

Interprofessional Geriatrics Training Program

Drug Therapy in Older Adults



HRSA GERIATRIC WORKFORCE ENHANCEMENT FUNDED PROGRAM Grant #U10HP2870



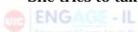
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Case: Medication Therapy in Older Adults

- Mrs. Roberts is a 77-year-old widow who lives alone
- She has multiple medical problems, which include: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypertension (HTN), diabetes (DM), coronary artery disease (CAD), cerebral vascular accident (CVA), osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), anxiety, insomnia, allergic rhinitis, glaucoma, multiple falls at home, and currently smokes 4 cigarettes/day
- Though she has prescription insurance (Medicare Part D), she has difficulty affording her monthly copayments
- She tries to take her medications as prescribed, but she misses doses



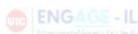
Case: Medication Therapy in Older Adults

- She is currently taking 21 medications, which include:
 - Budesonide/formoterol, albuterol, amlodipine, insulin glargine, insulin aspart, sitagliptin, alendronate, acetaminophen, diclofenac gel, glucosamine, meclizine, omeprazole, mirtazapine, zolpidem, trazodone, diphenhydramine, fluticasone, estrogen vaginal cream, triamcinolone cream, and timolol eye drops



Learning Objectives

- Upon completion of this module, learners will be able to:
1. Recognize the common consequences of inappropriate medication use and polypharmacy
 2. Describe the key principles of pharmacology and the effects of age on medication use
 3. Summarize the main approaches to improve medication prescribing and monitoring
 4. Describe a stepwise approach to integrating into practice a process for prescribing and monitoring medications
 5. Identify provider and patient resources to support drug prescribing and monitoring medications



Case: Medication Therapy in Older Adults

Mrs. Roberts' Case (Continued)

- In addition to the 21 medications she has been prescribed, Mrs. Roberts has symptoms that drive many older adults to seek self-care strategies
 - This adds to the pill burden, and often the other needs go unrecognized
- Mrs. Roberts' case exemplifies the challenges of managing clients with multiple chronic conditions and multiple drug therapies
 - Merely using current clinical practice guideline-directed care would result in 12 medication recommendations and a complex drug regimen



Case: Medication Therapy in Older Adults

Mrs. Roberts' Case (Continued)

- Mrs. Roberts may have medication-related problems, given the regimen complexity, such as:
 - Adverse drug events
 - Drug duplication
 - Nonadherence with possible negative outcomes
- One other aspect of this complex regimen is financial toxicity
 - The estimated cost per month is \$2,000 for these medications, with insurance only covering a percent of that total cost



Case: Medication Therapy in Older Adults

Mrs. Roberts' Case (Continued)

- Practice implications:
 - What concerns would you have about this older adult with respect to medication prescribing and medication-taking behavior?
 - What is the role of shared decision-making in the medication management for Mrs. Roberts?



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults



Medication Use in Older Adults: Overview

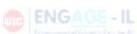
- Medications, including prescription, over-the-counter, and herbal preparations, are widely used by older adults
 - Prescription use of multiple medications has increased between 2005-2006 and 2010-2011
 - The number of older adults taking 5 or more prescription medications has increased from 31% to 36%
 - These rates increased from 53% to 67% when over-the-counter medications and dietary supplements were included
 - 15% are potentially at risk for a major drug-drug interaction



(Qato et al., 2008, 2010)

Medication Use in Older Adults: Overview

- These results are consistent with a large body of research that has documented a seemingly inexorable rise in medication use among older adults (Greenhalgh et al., 2014)
- However, there are people with multiple chronic conditions who can benefit from multidrug therapies (Steinman et al., 2011)
- Older adults can be taking more than just what they are prescribed:
 - 25% of older adults do not report the herbs and supplements they are taking to their prescriber (Nahin et al., 2009)
 - A complete medication history is essential as a starting point for an accurate best medication list (Steinman et al., 2011)



Medication Use in Older Adults: Overview

Practice Implications:

- The presence of polypharmacy and the multiple sources of medications that contribute to it often go unrecognized
- Perform a medication review annually and each time a new medication is started or a dosage is changed
 - Medication reviews must assess for both:
 - Prescription
 - Over-the-counter supplements and herbal medications



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Drug-Drug Interactions

- Taking 5-9 medications has a 50% chance of drug-drug interactions (Doan et al., 2013)
 - At 20 more medications, this risk increases to 100% (Doan et al., 2013)
- Medications interact with each other throughout the process of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination
- This may result in reduced efficacy and therapeutic effects or overdose and toxicity
- Drug-drug interactions are a frequent cause of medication-related complications, such as hospitalizations



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Drug-Drug Interactions (Continued)

- Mrs. Roberts screens in for 7 drug-drug interactions: 5 severe, and 2 moderate
- She is at 100% risk of having drug-drug interactions
- Drug effects may be altered by pre-existing disease or health problems
- Diseases may be aggravated by the new drugs prescribed
 - For instance, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and salicylates can exacerbate peptic ulcer disease



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Drug-Food Interactions

- Often, nutrition and nutritional supplements may interact with the absorption of drug therapy
- Mrs. Roberts screens in for two drug-food interactions
 - Medicine for osteoporosis has to be taken first thing in the morning on an empty stomach, with no food at all
 - Antidepressants interact with certain nutrients, such as grapefruit juice
 - Potassium-rich food consumption may increase the risk of hyperkalemia when potassium-sparing diuretics or angiotensin inhibitors are prescribed



(Schmidt & Dalhoff, 2002)

Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Practice Implications:

- Screen for drug interactions and reduce polypharmacy
- Refer to the 2015 Beers Criteria to learn more on significant interactions impacting the older adult
 - www.geriatricsonline.org/toc/american-geriatrics-society-updated-beers-criteria-for-potentially-inappropriate-medication-use-in-older-adults/CL001
- Be aware of drug-disease and drug-food interactions



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Prescribing Cascade

- Older adults with dementia are at risk for prescribing cascades
- Like a domino effect, the initial drug is prescribed, then an adverse event occurs, followed by subsequent drug therapy



(Gill et al., 2005)

Expert Interview: Todd Semla,
MS, PharmD, BCPS, FCCP, AGSF



Expert Interview: Todd Semla Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Do physicians often prescribe medications to treat side effects of other medications?
 - Sometimes it cannot be avoided
 - If a patient is taking a diuretic for high blood pressure and it causes them to lose potassium, the patient then needs to be placed on a potassium supplement or potassium-sparing diuretic
 - That is polypharmacy, but it is acceptable



Expert Interview: Todd Semla Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Do physicians often prescribe medications to treat side effects of other medications?
 - Sometimes it should be avoided:
 - A patient may suddenly develop dizziness from a medication, but the provider does not recognize the dizziness as being medication-related, as it is often attributed to older age
 - A provider can put the patient on another medication that is supposed to fight the dizziness
 - This can compound the patient's dizziness or increase their risk of falling, which is a negative outcome



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Nonadherence

- Nonadherence is quite common with complex drug regimens (Steinman & Hamlen, 2010)
- Polypharmacy results in potential sources of drug duplication, medication changes, errors, confusion, shifting doctors, multiple prescribers, and care transition medication errors (Fried et al., 2014; Lu et al., 2015)
- Almost half of the older population experiences adherence problems (Osterberg & Blaschke, 2005)



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Addressing issues of nonadherence:
 - The assumption tends to be, “the older you are, the more likely you are to be nonadherent”
 - Older adults have more opportunities for nonadherence, as they tend to take more medications



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Are patients honest about their adherence patterns?
 - Probably not:
 - Patients do not want to disappoint their doctor
 - Patients are hesitant to ask questions
 - Practice implications of nonadherence:
 - Practitioners should have a list of medications that the patient is supposed to be taking
 - Practitioners should have the medications that patients are taking in front of them, and should ask about the absence of medications
 - Can find out that patients have stopped taking certain medications



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Practice implications of nonadherence (continued):
 - Important for patients to understand the importance of adherence for certain medications
 - For example, with bisphosphonate, one of the drug classes used to prevent or treat osteoporosis, if a patient does not take 80% of their medication, then it is like they are not taking the medication at all
 - Fairly rigorous medication regimen:
 - Patient must get up 30 minutes before they would normally get up, take the medication with a full glass of water, not go back to bed or eat anything for at least a half an hour, and cannot lay down in order for the drug to be absorbed



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Practice implications of nonadherence (continued):
 - It is difficult to take the medication, but if the patient does not take it correctly or takes 80% or less of their doses, then it is like not taking the medication at all, so the patient is wasting any effort they put into their regimen
- Adherence:
 - Has to be individualized and customized based upon why the patient is not taking their medication
 - Adherence problems cannot be solved simply by education, by using a pill box, or by scolding



Polypharmacy

Practice Implications of Nonadherence:

- Maintain heightened vigilance regarding adverse drug effects
- Be alert to the problem of nonadherence
- Inquire at each and every visit



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- How do you know when a medication may be the culprit in terms of causing an adverse effect or complaint the patient has?
 - Older adults' exposure to medication is so great, and medication-induced problems occur in up to a third to fifty percent of people at any given time
 - Have this always in your mind
 - Have a current list of their medications
 - Determine if this a potential adverse effect of one or more of the medications, either alone or in combination



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Increased Hospitalization Rate

- In the U.S., it is estimated there are ~100,000 emergency hospitalizations due to medications, with two-thirds of these due to unintentional overdoses in older adults
- 67% of medication-related hospitalizations are due to insulin, oral hypoglycemic agents, warfarin, and antiplatelet drug classes



(Bodnitz et al., 2011)

Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Increased Cognitive Impairment

- Cumulative exposure to medications with anticholinergic burden is associated with an increased risk of incident dementia or increased cognitive impairment
(Gray et al., 2015)
- Common medication classes with anticholinergic activity include:
 - Antihistamines, antimuscarinics, antiemetics, antipsychotics, and tricyclic antidepressants (American Geriatrics Society, 2015)



Polypharmacy

Practice Implications:

- Reduce polypharmacy and closely monitor higher risk drug classes
- Medication reviews and avoidance of medications with high anticholinergic burden can minimize the risk of increased cognitive impairment
- Compared to more robust peers, frail older people display pronounced changes in response to medications, which affects drug choice, dose and frequency
- Assess kidney function before prescribing renally excreted medicines, and continue to monitor throughout the course of therapy
- Avoiding new medications and stopping unnecessary prescriptions are the only means to reduce polypharmacy



Polypharmacy

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Other actions clinicians should perform on an annual basis:
 - Review all of your patient's medication, particularly before prescribing a new medication
 - Ensure people understand what their medications are for, so they are not, for instance, confusing their diabetes medication for their heart medication
 - Make sure they understand how to take their medication, what time, and how often to take it
 - Determine if the medication is causing an existing harm, or setting the patient up for a future harm, such as a fall, leading to a negative outcome



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Increased Falls and Hip Fractures

- Falls represent a major quality of life issue for the older adult
- Falls can result in a fracture, head trauma, or soft tissue trauma
- They result in tremendous morbidity and mortality
- In addition, the impact can increase anxiety and fear from possible future falls
- Risk of falls in patients taking ≥ 6 medications was 3.0-fold higher (Chiu et al., 2015)
- Polypharmacy is an independent risk factor for hip fractures (Lai et al., 2010; Pan et al., 2014)



Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Increased Falls and Hip Fractures (Continued)

- Common medication classes that increase falls include:
 - Sedative hypnotics
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Anxiolytics
 - Antidepressants
 - Opioids
 - Antipsychotics

Practice Implication:

- Caution is required when prescribing medications that increase fall risk



(American Geriatrics Society, 2015)

Polypharmacy Consequences in Older Adults

Problem: Palliative Care

- The problem of polypharmacy may be troublesome in patients with limited life expectancy
- Most drugs bear little to no relation to the actual needs of patients in end of life situations
- Medication management should be based on "palliative principles"
(Cruz-Jentoft et al., 2012)
- Revise the therapeutic objectives for each condition and adapt treatments
(Holmes et al., 2006)

Practice Implication:

- Deprescribe medications based on shared decision-making and comfort care goals



Assessment Question 1

Mrs. Roberts is on a complex daily medication regimen to manage her multiple chronic conditions. What negative consequence(s) is she at considerable risk for? (Check all that apply)

- a) Nonadherence
- b) Decreased hospitalization
- c) Increased cognitive impairment
- d) Increased falls



Assessment Question 1: Answer

Mrs. Roberts is on a complex daily medication regimen to manage her multiple chronic conditions. What negative consequence(s) is she at considerable risk for? (Check all that apply)

- a) Nonadherence (Correct Answer)**
- b) Decreased hospitalization
- c) Increased cognitive impairment (Correct Answer)**
- d) Increased falls (Correct Answer)**



Assessment Question 2

Mrs. Roberts is currently prescribed 21 medications to manage her multiple chronic conditions. What is the LIKELIHOOD of a drug-drug interaction occurring with the use of these medications concomitantly?

- a) 100%
- b) 50-75%
- c) 25-50%
- d) 0%



Assessment Question 2: Answer

Mrs. Roberts is currently prescribed 21 medications to manage her multiple chronic conditions. What is the LIKELIHOOD of a drug-drug interaction occurring with the use of these medications concomitantly?

- a) 100% (Correct Answer)**
- b) 50-75%
- c) 25-50%
- d) 0%



Impact of Medication



Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

- Adverse events are quite common in older adults and occur across care settings
 - 35% of ambulatory older people and two-thirds of nursing home residents experience adverse events (Hanson et al., 1997; Cooper, 1999)
 - Taking more medications increases the risk of adverse events 2.3-fold (Ahmed et al., 2014)

Practice Implication:

- Reduce polypharmacy and closely monitor for drug risk (not stated verbatim in film)
 - It is important that health providers ask about problems with medications at each visit, communication, or care transition



Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

Drug Class Implicated	Incidence of Adverse Events (n = 815)
Warfarin	15%
Atypical antipsychotics	11%
Loop diuretics	8%
Opioids	6%
Antiplatelet	6%
Angiotensin inhibitors	6%
Antidepressants	5%
Laxatives	5%
Benzodiazepines	5%
Insulins	5%



(Gurwitz, 2005, p. 253)

Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

- Mrs. Roberts has polypharmacy, which increases her risk for adverse drug events
 - In addition, she is on various drug classes, implicated to cause a greater incidence of adverse events, specifically antiplatelet, trazodone, mirtazapine, insulin, and sedative zolpidem, a non-benzodiazepine that works on the GABA receptor

Practice Implication:

- Providers should assess for adverse drug events especially in these particular drug classes and at care transitions (see list of drug classes on the previous slide)



Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

Prescribing for Older Patients Presents Unique Challenges:

- Pre-marketing drug trials often exclude geriatric patients
- Approved doses may not be appropriate for older adults



Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

- Many medications need to be used with special caution because of age-related changes in pharmacokinetics, such as:
 - Absorption
 - Distribution
 - Metabolism
 - Excretion
- Changes in pharmacodynamics, or the physiologic effects of the drug, can also occur



Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

- Physiologic effects are seen as decline in organ function, reserve, and resilience
- Pharmacokinetic changes are commonly manifested as impaired renal function or altered liver metabolism
- Pharmacodynamic changes create altered receptor and target organ responses
- Particular care must be taken in determining drug dosages when prescribing for older adults



Adverse Drug Events: Impact of Medications

- Mrs. Roberts is at increased risk for slow drug clearance, drug accumulation, and drug toxicity based on the common age-related changes that impact drug therapy
- Most importantly, adjustments based on kidney function are necessary
- Frail older people are more affected by physiologic, pharmacokinetic, and pharmacodynamic changes



Assessment Question 3

Based upon your understanding of age-related changes that occur in older adults, which of the following factors is MOST LIKELY to contribute to an increased risk for slow drug clearance and drug accumulation for Mrs. Roberts?

- a) Age
- b) Polypharmacy
- c) Kidney function
- d) Concurrent disease states



Assessment Question 3: Answer

Based upon your understanding of age-related changes that occur in older adults, which of the following factors is MOST LIKELY to contribute to an increased risk for slow drug clearance and drug accumulation for Mrs. Roberts?

- a) Age
- b) Polypharmacy
- c) Kidney function (Correct Answer)**
- d) Concurrent disease states



Prescribing in Clinical Practice



Measuring Quality of Drug Therapy

- Research demonstrates improvements in reducing inappropriate prescribing
- However, mixed trial results exist on the overall impact on polypharmacy, drug utilization, cost, and important long-term health care outcomes



Measuring Quality of Drug Therapy

- Multiple factors contribute to the appropriateness and overall quality of drug prescribing, including:
 - Avoidance of inappropriate medications
 - Appropriate use of indicated medications
 - Adherence
 - Monitoring for adverse effects and drug concentrations
 - Avoidance of drug-drug interactions
 - Involvement of the patient
 - Integration of patient values



Measuring Quality of Drug Therapy

- Measures of the quality of prescribing often focus on one or some of these factors, but rarely on all
- Furthermore, the predictive value of these measures of quality of prescribing in determining important long-term outcomes of care have not been determined
- Approaches to decrease inappropriate prescribing in older adults include:
 - Educational interventions
 - Computerized order entry and decision support
 - Multidisciplinary team care led by physicians and clinical pharmacists
 - Combinations of these approaches



Measuring Quality of Drug Therapy

- Available data for these interventions generally show significant improvements in reducing inappropriate prescribing, but mixed results for health outcomes or costs (Aldred et al., 2016; Spinevine et al., 2007)
- Physician order entry with clinical decision support showed a mixed effect on reduction in adverse drug events (ADEs) (Wolfschaft et al., 2008)
 - Five studies showed a statistically significant reduction in ADEs
 - Four studies showed a nonsignificant decrease
 - One study showed no impact on the rate of ADEs



Measuring Quality of Drug Therapy

- Prescribing for older patients is an extraordinarily complex endeavor
- However, as illustrated by the case of Mrs. Roberts, a thoughtful, systematic approach to addressing the medication regimen should help to make a meaningful difference in her outcomes



Measuring Quality of Drug Therapy

- The success of her care is not knowing the right answer for her from the beginning, but rather from using a careful, stepwise process that merges key principles of pharmacologic care with the clinical reality, social situation, and goals of care of the patient (Steinman et al., 2011; Steinman & Hanlon, 2010)
- Efforts to integrate team-based care, involve social supports, and maximize patient empowerment will enable Mrs. Roberts to remain active and in the community (Steinman et al., 2011; Coleman et al., 2006)



The Beers Criteria

- The Beers Criteria are increasingly being used to monitor quality of care for older adults in the U.S.
- The validity of these consensus-derived criteria in predicting adverse outcomes is becoming increasingly more important
- Studies of earlier versions of the Beers Criteria did predict adverse outcomes, but some medications not on the earlier criteria correlated more closely with adverse outcomes

(American Geriatric Society, 2015)



**Expert Interview: Todd Semla,
MS, PharmD, BCPS, FCCP, AGSF**



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Beers Criteria

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- What is the purpose of the Beers Criteria?
 - Main purposes:
 - To serve as a guidance for clinicians in terms of how to look for or avoid inappropriate prescribing for older adults, including drugs to avoid and situations and conditions in which they should be avoided
 - Guidelines on medications to use with caution, and dosage adjustments for some common drugs that have serious consequences if the doses are not lowered or adjusted based on the patient's renal function



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Beers Criteria

Listen to Our Expert Discuss (Continued):

- What is the purpose of the Beers Criteria (continued)?
 - Main purposes (continued):
 - To reduce drug-drug interactions that are common in older adults and have been shown to have serious consequences when they occur, likely hospitalization or death



Strategies to Guide Prescribing in Clinical Practice

Practice Implications:

- Become familiar with the 2015 Beers Criteria, which are available free through the American Geriatrics Society (AGS) website
- Collaborative prescriber-pharmacist-nurse review of drugs (using validated criteria to identify drugs more likely to be unnecessary or harmful) can help initiate and guide the prescribing and de-prescribing process
 - This process is inherently interdisciplinary (Steinman et al., 2011; Coleman et al., 2006)
 - A team approach: Add content listed on page 20 of Ruth's notes? (film: Part 3, 4:44)



Overprescribed or Inappropriately Prescribed Drugs

A Partial Listing of Many Beers Criteria Drugs Considered to Be Overprescribed or Inappropriately Prescribed:

- Anti-infective agents
- Anticholinergic agents
- Urinary and gastrointestinal antispasmodics
- Antipsychotics
- Benzodiazepines and non-benzodiazepine sedatives
- Digoxin >0.125 mg for heart failure
- Sedating antihistamines
- Histamine-2 blockers
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
- Proton-pump inhibitors
- Antidepressants
- Vitamins and mineral supplements



Expert Interview: Todd Semla STOPP/START Criteria

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- There are other criteria developed in Great Britain and Ireland called the STOPP/START Criteria that have a great deal of overlap, but are mostly complementary in terms of their content
- The Beers Criteria primarily focuses on drugs providers should avoid or use with caution and make dosage adjustments because of renal function, or drug-drug interactions that are particularly dangerous in older people



(O'Mahony et al., 2015)

Expert Interview: Todd Semla STOPP/START Criteria

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- The STOPP/START Criteria have many of the features of the Beers Criteria, but focus on drugs that are underprescribed to older people that they should be receiving
 - For example, aspirin should be prescribed as a preventive for cardiovascular disease



Underprescribed Drugs

A Partial Listing of Drugs Underprescribed in Older Adults:

- Anticoagulants: in the presence of chronic atrial fibrillation
- Angiotensin inhibitors/blockers: in the presence of diabetes with proteinuria
- Antiplatelet agents: in the presence of documented vascular disease
- Antihypertensive agents: in the presence of uncontrolled hypertension
- Beta-receptor blockers: for heart failure or after myocardial infarction
- Bronchodilators: in the presence of obstructive lung disease
- Statins: in the presence of documented vascular disease unless end of life
- Proton-pump inhibitors or misoprostol: in NSAID-induced gastropathy protection



**Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Proton-Pump Inhibitors**

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- One major added category was proton-pump inhibitors
- Added because they are only meant to be taken for a short period of time, for instance if they are being used to treat a peptic or gastric ulcer or GERD
- Only meant to be used for about eight weeks in total duration, and should then be discontinued



**Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Proton-Pump Inhibitors**

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- However, proton-pump inhibitors are continued while the patient has not made any lifestyle changes or other interventions that were recommended to reduce their reflux
- Extended use sets older patients up for some severe effects, as proton-pump inhibitors cause a decrease in bone mass and an increased risk for hip and other osteoporotic fractures, and can increase the risk for *Clostridium difficile* (C. diff)



Expert Interview: Todd Semla
Proton-Pump Inhibitors

Listen to Our Expert Discuss:

- Proton-pump inhibitors should be avoided for longer than eight weeks unless there is justification, such as if a patient is taking a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), like ibuprofen, and are over 65, the patient should be on a proton-pump inhibitor to help prevent the development of a gastric ulcer as a result of being on the NSAID



Assessment Question 4

According to the Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing, which of the following medications on Mrs. Roberts' list may be considered potentially inappropriate and/or harmful?

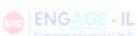
- a) Budesonide/formoterol
- b) Omeprazole
- c) Diphenhydramine
- d) b and c



Assessment Question 4: Answer

According to the Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing, which of the following medications on Mrs. Roberts' list may be considered potentially inappropriate and/or harmful?

- a) Budesonide/formoterol
- b) Omeprazole
- c) Diphenhydramine
- d) b and c (Correct Answer)**



Appropriate Prescribing



Review

Logical Approaches to Polypharmacy

- Much has been written and published on the logical approaches to polypharmacy
- Rational prescribing requires restraint and wisdom in initiating chronic medications, but also fundamental change in our philosophy of medicinal care
- A complex medication regimen should be challenged routinely, and simplification welcomed when it can improve health and well-being



Review

- Doctors, pharmacists, nurses, patients, and their families can work to become more informed and more adept at addressing the challenges of polypharmacy with the intent to deprescribe when necessary
- If a practitioner sees a patient on many medications, the practitioner must do something



Assessment Question 5

When seeing Mrs. Roberts in the clinic, she tells you she is having problems with her medications. Which of the following should MOST LIKELY be considered as the next step in the context of her overall medication care needs?

- a) Discontinue all her over-the-counter medications
- b) Perform a complete review and consider stopping at least one medication
- c) Consider adding an oral non-steroidal agent for osteoarthritis
- d) Decide for her which medications to stop



Assessment Question 5: Answer

When seeing Mrs. Roberts in the clinic, she tells you she is having problems with her medications. Which of the following should MOST LIKELY be considered as the next step in the context of her overall medication care needs?

- a) Discontinue all her over-the-counter medications
- b) Perform a complete review and consider stopping at least one medication (Correct Answer)**
- c) Consider adding an oral non-steroidal agent for osteoarthritis
- d) Decide for her which medications to stop



Summary and Take-Home Points

- When caring for older adult patients with multiple comorbidities and complex health needs, the learner should recognize:
 - Polypharmacy is common and poses considerable risk for negative health outcomes
 - Age-related changes in drug pharmacology will affect drug treatment decisions
 - Multiple explicit drug therapy tools are emerging to help guide and inform prescribing practice



Summary and Take-Home Points

- When caring for older adult patients with multiple comorbidities and complex health needs, the learner should recognize (continued):
 - A stepwise approach to prescribing and ongoing monitoring of medications is essential
 - Shared decision-making and patient engagement is central to quality medication management



Resources

Guidelines For Using Medications in Older Adults

Guiding Principles <small>(Schiff et al., 2011; Rochon & Gurwitz, 1997)</small>	Additional Comments
1 - Obtain a complete drug history 2 - Use non-pharmacological treatments first 3 - Know the drugs you plan to use 4 - Use no drug beyond its time. 5 - Start low, go slow	1 - Work to achieve a comprehensive, portable, indication-based medication list 2 - Medicines should not replace effective psychosocial care 3 - Know the pharmacological benefit-to-risk profile of the drugs you prescribe 4 - Review patient drug list at each point-of-care visit and update them 5 - Always use the minimum dose necessary and adjust based on tolerability



Resources

Guidelines For Using Medications in Older Adults

Guiding Principles <small>(Schiff et al., 2011; Rochon & Gurwitz, 1997)</small>	Additional Comments
6 - Maintain a heightened vigilance regarding adverse effects 7 - Encourage treatment adherence 8 - Use new drugs with particular caution and skepticism	6 - Be aware of withdrawal syndromes and educate people to anticipate reactions 7 - Provide simple verbal and written instructions for every medicine and repeat prescriptions 8 - Seek unbiased information, be aware of selective trial reporting

People are Central to Quality Use of Medications



Resources

**Where Can You
Go
To Learn More?**

Food and Drug Administration – FDA-Approved Drug Products
www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/

American Geriatrics Society – Beers Criteria
www.geriatricscareonline.org/toc/american-geriatrics-society-updated-beers-criteria-for-potentially-inappropriate-medication-use-in-older-adults/CL001



Resources

**Where Can You
Direct Patients,
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National Library of Medicine – Medline Plus
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/

Health in Aging Foundation – Tip Sheets
www.healthinaging.org/



Resources

www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/; Accessed March 10, 2016

www.geriatricscareonline.org/toc/american-geriatrics-society-updated-beers-criteria-for-potentially-inappropriate-medication-use-in-older-adults/CL001; Accessed March 10, 2016

www.healthinaging.org/; Accessed March 10, 2016

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/; Accessed March 10, 2016



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