When Less is More

How Less Medication Makes End of Life More.....



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A better way.

A Prescription Taking Nation

- 2.9 billion prescriptions written in 2016 by clinic prescribers
- 40% of Americans 65 years and over take 5 or more prescription medications.
- 30% take 8 or more prescription medications.
- Americans 65 years and over average 18 prescriptions per year.
- Hospice patients average 11.5 medication per patient on admission
- At discharge, hospice patients average 20 medications

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahcd/namcs_summary/2013_namcs_web_tables.pdf

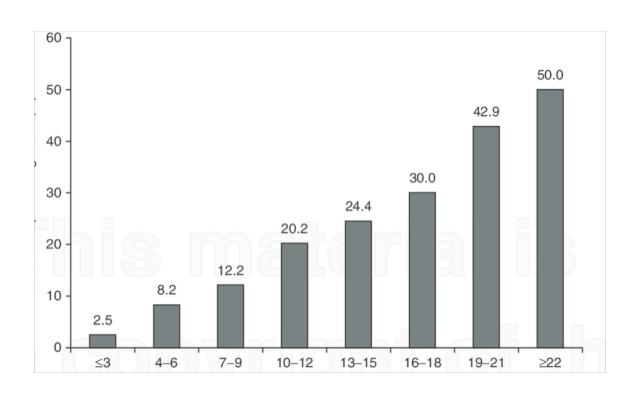


"You said 'fill all of them,' so we did. Next time maybe you should think about what you're saying?"

Why does this matter?

5 medications	6%	6% Heart Failure + 5 medications	
+2 = 7 medications	16%	Renal Failure + heart failure + 7 medications	30%
+5 = 15 medications	32%	Decreased food intake + renal failure + heart failure + 15 medications	47%

Stopping medications is not for the bottom line



Why should hospice be concerned with polypharmacy?

Polypharmacy is associated with a 2.3 fold increase in ADEs

Risk doubles if taking 9+ medications

ADEs are found in 35% of older people and 2 out of 3 nursing home residents

28% of hospital admissions are due to adverse drug reactions



A few definitions....

Polypharmacy

taking 5 + prescriptions, supplements, herbs each day

Deprescribing

process of thoughtfully reducing a patient's pill burden

Adverse Drug Event (ADE)

unwanted event or reaction caused by or due to a medication side effect

Prescription Cascade

new drugs added for a new "disease" that in reality is an ADE

The Numbers

13%

Risk of an interaction with 2 medications

82%

Risk of an interaction taking >7 medications



Risk of an interaction taking >10 medications



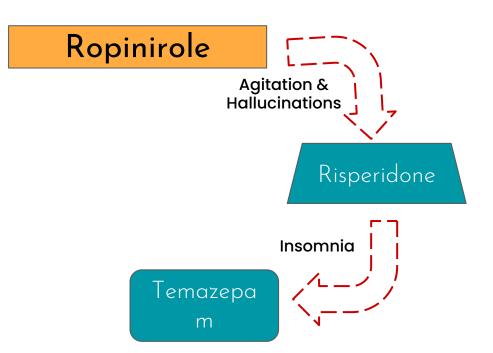
Risk of falls increases 3 fold if taking 6 or more medications

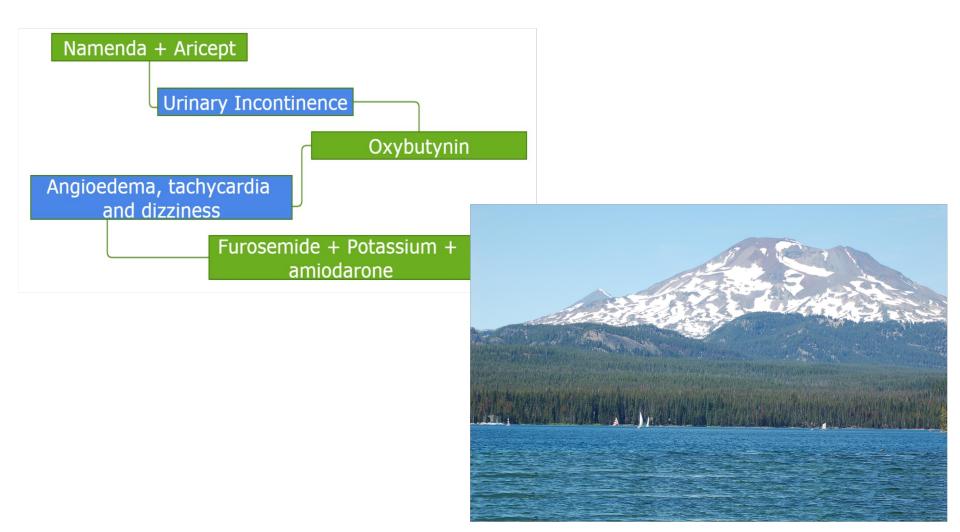
Risk of falls in dementia patients increases 7% for every medication over four

16.4 medications daily

The Prescription Cascade







HERMAN®

by Jim Unger



"I feel a lot better since I ran out of those pills you gave me."

How to deprescribe?

How to convince patients life will be better without all those pills!

There are many tools and algorithms

- **❖** CEASE Protocol
- Good-Palliative Geriatric Practice Algorithm
- STOPPFrail Criteria
- LESS-Chron Criteria
- ❖ Beers List of Inappropriate Medications
- Palliative and Therapeutic Harmonization Program
- ❖ FortA List
- The 5 Step Deprescribing Program
- The 10 Step Deprescribing Framework
- CMS targeted medication classes and prescribing habits

CMS and Medications

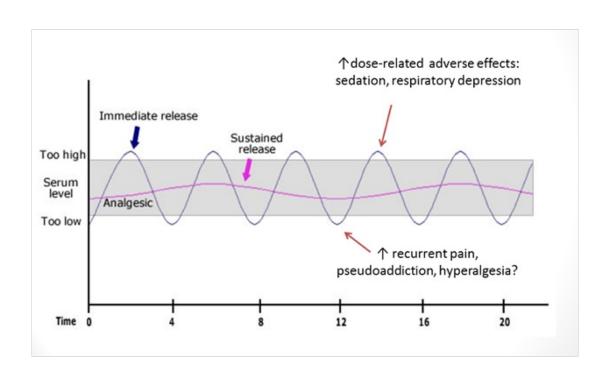
Provide medications that are REASONABLE AND NECESSARY for the palliation and management of [the] terminal illness and related conditions. Including drugs in these 4 categories analgesics, antiemetics, laxatives, and anti-anxiety drugs.

What does CMS consider appropriate versus

inappropriate? 1. Is the dose excessive?

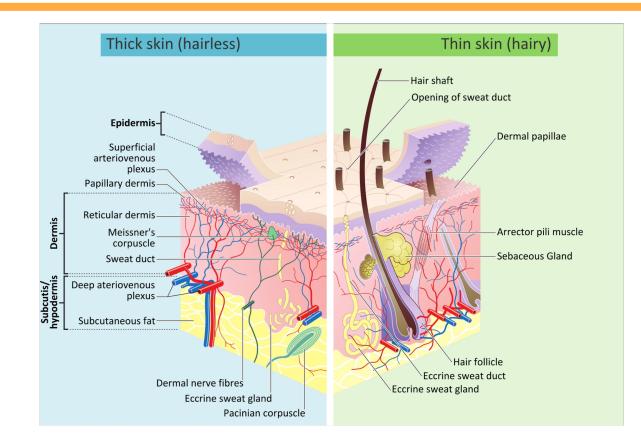
- 2. Is the medication a duplication of therapy?
- 3. Is the duration of therapy excessive?
- 4. Is there an indication for the medication?
- 5. Is proper monitoring occuring?
- 6. Is the patient experiencing adverse effects?
- 7. Or a combination

Excessive Dose - Pain Management



Excessive Dose - Pain Management





Duration of Therapy - Anticoagulants/Antiplatelets

Anticoagulants

- Risk of Fall/bleed vs Risk of Clot
- Except for a few cases indicated for short term use only <12 months
- Only Warfarin has a reversal agent

Duration of Antiplatelet Therapy

(based on individual risk)

		Ischemic	Risk	
		Low	Moderate	High
	Low	6 months	12 months	≥ 30 months
Risk	Moderate	3-6 months	6-12 months	12 months
Bleed	High	≤ 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 month

Duration of Therapy - GERD Medications

Proton Pump Inhibitors

- Approved for short term use only
- B12 deficiency
- Iron, calcium and magnesium deficiencies
- Hip, femur, spine and wrist fractures
- Clostridium Difficile infections
- Community acquired pneumonia
- Rebound gastric reflux requires tapering
- Use H2 blocker + antacid prn

Indication	Duration	
GERD	Indefinite period of time or use on demand	
HP eradication	7 – 10 – 14 days	
Duodenal ulcer	4 wks – duration increased in refractory cases	
Gastric ulcer	8 wks – duration increased in refractory cases	
Bleeding PU	IV PPIs for 72 hours (consensus)	
Gastroprotection	As long as patient requires NSAIDs or ASA	
Dyspepsia	Depend on symptomatic response	
ZES	Indefinite period of time	

Indication for Medications

Unnecessary medications provide no benefit to:

- ★ Duration of life
- ★ Quality of life
- ★ Symptom management

- Vitamins and Minerals
- Herbal supplements
- Cholesterol medications
- Osteoporosis medications
- Singulair and others
- Comtan
- Entresto
- Docusate

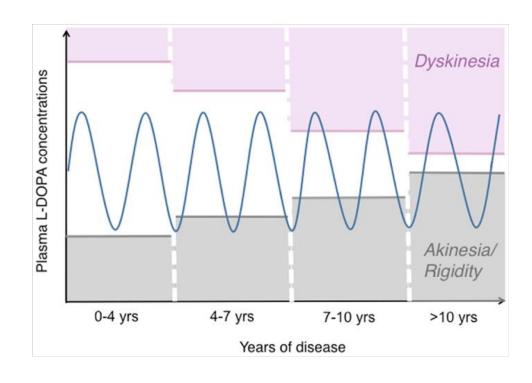
Risk vs Benefits

Is it possible this medication is doing more harm than good?

- Megace
- Iron supplement
- Fiber laxatives
- Milk of Magnesia
- Antibiotics
- Atropine
- Ropinirole
- Namenda + Aricept

Time to Benefit

What was once preventive is now past it's helpfulness or even harmful.



It's all about Quality not Quantity

The time for tight schedules, frequent monitoring, and narrow ranges is over.

BS closer to 200 than 120

BP closer to 150/90 than 120/70

O2 closer to 90 than 100

No discomfort? No anxiety?

No worries!





"This probably won't work, but we do have medications that will take care of the side effects."

