Medication Safety: International Initiatives and implications on GCC

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Outline

• International Initiatives.

• Studies in GCC.

• Future of Medication Safety in GCC.
Objectives

- To discuss the burden of medication errors worldwide.
- Describe some international initiatives.
- Discuss WHO initiatives including medication safety Challenge
- Discuss studies and initiatives in GCC countries.
- Discuss future of medication safety in GCC.
Burden of Medication Errors

• Incidence of ADEs:
  – USA: 6.5 per 100 admissions (28% preventable) (Bates et al., 1995).
  – Japan: 17 per 100 admissions (14% preventable) (Morimoto T et al. 2011).
  – Saudi Arabia: 8.5 per 100 admissions (30% preventable) (Aljadhey et al., 2013).

• Cost of injuries 3.5 billion in the US per year dollars (IOM; Honigman et al., 2001).
International Initiatives

- International Medication Safety Network.
- Country: ISMP and others.
Challenge on Medication Safety

• Burden of medication errors.
• Absence of global initiative.
• Absence of global monitoring system.
Goals of the Challenge

- Reduce medication errors.
- Improve medication errors reporting.
- Implementation of medication safety practices globally.
Framework of the Challenge

• Systems and practices of medications.
• Medicine.
• Patients.
• Health Care Professionals.
Process of the Challenge

• Planning.
• Consultative meeting in April 2016.
• Development of the Challenge.
• Launching and implementation.
• Campaign.
• Monitoring and Evaluation.
Monitoring and evaluation

• Establish a monitoring system for medication errors.
  – Pharmacovigilance example.

• Monitor the Challenge success.

• Evaluate the impact of interventions.
How to Monitor?

• Reporting:
  – Useful at institution level.
  – Underreporting.
  – Incomplete information.

• Active surveillance tools:
  – Expensive.
  – Require skills.
How to Monitor?

• First, decide on goals.

• Ideal monitoring system: valid, reliable, simple, affordable, target important outcomes.

• Several systems based on: country, institution, or setting.
Comments

• Materials Development.
• Implementation.
• Measurement and reporting.
Medication Safety in GCC
Qualitative Study

• Factors contributing to medication safety:
  – Unrestricted public access to medications,
  – Communication gaps,
  – Limited use of important technologies,
  – Lack of medication safety programs in hospitals.

Errors Reporting


Practices Assessment


Hospital Surveys

- Survey of essential practices from: WHO safety solution, JCI, ISMP.

Medication safety committee

Total Number of hospitals

75 (100%)

No

53 (70%)

Yes

22 (30%)
List of LASA Medications

Total Number of hospitals 78 (100%)

No: 52 (67%)
Yes: 26 (33%)
Medication at Transition in Care

• Incidence of ADEs two weeks after hospital discharge counseling.


• Medication discrepancy ascertained by pharmacist after hospital admission.

Future in GCC

• Establishment of medication safety programs.

• Policies.

• Medication safety officer.

• Community pharmacies and home care.