

### Duke Pillbox: A FHIR-Powered Model to Improve Medication Management and Care Transitions



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### **Disclosure**

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### **Example Use Case:**

A 64 male presents with a history of diabetes (A1c: 10.2), HTN, hyperlipidemia; now complaining of epigastric distress that radiates to neck

- 8/10 on Pain Scale
- Past few months had weekly exertional CP
- No associated symptoms of SOB or nausea
- No prior history of MI, Stress Test or Cath



### **ED ECG**





### Post Cath...

- L Ventriculogram: EF of 45%
- Cardiac medications on discharge:
  - Aspirin
  - Clopidogrel
  - Metoprolol
  - Valsartan
  - Atorvastatin



# **STEMI - Antiplatelet Therapy for 1 Year after Primary PCI**



P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor therapy should be **given for 1 year** to patients with STEMI who receive a stent (BMS or DES) during primary PCI using the following maintenance doses:

- Clopidogrel 75 mg daily; or
- Prasugrel 10 mg daily; or
- Ticagrelor 90 mg twice a day\*

\*The recommended maintenance dose of aspirin to be used with ticagrelor is 81 mg daily.





### Imperfect Post-Discharge Care Resulted in...

- In-Stent Thrombosis
- ...Another STEMI
- ...Another Bare Metal Stent
- ...Another Hospitalization
  - 3 Day Hospitalization
  - Within 30 days of prior Discharge



### Do Clinical Trials Translate in Routine Care?

Based on 2013 US IMS data, what proportion of patients with ACS (who received P2Y12 on their last hospital day and did not undergo CABG) do not complete one year of P2Y12 treatment?

- 1. 20%
- 2. 40%
- 3. 67%
- 4. 90%

### **Problem:** *Medication Adherence is Poor*



### Key Contributors

- Education for discharge is inadequate in 50-70% cases
  - Medication reconciliation discrepancies and understanding plan
  - Health literacy not assessed at discharge
- Communication about medications is not bi-directional

### Quality Metrics at Discharge are Poor

- Medication reconciliation National Quality Forum, CMS
- Skill-based patient education The Joint Commission
- Communication at discharge AHRQ, CMS-HCAHPS/CAHPS
- Engagement at follow-up CMS-Meaningful Use

#### Result

- Readmission is high (20% in CHF and 17% ACS at 30 days)
- Costs are high (\$32 billion/year)

Anderson, et.al., 2013, 2014; Mueller, et al., 2012; Gheorghiade, et al., 2013; Bailey SC, et.al., 2013;



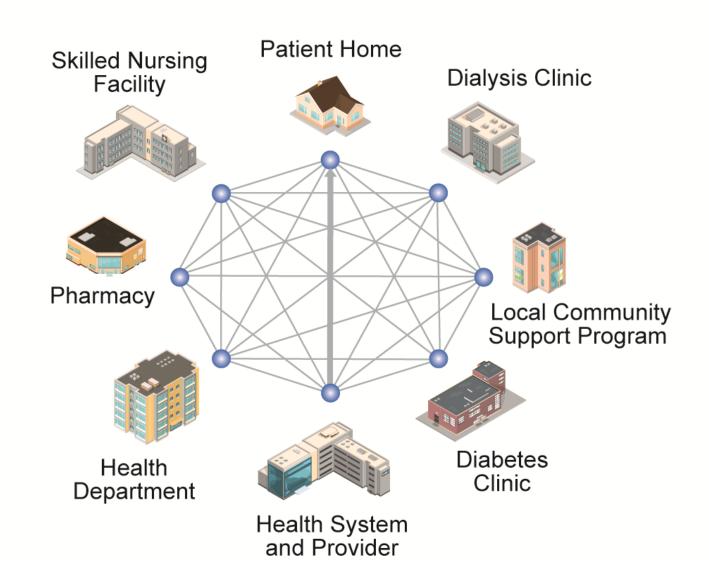


## Why Don't Clinical Trials Translate in Routine Care?

### What Happens After Discharge?



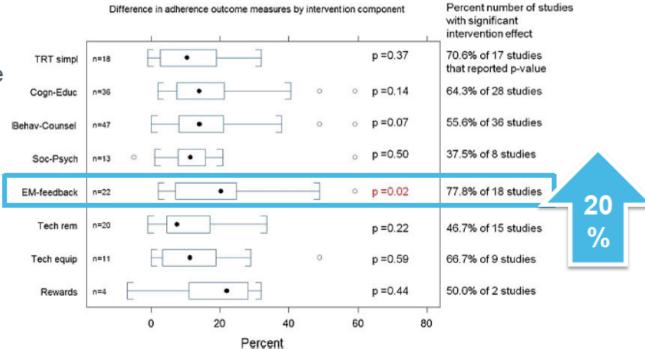
### Opportunities for Patient Engagement Post-Discharge



### Patient Awareness of Their Adherence Patterns Changes Behavior

EU Commission-sponsored study shows this is the biggest factor influencing adherence

Research shows that when investigators provide patients <u>feedback about</u> their own adherence patterns, this makes more of a difference in behavior than any other adherence intervention.





### The Pillbox Approach

#### **Step 1: Patient Engagement:**

• Pharmacist calls patient for medication reconciliation

### **Step 2: Activation in study**

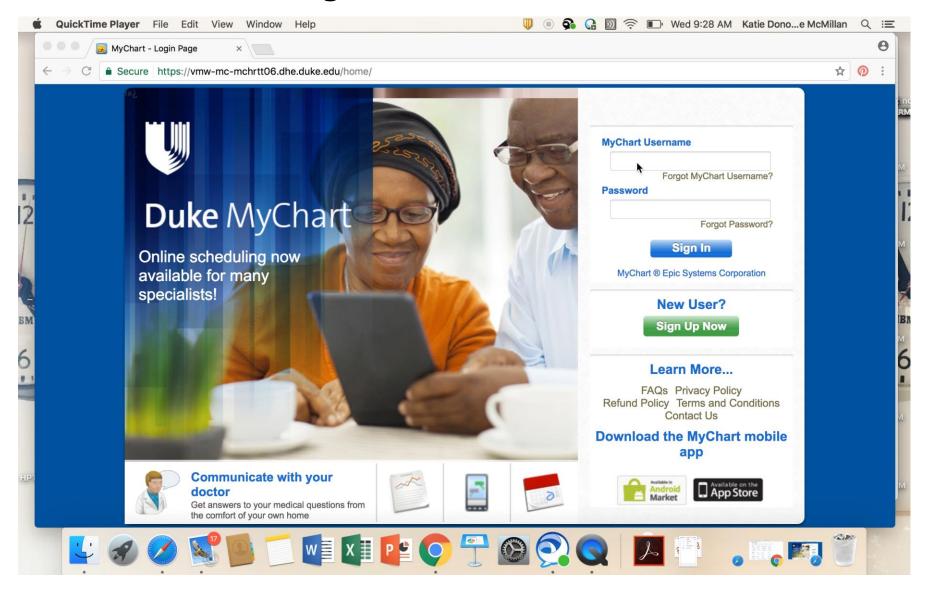
 Clinician enrolls patient in Pillbox using .pillbox smart phrase in note in Epic to activate Pillbox link in MyChart

### **Step 3: Patient Engagement**

Patient logs into MyChart to access Pillbox and use the tool

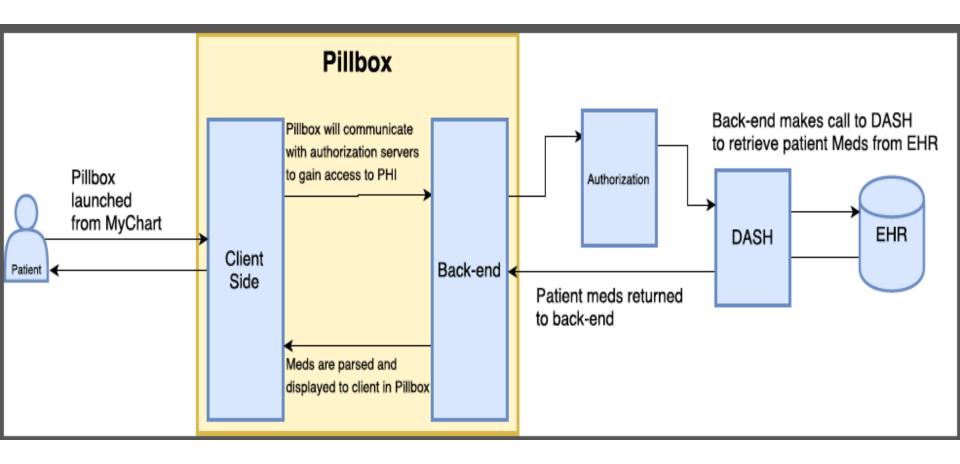


### **Patient- Facing Demo**





### **HL7-FHIR Pill Box Schema**





### FHIR resources used

- MedicationOrder: https://www.hl7.org/fhir/medicationorder.html
- Patient: https://www.hl7.org/fhir/patient.html



Thank you!

**Questions?** 

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