



Medicines Reconciliation on Admission (in UK)

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Conflict of interest: None

Learning Objectives

Participants should be able:



- To describe the importance of Medication Reconciliation process
- To present the principles and strategies to spread and measure the improvements in Medication Reconciliation beyond pilot unit
- To recognise the pharmacist and pharmacy technician's role in this process

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Questions

- Do you understand why Medication Reconciliation on admission is important – and understand the evidence of benefits for this?
- Is your understanding of the use of the Model for Improvement [including: PDSA cycles, tests of change, measurement and run charts] sufficient for you to implement Medicines Reconciliation?
- Do you understand the key factors to gain the support to spread and embed in an organisation?



Meds Rec: Definition:

Medicines reconciliation ensures that the medicines prescribed on patients admission correspond to those taken before admission.

This process involves discussion with patients and/or carers and using primary care records

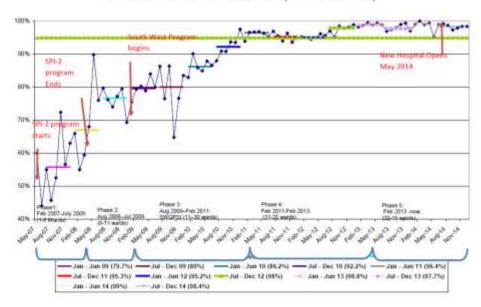
... as well as PODs

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Confidential North Bristol NHS Trust

Number of Patients with Reconciliation (Six Month Medians)



MMF1 - Medication Reconciliation

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Who are we?

NBT -

Patient Safety: Medicines Management work stream







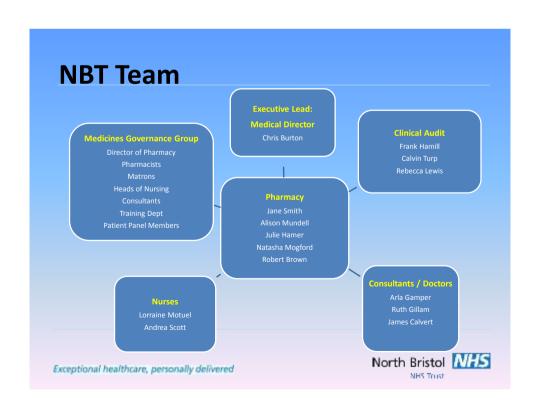
Who are we?

NBT -

Patient Safety: Medicines Management work stream

- SPI2 project team
- SWQPSI project team
- Medicines Governance Group Patients
- NBT staff Consultants; Other Doctors; Pharmacists;
 Nurses; Ward receptionists; Clinical Audit; etc.





Why is this important?

- WHO High 5s (2006)
- IHI Saving Lives Campaign (2006)

UK: Nationally/Regionally

- SPI1 and SPI2 (2006 2009)
- SWQPSI / Safer Care Southwest (2009 – now)

Patient Safety

- Reduced harm
- Reduce length of stay





Key Drivers (1)

UK: Nationally

- NPSA/NICE Medicines Reconciliation guidance (2007)
- NPSA/2010/RRR009: "Reducing harm from omitted and delayed medicines in hospital" (2010)
- Francis Report: (February 2013)
- Medication Safety Thermometer (July 2013)



Key Drivers (2)

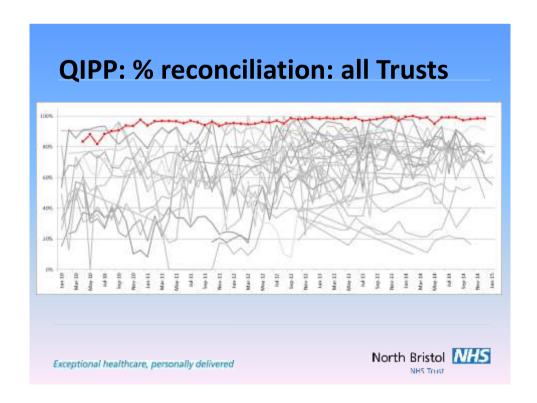
UK: Nationally

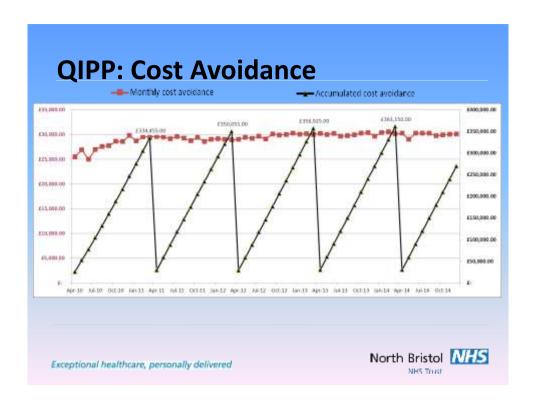
- Medicines Optimisation Dashboard (June 2014)
- Sign up to Safety (June 2014)

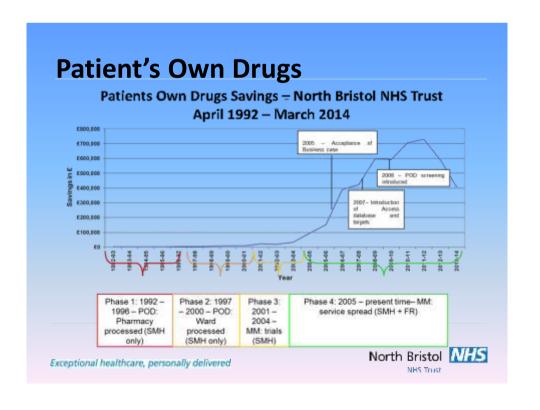


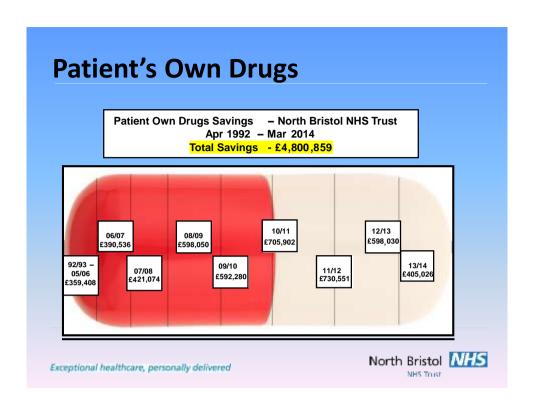
- PSA 014: "Risks arising from breakdown and failure to act on communication during handover at the time of discharge from secondary care (August 2014)
- NHSBN: Pharmacy: Acute Trusts (November 2014)







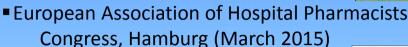






How are we sharing?

Presentations and Workshops





■ West of England Academic Health Science Network Annual Conference (October 2014)

National Pharmacy Management Forum



(London: Nov 2013 and Nov 2014)

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How are we sharing?

Journal Articles



- "Improving medicines reconciliation on admission"
 Hospital Pharmacy Europe (v. 074: Summer 2014)
- "Medicines Reconciliation on Admission other issues - at North Bristol NHS Trust (NBT)"
 Hospital Pharmacy Europe (v. 075: Autumn 2014)



Achievements

UK Awards: Shortlisted Finalists

- HSJ Awards (Nov 2014)
- HQIP Awards (Nov 2014)
- LEAN Healthcare Academy Awards (Feb 2014)
- *HSJ Patient Safety Award (July 2013) Exceptional healthcare, personally delivered



Achievements

UK Awards: Winners

APTUK Awards (June 2014)



NHS Trust

Clinical Pharmacy Congress (March 2014)





Summary: What have we done?

1) We have improved the quality of the service NBT provides to all patients by:

- Achieving our 95% target
- Maintaining/Improving 95% target on up to 30 wards

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Summary: What have we done?

2) We are the best acute Trust as shown by (QIPP) benchmarking

...and possibly one of the best in the world

Frank Federico: Executive Director: IHI:

"Your efforts inform us that, as difficult as medication reconciliation may be worldwide, it is possible to succeed"



Summary: What have we done?

3) We are successful in carrying out Medicines Reconciliation, and demonstrating savings

Clare Howard, Deputy Chief Pharmaceutical Officer: NHS England

"North Bristol Trust are to be congratulated on their impressive journey to improve medicines reconciliation rates"

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What have we done (1)

Ongoing measurement

• Tests of change

Plan

ACT DO

STUDY

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Every good will re-	quire realtiple smaller tests of charge	2000	.veree	250J-10
Gescribe your f	irst (or mext) test of change	Person Responsible	When to be done	Where be done
List the tasks of	eeded to set up this test of change	Person Responsible	When to be done	Where be don
Predict what w	Il happen when the test is carried set	Measures to determine	Fpredicto	n succee

What have we done (2)

- Phase 1: Feb 2007–July 2008: (1 8 wards)
 Introduced a Medicines Admissions Proforma
 Developed an e-audit tool
- Phase 2: Aug 2008–Jul 2009 (8 11 wards)
 Training DVD was designed
 Analysed admissions data
- Phase 3: Aug 2009–Feb 2011: SWQPSI (11–30 wards)
 New Pharmacist post enabled increased spread
 Tests of change on accuracy of Medicines Reconciliation

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What have we done (2)

- Phase 4: Feb 2011-Feb 2013: SWQPSI (31-20 wards)
 Audited Sunday admissions
 Surgical Pharmacist funding agreed
- Phase 5: Feb 2013 -now: SWQPSI (20-15 wards)
 Reviewed NBT cost avoidance savings
 Piloted "Connecting Care"
 Extended clinical services to the emergency zone
 Publicising work to spread good practice

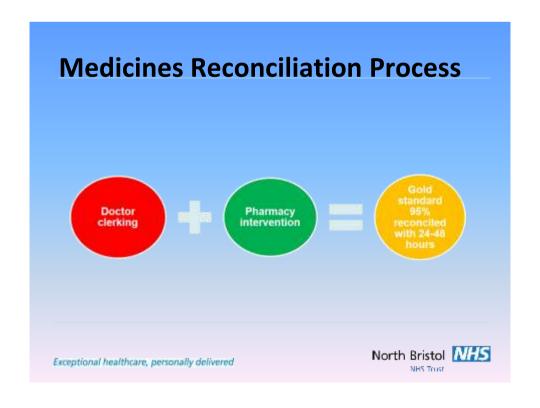


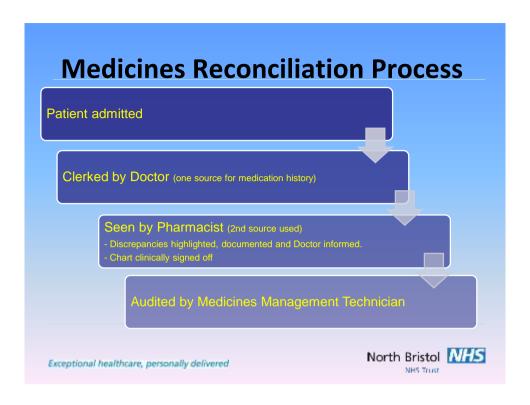
What have we done (3) Review data Display results Record Pharmacist Interventions Medicine Reconciliation Last month This month 100% BO% 60% 0.0% 0.0% 40% Last year's median : 0.0% 20% In April 2014, T Ward scored 0.0%, This is 0% no change from last month. T Ward has equal compliance with the Directorate and lower compliance than the Trust this

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North Bristol MHS

NHS Trust



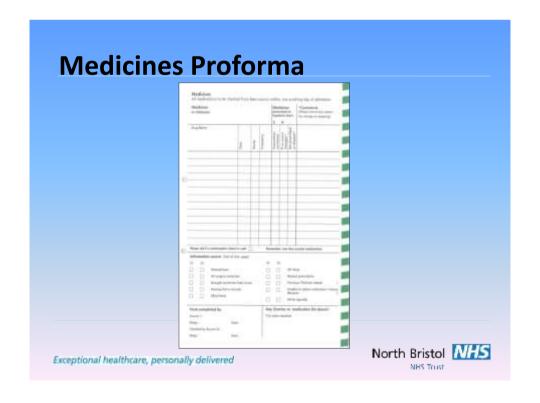


Role of Pharmacist

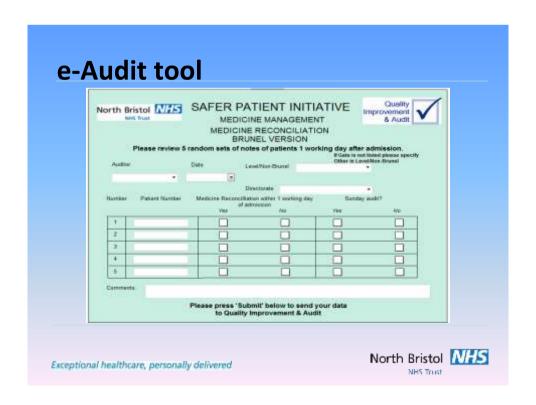


- All pharmacists
- Priority target
- Drug history at least two sources
- Discrepancies highlighted to the doctor
- Training of nurses and doctors





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Contractey	38/18/2014	Burnley	27/10/2016					
Thursday	28/18/2014	Tuesday	28/10/2014					
Friday	30/18/2014	Wednesday	28/10/2014					



Improving quality of Medicines Reconciliation

- DVD for junior doctors
- Admission pharmacist teaching junior doctors
- Junior doctors shadowing admissions pharmacist
- Pre-op clinic nurses training
- Audit of quality of process

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Role of MM tech

- Notes sources available
- Obtaining GP faxes
- PODs recording/assessing
- Patient interaction
- Referral to pharmacist
- Accreditation





Data collection process



- % of emergency and elective admissions >2%
- 5 patients per week (20 per month)
- Random data collection
- Completed by MM technician part of ward visit
- Uploaded on to e-tool
- Monthly report shared
- Currently auditing 15 wards (220 patients)

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Key Learning points



- SPI2 support from experts/peers improvement methodology; "learn from others"; "share success" and "steal shamelessly"!!
- Continuous Measurement is ESSENTIAL
 "In God we Trust all others bring data!"
- "Buy-in" of staff // start with enthusiasts // leave laggards.
- Tempting to spread too quickly. Plan, continue to embed and gain support as the project evolves.



Discussion points



- Ongoing vs snapshot data collection
- Improvement methodology vs Safety
 Thermometer
- Benchmarking need clear definitions

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Other / Future work



- Medicines Reconciliation on discharge – linked to new PSA alert
- Medicines Reconciliation for Saturday admissions
- Nursing input to pre-admin clinics



Answers

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Thank you - Any Questions?

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