

Team Approach Slashed Psychoactive Drug Use

BY SHERRY BOSCHERT

FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

LONG BEACH, CALIF. — Using interdisciplinary teams in a systematic way can help nursing homes meet requirements that they stop excessive use of psychoactive medications in residents.

Three reports from the meeting showed how facilities are using interdisciplinary teams to comply with Federal Health Regulations for Long-Term Care Facilities rule 329 (F-Tag 329), which mandates that “each resident’s medication regimen must be free from unnecessary drugs,” and to comply with state regulations such as California’s State Operations Manual Appendix PP, which requires consideration of gradual dose reductions to avoid unnecessary medications.

At a 230-bed long-term care facility in San Antonio, an interdisciplinary team approach reduced antipsychotic use by 74%, anxiolytic use by 23%, and stimulant use by 13% within 6 months, Dr. Kunle Adedeji and associates reported in a poster presentation.

The facility had been contracting with a psychiatry group to provide mental health services and collaborate with the medical director on all psychoactive prescriptions. The new interdisciplinary team included the facility’s medical director, consulting pharmacist, director of nursing, nurse manager, Minimum Data Set coordinator, two social service representatives, and the consulting psychiatry group’s nurse practitioner.

The team met monthly to review the cases of all residents who were prescribed psychoactive drugs within the preceding month. Members discussed concerns about each patient, made recommendations for reducing or discontinuing medications, and made sure that each psychoactive drug prescription had a specific diagnosis linked to it.

The use of antipsychotics had been slightly higher in the facility than state and national averages before the multidisciplinary team formed. But 6 months later, usage was down to 6% of residents, far below those averages, reported Dr. Adedeji of the University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio.

The team’s efforts were supplemented by systematic implementation of non-pharmacologic treatments such as offering residents “busy boxes” or gardening to reduce agitation. The team implemented protocols for discontinuation of “as needed” medications for anxiety and sleep management. Floor staff underwent training in managing residents with dementia and behavioral problems.

The facility now plans to apply an interdisciplinary team approach to other areas, such as the use of physical restraints when dealing with behavioral problems.

Psychoactive Drug Doses Reduced

At a 150-bed skilled nursing facility in Hendersonville, N.C., 6 months of an interdisciplinary team approach re-

duced the use of antipsychotics by 54%, reduced anxiolytic use by 54%, decreased the use of hypnotics more than twice per week by 64%, and lowered psychiatric discharges to hospitals by 72%, Mark Coggins, Pharm.D., and his associates reported in a separate poster presentation.

The interdisciplinary team included a consultant pharmacist, nurse, social worker, dietician, therapy staff, and ac-

tivity staff. They met twice weekly to discuss individual needs and interventions for residents who were on psychoactive drugs or whom staff identified as having weight loss, disruptive behaviors, pressure ulcers, or falls.

Each resident in those categories was reviewed every 4 weeks, and the team gave the attending physician its recommendations on gradual dose reduction of psychoactive drugs, pain management,

depression treatment, therapy referrals, individualized activities, and nutritional interventions.

The attending physicians accepted the team’s recommendations 93% of the time, said Dr. Coggins of Golden Living Centers, Inman, S.C. The incidence of untreated depression dropped by 47%, and the proportion of residents experiencing increased symptoms of depression or anxiety fell by 10%.

For patients with type 2 diabetes whose blood glucose is uncontrolled with orals alone

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Treatment plans and glycemic targets should be individualized for each patient.

Important Safety Information About Insulin

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Defined as A1C <7%.

¹Including diet, exercise, and other diabetes medications.

References: 1. Holman RR. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract.* 1998;40(suppl):S21-S25. 2. Polonsky WH, Jackson RA. *Clin Diabetes.* 2004;22(3):147-150. 3. Hoerger TJ, Segel JE, Gregg EW, Saaddine JB. *Diabetes Care.* 2008;31(1):81-86. 4. Brown JB, Nichols GA, Pery A. *Diabetes Care.* 2004;27(7):1535-1540. 5. Data on file, sanofi-aventis, 2009. 6. Nathan DM, Buse JB, Davidson MB, et al. *Diabetes Care.* 2009;32(1):193-203. 7. Nathan DM. *N Engl J Med.* 2002;347(17):1342-1349.

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Rates of pressure ulcers declined by 66%, falls in high-risk residents were reduced by 25%, hospitalizations for falls declined by 23%, and fractures fell by 17%.

Better Documentation, Better Surveys

Even without measuring outcomes, using a multidisciplinary team approach can help nursing homes stay in compliance with requirements for regular consideration of gradual dose reductions, geriatrician Dr. Jay S. Luxenberg said in an oral presentation.

At the 430-bed Jewish Home, San Fran-

cisco, where he is medical director, an interdisciplinary team doing weekly “drug



A team approach can help nursing homes comply with requirements for regular consideration of dose reductions.

DR. LUXENBURG

rounds” reviews residents on psychoactive drugs, so that each of those residents is

reviewed at least every 6 months.

The team—consisting of the medical director, two psychiatrists, a nurse practitioner, a pharmacist, and usually representatives of the floor unit’s social workers or nurses—assesses drug indications, documentation, consent, efficacy parameters, side effects, nonpharmacologic strategies, and previous or ongoing gradual dose reductions. It then presents recommendations to the attending physician about whether a gradual dose reduction would be appropriate, and the attending must document agreement or give a rationale for not ac-

cepting the recommendation.

“So far, that has helped us tremendously” in improving documentation and avoiding deficiencies on annual surveys by regulators, Dr. Luxenberg said. “Surveyors are very generous when you have documented well,” he noted.

“We need to step away from the defense that the person is doing well, so we don’t want to change anything. A lot of our physicians have that as a gut feeling,” Dr. Luxenberg said.

The speakers and investigators in this article said they have no conflicts of interest related to these topics. ■

📺 To view a video interview of Dr. Luxenberg, go to youtube.com/ElsGlobalMedicalNews and search on “teamwork.”

Nursing Home Tools Reduced Hospitalizations

LONG BEACH, CALIF. — Disease-specific tools for management of the most common reasons that patients move back and forth between such facilities and hospitals reduced short-term rehospitalizations among 3,255 residents of 10 skilled nursing facilities, according to the company that developed the tools.

The automated “care guides” to skilled nursing facility (SNF) management of patients reduced rehospitalizations within 30 days of discharge from 24% before the study to 14% over a year’s time. However, rates of rehospitalization more than 30 days after discharge increased from 4% to 6%, Dr. Thomas Riemenschneider and his associates reported in a poster at the annual meeting of the American Medical Directors Association (AMDA).

The guides focus on disease management, standardized nursing processes, outcomes measurement, and performance improvement to stabilize recently hospitalized residents. Most SNF residents who bounce back to hospitals within 30 days of discharge do so multiple times, noted Dr. Riemenschneider, chief medical officer of the company that developed and is marketing the management tools, Clinical Outcomes Management Solutions (COMS) Interactive, Hudson, Ohio.

Avoiding rehospitalization was better for patients, who were less likely to die by the end of the study (3%) than before (6%), he reported.

For each hospitalization avoided, an SNF gained an average \$4,000 in reimbursements for a longer resident stay.

More information about the care guides can be found on the company’s Web site, www.comsllc.com.

Dr. Riemenschneider and his associates in the study hold stock in COMS Interactive.

—Sherry Boschert

📺 To view a video interview of Dr. Riemenschneider, go to youtube.com/ElsGlobalMedicalNews, and search for the video titled “Reducing Readmissions.”



JUST LIKE THE PANCREAS

By the time of diagnosis, patients may have lost up to 50% of β -cell function, and it may continue to decline, on average, by ~5% annually.¹

Patients may not know that their pancreas is no longer making enough insulin and that their disease has progressed.²

Based on data from 2003-2004, about 40% of patients with diabetes nationwide were not adequately controlled^a—and may have spent an average of 5 years with an A1C >8% from diagnosis to insulin initiation.^{3,4}

You may be surprised that in a survey, about 80% of patients with type 2 diabetes taking OADs said they would consider taking insulin based on your recommendation.⁵

Patients may focus on blaming themselves for their uncontrolled blood glucose, but you can help them focus on turning this negative mindset into positive action for managing their disease.²

Insulin may help make a difference. According to the ADA, insulin is the most effective way to lower blood glucose.⁶ It works as part of an overall treatment plan.^b

Helping patients get their blood glucose under control earlier in the disease process may help reduce their risk of long-term complications.⁷

So, consider prescribing insulin today to help lower blood glucose for your appropriate patients.

INSULIN

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