





















SPIDER, a Structured approach to quality improvement for deprescribing: feasibility evaluation



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Disclosures

Faculty: Michelle Greiver

Relationship with financial sponsors:

Funded grants, research or clinical trials:

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) SPOR

Operating Grants for SPIDER: C\$1M + C\$1.6M match

Astra-Zeneca: grant for an unrelated project (severe

asthma registry)

Membership on advisory boards or speakers' bureaus: None

Patents for drugs or devices: None

Other: None

















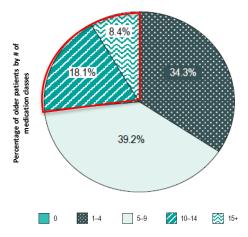




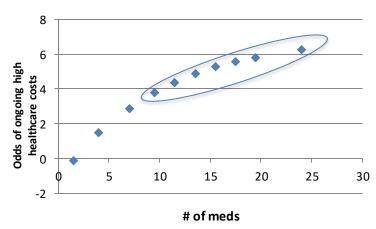
Background

> Polypharmacy amongst seniors is prevalent

- o 1 out of 4 Canadian seniors (26.5%) fill prescriptions for 10⁺ different meds each year¹
- # of meds prescribed to a patient is the single most reliable index of **persistent complexity** after age²
 - 10⁺ meds prescribed for seniors is strongly associated with high care needs for 3 consecutive years: specificity = 95.3%²



1. Canadian Institute for Health Information. *Drug Use Among Seniors in Canada, 2016*. Ottawa, ON: CIHI: 2018.



2. Dahrouge S, Wodchis W. Identifying high users in Ontario - an algorithm for use in primary care practices. *in preparation*



















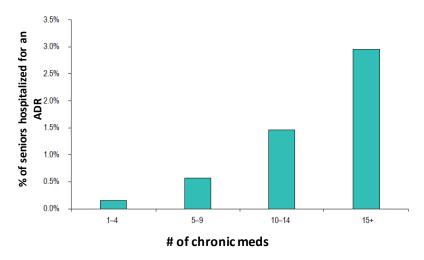




Background

- There is an association between # of meds dispensed to seniors and proportion of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) related hospitalizations¹
- Seniors using 10⁺ different meds accounted for 58.6% of ADR-related hospitalizations
- Polypharmacy amongst seniors is associated with
 - ↑ risk of negative patient outcomes
 - Falls, ADRs, drug-drug interactions,
 ED visits and hospitalizations

1. Canadian Institute for Health Information. *Drug Use Among Seniors in Canada, 2016*. Ottawa. ON: CIHI: 2018.



















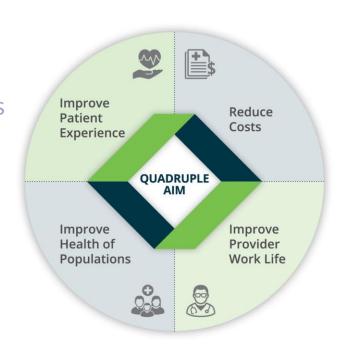




Background

- ➤ What to improve?
 - Medication Appropriateness:
 - \circ \checkmark use of potentially inappropriate meds
 - PPIs
 - benzos/Z-drugs
 - antipsychotics
 - sulfonylureas
- ➤ How could we improve?
 - SPIDER*: evidence-based QI initiatives
- How to measure the impact?
 - Quadruple Aim

*SPIDER: Structured Process Informed by Data, Evidence and Research



















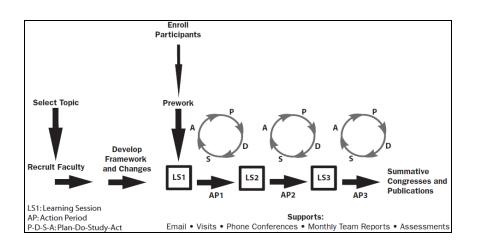


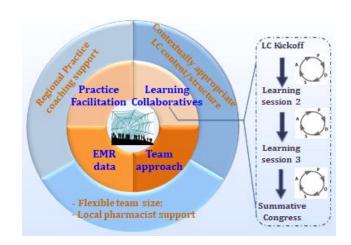




The SPIDER approach

- Based on IHI's Breakthrough Series Model
- Core elements: Learning Collaboratives, coaching, EMR data for audit & feedback
- Feasibility study (3 PBRNs) → clustered pragmatic RCTs (7 PBRNS)



























Measures for feasibility

- > Feasibility across 7 dimensions
 - Demand
 - Implementation
 - Adaptation
 - Integration
 - Practicality
 - Acceptability
 - Efficacy























Demand

Sites							
PBRNs	# approached	#declined/no response	# enrolled	# withdrawn	Total	Target	# enrolled /# approached
UTOPIAN (Toronto)	15	5	10	0	10	8	67%
NAPCReN (Edmonton)	8	4	4	1	3	8	50%
RRSPUM (Montreal)	4	0	4	0	4	8	100%
Total	27	9	18	1	17	24	67%

	Toronto	Edmonton	Montreal	Total
FPs	33	8	21	62
NPs	3		5	8
Nurses	4	1		5
Pharmacists	8		4	12
PAs	1			1
QI agent	2	3	2	7
Residents	4	6		10
Admin	2	1	2	5
Patients partners			5	5
Total participants	57	19	39	115















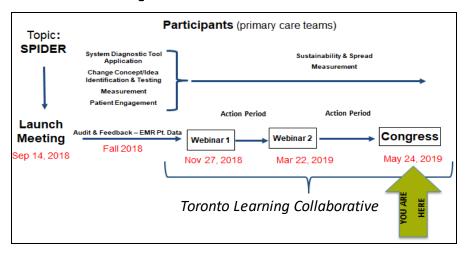








Implementation



Outcome measure	Data Source	Method and timing of data collection
Ability to apply the SPIDER elements as planned	Coordinator's log	Maintained by RC and QI coach
Implementation facilitators and barriers; best practices	Coordinator's log/QI coach log	·

Audit and feedback Coaching notes Learning Collaborative Yes

In some settings (Toronto)

In some settings (Toronto); Scheduling was difficult























Adaptation, integration, practicality

Outcome measure	Data Source	Method and timing of data collection
Ability to integrate the process into existing practice	Semi-structured interview with selected practices	Interview, post LC

Change strategies varied

- Dependent on local context (capacity, resources and previous experience in QI)
- Solutions focused on
 - Cleaning medication data in EMR
 - Adding <u>functionalities in EMR</u>: e.g., CPP band, side panel, flag SPIDER patients
 - Improving <u>documentation</u> of discussion and shared decision-making: e.g., customized deprescribing form
 - Enhancing <u>routine medication reconciliation</u>: e.g., appointments specifically for med reconciliation/deprescription
- Access to a Pharmacist was a key enabler















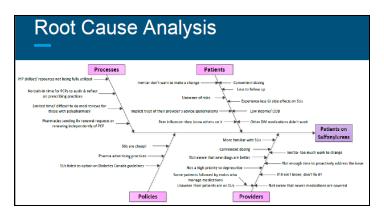


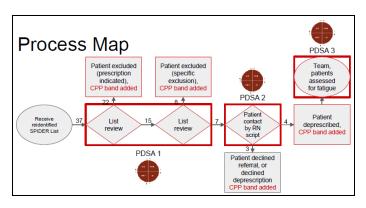


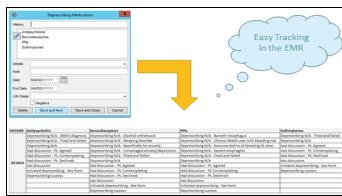




What participants did



















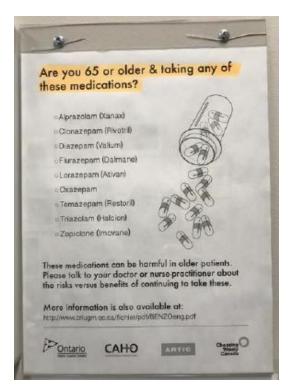








What participants did



Assessment for Sulfonylurea Deprescribing Last DM Visit. Original Prescriber: Choose item. Last BAIC: Current Frowider: Choose item. Meanured on: HDAIC target. At target: Choose item. Diabetes Management					Symptoms of Hypoglycemia No known hypoglycemia Asymptomatic hypoglycemia Episodes requiring third party assistance Anxiety Palpitations Concentration issues Speech issues Confusion Sweating Dirintes Tingling
Diabetes Ma		Stopped	N/A	Additional Details (e.g. current doses, adjustments, side-effects/intolerance)	Drowsiness Tremor Tremor Hunger Vision Changes Nausea Weakness
Acarbose					Please list previous deprescribing attempts and outcomes
DPP4-i					
GLPIRA			_		
Insulin					Assessment and Plan
Meglitinide		_	0		To the best of our knowledge, is the potient an appropriate candidate for sulfonyhires deprescribing? Yes No Please comment on rationale below:
Metformin					
SGLT2i					If yes, discussion with patient about deprescribing was initiated, and Choose item. If patient is agreeable, next steps include:
Sulfonylurea		_	_		□Follow-up booked
TZD			_		Patient resources provided, <u>inforraphic</u> and <u>handout</u> from deprescribing org Resources for providers
Other					Deprescribing Algorithm Ouick Practice Guidelines





















Acceptability

- High level of engagement
 - High willingness to share and high degree of collaboration
 - Teams' work documents were shared between sites
 - Under-resourced teams received external pharmacist support: e.g., the solo practice and the CHC
 - Higher than anticipated <u>access to coaching</u> support
 - The majority had a monthly hour-long meeting with the coach
 - Engagement of <u>FM residents</u>























Efficacy

Toronto

Average # of pts/physician: 24 (range 6-116)

Number of PIPs/patient: 1 (SD .8)

Efficacy

Absolute reduction in PIP prevalence per patient* 3.6% (p = n. s.)

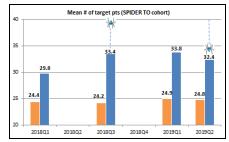
Absolute reduction in % of patients with at least 1 PIP 1.4% (p = n. s.)

Network	Baseline surveys completed	PCP enrolled	percentage
Edmonton	15	20	75%
Toronto	25	58	43%
Total	40	78	51%

* PIP prevalence =

of PIP in target population

of patients in target population



■ SPIDER TO cohort Mean

■ UTOP IAN cohort2 Mean

Patient participants			SPIDER TO CONDIT
PBRNs	# approached	#declined/no response	# enrolled
UTOPIAN	70	67	3
NAPCReN	0	0	0
RRSPUM	0	0	0
Total	70	67	3























Conclusions

- Feedback and coaching can be implemented in practice
- Learning Collaboratives may present scheduling challenges
- > Team resources were needed to support the intervention
- > Access to **coaching support and pharmacist services** were important
- SPIDER was feasible, with a trend towards improved outcomes
- Pandemic required shift to Virtual Learning Collaboratives during RCT
- We used what we learned for the RCT





















Thank You!

Questions?

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https://www.spiderdeprescribing.com/





















