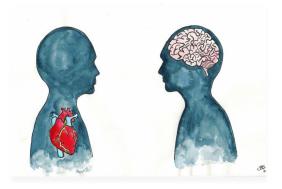
Improving Access to Health Care for patients on Opioid Substitution Treatment at Victory Square Pharmacy



Whakakotahi
Primary Care Improvement
Programme

Background/Context



Research shows that OST patients have a biological age that is 15 years older than their chronological age, and that those patients with mental health and addiction diagnoses have a reduced life expectancy of around 20 years when compared to those who don't.

- Various barriers, but most commonly stigma, cost and transport issues
- More difficulty in accessing screening and diagnostic procedures
- Gaps in their care also form when prescribers limit the scope of what they will prescribe

Improvement Team



Megan Peters, Deirdre (Dee) Magee and Lynn Bell – Victory Square Pharmacists

Rebecca Lukey - Mental Health and Addictions Pharmacist Facilitator NMDHB

Consumer Rep: Ali

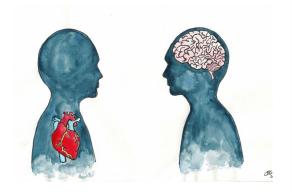


- Doctors and case workers



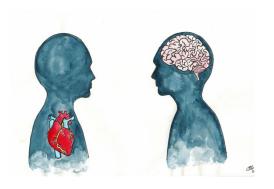
Patients' registered GP

Problem Statement



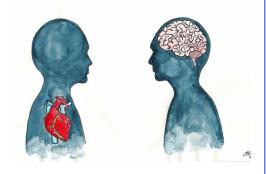
Patients who have opioid addiction often have co-morbid mental and physical health issues, but find it difficult to access health providers to either diagnose, or to help with management of the condition.

Aim Statement



To have *improved access* to medical screening, treatment and management of the physical health of 30 patients enrolled on the Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) programme at Victory Square Pharmacy by end of 2019.

How??



For community pharmacists to assist OST clients in overcoming the financial, personal and logistical barriers in accessing appropriate healthcare.

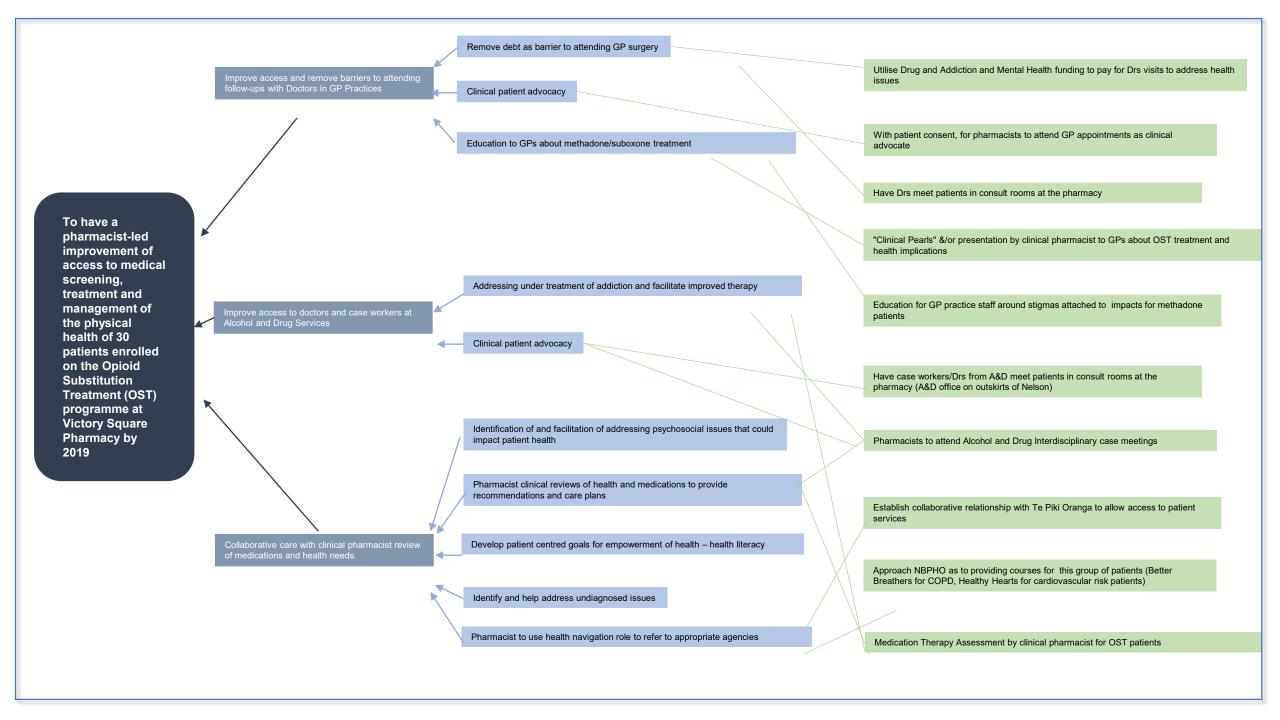
Pharmacists see the clients regularly, have an established relationship with them and are well placed to supports clients with their healthcare management across multiple providers.

OST clients will be able to choose the level of participation they wish to have in the project:

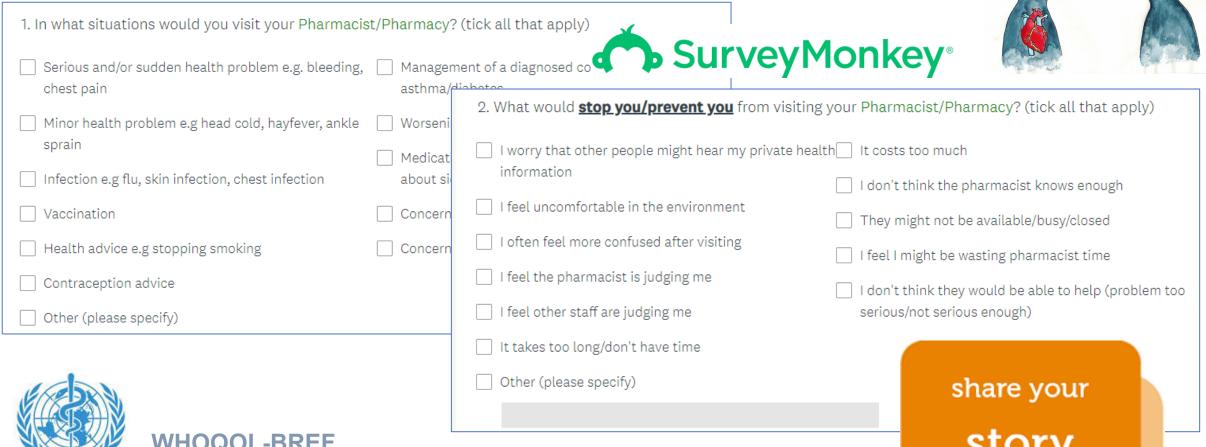
- Full clinical health review with clinical pharmacist.
- Up to 4 appointments with their GP (including transport to the appointment and support person present).
- Access to any required diagnostic or screening procedures.
- · Funded prescriptions needed.
- Health advice and medicines management.

Covering COSTS

- HQSC Whakakotahi funding.
- Deirdre and Sean Magee owners of Victory Square Pharmacy.
- Jane Kinsey (NMDHB) covering costs of co-payment at GP appointments and prescription fees.
- Utilisation of services that the patient may be entitled to.



Capturing the Patient Experience

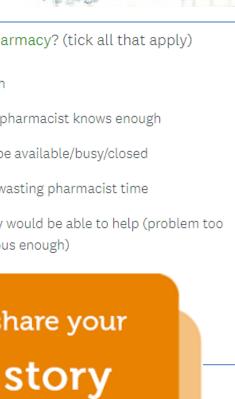


WHOQOL-BREF

World Health

Organization

Quality of life assessment tool - asks how the patient feels about their quality of life, health, or other areas of their life.



Key Success/Barriers

HOW WILL WE KNOW WE ARE SUCCESSFUL?

- All patients consented to the project have had full reviews and physical health needs have been identified and are being managed.
- Patient feels empowered to be engaged with their GP, AOD and Pharmacy in their healthcare
 journey.
- Patient quality of life scores have improved from when first completed at the start of the project.

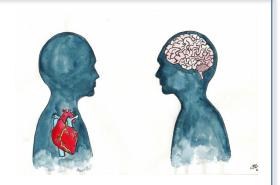
POTENTIAL BARRIERS

- Project member's time/availability.
- Project risks becoming too complex.
- Serious health issues are discovered whilst health screening.
- Other health providers resistant to pharmacist involvement.
- Patients not wanting to know they have a serious health conditions.

Stakeholder communication plan

Stakeholder	Motivation/values	Action/message	Strategy	Responsibility	Reflection	
Patient	Physical Health needs are addressed	Obtain permission from patients to be part of the project	Information explained and given as written	Pharmacy	✓ All consents/refusals received	
GP	OST patient re-engaged in the practice	1. Introduction to project	Meet with GP to expain project – questions can be answered at the time.	Patient GP's to be divided amongst group and team members to visit surgery's	Large number of GP's to visit about the project. Need to allocate more time to this – perhaps when patient is reviewed. Maybe send letter to OST patients' GP outlining project details, then meet if any questions	
		2. Information provided about OST impacts on health	Suggest presentation to practice at next clinical meeting		Still to undertake	
Alcohol and	Better communication	Get pharmacist involved	Meet and greet with	Dee/Becs		





Change Idea/PDSA #1: Pharmacists to attend Alcohol and Drug Interdisciplinary case meetings

Pharmacists attended Alcohol and Drug meeting to discuss and share knowledge of clients involved in the project.

Result: Regular meetings agreed to have pharmacists invited to discuss OST clients

Change Idea/PDSA #2: ECGs to be done/updated for each OST client on methadone regardless of dose

Background: Methadone can cause QT prolongation. With higher doses there are greater risks, but many patients are also prescribed other medication that can prolong QT, and so increases risk.

Currently in DO phase

- 1. Check all patient files to see if have had a recent ECG report done.
- 2. For those OST patients with no/outdated ECG reports to be booked with Alcohol and Drug for ECGs.





Original PDSA, was to have all OST patients fill out at same time. - adapted Current PDSA is to do QOL survey as each patient is interviewed by pharmacist and completed again at 3 months, 6 months and 9 months of project.

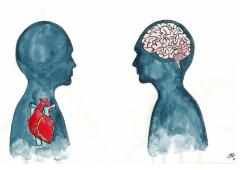
Change Idea/PDSA #4: First OST patient to have full medication review from clinical pharmacist.

Use the developed patient information form to interview and gather health Information from the patient.

(Includes patient filling out Barriers to healthcare Survey Monkey and WHO-QOL survey).

Balancing Measure Included: Barriers to Healthcare Survey.

Identification of barriers to patients who are not OST clients. To be given to 28-30 regular patients from another local pharmacy.



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