

Parkview Health

Parkview Health Research Repository

Pharmacy Residency

Pharmacy Research

2018

Implementation and evaluation of a pharmacy driven stress ulcer discontinuation protocol

Michael Genday PharmD

Follow this and additional works at: <https://researchrepository.parkviewhealth.org/pharmresidency>



Part of the Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Commons

Implementation and Evaluation of a Pharmacy Driven Stress Ulcer Discontinuation Protocol

Michael Genday, PharmD
PGY-1 Pharmacy Resident
Parkview Health



The speaker has no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation.

Stress Ulceration

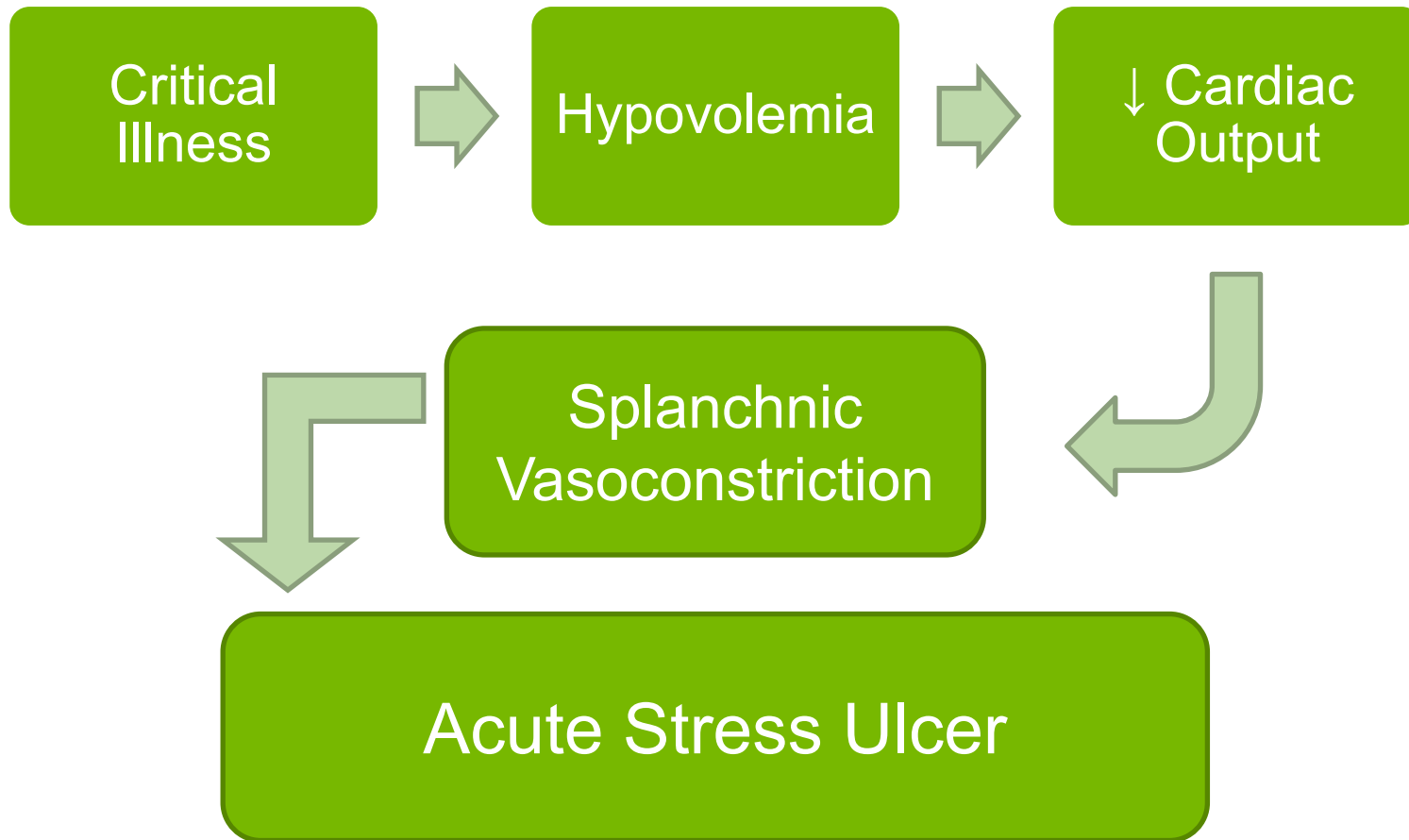
Definition

- Ulceration of the upper GI tract related to hospital stay

Prophylaxis

- Acid suppressants
 - Proton-pump Inhibitors (PPI)
 - Histamin-2 Receptor Blockers (H2RA)

Pathophysiology



Proton Pump Inhibitors

Mechanism

- Irreversibly block H,K-ATPase pump in gastric parietal cells
- Decrease acid production
 - More than H₂RA's

Formulary:

- Pantoprazole IV and PO
- Omeprazole PO suspension
- Lansoprazole PO



Histamine-2 Receptor Blockers

Mechanism

- Competitively and reversibly binding to histamine-2 receptors on gastric parietal cells
- Decrease acid production
 - Less than PPI's

Formulary:

- Famotidine IV and PO
- Ranitidine PO

1999 ASHP Guidelines

Major Criteria (1 of the following):

- Mechanical ventilation > 48 hours
- Coagulopathy (Platelet<50, INR>1.5, PTT 2x Baseline)
- TBI (GCS<10)
- Major Trauma
- Spinal Cord Injury
- Use of 2 antiplatelet agents
- Burns
- Partial hepatectomy
- Perioperative solid organ transplant



1999 ASHP Guidelines

Minor Criteria (2 of the following):

- Sepsis
- ICU stay > 7 days
- High dose steroids (>250 mg HCT eq.)

2008 EAST Guidelines

- Level 1-3 recommendations
 - Similar to ASHP
- Continuation until able to tolerate enteral nutrition
 - Level 3 recommendation
- State no difference between H2RA and PPI

Enteral Nutrition

El-Kersh et al (2017)

- RCT
- SUP vs Placebo with EN in mechanically ventilated subjects
- 124 subjects
- GI Bleed: No difference
 - 1.82 vs 2.13; $p=0.99$
- No difference in:
 - C. Diff

Huang et al (2018)

- Meta Analysis
- SUP vs Placebo with EN
- 7 Studies; 889 Subjects
- GI Bleed: No difference
 - (RR 0.80; 95% CI, 0.49 to 1.31, $p = 0.37$)
- No difference in:
 - Mortality
 - C. Diff
- Increased risk of hospital pneumonia:
 - (RR 1.53; 95% CI, 1.04 to 2.27; $p = 0.03$)

Test Your Knowledge

- Which of the following is the most likely adverse drug reaction related to the use of acid suppression therapy?
 - a) Hypotension
 - b) Aspiration Pneumonia
 - c) Leukocytosis
 - d) Venous Thromboembolism

Test Your Knowledge

- Which of the following is the most likely adverse drug reaction related to the use of acid suppression therapy?
 - a) Hypotension
 - b) Aspiration Pneumonia**
 - c) Leukocytosis
 - d) Venous Thromboembolism

Test Your Knowledge

- Which of the following is a guideline directed indication for stress ulcer prophylaxis?
 - a) Mechanical ventilation > 48 hours
 - b) Cardiogenic Shock
 - c) Adrenal insufficiency
 - d) Status epilepticus

Test Your Knowledge

- Which of the following is a guideline directed indication for stress ulcer prophylaxis?
 - a) Mechanical ventilation > 48 hours
 - b) Cardiogenic Shock
 - c) Adrenal insufficiency
 - d) Status epilepticus

Parkview Health

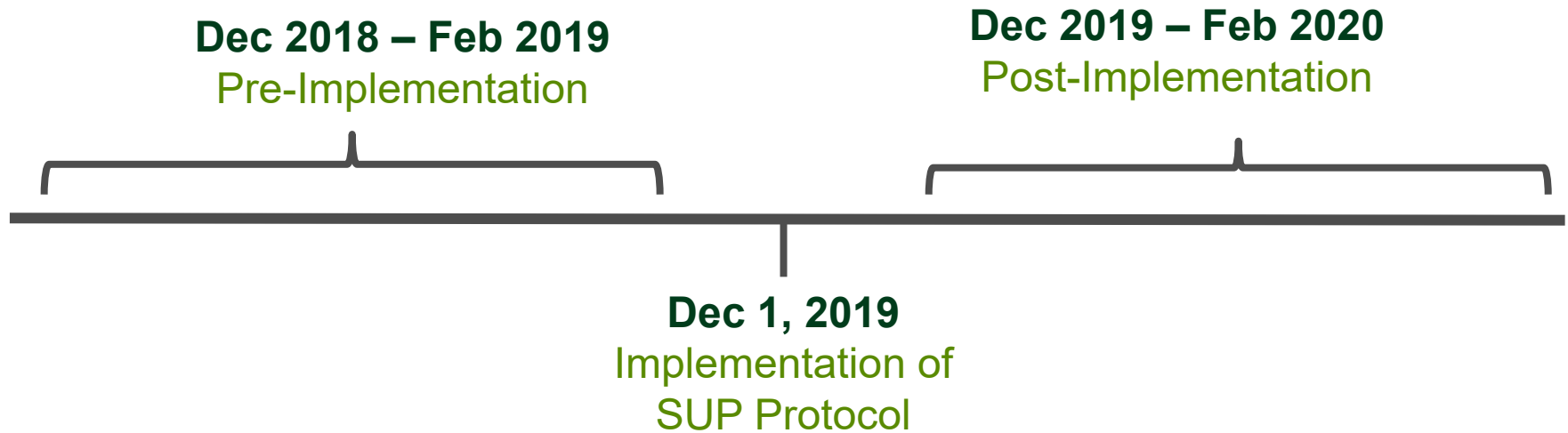
- Fort Wayne, Indiana
 - 8 hospital health system
 - Study takes place at Parkview Regional Medical Center (PRMC) and Parkview Hospital Randallia (PVR)
- PRMC: 460 beds
 - Medical ICU: 36 Beds
- PVR: 174 beds
 - Medical ICU: 12 Beds



Purpose

To measure the effect a pharmacist driven stress ulcer prophylaxis discontinuation protocol has on acid suppression discontinuation rates in a community hospital.

Protocol Timeline



The Protocol

ON Enteral Nutrition (EN)

- May be discontinued IF:
 - Tolerating EN for 48 hours
 - At least 1 stool, no vomiting
 - Age > 18
 - Not being managed by GI
 - Not on PTA list
 - No other indication

The Protocol

No Active Nutrition

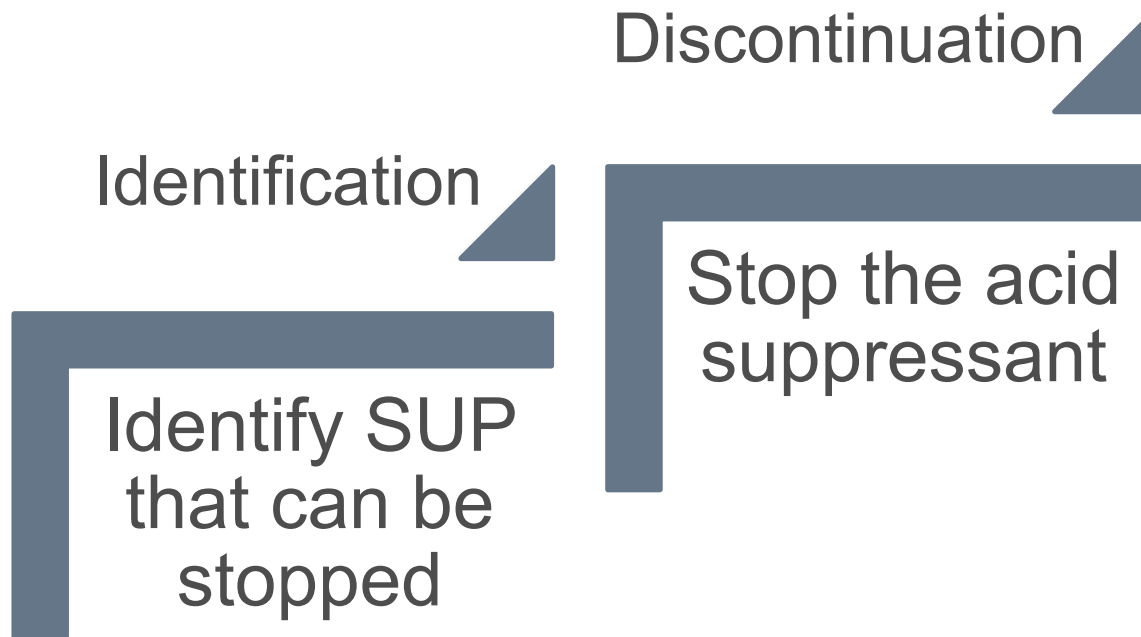
- May be discontinued if no longer indicated
 - ASHP/EAST Guideline directed indications

Protocol Process

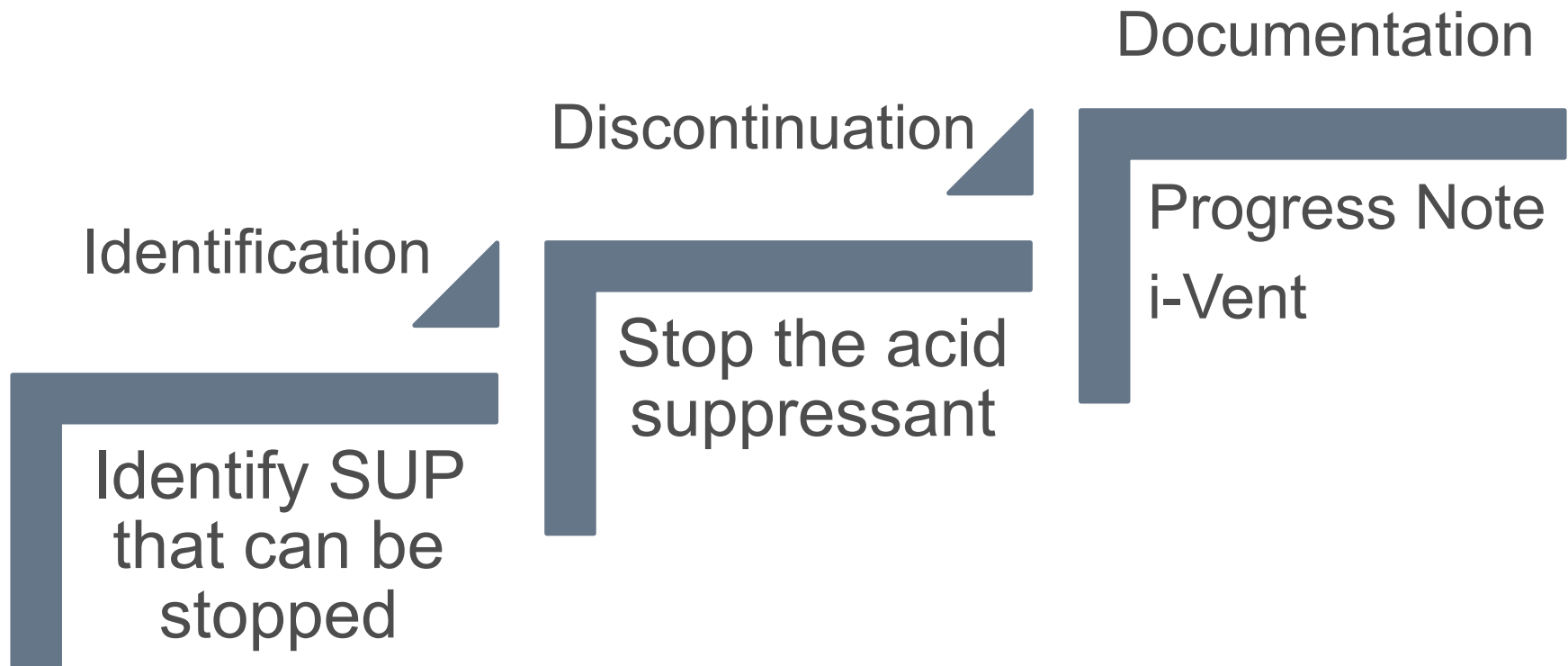
Identification

Identify SUP
that can be
stopped

Protocol Process



Protocol Process



Objectives

Primary

Median percent time on SUP in ICU

Secondary

Cost savings from pre to post protocol (3 month)
Median percent time on SUP in hospital
Difference in pharmacy SUP interventions made

Study Design and Statistical Analysis

Study Design

- Institution Review Board Approved
- Pre-Post Intervention
- Cohort Study

Statistical Analysis

- Primary Outcome
 - T-Test
- Secondary Outcome
 - T-Test

Inclusion Criteria

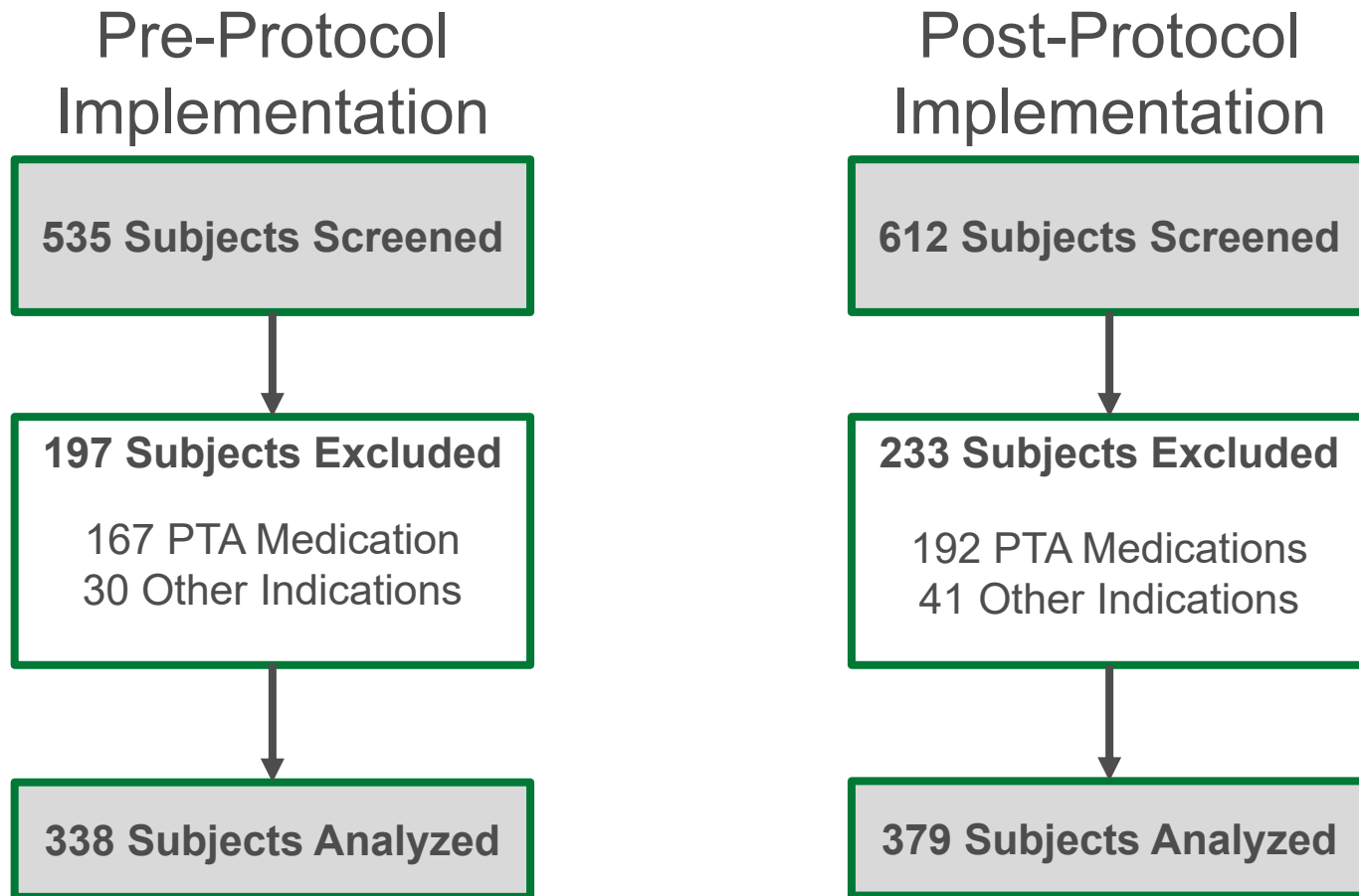
- Subjects \geq 18 years old
- Admitted to Parkview Regional Medical Center or Parkview Randallia Medical ICU
- Receiving \geq 1 dose of a PPI or H2RA

Exclusion Criteria

- Taking an acid suppressant prior to admission (PTA)
- Other indication(s)
 - GI Bleed
 - Esophagitis
 - H. Pylori
 - Ulceration
 - GERD
 - Varices

RESULTS

Study Population

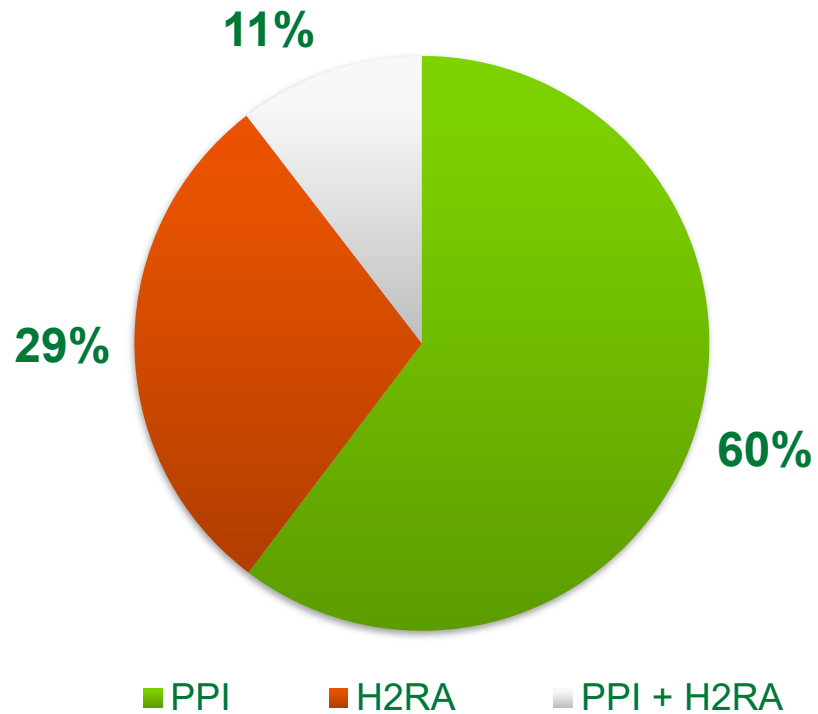


Baseline Characteristics

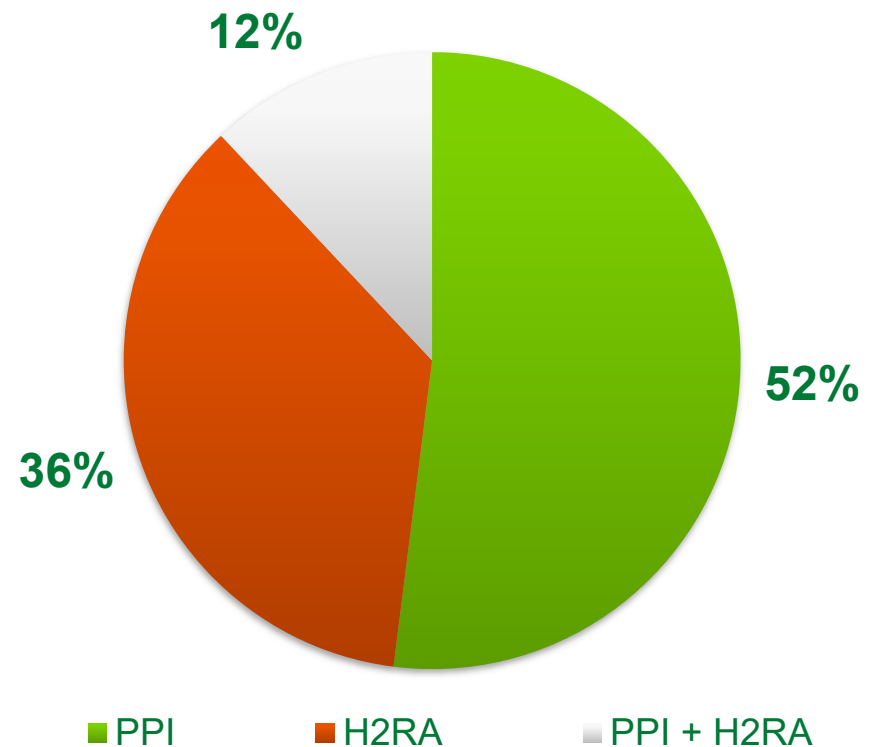
	Pre- Implementation (n = 338)	Post- Implementation (n = 379)
Gender, male [n (%)]	172 (53)	205 (54)
Age, years [median (IQR)]	63 [52 – 73]	63 [50 – 72]
Weight, kilograms [median (IQR)]	84 [71 – 103]	96 [82 – 112]
ICU Length of Stay [median (IQR)]	2.9 [1.7 – 5.8]	4.5 [2.8 – 7.3]
Hospital Length of Stay [median (IQR)]	7.4 [4.0 – 12.9]	6.2 [3.4 – 10.3]

Acid Suppression Rates

Pre-Implementation
(n = 383)



Post-Implementation
(n = 379)



Results – Primary Outcome

	Pre-Implementation	Post-Implementation	
	[Median, IQR] (n = 338)	[Median, IQR] (n = 394)	P-Value
Percent Time on SUP in the ICU	67.4	56.1	0.001
SUP = Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis ICU = Intensive Care Unit			

Results – Secondary Outcome

	Pre-Implementation	Post-Implementation	
	[Median, IQR] (n = 383)	[Median, IQR] (n = 379)	P-Value
Percent Time on SUP in the Hospital	79.7	79.4	0.41
	Total Number	Total Number	Δ
Total Pharmacist Interventions on SUP	129	183	54

Results – Financial Outcomes

	Pre- Implementation (n = 383)	Post- Implementation (n = 379)	Savings
Cost of Acid Suppression (\$)	8,610.49	4,981.38	3,629.11
Projected Annual Cost Savings (\$)	14,615.44		

Discussion

- The addition of a pharmacy driven stress ulcer prophylaxis discontinuation protocol significantly improved discontinuation rates and cost savings.
- Pharmacist presence significantly impacts discontinuation rates.

Limitations

- Small sample size
- Restrictive timeline
- High prevalence of transfers to floors with reduced pharmacy presence

Future Direction

- Expanding into other units (STICU, CVICU)
 - Protocol
 - Pharmacist presence
- Long term protocol assessment
 - 1 year +

Acknowledgements

- Tim Johnston, PharmD, BCPS, BCCCP
- Luke Keller, PharmD, BCPS, BCCCP
- Will Armstrong, PharmD, BCPS
- Sarah Ferrell, PharmD

References

1. Shin JM, Sachs G. Pharmacology of Proton Pump Inhibitors. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*. 2008 December ; 10(6): 528–534.
2. Pantoprazole. Lexi-Drugs. Lexicomp. Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. Riverwoods, IL. Available at: <http://online.lexi.com>. Accessed March 13, 2018.
3. Famotidine. Lexi-Drugs. Lexicomp. Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. Riverwoods, IL. Available at: <http://online.lexi.com>. Accessed March 13, 2018.
4. Guillamondegui OD, Gunter OL Jr, Bonadies JA, Coates JE, Kurek SJ, De Moya MA, Sing RF, Sori AJ. Practice management guidelines for stress ulcer prophylaxis. Chicago: Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma. 2008:1–24. ASHP Commission on Therapeutics.
5. ASHP therapeutic guidelines on stress ulcer prophylaxis. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm*. 1999; 56:347-79.
6. Abraham NS, Hlatky MA, Antman EM, et al; American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Clinical Expert Consensus Documents. ACCF/ACG/AHA 2010 expert consensus document on concomitant use of proton pump inhibitors and thienopyridines: a focused update of the 2008 ACCF/ACG/AHA expert consensus document on reducing the gastrointestinal risks of antiplatelet therapy and NSAID use. *Circulation*. 2010;56:1051-66.
7. Krag M, Marker S, Perner A, et al. Pantoprazole in patients at risk for gastrointestinal bleeding in the ICU. *N Engl J Med* 2018; 379:2199-2208. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1714919
8. Michal J, Henry T, Street C. Impact of a pharmacist-driven protocol to decrease proton pump inhibitor use in non-intensive care hospitalized adults. *Am J Health-syst Pharm*. 2016; 73:4. DOI: 10.2146/ajhp150519
9. Parsons C, Chung-Esaki H, Berte N. MEDICATION MONITORING: Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis Clinical Guidelines. 2015. Stanford hospital and clinics pharmacy department policies and procedures. Approved 11/2014.
10. Rhodes A, Evans LE, Alhazzani W, et al. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: international guidelines for management of sepsis and septic shock: 2016. *Intensive Care Med* 2017;43:304-377
11. Buendgens L, Bruensing J, Matths M, et al. Administration of proton pump inhibitors in critically ill medical patients is associated with increased risk of developing Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea. *J Crit Care*. 2014 Aug;29(4):696.e11-5
12. El-Kersch K, Jalil B, McClave S, et al. Enteral nutrition as stress ulcer prophylaxis in critically ill patients: A randomized controlled exploratory study. *J Crit Care*. 2018; 108-113. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrc.2017.08.036>.

Implementation and Evaluation of a Pharmacy Driven Stress Ulcer Discontinuation Protocol

Michael Genday, PharmD
PGY-1 Pharmacy Resident
Parkview Health