



**Sunfrail Translational workshop**  
**Understanding and caring for frailty and multimorbidity**

**Bologna, March 22nd 2016**

**Stimulating Innovation Management of Polypharmacy and  
Adherence in the Elderly**  
**Simpaty**

**Maddalena Illario**

*Research & Development Unit  
Federico II University Hospital  
DISMET-Federico II University  
Campania EIP on AHA Reference Site  
PROEIPAHA A3 Promoter*





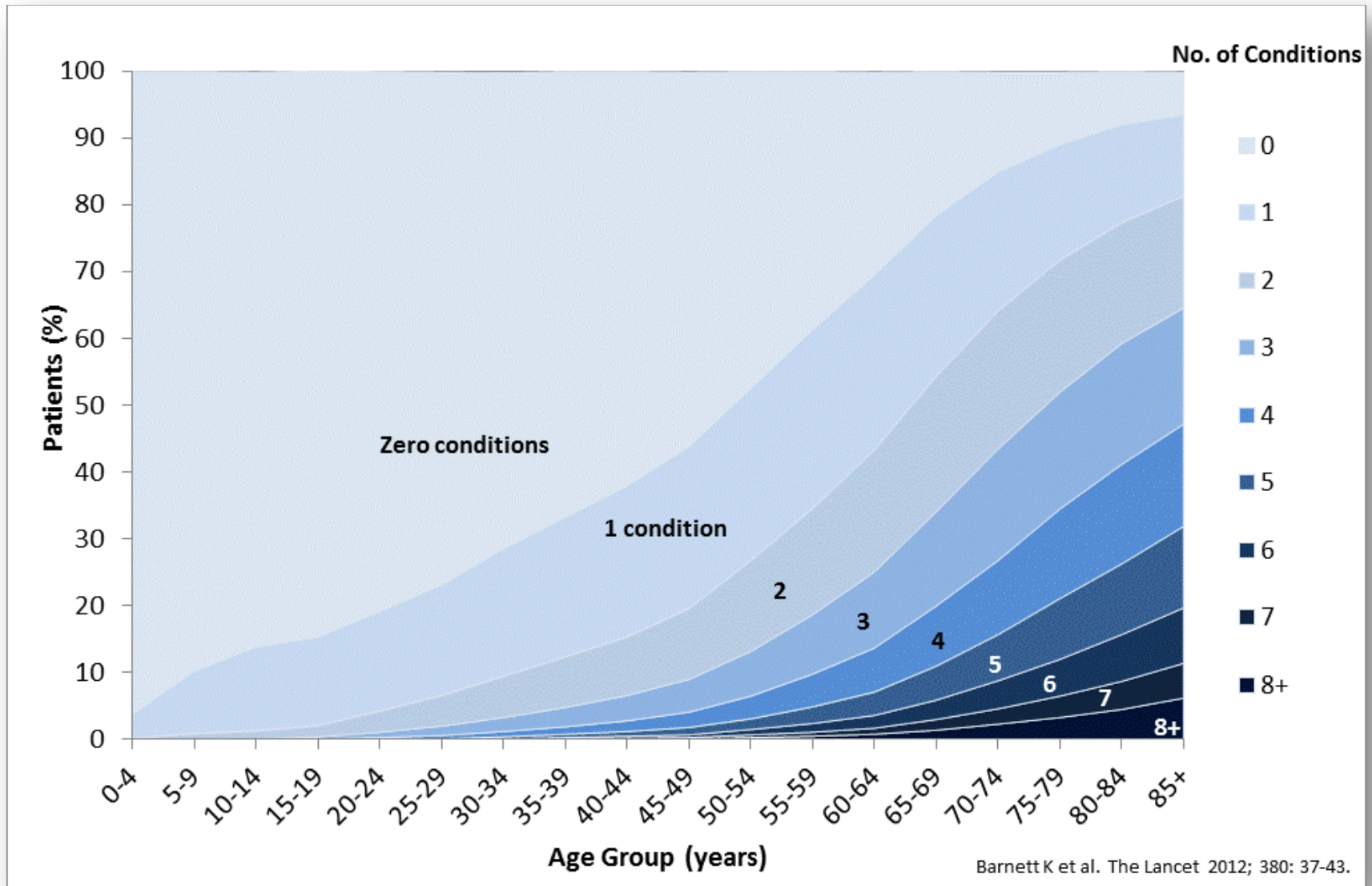
# Project profile

- Funded by the *3rd Health Programme*
- PJ-04-2014 Adherence, frailty, integrated care and multi-chronic conditions
- 2 year project, started 1st June 2015
- **10 partners** from 8 EU member states

1 <b>SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT</b> (Coordinator)	UK
2 UPPSALA LANS LANDSTING	SE
3 FUNDACIO PRIVADA CLINIC PER A LA RECERCA BIOMEDICA ES	ES
NORTHERN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES TRUST	UK
5 MEDIZINISCHE HOCHSCHULE HANNOVER	DE
6 UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA	PT
7 AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA UNIVERSITARIA FEDERICO II	IT
8 UNWERSYTET MEDYCZYN LODZI	PL
9 UNIVERSITY OF PELOPONNESE UOP Greece 1 24	GR
10 THE ROBERT GORDON UNIVERSITY	UK



# Multimorbidity is common in Europe



Barnett K et al. The Lancet 2012; 380: 37-43.



# Multimorbidity and Polypharmacy

- **Safe and effective pharmacotherapy** represents one of the greatest challenges in geriatric medicine
- Multiple healthcare providers **work independently** of each other and prescribe medicines
- **Polypharmacy**, the prescribing of multiple medications, is one of the most pressing prescribing challenges





# Overview

- Four closely linked work packages
- **Case Studies**
- **Benchmarking EU Strategies**
- Policy and **Change Management**
- Knowledge Sharing





# Case Studies

- In-depth case studies to understand **current practices** in the management of polypharmacy and adherence in the elderly.
  - Sites that showcase **different approaches** in the EU.
  - Provide insight into the present situation and the **challenges** being faced in terms of managing change.
  - Investigate **different dimensions**: regulatory, legal, economic, organizational, work force and continuous education and use of supporting technology.





# Benchmarking

- Review of **grey and published literature** on strategies of polypharmacy and non-adherence management
- Systematic **survey** of EU stakeholders to build a complete set of information on strategies currently implemented across the Member countries
  - Categorise identified strategies according to different clinical sectors, health care settings, etc.,
  - Benchmark them against the criteria of effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, applicability and scalability





# Change Management

- **Inform** on the change management process and policies for improved outcomes from multi-disciplinary healthcare delivery
- Address **sustainability** of the EU Healthcare System
- Develop and provide useful example **models and tools** to support innovation
- Mapping of change management processes
- Model **strategic plan** for polypharmacy

## Knowledge Sharing

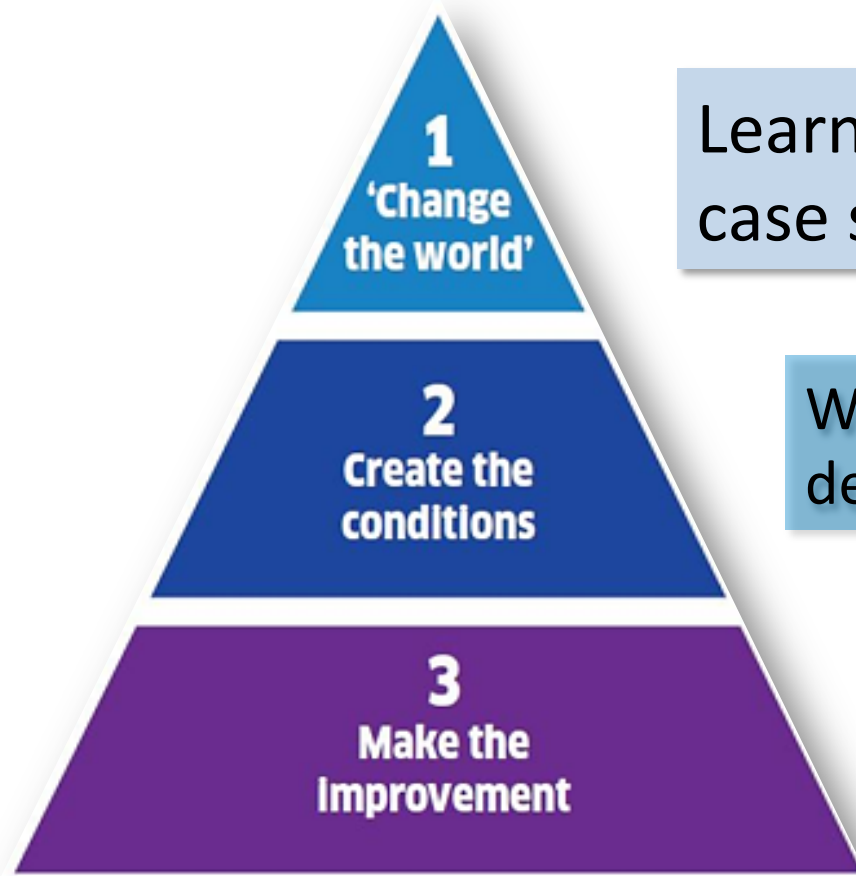
- Establishment of SIMPATHY knowledge sharing **portal** structure easing access to information and tools by stakeholders

[www.simpathy.eu](http://www.simpathy.eu)





# Our Vision



Learn lessons from sites using case studies

What is needed across EU to deploy?

Deploy idea across EU

## 3-Step Improvement Framework

to unlock and channel the *collective knowledge* and energy towards a common goal of real and lasting *improvement across our public services*.



# Campania Region case study: Preliminary Results



**The absence of key policies and procedures in Italy focusing on polytherapy management in older adults.**



**There is general agreement among key informant interviewers that a shared, multi-step approach is needed to achieve the best-tailored pharmacotherapy for each patient**

- **identification of patients at risk for drug-related problems**
- **medication review overtime and use of inappropriateness criteria (supported by computerized systems)**
- **a comprehensive geriatric assessment**

# Comorbidities in Campania

## Community dwelling PREFRAIL OLDER ADULTS

Subjects with polymorbidity 75 %

Subjects with one disease 25 %

In treatment with > 4 drugs: 25,5 %

In treatment with 0-4 drugs: 67 %

No treatment: 7,5 %



### Predominant Clustering

- **Obesity-Diabetes mellitus- hypertension-dyslipidemia**

# Polypharmacy and Vulnerability



A **retrospective cross-sectional study** by using electronic geriatric forms. This data source was matched, by record-linkage analysis to outpatient pharmacy records and the civil registry in order to collect pharmaceutical information and demographic information.

Variables	Robust (0-4 score)	Vulnerable (5-9 score)	Very vulnerable (10-15 score)	Total	<i>p</i>
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
	71,895 (80.9)	14,451 (16.3)	2,532 (2.8)	88,878 (100.0)	
<b>Gender</b>					<b>&lt;0,001</b>
Male	39,249(54.6)	9,304 (64.4)	1,758 (69.4)	50,311 (56.6)	
Female	32,646 (45.4)	5,147 (35.6)	774 (30.6)	38,567 (43.4)	
<b>Age</b>					<b>&lt;0,001</b>
65-74 years	43,528 (60.5)	3,855 (26.7)	358 (14.1)	47,741 (53.7)	
75-84 years	23,423 (32.6)	6,343 (43.9)	1,011 (39.9)	30,777 (34.6)	
≥85 years	4,944 (6.9)	4,253 (29.4)	1,163 (45.9)	10,360 (11.7)	
<b>Number of drugs</b>					<b>&lt;0,001</b>
Non polypharmacy (0-4)	25,453 (35.4)	2,945 (20.4)	577 (22.8)	28,975 (32.6)	
Polypharmacy (5-9)	31,949 (44.4)	6,281 (43.5)	1,043 (41.2)	39,273 (44.2)	
Excessive polypharmacy (≥10)	14,493 (20.2)	5,225 (36.2)	912 (36.0)	20,630 (23.2)	
<b>Cardiovascular disease</b>	54,315 (75.5)	12,593 (87.1)	1,997 (78.9)	68,905 (77.5)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Respiratory disease</b>	7,802 (10.9)	6,829 (47.3)	2,114 (83.5)	16,745 (18.8)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Cerebro-vascular disease</b>	13,210 (18.4)	4,885 (33.8)	819 (32.3)	18,914 (21.3)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Mental disease</b>	2,348 (3.3)	1,716 (11.9)	895 (35.3)	4,959 (5.6)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Metabolic disease</b>	24,575 (34.2)	6,625 (45.8)	1,013 (40.0)	32,213 (36.2)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Chronic renal failure</b>	2,073 (2.9)	1,401 (9.7)	283 (11.2)	3,757 (4.2)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Liver failure</b>	2,183 (3.0)	571 (4.0)	97 (3.8)	2,851 (3.2)	<b>&lt;0,001</b>



**This study showed that polypharmacy status was very frequent in our population:**

- **about 44% of elderly patients received between 5 and 9 drugs - POLIPHARMACY**
- **23.2% took more than 10 drugs - EXCESSIVE POLIPHARMACY**
- **Our data (5-9 drugs) are in line with findings from Italian National Agency (AIFA).**
- **Our findings are clinically relevant, as polypharmacy is associated with a higher risk of poor health outcomes.**
- **In particular, the excessive polypharmacy is associated with increased vulnerability in elderly persons.**





## Focus Group: FRIENDD pilot Federico II University Hospital & Federico II University - CIRFF



DIPARTIMENTO	UNITA'	REFERENTE
Neuroscienze cliniche, anestesiologia e farmacoutilizzazione	Clinical pharmacology and toxicology	Mauro Cataldi
Neuroscienze cliniche, anestesiologia e farmacoutilizzazione	Pharmacosurveillance and Pharmacogenomics	Gianfranco Di Renzo
Medicina clinica e chirurgia	Reumatology	Raffaele Scarpa
Medicina clinica e chirurgia	Geriatric Medicine	Alfredo Postiglione
Gastroenterologia, endocrinologia e chirurgia	Endocrinology	Rosario Pivonello
Scienze mediche e traslazionali	Geriatric Medicine	Nicola Ferrara
Scienze mediche e traslazionali	Internal Medicine & Nursing School	Carlo Vigorito
Farmacia	CIRFF	Enrica Menditto

### Goal and primary objective

- Set-up and test a model for systematic review of prescription regimens in politherapy patients

### Secondary objectives

- Improve prescription appropriateness;
- Reduce side effects and drug interactions
- Improve prescription adherence in politherapy patients

### Tools

Joint review of politherapy regimens by a multidisciplinary team

User-friendly ICT tools



Co-funded by  
the Health Programme  
of the European Union





# Pharmacy

