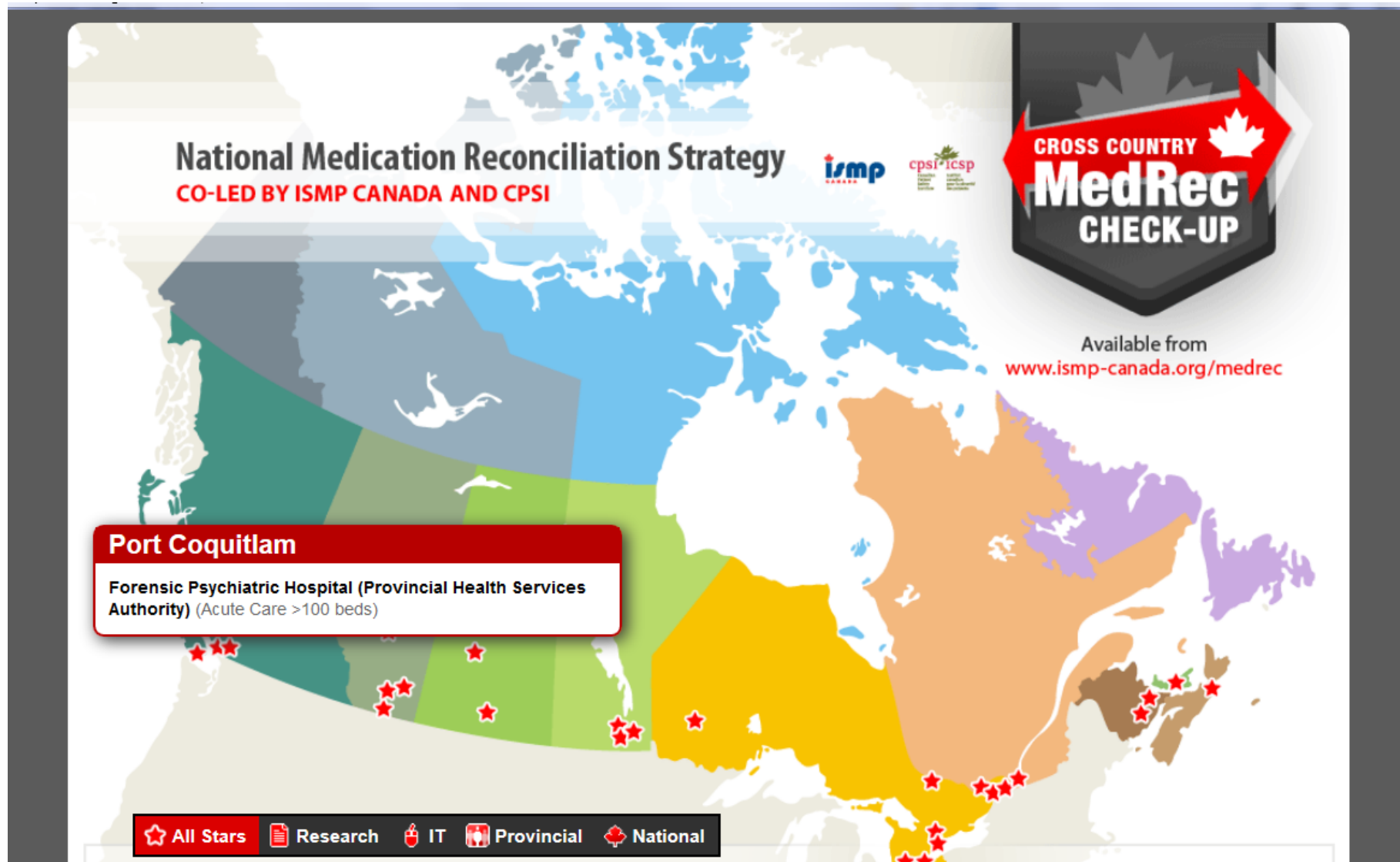
Within 15% of target or surpassed



Within 16 to 30% of target



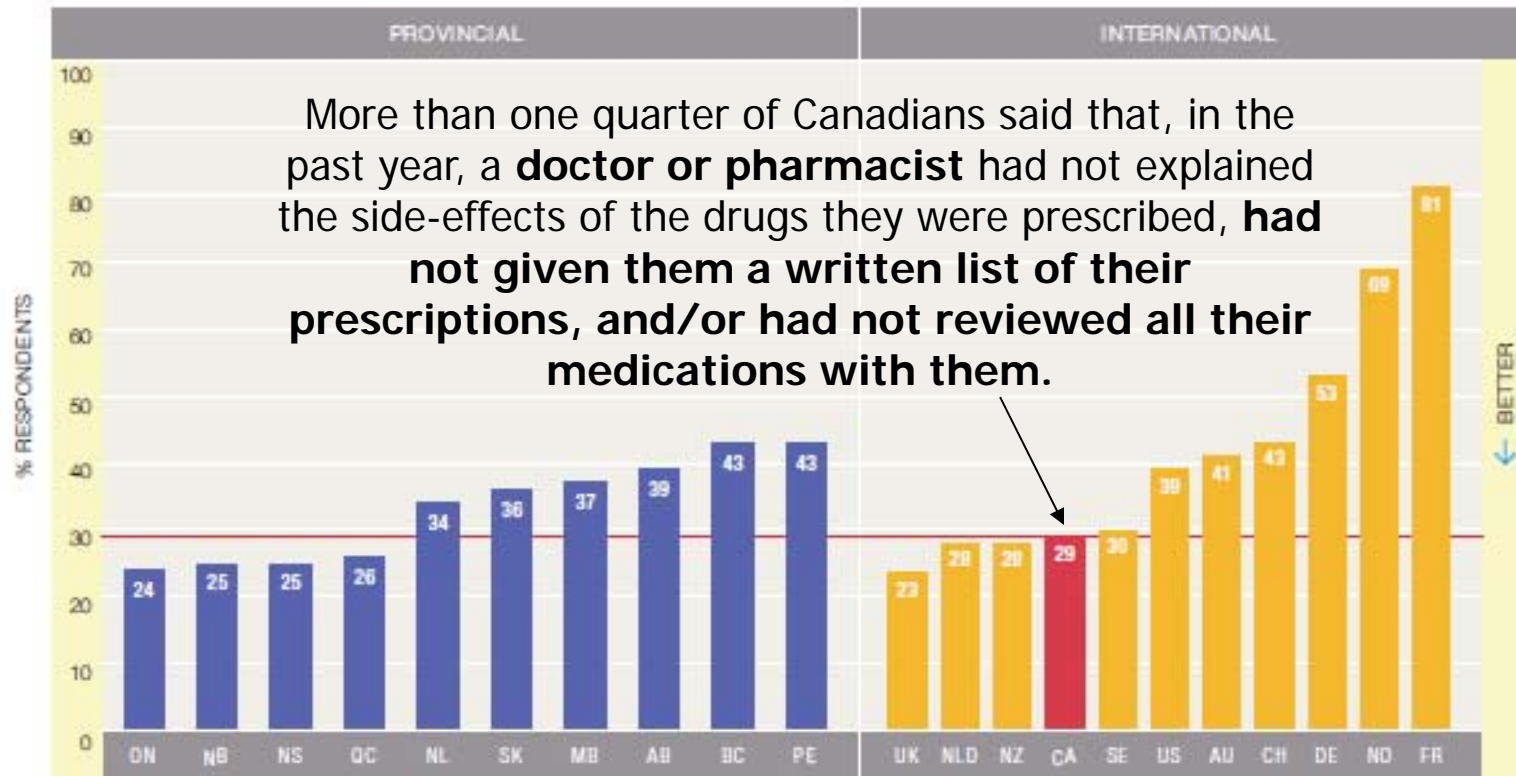
More than 30% from target



Relatively few self-identified “MedRec All-Stars” who have MedRec in place across admission, transfer and discharge



Health Council of Canada Report 2014



Ref: Health Council of Canada, "Where you live matters, Canadian Views on Health Care Quality", 2014

It is still happening!!!



Canada)

Recent Data



Got Med Wreck?

Targeted Repairs from the Multi-Center Medication Reconciliation Quality Improvement Study (MARQUIS)

Jeffrey L. Schnipper, MD, MPH, FHM
Director of Clinical Research, BWH Hospitalist Service
Associate Physician, Division of General Medicine,
Brigham and Women's Hospital
Associate Professor, Harvard Medical School

Review of 26 Studies

STUDY DESIGN

- 10 RCT
- 3 Non-RCT
- 13 Pre-Post

INTERVENTIONS

- 15 Pharmacist
- 6 IT-related
- 5 "Other" = staff education, use of standardized med reconciliation tool

QUALITY SCORE

(Based on USPSTF Criteria)

- 6 "Good" Quality
- 5 "Fair" Quality
- 15 "Poor" Quality

Conclusions

- Most robust literature is for pharmacy-related interventions:
 - 15/26 studies included
 - 4/6 good quality studies
 - Examined clinical outcomes (ADE, utilization)
- Successful interventions included:
 - Intensive pharmacy staff involvement
 - Focus on high risk subset of patients

Dr. Schnipper National Call

- Listen to the recording of this great call:
- [Dr. Schnipper call](#)

ROI from Readmission Prevention

Additional ROI based on Readmission Reduction due to Counseling at Discharge

Table 1: ROI ASSUMPTIONS TABLE

The following assumptions are made about the "model" hospital. These assumptions drive all cost figures in the ROI analysis table below. Each hospital must provide its own information into this assumptions table to derive institution-specific estimates for the ROI analysis. Updating the assumptions table will automatically revise figures in the ROI table.

Number of inpatient admissions per year	35,000
% of patients that are high-risk using MARQUIS criteria	25%
Number of patients that would need pharmacist discharge counseling	8750
Proportion of 30-day readmissions due to adverse drug events(A)	7%
Proportion of 30-day readmissions due to ADEs considered preventable or ameliorable(B)	65%
Expected proportion of 30-day readmissions due to ADEs that can be prevented by MARQUIS discharge counseling	22%
Number of 30-day readmissions that can be prevented per year	135
Cost of a readmission (e.g., under bundled payments and capitated contracts, not including VBP plus reduced risk of Medicare and MassHealth penalties)	\$9,600
Annual savings to hospital as a result of avoided harmful medication errors	\$1,293,600
Time (in minutes) required per admission for pharmacist to complete high-intensity pharmacist counseling (C)	39
Pharmacist hours required per year to perform medication reconciliation	5,688
Pharmacist FTE required per year to perform medication reconciliation	2.7
Pharmacist FTE needed to add to budget to staff FTEs (benefit time, etc)	3.6
Pharmacist salary	100,000
Pharmacist fringe benefit rate	35%
Total labor cost per pharmacist FTE	\$135,000
Total labor cost for all additional pharmacist medication reconciliation FTEs	\$479,883

Slide Courtesy of Dr. Jeff Schnipper
Safer Healthcare Now! Webinar Jan, 2014

Pennsylvania Patient Safety Advisory -2013

- 501 reports involving MedRec breakdowns in 1 year
- 69% at admission
- Events most often at prescribing (40%)
- Drug omission most frequent (26.7%)

REF: Breakdowns in the Medication Reconciliation Process, Pa Patient Saf Advis 2013 Dec;10(4):125-36.

Figure. Medication-Reconciliation-Related Events That Occurred from November 1, 2011, through November 31, 2012, by Node, as Reported to the Pennsylvania Patient Safety Authority (N = 501)

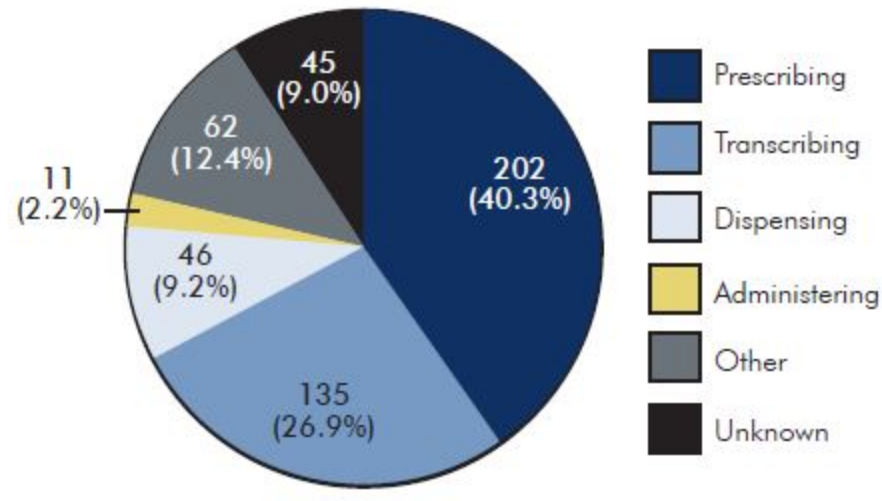


Table. Top Five Event Types Associated with Medication-Reconciliation-Related Events That Occurred from November 1, 2011, through November 31, 2012, as Reported to the Pennsylvania Patient Safety Authority

EVENT TYPE	NO. OF EVENTS (%) BY CARE TRANSITION				
	Overall (N = 501)	Admission (N = 347)	Transfer (N = 43)	Discharge (N = 50)	Unknown (N = 61)
Drug omission	134 (26.7)	90 (25.9)	11 (25.6)	12 (24.0)	14 (23.0)
Wrong dose	102 (20.4)	75 (21.6)	2 (4.7)	11 (22.0)	14 (23.0)
Additional drug or dose	90 (18.0)	55 (15.9)	14 (32.6)	9 (18.0)	12 (19.7)
Unknown	61 (12.2)	31 (8.9)	13 (30.2)	8 (16.0)	9 (14.8)
Wrong drug	40 (8.0)	31 (8.9)	1 (2.3)	4 (8.0)	4 (6.6)

Impact of an Outpatient Pharmacist Intervention on Medication Discrepancies and Health Care Resource Utilization in Posthospitalization Care Transitions

Journal of Primary Care & Community Health
2014, Vol 5(1) 14–18
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sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/2150131913502489
jpc.sagepub.com


Emily M. Hawes^{1,2}, Whitney D. Maxwell³, Sarah F. White⁴, Jesica Mangun^{1,2}, and Feng-Chang Lin¹

- Prospective, randomized pilot study
- Effects of phmy clinic visit focused on MedRec after discharge on readmsissions and ED visits
- Of 61 pts 54% had discrepancies at discharge; 50% resolved in Phm. arm of study vs 9.5% in usual care arm
- Significantly lower rates of 30 day readmits and ED visits

Objectives

To review:

- “Current state” in Canada
- Recent data
- **Getting to where we want to be**
 - **Leadership**
 - Measurement and Monitoring Quality
 - Role of technology
 - Role of pharmacy staff
- Updated Accreditation Canada ROPs

LEADERSHIP ACCOUNTABILITY

“Senior leadership commitment is critical to ensuring MedRec is implemented successfully across an organization.

Accountability must rest with the CEO with clear reporting expectations at the board level.”

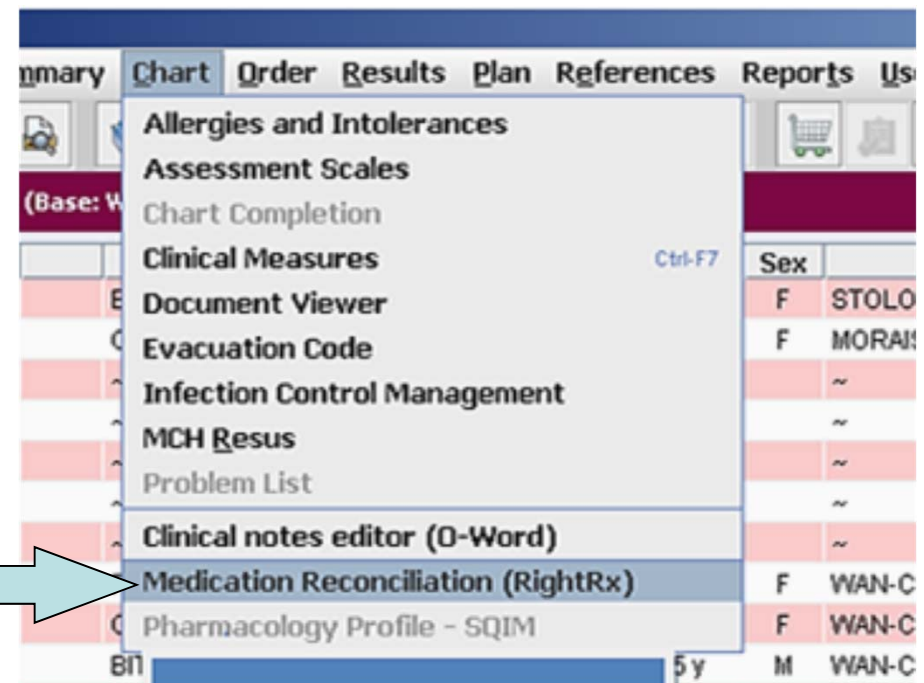
REF: Optimizing Medication Safety at Care Transitions: A National Challenge, 2011

http://www.ismp-canada.org/download/MedRec/MedRec_National_summitreport_Feb_2011_EN.pdf

Stories from Safer Healthcare Now tell us that THIS IS TRUE!!!!

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

McGill – Moxxi Project



RightRx uses this “real-time” linkage to the Quebec health insurance agency (Régie de l’assurance maladie du Québec: RAMQ) to retrieve information on community medications and medical services.

Medication reconciliation at admission and discharge: a time and motion study

Ari N Meguerditchian^{1,2,3*}, Stanimira Krotneva¹, Kristen Reidel¹, Allen Huang⁴ and Robyn Tamblyn^{1,5,6}

Table 3 Time to complete medication reconciliation tasks at admission per hospital unit

Medication reconciliation tasks	Geriatrics				Internal medicine			
	N (%)	Time (minutes)			N (%)	Time (minutes)		
		Mean (SD)	Min	Max		Mean (SD)	Min	Max
Overall	21	92.2 (44.3)	46.1	202.5	20	46.2 (21.1)	22.5	94.6

Table 4 Time to complete medication reconciliation tasks at discharge per hospital unit

Medication reconciliation tasks	Geriatrics				Internal medicine				General surgery			
	N (%)	Time (minutes)			N (%)	Time (minutes)			N (%)	Time (minutes)		
		Mean (SD)	Min	Max		Mean (SD)	Min	Max		Mean (SD)	Min	Max
Preparing the discharge prescription	21	29.0 (23.8)	5.2	91.7	21	19.4 (11.7)	1.2	44.0	20	9.9 (18.2)	1.9	84.0

Time and Motion Study McGill

- Workflow inefficiencies
- Lack of coordination, specialized training, agreement on roles, possible variability in quality and time required
- Standardization and use of electronic tools could improve efficiency

REQUIRED ORGANIZATIONAL PRACTICES

COMMUNICATION

Improve the effectiveness and coordination of communication among care and service providers and with the recipients of care and service across the continuum

MEDICATION RECONCILIATION AS A STRATEGIC PRIORITY

NOTE: Accreditation Canada will move towards full implementation of medication reconciliation in two phases.

- For on-site surveys between 2014 and 2017, medication reconciliation should be implemented in ONE service (or program) that uses a Qmentum standard containing the Medication Reconciliation at Care Transitions ROP. Medication reconciliation should be implemented as per the tests for compliance for each ROP.
- For on-site surveys in 2018 and beyond, medication reconciliation should be implemented in ALL services (or programs) that use Qmentum standards containing the Medication Reconciliation at Care Transitions ROP. Medication reconciliation should be implemented as per the tests for compliance for each ROP.

The organization has a strategy to partner with clients to collect accurate and complete information about client medications and utilize this information during transitions of care.

GUIDELINES

Medication reconciliation is widely recognized as an important safety initiative. In Canada, Safer Healthcare Now! identifies medication reconciliation as a patient safety priority. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also developed a Standard Operating Protocol for medication reconciliation as one of its interventions designed to enhance patient safety. Properly conducted medication reconciliation reduces the possibility that medications will be inadvertently omitted, duplicated, or incorrectly ordered at transitions of care. Medication reconciliation can be a cost-effective way to reduce medication errors and can reduce the re-work that can be associated with managing client medications.

Safer Healthcare Now! offers a "Getting Started Kit" for various sectors (including acute care, long-term care, and home-care) at www.saferhealthcarenow.ca.

Objectives

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 - **Measurement and Monitoring Quality**
 - Role of technology
 - Role of pharmacy staff
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MEASUREMENT

- Effective January 2014 Accreditation Canada's MedRec Required Organizational Practices (ROP) includes a **test for compliance in which organizations are required to monitor compliance with their medication reconciliation process, and make necessary improvements.**

The audit tool is a user friendly method for meeting this ROP.

(More info at:

http://www.accreditation.ca/uploadedFiles/News_and_Publications/Publications/ROP_Handbook/SupplementROP-06-2013_en.pdf

Contact Name and Phone Number (include area code): FAX Form in FINE Resolution NO COVER PAGE to 1-877-846-5153 For information: 416-946-3103 or metrics@saferhealthcarenow.ca Access your data at https://shn.med.utoronto.ca/metrics		Intervention: MedRec-Acute - Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care Organization: 100 ABC Hospital In/Out: In Patient Adult/Paeds: Adult Age Group: Program: Medicine Service: General Medicine Unit/Site: Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Procedure/Diagnostic Group: Patient Sample: Demo 1 Point Of Transfer: Admission		 Printed On: 2013-11-29
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Pt #	A. Admit via	B. MedRec Performed	C. BPMH >1 source	D. Actual Med use verified by Pt/Caregiver source	E. Each med has drug name, dose, strength, route, frequency on BPMH and Admission Orders	F. Every med in BPMH is accounted for in Admission Orders	G. Prescriber has documented rationale for 'Holds' and 'Discontinued' meds	H. Discrepancy communicated, resolved, and documented
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National MedRec Quality Audit Tool

(for use at Admission for Acute and LTC)

Literature suggests.....

Review

CMAJ, 2005 <http://www.cmaj.ca/content/173/5/510.full.pdf+html>

Synthèse

Frequency, type and clinical importance of medication history errors at admission to hospital: a systematic review

Vincent C. Tam, Sandra R. Knowles, Patricia L. Cornish, Nowell Fine, Romina Marchesano,
Edward E. Etchells

- A review of published articles found that **10-67%** of patients had **at least 1 prescription medication history error**
 - when non-prescription medications were included the frequency of errors was **25-83%**
- Authors suggest: "should be a comprehensive medication history that includes an interview, inspection of medication vials or lists, or both and contact with community pharmacies, or family physicians."

Contact Name and Phone Number (include area code):

Intervention: MedRec-Acute - Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care
 Organization: 100 ABC Hospital
 In/Out: In Patient
 Adult/Paed: Adult Age Group:
 Program: Medicine
 Service: General Medicine
 Unit/Site: Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
 Procedure/Diagnostic Group:
 Patient Sample: Demo 1
 Point Of Transfer: Admission



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YEAR 201 MONTH DAY

Sample Includes:
☐ ALL ADMISSIONS
☐ SUBSET OF ALL ADMISSIONS

Pt #	A. Admit via	B. MedRec Performed	C. BPMH >1 source	D. Actual Med use verified by Pt/Caregiver source	E. Each med has drug name, dose, strength, route, frequency on BPMH and Admission Orders	F. Every med in BPMH is accounted for in Admission Orders	G. Prescriber has documented rationale for 'Holds' and 'Discontinued' meds	H. Discrepancy communicated, resolved, and documented
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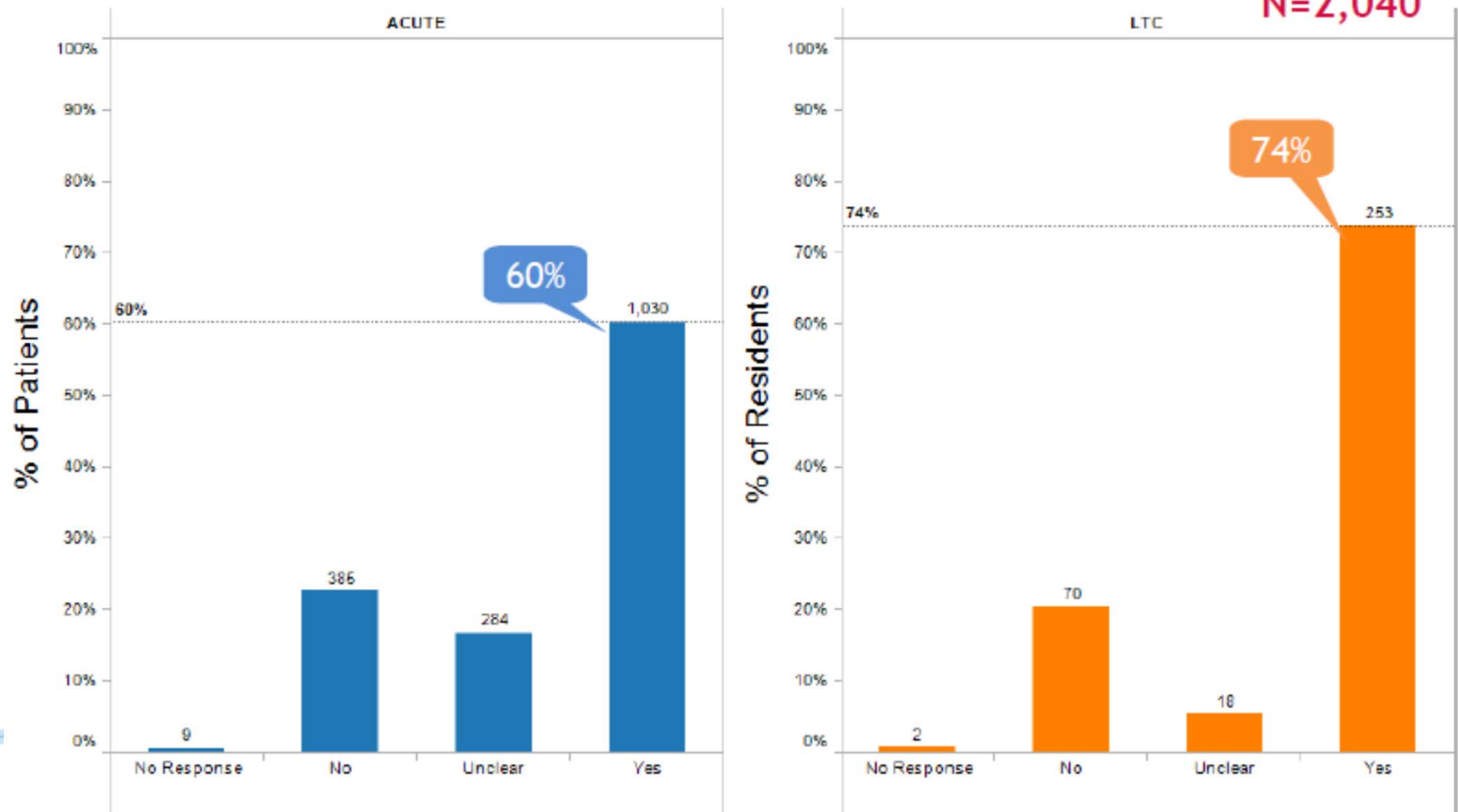


2048-660049

C. 'BPMH -greater than one source'

C. BPMH based on >1 source

N=2,040



Literature suggests...

- 66% of Canadians have sometimes used non-prescription medication in the past six months.
- 57% sometimes took vitamins and minerals, while 34% sometimes took herbal and natural products.

2004 Survey of Canadians' Use of OTC Medications <http://www.bemedwise.ca/english/usagesurvey.html>

- Adherence- "the extent to which a person's behavior [in] taking medication...corresponds with agreed recommendations from a health care provider"
(World Health Organization, 2003).
- 12% of patients don't fill their prescription at all.
- 12% of patients don't take medication at all after they fill the prescription.
- 22% of patients take less of the medication than is prescribed on the label.

Adult Medication http://www.adultmedication.com/OverviewofMedicationAdherence_2.html

Contact Name and Phone Number (include area code):

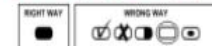
Intervention: MedRec-Acute - Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care
 Organization: 100 ABC Hospital
 In/Out: In Patient
 Adult/Paed: Adult Age Group:
 Program: Medicine
 Service: General Medicine
 Unit/Site: Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
 Procedure/Diagnostic Group:
 Patient Sample: Demo 1
 Point Of Transfer: Admission



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YEAR 201 MONTH DAY Sample Includes:

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JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

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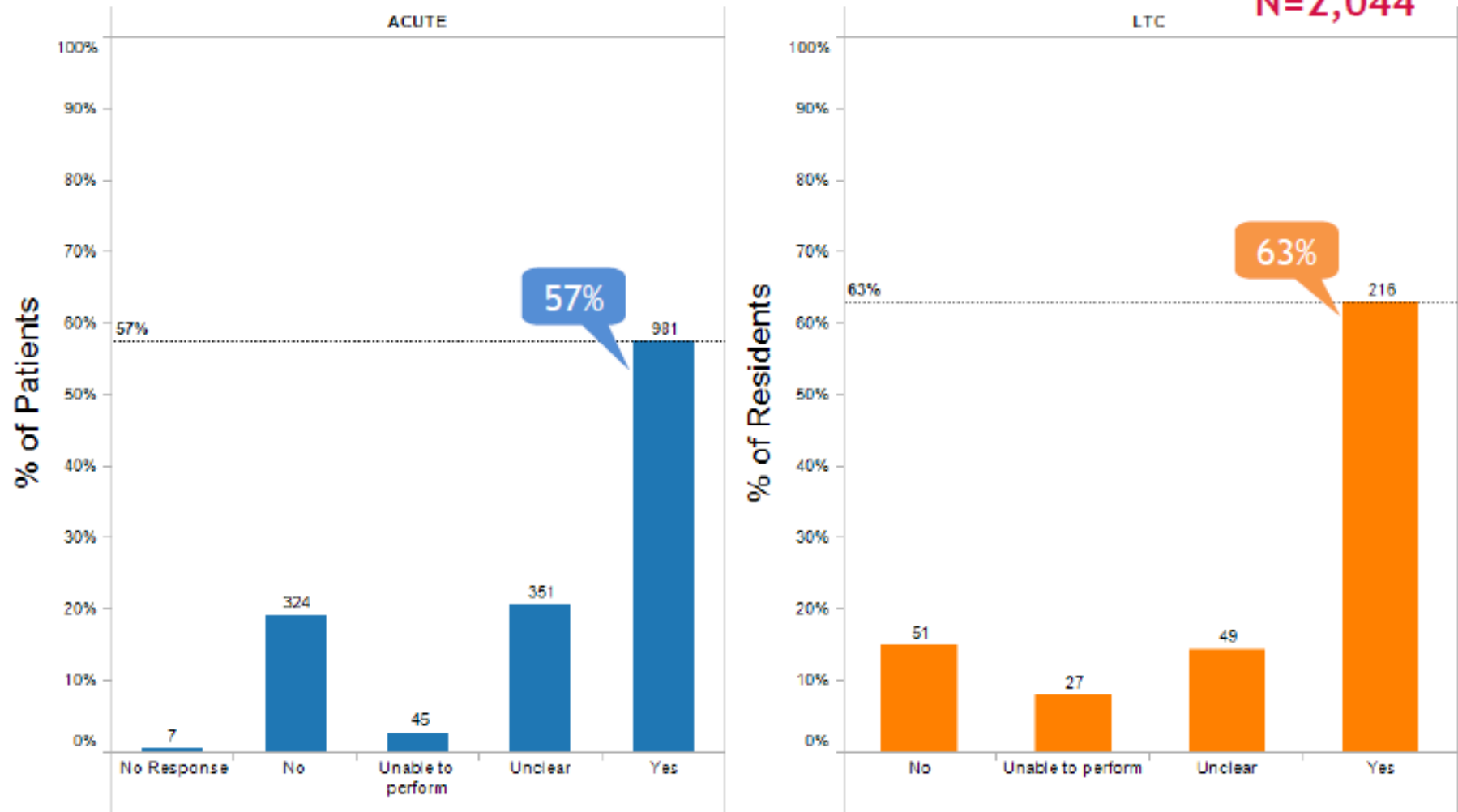


2048-660049

D. 'Med Use Verified by Pt/Caregiver'

D. Actual medication use verified by pt./caregiver interview

N=2,044



Literature suggests....

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

Unintended Medication Discrepancies at the Time of Hospital Admission

*Patricia L. Cornish, BScPhm; Sandra R. Knowles, BScPhm; Romina Marchesano, BSc(Hon); Vincent Tam, BSc(Hon);
Steven Shadowitz, MD, FRCPC; David N. Juurlink, MD, FRCPC; Edward E. Etchells, MD, FRCPC*

(REPRINTED) ARCH INTERN MED/VOL 165, FEB 28, 2005

WWW.ARCHINTERNMED.COM

- Medication discrepancy was defined as a difference between the medication use history (BPMH) and the admission medication orders.
- In the sample of patients admitted to general medicine unit:
 - **54%** of patients had at least one unintentional discrepancy identified (most common type was omission of a regularly used medication)
 - **38%** of these discrepancies were judged to have the potential to cause moderate to severe discomfort or clinical deterioration

Contact Name and Phone Number (include area code):

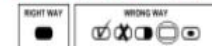
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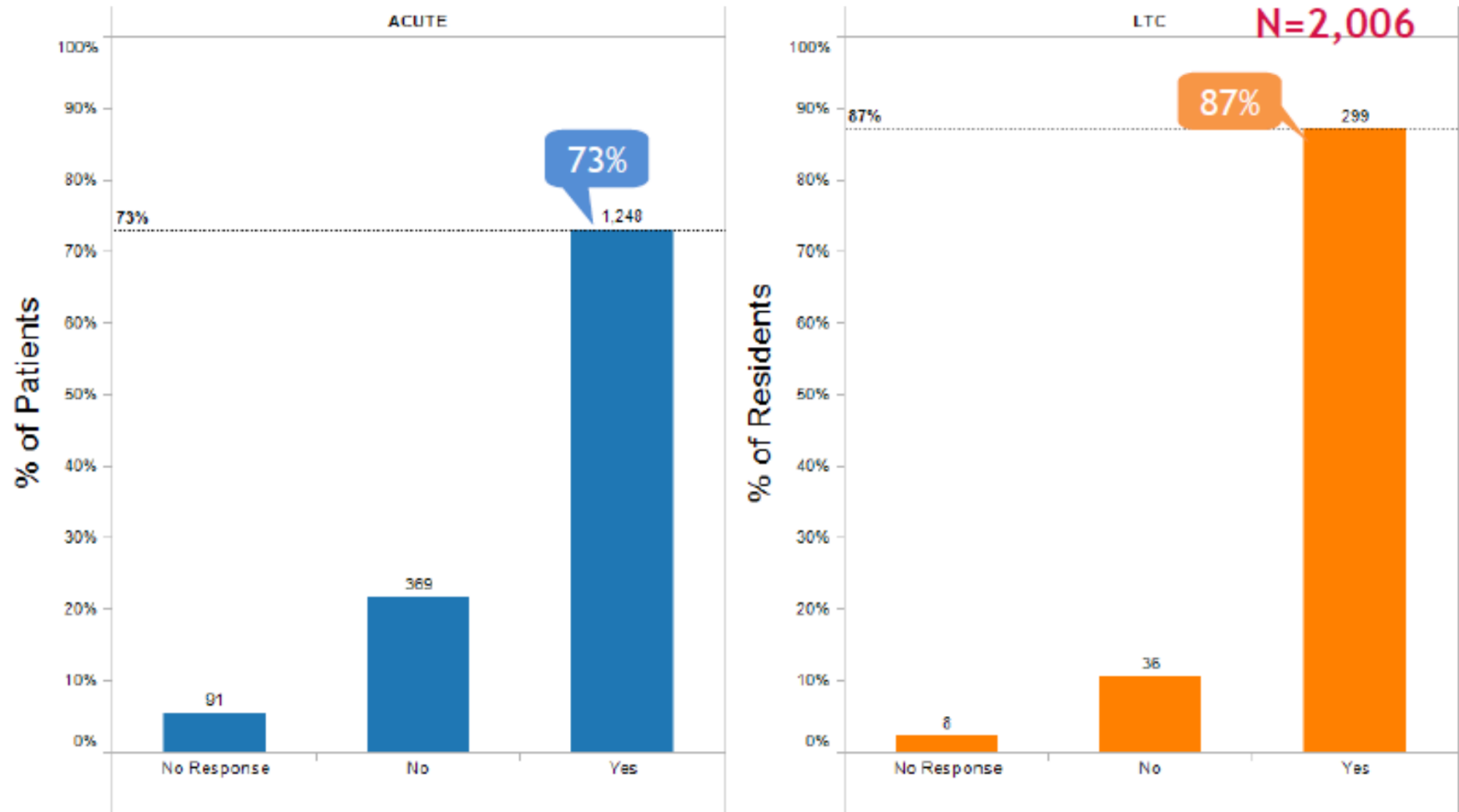
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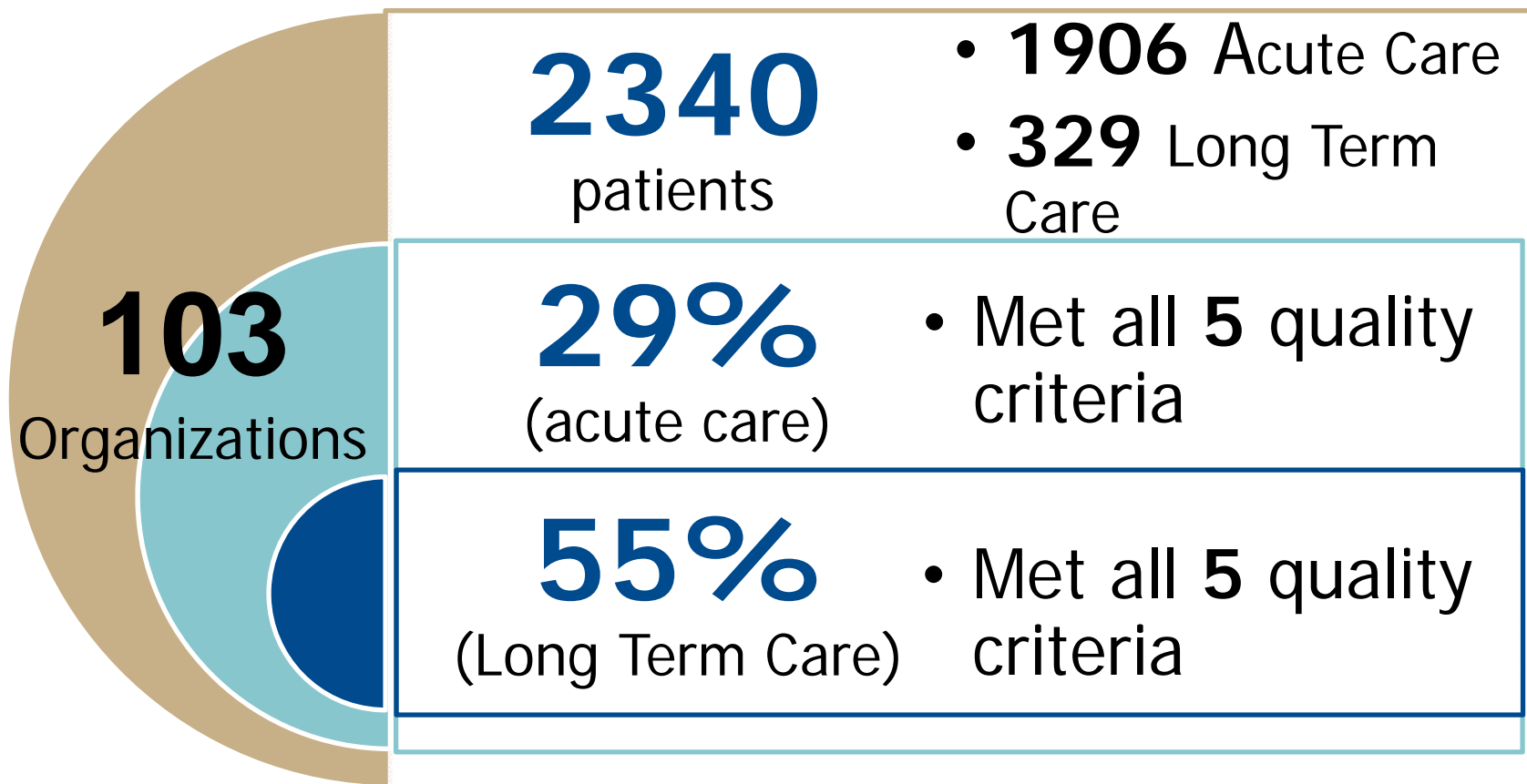
2048-660049

F. 'Meds on BPMH+Admin Order'

F. Every medication in the BPMH is accounted for in the Admission Orders



October 2013 was National MedRec Quality Audit Month



Results Summary Comments

- Need to critically evaluate admission processes to ensure quality of MedRec processes at other transitions
- However, audit tool results demonstrate need for ongoing and specific improvements
- Many people believe they are doing MedRec but they may not be doing it well
 - The foundation of the process – the BPMH needs work

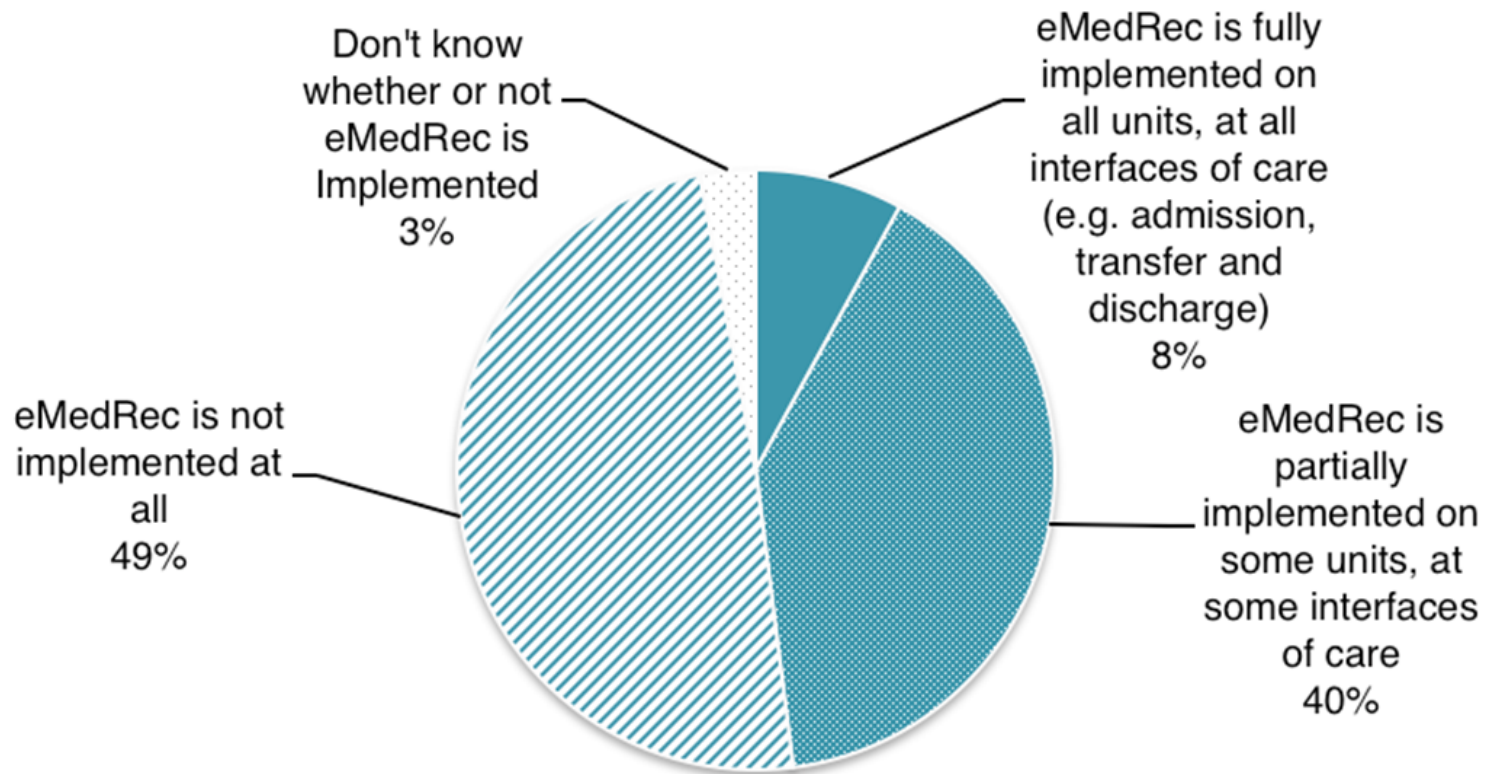
Objectives

To review:

- “Current state” in Canada
- Recent data
- Getting to where we want to be
 - Leadership
 - Measurement and Monitoring Quality
 - **Role of technology**
 - Role of pharmacy staff
- Updated Accreditation Canada ROPs

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

Paper to Electronic Project Online Survey*



*Response rate = 212

“if you don’t use the right paper to
electronic system you will increase
medication errors”

Dr. Jeffrey Schnipper, MD, MPH, FHM
“Got Med Wreck? Targeted Repairs from the Multi-Center Medication Reconciliation
Quality Improvement Study (MARQUIS)”
January 14, 2014

Motivation for Moving to eMedRec


- Integrates electronic data from multiple sources (electronic and non-electronic)
- Provides electronic tools and user interfaces for comparing medication lists
- Facilitate discharge MedRec with multiple sources of information

Recommendations

- Understand **current workflow** before implementing
- Understand how eMedRec can **integrate** with existing and planned health information system infrastructure
- Obtain management and financial **support** (including ongoing for sustainability)
- Need to carefully stage eMedRec implementation

Tools/Checklists

- Organizational Readiness
- Steps to support the safe transition to eMedRec
- Ideal features of eMedRec.
- Evaluation of eMedRec

Ideal Features of an eMedRec Tool Checklist	
1. Describe the current IT Landscape within your organization:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use of Computerized Provider Order Entry (CPOE)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use of an Inpatient Electronic Medical Record (EMR)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use of an electronic Medication Administration Record (<u>eMAR</u>)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use of an <u>eMedRec</u> tool
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are there plans to change the current any of the health information systems in the next 1-2 years?
 TIP – If your organization does not currently have CPOE implemented but is planning to implement it soon – it may be prudent to deploy the CPOE system and the eMedRec system in conjunction	

Objectives

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INTER-PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Medication Communication Failures Impact EVERYONE!

PATIENT & FAMILY



- loss of life
- prolonged disability
- temporary harm
- complicated recovery
- loss of income
- confusion about treatment plan

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM



- prolonged recovery time
- increased cost and staff time due to rework
- avoidable readmissions and Emergency department visits
- reduced access to health services

SOCIETY



- loss of productivity
- workplace absenteeism
- increased cost
- loss of public confidence in the healthcare system

Medication Reconciliation: Statement on the Role of the Pharmacist (2009)

Medication Safety: We all have a role to play.

Safe patient care depends on accurate information. Patients benefit when clinicians work with patients, families, and their colleagues to collect and share current and comprehensive medication information. Medication reconciliation is a formal process to do this at care transitions, such as when patients enter the hospital, are transferred or go home. We all have a role to play.

Accreditation Canada, the Canadian Nurses Association, the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Pharmacists Association, the Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the College of Family Physicians Canada, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, Canadian Patient Safety Institute and the Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada actively support strategies to improve medication safety and call on all healthcare professionals to contribute to effective communication about medications at all transitions of care to improve the quality and safety of our Canadian healthcare system.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS AND THE INSTITUTE FOR SAFE MEDICATION PRACTICES CANADA SUPPORT THE LEADERSHIP ROLE OF PHARMACISTS IN ENSURING COMPREHENSIVE AND TIMELY MEDICATION RECONCILIATION. PHARMACISTS ARE UNIQUELY QUALIFIED TO LEAD THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICATION RECONCILIATION PROCESSES.



Evidence-Derived Clinical Pharmacy Key Performance Indicator Critical Activity Areas (Doucette 8)

- **Best Possible Medication History**
- **Admission Medication Reconciliation**
- Patient Care Rounds
- Pharmaceutical Care
- Disease or Drug-Specific Quality Indicators
- Patient Education/Discharge Counseling
- **Discharge Medication Reconciliation**
- Post-Discharge Follow-Up

Medication Management

Patient-centred care to optimize safe, effective and appropriate drug therapy. Care is provided through collaboration with patients and their health care teams¹

Clinical Medication Review

Addresses issues relating to the patient's use of medication in the context of their clinical condition in order to improve health outcomes²

Medication Reconciliation

A formal process in which healthcare providers work together with patients to ensure accurate and comprehensive medication information is communicated consistently across transitions of care³

Best Possible Medication History

A complete and accurate list of all the medications a patient is taking created using at least 2 sources of information including a client and/or family interview⁴

1. Developed collaboratively by the Canadian Pharmacists Association, Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists, Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada, and University of Toronto Faculty of Pharmacy, 2012
2. www.health.gov.bc.ca/pharmacare
3. ISMP Canada. Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care: Getting Started Kit. 2011
4. ISMP Canada. Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care: Getting Started Kit. 2011

Adapted from
Fraser Health, Providence Health Care,
Provincial Health Services Authority,
Vancouver Coastal Health

Medication reconciliation is a prerequisite for obtaining a valid medication review

Mette Bjelbak-Olesen¹, Anja Gadsbølle Danielsen², Dorthe Vilstrup Tomsen¹ & Tomas Joen Jakobsen³

Retrospective review of 75 patient charts found:

- **198** medication discrepancies were identified (mean 2.6 per patient)
 - 15% of the discrepancies were deemed potentially serious or fatal
 - 62% were potentially significant
 - 23% were potentially non-significant
- **129** drug-related problems were identified by medication review (mean 1.7 per patient)
 - 35% were potentially serious or fatal
 - 29% were potentially significant
 - 36% were potentially non-significant

Role of the pharmacy technician



EDUCATION AND TRAINING



Case studies - views from the frontline

50% could benefit from refresher classes on medication reconciliation

50-70% never received training in how to take a BPMH

80% never received feedback on the quality of pre-admission medication histories

60% not given sufficient time to take a BPMH

60-75% not given sufficient time to do med rec well in high-risk patients

70% feel hospital doesn't have enough staff allocated for med rec in high-risk patients

50% never been trained in 'teach-back' or use it as part of DC education

50% never received training in communicating with low health literacy patients

Slide Courtesy of Dr. Jeff Schnipper
Safer Healthcare Now! Webinar Jan, 2014

©2014 Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada (ISMP Canada)



a place of mind



Medication-Reconciliation Interprofessional Event

January 13, 2014

Nursing students are invited to join more than 400 Pharmacy third year and Medicine fourth year students in an innovative Medication-Reconciliation Interprofessional Event to be held at UBC on **Monday, January 13, 2014**.

Groups of eight multidisciplinary learners will participate in an engaging and collaborative problem-solving session related to a patient's medication use across transitions of care. Situated in a hospital patient discharge planning meeting setting, students will assess the patient's records for unintentional medication discrepancies and the risk of adverse drug events.

Teaching Medication Reconciliation Through Simulation: A Patient Safety Initiative for Second Year Medical Students

Lee A. Lindquist, MD MPH^{1,3}, Kristine M. Gleason, RPh², Molly R. McDaniel, PharmD², Allan Doeksen, BA¹, and David Liss, BA¹

¹Northwestern Center for Patient Safety, Institute for Health Care Studies, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA; ²Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL, USA; ³Division of Geriatrics, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA.

Undergraduate Healthcare Practitioner Education

Objectives

To review:

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- **Updated Accreditation Canada ROPs**

Accreditation Canada ROP Changes for 2014

For services that use standards that contain an applicable MedRec ROP:

- For on-site surveys between 2014-2017, MedRec must be implemented across admission, transfer and discharge in ONE service
- For surveys 2018 onwards, MedRec must be implemented across admission, transfer and discharge in ALL services

<http://www.accreditation.ca/sites/default/files/rop-handbook-2014-en.pdf>

Accreditation Canada ROPs Changes in 2015

Inclusion of MedRec in Emergency Department for NON-ADMITTED patients

REVISED for on-site surveys starting January 2015

MEDICATION RECONCILIATION AT CARE TRANSITIONS

Emergency Department

For the Emergency Department Standards

With the involvement of the client, family, or caregiver (as appropriate), the team generates a Best Possible Medication History (BPMH) and uses it to reconcile client medications for clients with a decision to admit and at visits where the client is at risk of potential adverse drug events.* Organizational policy determines which types of visits require medication reconciliation.

*Clients are at risk of potential adverse drug events when their care is highly dependent on medication management AND client factors or the medications typically used are known (based on available literature and internal data) to be associated with potential adverse drug events.

To Review: Objectives

- “Current state” in Canada
- Recent data
- **Getting to where we want to be**
 - **Leadership**
 - **Measurement and Monitoring Quality**
 - **Role of technology**
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