

MEDICATION OPTIMIZATION FOR THE PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

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1

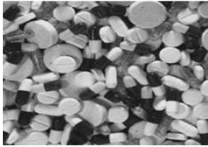
DISCLOSURES

- THERE WILL BE SOME OFF-LABEL DISCUSSIONS OF MEDICATION IN THIS TALK, BUT THEY ARE WELL-ACCEPTED PRINCIPLES IN GERIATRICS MEDICINE.

2


DR VICKI'S FIRST RULE OF GERIATRICS

- IF A BAD THING HAPPENS TO A PATIENT, A DRUG DID IT UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE



3

MRS B.



- SHE IS A 78 YEAR OLD LADY WITH CAD, HTN, HL
- SHE HAD A STEMI 2 MONTHS AGO; BARE METAL STENT PLACED
- SINCE THEN, SHE HAS BEEN IN AND OUT OF THE HOSPITAL
- HER PCP ASKED HER TO BRING IN HER MEDICATION BOTTLES TO HER NEXT APPOINTMENT...

4

DO THE BROWN BAG TEST: HAVE YOUR PATIENTS BRING ALL THEIR MEDS IN!




- GO THROUGH
 - MEDICINE CABINETS
 - BEDSIDE TABLES
 - KITCHEN TABLE
- INCLUDE
 - RX
 - OTC
 - VITAMINS
 - SUPPLEMENTS

5

BEST TIMES FOR BROWN BAG REVIEW!

- CARE TRANSITIONS
 - POST-HOSPITAL
 - HOME FROM THE SNF
 - TRY TO GET THAT WONDERFUL TCM CODE!!
- ANNUAL WELLNESS VISIT
- NEW SYMPTOM OR NEW DIAGNOSIS
- PALLIATIVE CARE/ END OF LIFE CARE



6

IT WAS A REALLY BIG BAG!



7

TWO MONTHS AFTER HER BARE METAL STENT:

- WONDER IF HER CARDIOLOGIST KNOWS THAT HER ASPIRIN EXPIRED 19 YEARS AGO....



8

FIND OUT WHAT THEY ARE REALLY TAKING!



9

WHAT IS POLYPHARMACY?



- NUMBER OF MEDS
- UNNECESSARY MEDS WITHOUT A CLEAR INDICATION
- INAPPROPRIATE MEDS
 - INEFFECTIVE
 - DUPLICATIVE
 - NO FURTHER BENEFIT
 - DANGEROUS

10

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POLYPHARMACY

- INCREASING AGE
- MULTIPLE MEDICAL PROBLEMS
- MULTIPLE PROVIDERS
 - SPECIALISTS, THE VA, ETC.
- MULTIPLE PHARMACIES
- SELF-TREATMENT
 - OTCs, SUPPLEMENTS, ONLINE
- COPIOUS PRESCRIBING →

11

COPIOUS PRESCRIBING

- AMERICAN CULTURE OF PRESCRIBING
 - "A PILL FOR EVERY ILL"
- DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER ADVERTISING
 - DUPIXENT®, ANYONE?
- HURRIED PACE OF MEDICAL CARE
- PATIENTS WANT US TO "DO SOMETHING"


12

VITAMINS AND SUPPLEMENTS

- LET THEM HAVE THEIR CENTRUM SILVER
- ENCOURAGE VITAMIN D
- ENCOURAGE CALCIUM THROUGH DIET
 - SUPPLEMENT ONLY IF DAILY FREE DIET
- AVOID ONLINE AND TV PURCHASES!

19

ARE THESE THE RIGHT MEDS? This one often needs to go! PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS



- SINCE 2012, FDA WARNED ABOUT INCREASED RISK OF C.DIFF
- INCREASED RISK OF CKD
- INCREASED RISK OF OSTEOPOROSIS
- DECREASED B12 AND MAGNESIUM

20

DEPRESCRIBING.ORG

SHOULD I KEEP TAKING MY ACID REFLUX MEDICATION?

A consult physician ask for you to discuss whether to continue your proton pump inhibitor (PPI)

- Why am I being offered this choice?

YOU HAVE TAKEN A PPI FOR AT LEAST 4 WEEKS <small>to treat symptoms, heartburn or acid reflux.</small>	<small>Acid reflux happens when acid from your stomach travels into your esophagus (a tube that connects the mouth to the stomach). The acid causes heartburn, pain in the throat or chest discomfort. PPIs stop release of acid in the stomach.</small>
YOU HAVE NO SYMPTOMS	<small>PPIs relieve symptoms and heal about 60% of patients after 4 to 8 weeks. Some people may not need to keep taking PPIs long-term. Guidelines suggest using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration.</small>
YOU DO NOT HAVE A REASON TO STAY ON A PPI LONG-TERM	<small>Certain people need PPIs long-term (for example, those taking regular NSAIDs* those with a history of a stomach bleed, Barrett's esophagus or severe inflammation in their esophagus). It is not be suitable for these people to stop their PPI.</small>
- What are your options?
 - Continue taking your PPI as you are now
 - Use a lower dose of PPI
 - Stop and use PPI "on-demand" only when you have symptoms, for as long as it takes for symptoms to go away. (then stop)
- Rate the importance of benefits and harms of each option
CONTINUE VS. LOWER DOSE

21

DEPRESCRIBING.ORG


Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) Deprescribing Algorithm

August 2016

22

ARE THESE THE RIGHT MEDS? THIS ONE ALWAYS NEEDS TO GO!

- BENADRYL® (DIPHENHYDRAMINE) IS BAD!
- AND UBIQUITOUS!
- ANTICHOLINERGIC SIDE EFFECTS
 - DRY EYES, DRY MOUTH, CONSTIPATION, MENTAL FUZZINESS



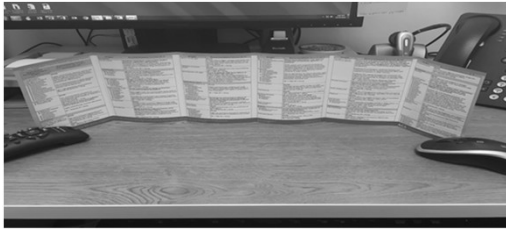
23

THE KING OF BAD MEDS!!



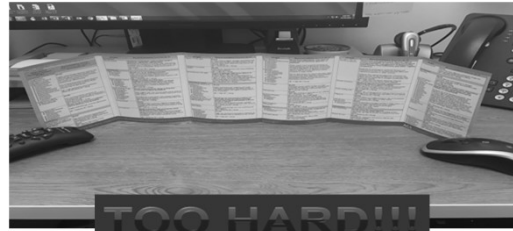
*Originator of the Beers Criteria
Dr. Mark Beers: 1955-2009*

24



BEERS LIST POCKET CARD

25



BEERS LIST POCKET CARD

26

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT BEERS LIST

- THINK OF BEERS CRITERIA AS A **WARNING LIGHT**
 - WHY IS PATIENT TAKING THE DRUG; IS IT TRULY NEEDED?
 - ARE THERE SAFER AND/OR MORE EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES?
 - DOES PATIENT HAVE PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS THAT INCREASE OR MITIGATE RISK OF THIS MEDICATION?
- ACTIVELY ASSESS FOR SYMPTOMS, AND ASSESS WHETHER THESE COULD BE RELATED TO MEDS

27

EXAMPLES OF MEDICATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR DEPRESCRIBING

- BISPHOSPHONATES
 - AFTER 5+ YEARS OR IF CKD
- ANTI-ALLERGY
 - OLDER FOLKS GENERALLY OUTGROW ALLERGIES
- PPIS AND H₂ ANTAGONISTS
 - A MARKER OF A HOSPITALIZATION
- ACHEI (DONEPEZIL) AND MEMANTINE
 - ARE THEY REALLY DOING ANYTHING?
- IRON
 - DO THEY HAVE IDA? HAVE YOU CHECKED ?
- ANTIPSYCHOTICS
 - ARE THEY REALLY "PSYCHOTIC"?

28

SO WHAT ARE THE RIGHT MEDS? TIPS TO MAKING GOOD CHOICES:

CONSTIPATION TREATMENT: FROM BEST TO WORST


- LIFESTYLE MODIFICATIONS
 - SCHEDULED VOIDS, INCREASED WATER INTAKE, FIBER DIET
- OSMOTIC LAXATIVE (MIRALAX®) --CAN BE SCHEDULED OR PRN
- STIMULANT LAXATIVE (SENNA) -- CAN BE SCHEDULED OR PRN
- DULCOLAX® SUPPOSITORY
- TAP WATER ENEMA
- EVALUATE FOR NEED FOR DISIMPACTON

29


30

CONSTIPATION TREATMENT:

- FACT!: COLACE® IS WIMPY
 - NO BETTER THAN PLACEBO
- IF ON OPIOIDS,
 - MUST HAVE SCHEDULED SENNA OR MIRALAX®
 - NOT PRN!!!



31



Cholesterol drugs for people 75 and older

When you need them—and when you don't

Your body makes a waxy substance called cholesterol. You also get it from food. Your body needs it, but too much cholesterol in your blood can clog your arteries. This increases your risk of heart disease, heart attack, and stroke.


Statins are drugs that lower your cholesterol. But if you are age 75 and older, your benefits' (good) outweigh your risks' (bad) of heart disease, statins may be a bad idea for you.

Adults age 75 and older may not need statins. Most older adults have high cholesterol. Their doctors usually prescribe statins to prevent heart disease. But for older people, there is no clear evidence that high cholesterol leads to heart disease or death. In fact, some studies show the opposite—that older people with the lowest cholesterol actually have the highest risk of death.

Statins have risks. Compared to younger adults, older adults are more likely to suffer serious side effects from using statins.

- Falls
- Memory loss and confusion
- Muscle cramps, pain, or weakness
- Liver problems
- Kidney problems
- Nerve damage
- Blood sugar problems
- Interactions with other medicines

STATINS IN OLDER ADULTS




32

Don't routinely prescribe lipid-lowering medications in individuals with a limited life expectancy.

5

There is no evidence that hypercholesterolemia, or low HDL-C, is an important risk factor for all-cause mortality, coronary heart disease mortality, hospitalization for myocardial infarction or unstable angina in persons older than 70 years. In fact, studies show that elderly patients with the lowest cholesterol have the highest mortality after adjusting other risk factors. In addition, a less favorable risk-benefit ratio may be seen for patients older than 85, where benefits may be more diminished and risks from statin drugs more increased (cognitive impairment, falls, neuropathy and muscle damage).



33

USPSTF RECOMMENDATIONS:

USPSTF Recommendation: Statins for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Adults US Preventive Services Task Force Clinical Review & Education


Population	Recommendation	Grade
Adults aged 40 to 75 years who have 1 or more cardiovascular risk factors and an estimated 10-year cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk of 10% or greater.	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians prescribe a statin for the primary prevention of CVD for adults aged 40 to 75 years who have 1 or more CVD risk factors (ie, dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or smoking) and an estimated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 10% or greater.	B
Adults aged 40 to 75 years who have 1 or more cardiovascular risk factors and an estimated 10-year CVD risk of 7.5% to less than 10%.	The USPSTF recommends that clinicians selectively offer a statin for the primary prevention of CVD for adults aged 40 to 75 years who have 1 or more CVD risk factors (ie, dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, or smoking) and an estimated 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event of 7.5% to less than 10%. The likelihood of benefit is smaller in this group than in persons with a 10-year risk of 10% or greater.	C
Adults 76 years or older	The USPSTF concludes that the current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of initiating a statin for the primary prevention of CVD events and mortality in adults 76 years or older.	I

USPSTF indicates US Preventive Services Task Force.

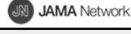
34

STATINS IN GERIATRICS

- MOST OLDER OR FRAIL PATIENTS ARE EXCLUDED FROM DRUG TRIALS SO LITTLE DATA
- STUDIES SHOW THAT OLDER PATIENTS WITH THE LOWEST CHOLESTEROL HAVE THE HIGHEST MORTALITY AFTER ADJUSTING FOR OTHER RISK FACTORS.
- VB SAYS: IF YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE A PATIENT ON A STATIN, AT LEAST CHECK THE LIPIDS ONCE IN A WHILE...



35



From: **Statins, Mortality, and Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events Among US Veterans With Chronic Kidney Disease**
JAMA Netw Open. 2023;6(12):e2346373. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.46373

Outcome	Events, No./person-trials at risk, No.		HR (95% CI) ^a	P value
	Statin initiators	Non-statin initiators		
Primary outcome: all-cause mortality	774/2924	47 743/151 243	0.91 (0.85-0.97)	.003
Secondary outcome: MACE ^b	988/2924	56 734/151 243	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	.21

Table Title:
 Association of Statin Initiation and Risks of All-Cause Mortality and MACE in Eligible Person-trials of US Veterans Older Than 65 Years With Moderate CKD Diagnosis in the Previous 5 Years Between 2005 and 2017

Abbreviations: CKD, chronic kidney disease; HR, hazard ratio; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event.

^a Confidence intervals computed using 500 nonparametric bootstrap resamples.

^b Time to first transient ischemic attack or stroke, myocardial infarction, revascularization, or death.

Confidence interval computed using 500 nonparametric bootstrap resamples.

^c Time to first transient ischemic attack or stroke, myocardial infarction, revascularization, or death.

Date of download: 1/18/2024

36

AGS AND ALA ARE WORKING ON SOMETHING...

- 2023 AGS MEETING: AGS AND ALA WORKING ON RECS FOR WHAT TO FOR LDL >70
- FINAL RECS PENDING BUT LIKELY RECOMMENDING A STATIN IF >5 YR LIFE EXPECTANCY
- A CAC SCORE MAYBE HELPFUL
 - BUT ONLY IS ZERO
- **ARE YOU GOING TO STOP YOU STATIN ON YOUR 76TH BIRTHDAY???**

37

38

<https://statindecisionaid.mayoclinic.org/https://statindecisionaid.mayoclinic.org/statin/index>

Statin Choice Decision Aid

Current Risk of having a heart attack

Risk for 100 people like you who do not medicate for heart problems

Over 10 years

5 people will have a heart attack

95 people will have no heart attack

Future Risk of having a heart attack

Risk for 100 people like you who do take high dose statins

Over 10 years

3 people will have a heart attack

95 people will have no heart attack

2 people will be saved from a heart attack by taking medicine

39

Statin Choice Decision Aid

Current Risk of having a heart attack

Risk for 100 people like you who do not medicate for heart problems

Over 10 years

15 people will have a heart attack

85 people will have no heart attack

Future Risk of having a heart attack

Risk for 100 people like you who do take high dose statins

Over 10 years

9 people will have a heart attack

85 people will have no heart attack

6 people will be saved from a heart attack by taking medicine

40

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ePrognosis

HOME ABOUT CALCULATORS CANCER SCREENING DECISION TOOLS COMMUNICATION

Comprehensive Prognostic Tool for Adults ≥ 70

This comprehensive prognostic tool estimates 5-, 10-, and 14-year risk of mortality, incident ADL disability, and incident walking disability for community-dwelling older adults. You must enter at least 14 variables.

Scroll to the bottom for more detailed information.

	Mortality		ADL Disability*		Walking Disability*	
	YOUR PATIENT	AVERAGE FOR AGE	YOUR PATIENT	AVERAGE FOR AGE	YOUR PATIENT	AVERAGE FOR AGE
5-year risk	65%	40%	43%	32%	23%	19%
10-year risk	96%	75%	72%	58%	44%	37%
14-year risk	100%	91%	83%	70%	55%	47%

Compare to others your patient's age your patient's risk at 10 year is:

Mortality	Higher than average
ADL Disability	Higher than average
Walking Disability	Higher than average

* ADL Disability: Needing help or unable to do 1 of the 5 ADLs

41

A) Scenario 1: Increased risk of ADE

42

STARTING MEDICATIONS IS LIKE
THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE

AND STOPPING THEM IS LIKE
THE AGONY OF DIVORCE.

Doug Danforth

43

"Ask your doctor if this pill is wrong for you."

– Dr. Derelle (Dee) Mangin
Professor, Department of Family Medicine, McMaster University⁴⁸

44

DON'T FORGET THE PILL BOX!

- ENCOURAGE YOUR PATIENTS TO USE A PILL BOX
- ENCOURAGE USE OF A SINGLE PHARMACY
- HAVE A PHARMACIST THAT YOU CAN CALL



45

Jasper loves his pill box



46

FOR FUN!!
YOU TUBE: BOHEMIAN
POLYPHARMACY

47

- US DEPRESCRIBING RESEARCH NETWORK: DEPRESCRIBINGRESEARCH.ORG
- WWW.DEPRESCRIBINGNETWORK.CA (CANADIAN DEPRESCRIBING NETWORK)
- [HTTP://MEDSTOPPER.COM](http://MEDSTOPPER.COM) (BASED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)
- [HTTPS://TAPERMD.COM/](https://TAPERMD.COM/) (BASED AT MACMASTER UNIVERSITY, ONTARIO, CA)

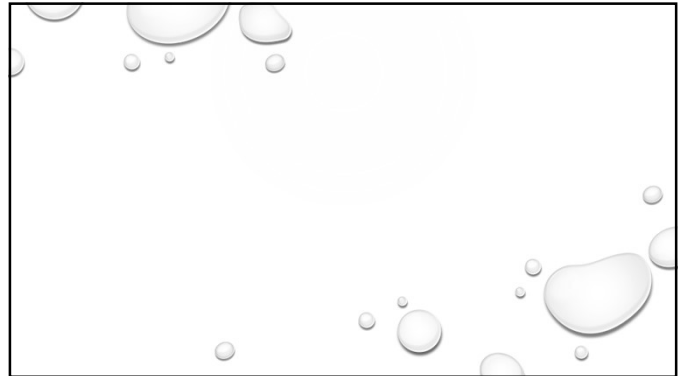
- DON'T FORGET ABOUT THESE RESOURCES FRO YOUR PATIENTS;
 - GOODRX.COM
 - COSTPLUSDRUGS.COM
 - NEEDYMEDS.COM

48

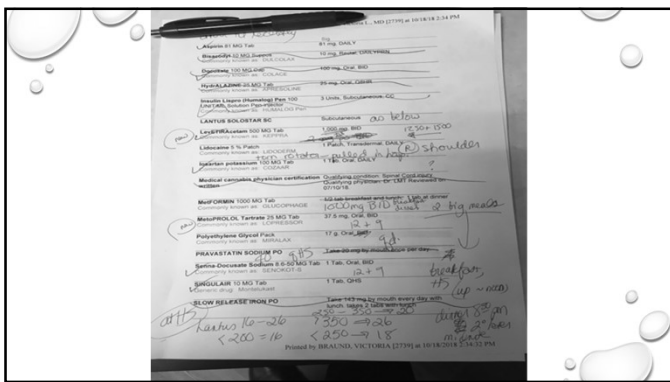
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
AND FOR YOUR CARE OF OLDER ADULTS.

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49



50



51

MEDICATION CONSIDERATIONS

- UNDERUTILIZATION OF APPROPRIATE MEDS
 - STATINS
 - BP MEDS
 - VITAMIN D
- OVERUTILIZATION OF MEDS
 - STATINS??
 - PLAVIX (FOR EXTENDED TIME)
 - PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS
 - BISPSPHONATES AFTER 5 YEARS

52

- MODEST BENEFIT
- CAN BE SIGNIFICANT SIDE EFFECTS
 - NAUSEA
 - LACK OF APPETITE
 - WEIGHT LOSS
 - INCONTINENCE

CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS

53

- BISPSPHONATES
- ANTIALLERGY (SEASONAL)
- PPIS
- H₂ ANTAGONISTS
- ACHEI
- MEMANTINE
- IRON

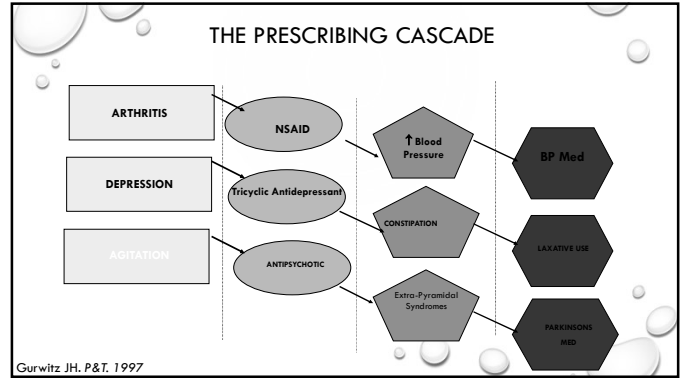
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- ANTIPSYCHOTICS
- ANTIDEPRESSANTS

54



55



56