HOW IS THE IMPACT ACT IMPACTING YOU?

Presented by:

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IMPROVING MEDICARE POST-ACUTE CARE TRANSFORMATION (IMPACT ACT OF 2014)

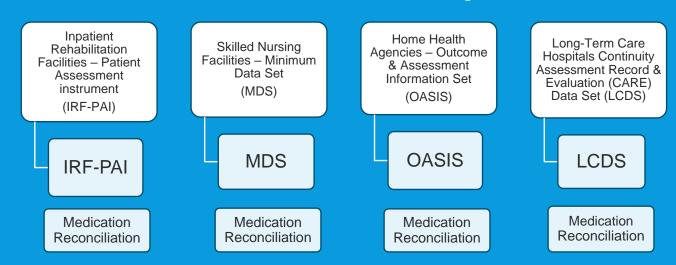
Objectives:

- Define the IMPACT Act
- Describe the Intent of Section "N" Items on the Minimum Data Set (MDS)
- List Examples of Clinically Significant Medication Issues
- Discuss the Quality Measure (QM) Performance Improvement Project
 (PIP)
- Interpret specific scenarios
- Introduce the Patient Driven Payment Model (PDPM)

IMPACT ACT 2014 HISTORY

- Bipartisan bill passed on September 18, 2014 and signed into law October 6, 2014
- Requires standardized patient assessment data across Post-Acute Care (PAC) settings to enable:
 - · Improvements in quality of care and outcomes
 - Comparisons of quality across PAC settings
 - Information exchange across PAC settings
 - Enhanced care transitions and coordinated care
 - · Person-centered and goals-driven care planning and discharge planning
 - Research

Post-Acute Care Settings:



MDS SECTION N

NEW Requirements in MDS Section N: Drug Regimen Review

Effective October 1, 2018

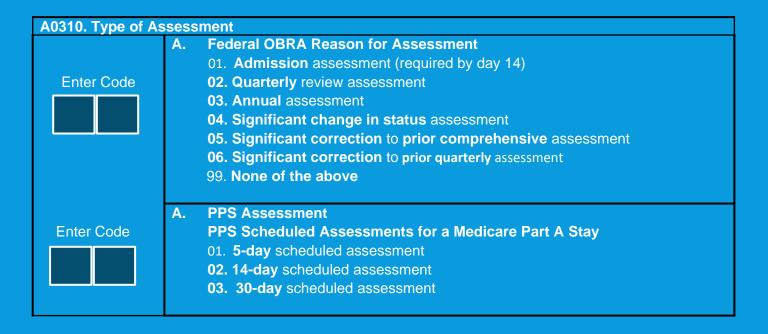
CMS announced in 2016, that over the next three years they would be rolling out more key points to the MDS 3.0 program and relate many of the functionalities to the IMPACT Act of 2014. The new MDS Section N reporting requirements on Drug Regimen Review are scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2018, and final details were released in May of this year. These represent a change in the reporting requirements and the prompt performance and follow up on Drug Regimen Review findings for newly admitted and readmitted Medicare Part A residents.

Overview:

The questions in Section N2001, N2003 and N2005 appear as follows:

N2001.Drug	Regimen Review – Complete only if A0310B=01
Enter Code	 Did a complete drug regimen review identify potential clinically significant medication issues? A. No – No issues found during review Skip to O0100, Special Treatments, Procedures, and Programs B. Yes – Issues found during review Continue to N2003, Medication Follow-up 9. NA – Resident is not taking any medications Skip to O0100, Special Treatments, Procedures and Programs
N2003. Medi	cation Follow-up
Enter Code	Did the facility contact a physician (or physician-designee) by midnight of the next calendar day and complete prescribed/recommended actions in response to the identified potential clinically significant medication issues? 0. No 1. Yes
N2005. Medi	cation Intervention – Complete only if A0310H=1
Enter Code	Did the facility contact and complete physician (or physician-designee) prescribed/recommended actions by midnight of the next calendar day each time potential clinically significant medication issues were identified since the admission? 0. No 1. Yes 9. NA – Resident is not taking

Look carefully at the language in the very first line of the N2001, which reads: "Complete only if A0310B = 01". Section A0310B reads as follows:



Section **A0310**, **B. 01** indicates that the new sections N2001 and N2003 are to be completed as part of the "5-day scheduled assessment" of newly admitted and readmitted Medicare Part A residents, requiring that Drug Regimen Review be completed as close to the time of admission as reasonably possible. This review begins with the medication reconciliation performed by the nurse when doing admission orders and continues throughout the residents stay under Medicare Part A.

Further, section N2003 required that any "clinically significant," finding be promptly communicated to the prescriber, to be facilitate obtaining an answer by midnight of the next day. Section N2005, to be completed on discharge assessment, essentially requires the same.

DRUG REGIMEN REVIEW (DRR) vs MEDICATION REGIMEN REVIEW (MRR)

DRUG REGIMEN REVIEW FOR NEW ADMITS (DRR) OR ADMISSION DRUG REGIMEN REVIEW (ADRR)

What Does the DRR Include?

- The DRR includes all medications:
 - Prescribed and/or over the counter, including nutritional supplements, vitamins, and homeopathic and herbal products
 - Administered by any route
- The DRR also includes total parenteral nutrition (TPN) and oxygen

What does the DRR Include (cont.)

- A DRR includes:
 - Medication reconciliation
 - A review of all medications a resident is currently using
 - A review of the drug regimen to identify, and, if possible, prevent potential clinically significant medication adverse consequences

EXAMPLES



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Skilled Resident Drug Regimen Review Interim

Resident Name:				Facility:				
Pr	Provider:				D.O.B.:	Room:	NS:	
ΑI	lergies:							
A	diagnosis is needed for	the following n	nedications: No	ne î	leeded Clarification Needed	d 🗆 Allr	outine meds. need a Diagnoses	
La ef	bs/Monitoring that are	recommended	to be drawn and to l	be v	vithin the corresponding pa	rameters t	o ensure the safety and	
	A1C/FBS		, ,		Dig level			
	TSH				ВМР			
	VPA				Pulse		77 77 77	
	Phenytoin	83/3			GFR/SrCr			
	LFT's				Fe Panel & Ferritin			
	Lipid Panel				CBC			
	ВР				Mg			
	INR				Other		110000	
	25-OH Vit D.				No Labs needed			
	rchoactive Medications							
Mo	nitor for use and correct doc	umentation)						
Ant	imicrobial Stewardship) :						
Oth	ner Pharmacologic Cond	cerns:						
				11				
nai	macist				Date			
acil	ity Staff				Date			
Revis	***** Pleas red: 10/2018 ****	se direct any d	iscrepancies to the PAS PART OF PERM	re: //Al	sident's physician or phys NENT RECORD – DO NOT F	ician desi PURGE **	gnee**** ***	
			~DO NOT WRIT	EΒ	ELOW THIS LINE~			



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Skilled Resident Drug Regimen Review Interim

Resident Name:	Facility:
Provider:	D.O.B.: Room; NS:
Allergies: Indomet	hacin
A diagnosis is needed for the following	medications: None Needed Carlication Needed All reutine meds. need a Diagnosas
Labs/Monitoring that are recommende efficacy of the medication therapy (if no	d to be drawn and to be within the corresponding parameters to ensure the safety and
A1C/F8S	Dig level
g TSH	D BMP
D VPA	a Pulse
D Phenytoin	Gabapentin Duloxetine
D LFT's	□ Fe Panel & Ferritin
□ Lipid Panel	D CBC
D RP	D Mg
a INR	D Other
a 25-OH VIt D.	() No Labs needed
Psychoactive Medications/Concerns:	Duloxetine
Pain Management Concerns: (Moviter for use and cornect documentation)	PRN Ibuprofen - Allergy to Indomethacin
Antimicrobial Stewardship:	Appropriate dx Ciprofloxacin eye drops - says irritation
Other Pharmacologic Concerns:	Steroid Inhaler
Marmacist	Date
acility Staff	Date
Please direct any	discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee**** PAS PART OF PERMANENT RECORD – DO NOT PURGE *****

"DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE"



Revised: 10/2018

Skilled Nursing Department 645 Kolter Drive • Indiana, PA 15701-3570

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Skilled Resident Drug Regimen Review Interim

	Resident Name:			Facility:				
Provider:			D.O.B.:	Room:	NS:			
llergies:								
diagnosis is nee	ded for the following medications:	None	Needed Clarification	Needed All routine	meds. need a Diagnose:			
nbs/Monitoring t	that are recommended to be drawn and dication therapy (if not already ordered	d to be	within the correspond	ng parameters to ens	ure the safety and			
A1C/FBS			Dig level					
TSH	Levothyroxine/Amiodarone		ВМР	Lisinopril				
VPA			Pulse					
Phenytoin			GFR/SrCr	Eliquis/Met	formin			
LFT's	Amiodarone		Fe Panel & Ferritin					
Lipid Panel	Atorvastatin/Pravastatin		CBC					
BP			Mg	Mag Ox				
INR		_ 0	Other					
25-OH Vit D.			No Labs needed					
vchoactive Med	cations/Concerns:							
•								
in Management	Concerns:	ac g	el - need amo	ount to be ap	pplied in gr			
in Management onitor for use and co	Concerns: Diclofen	ac g	el - need amo	ount to be ap	oplied in gr			
in Management onitor for use and co timicrobial Stew	Concerns: Diclofen ardship:		el - need amo	ount to be ap	oplied in g			
in Management	Concerns: prect documentation) Diclofen pardship:	kast	el - need amo	ount to be ap	oplied in g			
in Management onitor for use and co timicrobial Stew her Pharmacolog	Concerns: prect documentation) Diclofen pardship:	kast		ount to be ap	oplied in g			

*** Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee****

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Skilled Resident Drug Regimen Review Interim

Provider: Allergies:		D,O.8.:	Room: NS:		
Allergies:					
A diagnosis is needed for the following n	nedications: ^	ione Needed Clarification	Needed All routine meds, need a Diagnoses		
officacy of the medication therapy (if no	already ordered):		ling parameters to ensure the safety and		
n TSH Januvia/Gi		Dig level BMP Pulse	Lisinopril/TMP-SMX		
VPA <u>Divalproex</u> Phenytoin		GFR/SrCr	Januvia/Allopurinol/Xarelto		
□ LFT's		□ Fe Panel & Ferritin	Epoetin alfa		
□ Lipid Panel		□ CBC	Bpoetin aira		
□ BP		□ Mg			
□ INR		c Other	Uric Acid-Allopurinol		
25-OH Vit D.		☐ No Labs needed	-		
The following medication(s) is/are potentially Psychoactive Medications/Concerns:	Mirtazap		strate the necessity of the medication(s).		
Pain Management Concerns: (Monitor for use and correct documentation)					
Antimicrobial Stewardship: TMP-SM		for prophyla	cis		
Other Pharmacologic Concerns:	Xarelto				
Pharmacist		Date			
Facility Staff		Date			

***** Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee****

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Skilled Resident Drug Regimen Review Interim

Resident Name:	Facility:				
Provider:		D.O.B.:	Room:	NS:	
Allergies:					
A diagnosis is needed for the following me Your	edications: None examples	Needed Clarification Nee	eded All routine	meds. need a Diagnoses	
Labs/Monitoring that are recommended t efficacy of the medication therapy (if not	o be drawn and to be already ordered):	within the corresponding	parameters to en	ure the safety and	
A1C/FBS		Dig level			
TSH .		ВМР			
VPA		Pulse			
Phenytoin		GFR/SrCr		7	
LFT's		Fe Panel & Ferritin			
Lipid Panel		СВС			
BP		Mg			
INR		Other			
25-OH Vit D.		No Labs needed			
ain Management Concerns:					
ntimicrobial Stewardship:					
ther Pharmacologic Concerns:					
harmacist		Date			
ncility Staff		Date			
***** Please direct any dis ***** PLEASE KEEP	crepancies to the re AS PART OF PERMA	sident's physician or pl NENT RECORD – DO NO	hysician designee	****	
	~DO NOT WRITE E	ELOW THIS LINE~			

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Skilled Resident Medication Reconciliation

Resident Name:		Facility	Facility:			
Provide	er:	D.O.B.	:	Room:	NS:	
X No	irregularities found	☐ Hospital (or other area) Medication reconciliation			RESEND	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Pharma	rist		Date			
Facility 5	itaff		Date			
Docum	DIAMOND'S assessments, analysis and recommendations are based off of information supplied by the Facility. The end-user of this Document has an independent obligation to independently verify all information and recommendations provided herein. DIAMOND bears no liability for harm or injury caused by any action or inaction taken by any third-party in conjunction with this Reconciliation. ******* Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee. ****** ****************************					

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Reside	nt Name:	Facility	:				
Provide	er:	D.O.B.	:	Room:	NS:		
□ No	irregularities found	Medication reconciliation	discharge medio on could not be o	ration list <u>not</u> sent. completed. <u>DO NOT</u>	RESEND		
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
Pharma	cist		Date				
Facility S			Date				
Docum	DIAMOND'S assessments, analysis and recommendations are based off of information supplied by the Facility. The end-user of this Document has an independent obligation to independently verify all information and recommendations provided herein. DIAMOND bears no liability for harm or injury caused by any action or inaction taken by any third-party in conjunction with this Reconciliation. *****Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee. ***** PLEASE KEEP AS PART OF PERMANENT RECORD – DO NOT PURGE *****						

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Resident Name:			/:			
Provid	er:	D.O.B		Room:	NS:	
No irregularities found Hospi Medie		Hospital (or other area) Medication reconciliation	tal (or other area) discharge medication list <u>not</u> sent. ation reconciliation could not be completed. <u>DO NOT RESEND</u>			
1	Hosp D/C states ASA 81mg	BC				
	PCC states ASA 81					
	Clinically significant?					
_						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
•						
8						
Pharma	cist		Date			
Facility	Staff		Date			
	NAMOND'S assessments, analysis and recomm	endations are based off of info	mation supplied	hy the Facility. The en	d-user of this	
	ent has an independent obligation to indepen	dently verify all information an	d recommendation	ons provided herein. D	AMOND bears no	
B	liability for harm or injury caused by any action or inaction taken by any third-party in conjunction with this Reconciliation. ****** Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee. ******					
Revise		AS PART OF PERMANENT RECORD				

Resident Name:	Faci				
Provider:	D.0	D.B.: Room:	NS:		
☐ No irregularities found		ea) discharge medication list <u>no</u> ation could not be completed. <u>D</u>			
1 Hosp D/C states Diltizem 12		aily			
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
Pharmacist		Date			
Facility Staff		Date			
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Skilled Resident Medication Reconciliation

Reside	Resident Name:					
Provide	er:	D.O.B.:	Room:	NS:		
□ No			or other area) discharge medication list <u>not</u> sent. on reconciliation could not be completed. <u>DO NOT RESEND</u>			
1	Hosp D/C states Prandin 0.5 m		als			
	PCC states Prandin 0.5 mg po	(0800,1800,2000)				
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Pharma	cist	Date				
Facility :	Staff	Date				
Docum	DIAMOND'S assessments, analysis and recommendations are based off of information supplied by the Facility. The end-user of this Document has an independent obligation to independently verify all information and recommendations provided herein. DIAMOND bears no liability for harm or injury caused by any action or inaction taken by any third-party in conjunction with this Reconciliation. *****Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee. ***** *****************************					

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Skilled Resident Medication Reconciliation

Reside	nt Name:	Facility	Facility:				
Provide	er:	D.O.B.	:	Room:	NS:		
□ No	irregularities found		other area) discharge medication list <u>not</u> sent. reconciliation could not be completed. <u>DO NOT RESEND</u>				
1	Hosp DC states Baclo PCC states Baclofen						
2	Hosp DC states Senna PCC states Senna po						
3	Hosp DC states MVI PCC states MVI with	М					
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
Pharma	cist		Date				
Facility 9	Staff		Date				
Docum	DIAMOND'S assessments, analysis and recommendations are based off of information supplied by the Facility. The end-user of this Document has an independent obligation to independently verify all information and recommendations provided herein. DIAMOND bears no liability for harm or injury caused by any action or inaction taken by any third-party in conjunction with this Reconciliation. ***********************************						

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Resident Name:		Facility	/:		
Provider:		D.O.B	.:	Room:	NS:
☐ No irregularities found		Hospital (or other area) discharge medication list <u>not</u> sent. Medication reconciliation could not be completed. <u>DO NOT RESEND</u>			
1	Your Examples?				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
Pharmacist			Date		
Facility Staff			Date		
DIAMOND'S assessments, analysis and recommendations are based off of information supplied by the Facility. The end-user of this Document has an independent obligation to independently verify all information and recommendations provided herein. DIAMOND bears no liability for harm or injury caused by any action or inaction taken by any third-party in conjunction with this Reconciliation. *****Please direct any discrepancies to the resident's physician or physician designee. ***** *****PLEASE KEEP AS PART OF PERMANENT RECORD – DO NOT PURGE ******					

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT MEDICATION ISSUES

Potential or Actual Clinically Significant Medication Issues

- A clinically significant medication issue is a potential or actual issue that, in the clinician's professional judgment, warrants:
 - Physician (or physician-designee) communication and
 - Completion of recommended actions by midnight of the next calendar day (at the latest)

Potential or Actual Clinically Significant Medication Issues (cont.)

- Clinically significant means effects, results, or consequences that may affect or are likely to affect an individual's mental, physical, or psychosocial well-being either:
 - Positively by preventing a condition or reducing a risk

or

 <u>Negatively</u> by exacerbating, causing, or contributing to a symptom, illness, or a decline in status.

Potential or Actual Clinically Significant Medication Issues (cont.)

 Any circumstance that does not require this immediate attention is not considered a potential or actual clinically significant medication issue for the purpose of the DRR items

Clinically Significant Medication Issues

- Clinically significant medication issues include, but are not limited to:
 - Medication prescribed despite documented medication allergy or prior adverse reaction
 - Excessive or inadequate dose
 - Adverse reactions to medication
 - Ineffective drug therapy
 - Drug interactions
 - Duplicate therapy
 - · Wrong resident, drug, dose, route, and time errors
 - Omissions
 - Non-adherence

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT MEDICATION ISSUES

According to The Resident Assessment Instrument, Clinically Significant Medication Issues (SECTION N. 2001, 2003, 2005 of the MDS) May Include, But Are Not Limited To:

MDS/RAI Criteria	Examples	
Medication prescribed despite	Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim DS ordered in presence of sulfa allergy	
documented medication allergy or prior adverse reaction	Amoxicillin is ordered in presence of penicillin allergy	
Excessive or inadequate dose	 Vancomycin Infusion continued in presence of trough > 20 for a soft tissue infection 	
	Levofloxacin 500 mg ordered three times a day	
Adverse reactions to medication	Resident using levofloxacin is exhibiting confusion	
	Vancomycin infusion causing Red Man Syndrome	
	Resident using an antibiotic has C. difficile	
Ineffective drug therapy	Antibiotic used without relief of infection	
Drug interactions (serious drug-drug,	Warfarin used with ciprofloxacin	
drug-food, and drug-disease interactions)	Linezolid ordered in the presence of a SSRI antidepressant	
Duplicate therapy (for example,	Amoxicillin and Augmentin used together	
generic-name and brand-name equivalent drugs are coprescribed)	Daptomycin and Cubicin ordered concurrently	
Wrong resident, drug, dose, route,	Antibiotic for Lillian Jones filled for William Jones	
and time errors	Sulfamethoxazole ordered, Sulfadiazine dispensed	
	Ciprofloxacin ordered BID at 9am and 5pm	
	Tamiflu ordered 3 days after exposure to influenza	
	Vancomycin to treat C. difficile administered via infusion	

According to The Resident Assessment Instrument, Clinically Significant Medication Issues (SECTION N. 2001, 2003, 2005 of the MDS) May Include, But Are Not Limited To...(cont)

MDS/RAI Criteria Medication dose, frequency, route, or duration not consistent with resident's condition, manufacturer's instructions, or applicable standards of practice	 Antibiotic ophthalmic drops used greater than 6 weeks after cataract surgery Antibiotic ordered to treat influenza
Use of medication without evidence of adequate indication for use	 Polysporin powder applied under collagenase to a wound that is not infected Antibiotic ordered for a urinary tract infection without appropriate resident assessment for the criteria to treat with an antibiotic
Presence of a medical condition that may warrant medication therapy	 Resident's symptoms of a UTI meets the criteria of an antibiotic order, but no physician's order Infected arterial ulcer treated with a debriding agent only Purulent skin discharge not addressed
Omissions (medications missing from a prescribed regimen)	 Antibiotic therapy dropped on admission orders Infusion antibiotic order not entered into the electronic health record
Non-adherence (purposeful or accidental)	 Resident refuses medication Medication ordered routinely transcribed as PRN

Distribution Pharmacist

- Warfarin/Medication Interactions
- Non formulary Medication requests
- Prior Authorization required
- Renal Dosing of Medications
- Pharmacokinectic Dosing
- Antimicrobial Diagnosis and Discontinuation Dates

PATIENT DRIVEN PAYMENT MODEL (PDPM)

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTION #1

What does PDPM stand for?

- A. Prescription Drug Payment Model
- B. Prescription Driven Pharmacy Model
- C. Patient Driven Payment Model
- D. Patient Deciding Prescription Model

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTION #2

When will PDPM be implemented?

- A. September 15th, 2019
- B. October 1st, 2019
- C. December 15th, 2019
- D. January 1st, 2020

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTION #3

- How prepared do you feel for PDPM?
- A. I have no idea what's going on
- B. I know a little but still confused
- C. Confident but want to learn more
- D. Very prepared. Bring on October 1st!

MEDICATION MANAGEMENT AND PDPM

- Replaces RUG IV
 - Removes therapy minutes as basis for payment
 - PDPM focus is on specific resident needs, not volume of therapy
- Five Patient Mix Classifications versus Two
 - Physical Therapy
 - Occupational Therapy
 - Speech Language Pathology
 - Nursing
 - Non-Therapy Ancillary Comorbidity Score

MEDICATION MANAGEMENT AND PDPM (CONT.)

- Hospital outlook
- Strategy
 - Over vs Underutilization
 - Team effort approach starting with the hospital to the SNF care team
- Conditions/Extensive service points system
- Get it right the first time
- Right drug right now

NTA CLASSIFICATION/ DISEASE STATES

- What is NTA
- Highest scores
 - HIV/AIDS
 - TPN
 - IV therapy
 - Respirator/Ventilator
- SNF's to take more complex, acute residents
- Variable Per Diem Adjustment
- Generic vs Brand

PHARMACY COLLABORATION

- Areas to focus-ties to the Mega Rule/ IMPACT Act
 - 1. Formulary/Therapeutic Interchange
 - 2. Limited supply
 - 3. $IV \rightarrow PO$
 - 4. Antibiotic Stewardship Program
 - 5. Deprescribing
 - 6. Medication Reconciliation

IV-PO ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY

- Benefits
 - Reducing the risk of intravascular catheter or line infection
 - Improved patient comfort and mobility
 - Decreased length of stay
 - Reduced nursing preparation and administration time
 - Reduced medication and supply costs
- Consultant Pharmacist Involvement

ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP

- F-881
 - Establish Program
 - Use Protocols
 - System to Monitor
- Pharmacist Assistance
 - Appropriate
 - Black Box Warnings
 - Dosing
 - Allergy
 - Duration

DEPRESCRIBING

- Deprescribing is good prescribing
 - Challenges
 - Benefits
- Reduction of unnecessary medications
- Not just prescription medications
- Tools to use
 - Beers Criteria; START/STOPP Criteria; CMS Adverse Event Trigger Control

DEPRESCRIBING (CONT.)

- Polypharmacy consequences:
 - Increased healthcare costs
 - Adverse drug events
 - Drug interactions
 - Medication non-adherence
 - Functional status
 - Cognitive impairment
 - Falls
 - Urinary incontinence
 - Nutrition
 - Regulatory risk

MEDICATION RECONCILIATION

- IMPACT Act
 - Clinically significant medication related issues
 - Admission Drug Regimen Review
- Transitions in Care
 - Problems most often cited:
 - New medications started
 - Home medications missed
 - Not on institution's formulary
 - Old medications re-started
 - Doses changed

CONSULTANT PHARMACIST COLLABORATION

- High Cost Drivers
 - Type of resident admitted
 - High cost individual medications
 - Specialty Medications/ IVs
 - Overutilization of medications
 - Lack of formulary program

CONSULTANT PHARMACIST COLLABORATION (CONT.)

Clinical

- Indication for use
- Dose/Duration appropriate
- Drug interactions, allergies
- Efficacy
- Adverse Effects
- Monitoring
- Change in Condition

Nursing

- Administration times
- Frequency
- Stop dates
- Manufacturer's guidelines

Administrative

- Medication selection
- Formulary
- Therapeutic Interchange
- Policy/Procedures
- Regulatory guidance
- Nonpharmacological Interventions

EXAMPLE

84 year old woman with a history of COPD and diabetes transferred to SNF after a hospitalization for a severe anemia status post EGD showing esophagitis and duodenal AVMs.

- Esophageal biopsies taken- histology showed numerous fungal yeast and pseudohyphae consistent with Candida species
- GI diagnosed patient with candidal esophagitis and recommended treatment with fluconazole but his note did not make it in the transfer paperwork
- Nursing staff report: "I think she had yeast in urine"
- SNF LOS: 24 days NTA base rate: \$78.05

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

COPD: 2 points Diabetes: 2 points Opportunistic infections: 2 points

Candidal UTI

- NTA score: 4 points
- NTA case mix group: ND
- Multiplier: 1.34
- Base rate: 78.05 x 1.34=\$104.59
- Payment Days 1-3: \$313.77/day
- Payment Days 4-24: \$104.59/day

Total NTA Payment: \$3,137.70

Candidal Esophagitis

- NTA score: 6 points
- NTA case mix group: NC
- Multiplier: 1.85
- Base rate: 78.05 x 1.85=\$144.39
- Payment Days 1-3: \$433.17/day
- Payment Days 4-24: \$144.39/day

Total NTA Payment: \$4,331.70

MEDICATION REGIMEN REVIEW (MRR)

Medication Regimen Review Definition:

This is a monthly review that is conducted by the Consultant Pharmacist. A thorough evaluation of the medication regimen of a resident with the goal of promoting positive outcomes and minimizing adverse consequences associated with medication. The review includes preventing, identifying, reporting, resolving medication related problems, medication errors or other irregularities, and collaborating with other members of the interdisciplinary team

SCENARIO EXAMPLES

Scenario 1

- The admitting nurse reviewed and compared the acute care hospital discharge medication orders and the physician's admission medication orders for Ms. D
- The nurse interviewed Ms. D, who confirmed the medications she was taking for her current medical conditions
- The nurse found no discrepancies between the acute care hospital discharge medications and the admitting physician's medication orders
- After the nurse contacted the pharmacy to request the medication, the pharmacist reviewed and confirmed the medication orders as appropriate for Ms. D
- As a result of this collected and communicated information, the nurse determined that there were no identified potential or actual clinically significant medication issues

Scenario 2

- Mr. H was admitted to the SNF after undergoing cardiac surgery for a mitral valve replacement
- The acute care hospital discharge information indicated that Mr. H had a mechanical mitral heart valve and was to continue receiving anticoagulant medication

Scenario 2 (cont.)

- While completing a review and comparison of Mr. H's discharge records from the hospital with the physician's admission medication orders and admission note, the pharmacist noted that the admitting physician had ordered to discontinue Enoxaparin when the International Normalized Ratio (INR) was greater than or equal to 2
 - * Resident also on Warfarin 2mg orally daily
- However, the pharmacist noted that the resident's INR was 3

Scenario 2 (cont.)

- The pharmacist questioned why the Enoxaparin was not discontinued
- This prompted the nurse to call the physician immediately to address the issue
- The Enoxaparin was discontinued

Scenario 3

- Mr. P was admitted to the SNF with active diagnosis of pneumonia
- The acute care facility medication record indicated that the resident was on a 7-day course of antibiotics and the resident had 3 remaining days of this treatment plan
- No end date for the antibiotics was entered into the MAR.
 Resident received 10 day course and developed symptoms of c. difficile

Scenario 3 (cont.)

• The nurse contacted the provider who then ordered stool for c. difficile. PCR was positive for c. difficile. Oral Vancomycin was started.

Scenario 4

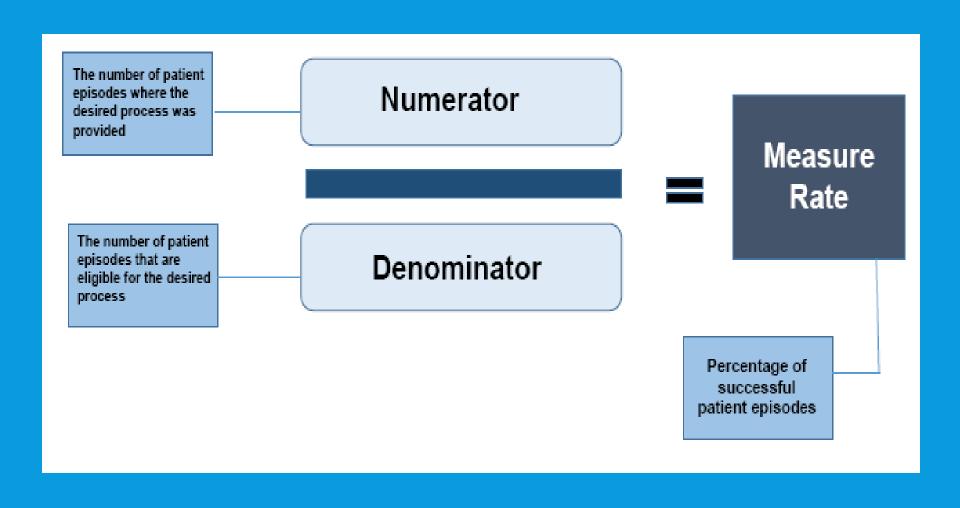
- Ms. S was admitted to the SNF from an acute care hospital
- During the admitting pharmacist's review of the Ms. S's acute care hospital discharge records, it was noted that the resident had been prescribed Metformin
- However, admission labs indicated that Ms. S had a GFR of 25ml/minute consistent with renal insufficiency
- The pharmacist recommended to discontinue the Metformin
- Metformin is contraindicated if GFR is less than 30ml/minute

QUALITY MEASURE (QM)

Quality Measure (QM)

- QM Description:
- Reports the percentage of resident stays in which:
 - A DRR was conducted at the time of admission AND
 - Timely follow-up with a physician occurred each time potential and actual clinically significant medication issues were identified throughout the resident's stay
- Completion of Performance Improvement Project (PIP)

CALCULATING THE DRR PROCESS MEASURE



PIP EXAMPLE

1st qtr 2019

Region:	Quarter:								
DATE Started:	10/1/18						TEAM MEMBERS		
Date Completed:	on going						Facility		
PROBLEM STATEMENT:	Medication reconciliation med list not being sent to	1.							
GOAL:	All discharged hospit	3.							
BASELINE DATA:	No irregularites identified 85 Hosp de med list not sent 27 Irregularities found 10								
ROOT CAUSE(S):	6.								
No trends identified Total 122 27 (22%) unable to be completed						7. 8. 9.			
BARRIER(S):							External Members::		
New staff? Re- training needed on process?							consultant pharmacist		
TASKS	RESPONSIBLE TEAM MEMBER	START DATE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE	(STATU	COMMENTS US, OUTCOMES, EVALUATION, ETC.)			

Plan# Medication Reconciliation

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Quality Assessment & Performance Improvement Plan

Region:								
DATE Started:	October 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018						TEAM MEMBERS	
Date Completed:	On-going	Fa	Facility					
PROBLEM STATEMENT: Hospital discharge medication list does not always reconcile with electronic MAR entries.						1.		
PROBLEM STATEMENT.								
GOAL:	For medication reconciliation to be correct from different areas of transition.							
DAGELINE DATA:	# of medication reconciliat	ions complete	d a. 20 with irr	regularities o irregularities		4.		
BASELINE DATA:			c. 22 could r	not be completed		5.		
ROOT CAUSE(S):		6.						
1. ASA - EC or Chew 3. Diltiazem CD or IR								
Calcium with Vitamin D - Wrong dosage form or interval 4. With meals vs. daily (0900)								
,		9.						
BARRIER(S):							External Members:	
Not always receiving the hospital discharge medication list.								
TASKS	RESPONSIBLE TEAM MEMBER	START DATE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS (STATUS, OUTCOMES, EVALUATION, ETC.)			

Plan#

Quality Assessment & Performance Improvement Plan

1.4	
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Region:					Quarter:	4th quarter 2018		
TASKS		RESPONSIBLE TEAM MEMBER	START DATE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS (STATUS, OUTCOMES, EVALUATION, ETC.)		
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Quality Assessment & Performance Improvement Plan

Region:				Quarter:		4th quarter 2018			
COMMENTS: For all QAPI projects a metric or measurement should be established as the baseline and the process should be re-measured periodically to track progress in achieving the pre-determined improvement goal or target. The top three root causes of the barriers to improvement are determined by the committee after a thorough assessment of the problem. Develop strategies to overcome barriers & then implement a plan of improvement.									
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IMPACTFUL TAKEAWAYS

Impactful Takeaways

- Understand and apply the definition of potential clinically significant medication issue.
- Identifying a potential clinically significant medication issue can still result in a favorable measure result if timely physician notification and recommended actions are completed.
- When potential clinically significant medication issues are identified at admission, don't forget to consider them again at discharge/transfer/death.
- Make sure that clinicians are assessing for medication issues on an ongoing basis throughout care, and documenting the issue and actions taken.

References:

- MDS 3.0 vl.16.0 / Section N / July / August 2018
- American Society of Consultant Pharmacists (ASCP)
 Webinar September 20, 2018

Questions



