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Home Health Care
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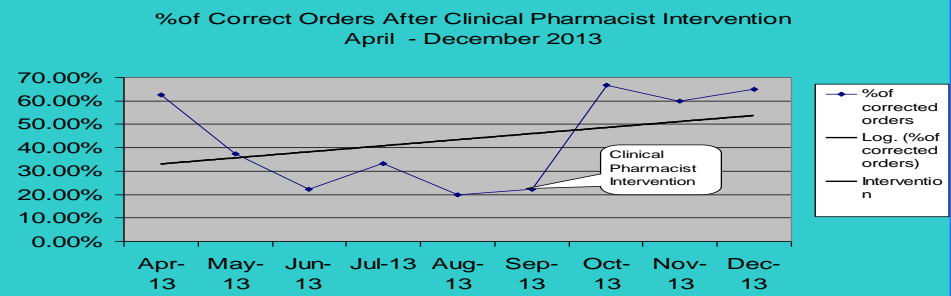
Impact of clinical pharmacist intervention on reduction of inappropriate Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs) use in Home Health Care Services (HHCS)

Problem:
PPIs are a very well tolerated drug class commonly used for management of acid-related diseases, such as GERD, peptic ulcer disease and gastro protective strategies. Their high safety, efficacy and wide distribution lead to overuse, inappropriate dosage and excessive duration of treatment. It can contribute to inappropriate polypharmacy, drug interactions, increased health care costs, increased risk of infections including Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea, community-acquired pneumonia, bone fracture, nutritional deficiencies, and interference with metabolism of ant platelets.
PPIs must be used only when it is clearly indicated; long-term therapy should be reassessed continuously.

Aim:
To decrease misuse and complications of inappropriate PPIs and Increase adherence to appropriate PPIs use by 10% from April to December 2013

Intervention:
Data were obtained by retrospective review of medical records of all newly admitted patients to HHCS since April,2013 until November,2013
Clinical pharmacists were present during the bi-weekly multidisciplinary team conferences to make recommendations.

Results:



Team:
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Project Sponsor:
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Conclusion:
Pharmacist participation is associated with improved PPIs use and enhanced patient care and safety.

Next Steps:
Study can be applied for different medication classes to improve safe and effective use of medications.