

S3 Pharmacists Involvement in AKI

Acute Kidney Injury Collaborative & Evaluating pharmacist medication interventions in community acquired AKI emergency admissions to SRFT

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Principal Clinical Pharmacist

What are we trying to achieve (Trust) ?

Our objectives:

- 10% reduction in all AKI by December 2016
- 25% reduction in preventable “hospital acquired” AKI by December 2016
- 50% reduction in the number of early (Stage 1) progressing to Stage 2 or 3 by December 2016

How? Diagram

AKI Driver

10% reduction in all AKI by December 2016

25% reduction in preventable "hospital acquired" AKI by December 2016

Achieve a 50% reduction in the number of early (Stage 1) progressing to Stage 2/3 by December 2016

Education

- Practice educator roles/ Nurse Preceptorship training
- Allocation of Nurse Champions
- Testing designated AKI nurse/ MDT
- Development of E-learning package
- Review and implementation of national training toolkit
- Trust wide communication strategy
- MDT use of medicine optimization training tool kit (renal pharmacy group)

Detection

- NPSA Algorithm launch
- EPR Implementation
- Communication of flag
- Electronic decision support
- Development of screening risk assessment
- Mechanism to flag AKI patients to pharmacists

Intervention

- Bundle development
- Stop/ start medication tests
- Role allocation and escalation of trigger
- Local guidelines
- Identification and management within the community/ patient education
- Communication at discharge of AKI diagnosis
- Sick day rules

Measurement


- Bundle/ risk assessment compliance
- Local audit
- AQ AKI stage 3 measure
- Education compliance
- Pharmacy knowledge baseline audit
- Medication review data

Who is involved?

- **13 wards** – nominated AKI Link Nurses on each ward to lead the QI initiative
- **4 Consultant leads**
- **As many junior doctors as possible**
- **Pharmacy Team**
- **Divisional Directors**
- **Support workers**
- **Quality Improvement team**
- **CLAHRC researchers** – project evaluation

QI initiatives so far....

- Development of E-learning package
- Practice educator / Nurse Preceptorship training
- EPR implementation
- Medication review
- Bundle development
- AKI flag on EPR
- Bundle / risk assessment compliance
- Local audits
- Communication at discharge / patient information
- Loads of little ideas (e.g. magnets on beds, posters, AKI “box” on the wards, order of urine collection pads for incontinent patients, etc....)



Pharmacy
Team -
Just
meds
reviews?

QI initiatives so far....

- Development of E-learning package
- Practice educator / Nurse Preceptorship training
- EPR implementation
- **Medication review**
- Bundle development
- AKI flag on EPR
- Bundle / risk assessment compliance
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Salford AKI

‘THINK KIDNEYS’

The NHS campaign to improve the care of people at risk of, or with, acute kidney injury.*

Think SALFORD

Initiate AKI bundle in all patients with 26 mmol/L or 1.5 x rise in creatinine or oliguria (<0.3ml/kg/hr) for 2 hours.

		Responsibility				Completed
		Dr	Nr	SW	Phar	
S	Sepsis and other causes - treat	●	●	●	●	
A	ACE/ARB and NSAIDS suspend/ review drugs	●			●	
L	Labs (Repeat Creatinine within 24 hours) & Leaflets (for patients)	●	●		●	
F	Fluid assessment and response (History and examination, initiate fluid chart, measure daily weights – if hypovolaemic give IV 250mls and reassess)		●	●		
O	Obstruction USS should be performed within 24 hours in non-resolving AKI or unknown cause of AKI	●	●			
R	Renal/critical care referral Non-resolving AKI 3, possible intrinsic renal disease requiring specialist treatment, CKD 4-5, renal transplant, severe AKI complications	●				
D	Dip the urine and record it		●	●		

The “Salford” Bundle

‘THINK KIDNEYS’

The NHS campaign to improve the care of people at risk of, or with, acute kidney injury.*

In the UK up to 100,000 deaths each year in hospital are associated with acute kidney injury. Up to 30% could be prevented with the right care and treatment.



One in five people admitted to hospital in the UK each year as an emergency has acute kidney injury.



About 65% of acute kidney injury starts in the community.

Think SALFORD

Institute AKI bundle in all patients with ≥ 6 mmol/L or 1.5 X rise in creatinine or oliguria (<0.5 ml/kg/hr) for >6 hours.

Sepsis and other causes-treat

ACE/ARB and NSAIDS suspend/review drugs

Labs (Repeat Creatinine within 24 hours) & **L**eafllets (for patients)

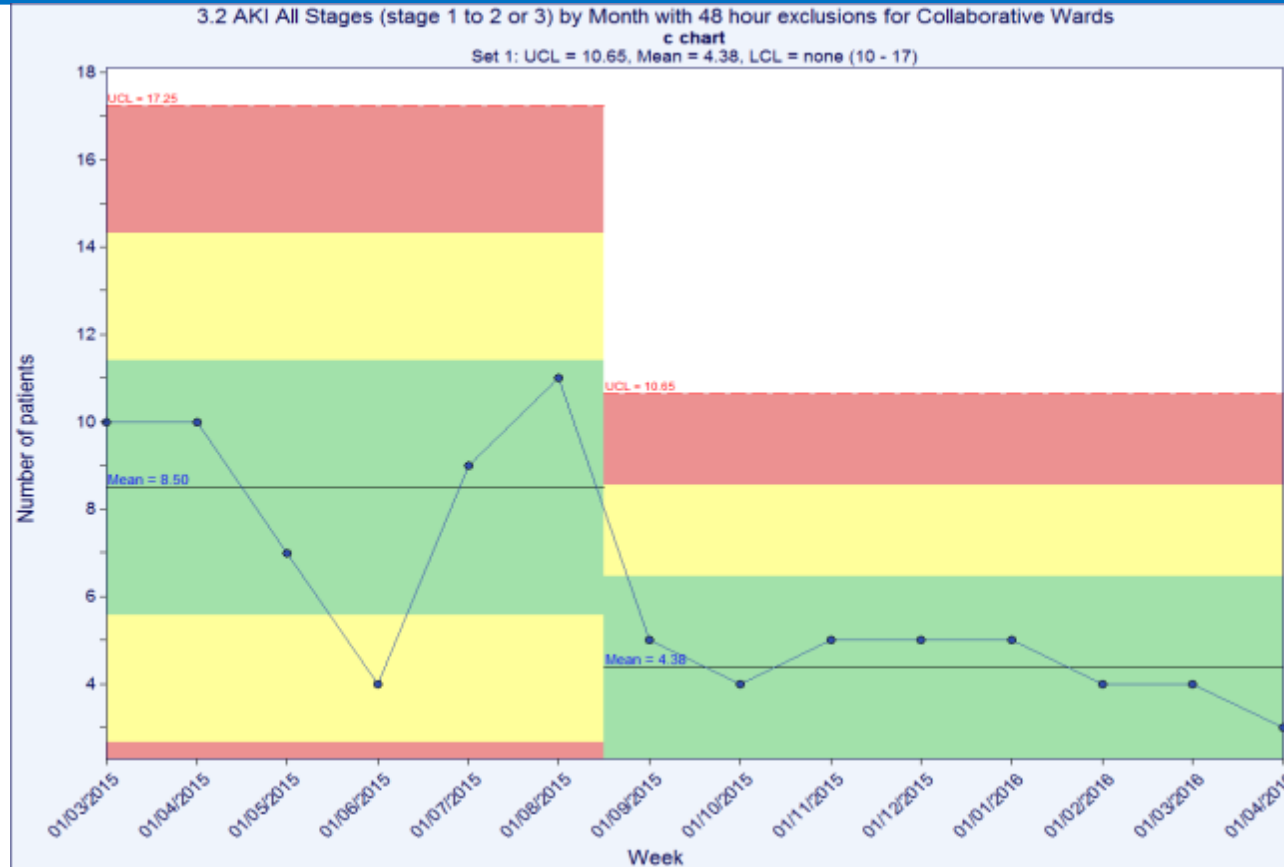
Fluid assessment and response (History and examination, initiate fluid chart, measure daily weights – if hypovolaemic give bolus IV 250 mls and reassess)

Obststruction USS should be performed within 24 hours in non-resolving AKI 3 (3 X rise in serum creatinine or >354 mmol/litre) of unknown cause

Renal /critical care referral Non resolving AKI 3, possible intrinsic renal disease requiring specialist treatment, CKD 4-5, renal transplant, severe AKI complications

Dip the urine and record it

AKI Progression by Month in Collaborative Wards



Statistically significant shift in the data equating to a 48% reduction in collaborative wards since the launch of the AKI collaborative

The role of the pharmacy team in AKI



Aim: 100% of AKI patients should have a pharmacy 'AKI med review' during their admission, by Dec 16

Stretch Aim: 80% of AKI patients to have a pharmacy meds review within 24 hour by Dec 16

Medication Review & Criteria

- Role allocation for AKI 2/3
- AKI bleep for pharmacy
- AKI alert to pharmacy team
- Define pharmacy AKI review at different levels (level 1 and level 2)
- Define timelines and frequency of review for patients 'At Risk' and AKI stage 1,2,3
- Criteria for medication review of patients with different risk factors (e.g. prior to USS, post-op) and disease groups (e.g. sepsis)
- Communication on discharge for patients who have recovered from AKI and who are recovering
- AKI education for pharmacist (online quiz and face to face)

Weekend Working

- Review of AKI alert at weekend
- Remote review (test within dispensary)
- Standardisation of communication with ward following alert

Documentation

- Discharge summary with meds review information (maximizing potential of EPR to pull information through including significant event and health issues)
- Defined pharmacist role to use and document within the AKI EPR bundle
- Standardisation of pharmacist documentation within EPR for AKI review (including when a review has taken place and no further action is needed)

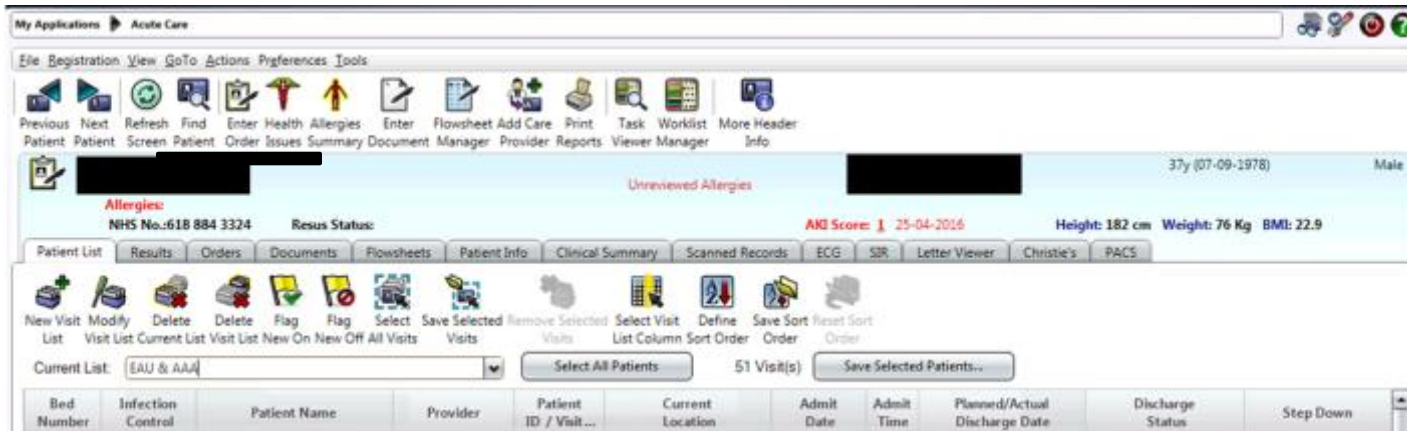
Measurement/ Diagnostics

- Review by senior pharmacist to understand current processes
- CQUIN/AQ data
- Education compliance (online compliance and national education audit)

Pharmacy and AKI

Patients admitted to SRFT with, or those who develop, AKI have their medications reviewed by a pharmacist

Patients are identified using the AKI alert tool and/or daily email to AKI Pharmacy Champions



Bespoke Pharmacist AKI Review Document completed

Pharmacy AKI meds review

Microsoft Internet Explorer | My Applications | Home Care

File | Application | View | Gantt | Actions | Preferences | Tools

Shared Notes Entry - TESTING, TEST - AKI Pharmacy Review

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Use the patient's current and historical medications

ACUTE KEY Yes - currently prescribed Yes - stopped during admission Yes - stopped prior to admission No

RESULTS

EDUCATION

PHARMACY CONTACTS

OTHER MEDICATIONS

BLOOD LEVEL MONITORING

Do any drugs require monitoring of blood levels Yes No

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Shared Notes Entry - TESTING, TEST - AKI Pharmacy Review

CREATE [Preview]

Copy Forward | Refer to Note | Preview | Modify Template | Acronym Expansion

ACUTE KEY

RESULTS

EDUCATION

PHARMACY CONTACTS

OTHER MEDICATIONS

OTHER MEDICATIONS

See other medicines prescribed where the dose needs to be entered in small requirement Yes No

DISCHARGE ADVICE

Patient counselled prior to discharge about medications to react to and when, and also which medications to avoid Yes No

PHARMACY CONTACTS

Name of Pharmacist completing review

Pharmacist sleep number

Recommendations discussed with responsible clinical team Yes No

DOCUMENT VERSION

Document version 1.0

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AKI Pharmacy medication review (CQUIN)

Month	No of pts audited who had an AKI pharmacy review/ 25
April 15	9/25
May 15	7/25
June 15	12/25
July 15	14/25
August 15	19/25
September 15	13/25
October 15	15/25
November 15	17/25
December 15	16/25

Pharmacy AKI reviews

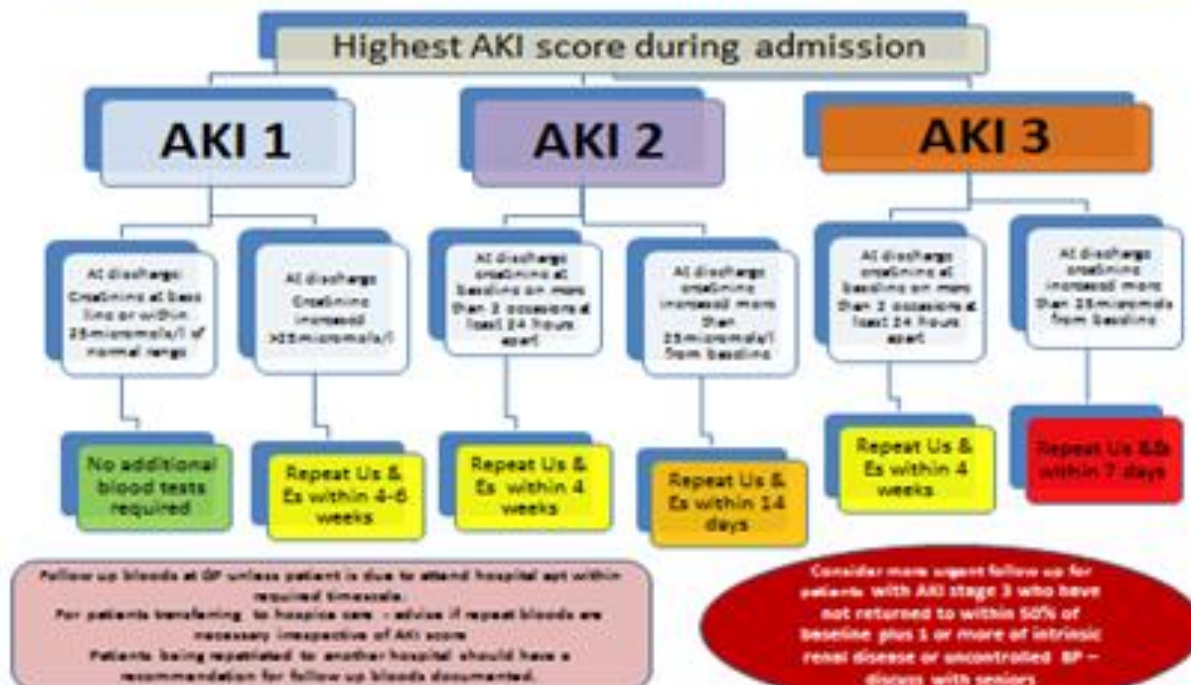
	<24 hours	24-48 hours	48-72 hours	>72 hours	Not done
January – June 2015	0	2	3	0	1419
January – June 2016	391	328	248	111	359

Role of the pharmacist

- Reviewing obvious medicines?
 - ? Stopping/ suspending
- Reviewing all other medicines
- Restarting?
- Clinical skills
 - Check urine dipstick
 - Check BP
 - Check fluid balance
 - Refer!
- Check bundle
- Check discharge information

AKI CQUIN bloods on discharge

DRAFT v1.0 For quality improvement Dec 2015
AKI bloods on discharge



Evaluating Pharmacist Medication Interventions in Community Acquired Acute Kidney Injury Emergency Admissions to Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust

Authors: Amelia Reed, Elizabeth Lamerton

Aim:

1. To evaluate the role of secondary care pharmacists in the management of community acquired AKI
2. To investigate the dissemination of sick day guidance advice

The Project

Objectives:

- ⌘ Identify the number, nature and timing of recommendations made by pharmacists on EAU via the AKI Pharmacy Review document.
- ⌘ Assess the proportion of pharmacist recommendations implemented by the medical team
- ⌘ Review the progression of patients' AKI

- ⌘ Quantify the number of patients with community acquired AKI admitted to EAU, who had been taking potentially nephrotoxic medicines
- ⌘ Assess the number of patients with AKI who can recall receiving advise about sick day guidance

Methods

The project ran over a four week period in 2016

Data collected from 50 patients admitted to SRFT as emergency medical admissions over 28 days (including weekends)

Pre-admission medications:

-Five Categories:

-Other

**ACE
Inhibitors**

ARBs

NSAIDs

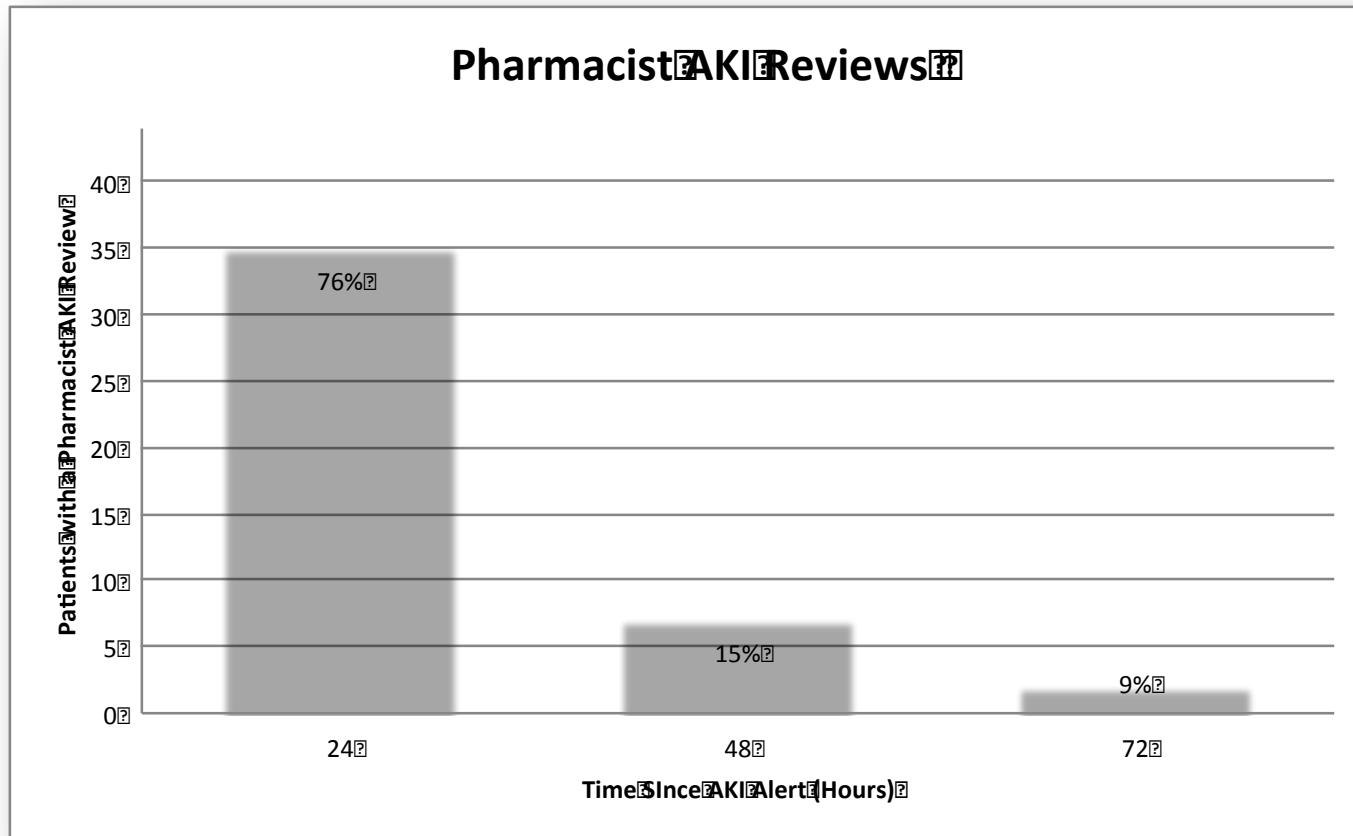
Diuretics

Metformin

EPR used to determine whether prescribing decisions were made before or after the Pharmacist AKI Review was documented

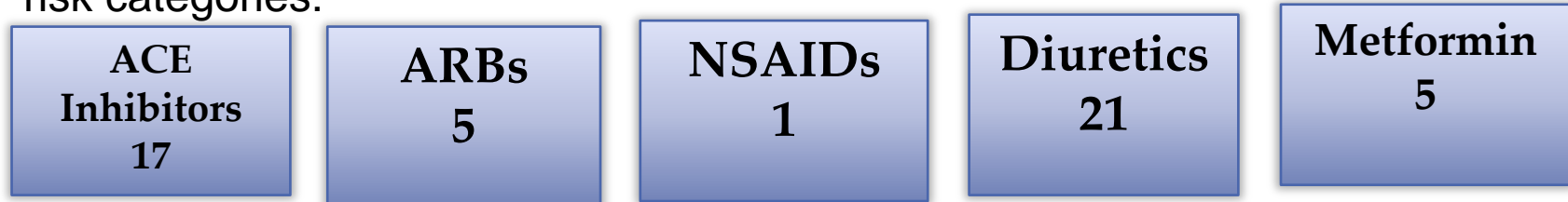
Patients interviewed on their awareness of sick day guidance

Pharmacists documented reviews for 44 out of 46 (96%)



Results

30/46 (65.2%) of patients were taking at least one medication from the five risk categories:



The 30 patients accounted for a total of **49 high risk medications** prior to admission.

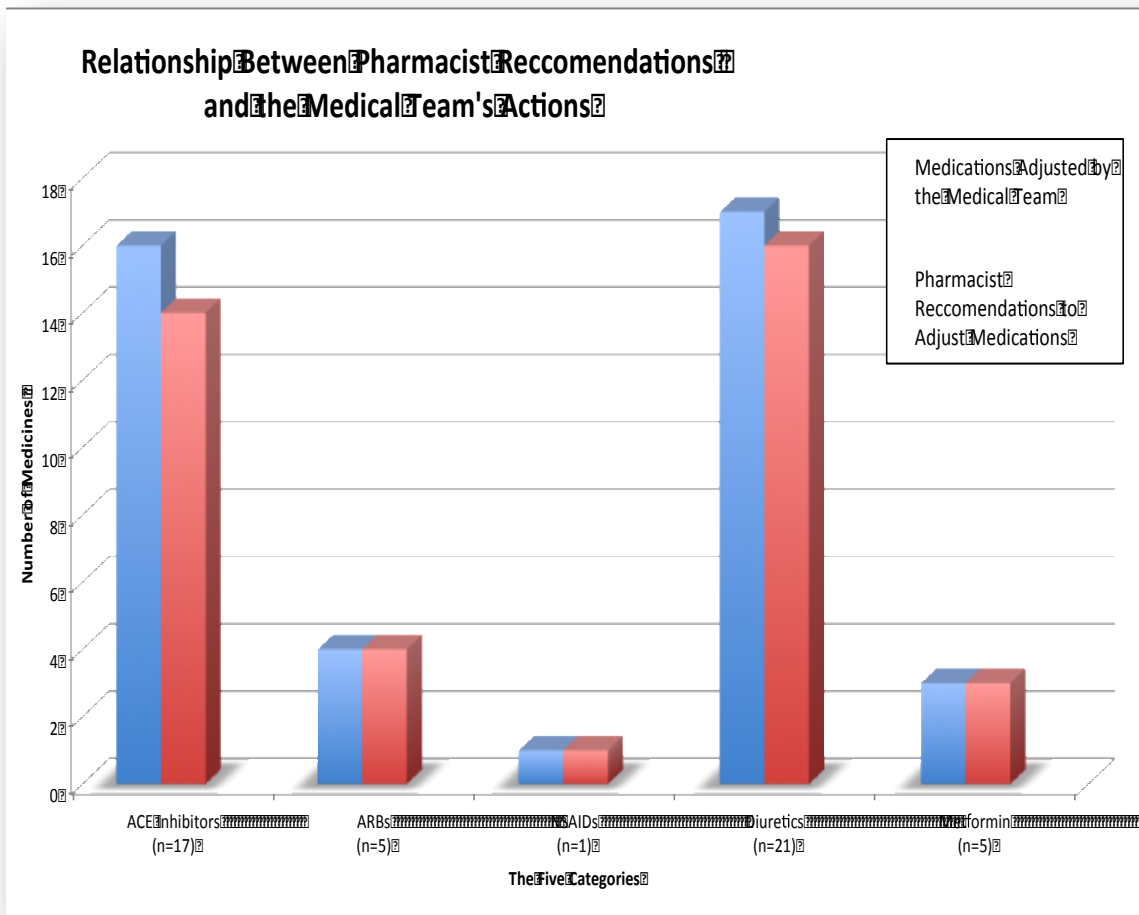
ACE inhibitors and Diuretics were the most common pre-admission medicine

17/46 (37%) were not taking any of these medicines

-3 were taking other antihypertensives

14/46(30%) were not taking any antihypertensives, NSAIDs, Diuretics or Metformin

Results



Pharmacist Recommendations:

- Dose adjusting or withholding of medications – 38/47 (80.9%)
 - Suspend/stop/withhold the medication – 34/47 (72.3%)
- 14 'Other' medications

Results – pharmacist interventions & outcome

Pharmacist Recommendations included withholding medications, adjusting doses and taking no action

Pharmacist recommendations corresponded with the action of the medical team for 36/47 medications **(76.5%)**

Of the 44 patients who had a pharmacist AKI review, **34 (77.3%)** had **no progression** of AKI stage.

Results – interviews sick day guidance

30/46 patients suitable for **interview** regarding sick day guidance advice received in primary care

- **28 (93%)** were able to talk to the interviewer.

No patient

- recalled sick day guidance
- recalled being counselled that certain medications they were taking could affect their kidneys
- had followed the guidance to stop medications

Discussion

Pharmacists were actively involved in the timely medication review of AKI patients

Providing prompt reviews of medications and recommendations for preserving renal function.

Pharmacist recommendations - Readily available source of information

- Signposted from the medical notes and doctors checklist

Discussion

Apparent lack of patient awareness of AKI sick day guidance

- indication that patients are not recalling receiving information
- Risks associated with stopping such significant medications,
- Healthcare professionals cautious about advising a drug holiday.
- Further public awareness campaigns
- Involvement of both primary and secondary care colleagues.

Discussion

FURTHER RESEARCH

Increasing the sample size

Qualitative review of the pharmacy and medical team's perceptions of AKI medicines optimisation

Further research depending on the outcomes of Think Kidneys research on sick days guidance.

Project Conclusion

Pharmacist medication reviews in AKI appear to be a useful tool in the management of patients with Acute Kidney Injury.

These findings indicate that pharmacists have a key role in the optimisation of potentially risky medication and can contribute positively towards optimal medical management of AKI.

This study suggests that the dissemination of sick day guidance to at-risk patients in the community has not been maximally implemented thus far.

- At present it is recommended that professionals offer advice to individuals considered to be at higher risk of AKI should they become unwell and that the **advice should include fluid and medicines management.**
- It should also include advice about assessment of illness severity and when to seek professional help. It is considered that **all antihypertensive medication may increase the risk of AKI.** The relative risk of blood pressure therapies is still uncertain and it may be unhelpful to single out ACEi and ARB.
- We would also encourage people to avoid using the term '**nephrotoxic**' to describe them.

Next steps at SRFT

- Systems review to ensure AKI reviews are timely
- Standardise information for clinical staff – secondary and primary care
- Patient information especially sick day advice
- Weekends
 - Priority review of patients outside the EAU with new AKI alert over the weekend

Role of the pharmacists – variety of settings

Pharmacists-Thinking-Kidneys

https://www.thinkkidneys.nhs.uk/aki/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/03/Pharmacists-Thinking-Kidneys.pdf

Why pharmacists are important in helping reduce and avoid AKI

All health and care workers need to know about AKI and how we can all impact incidence rates. But pharmacists have the potential to have the biggest impact as their reach and influence is wide. It ranges from sharing detailed knowledge, skill and experience with a wide range of professional colleagues, to one to one conversations with patients and their carers, all equally important.

Community pharmacists potentially have more contact with a patient than any other healthcare professional and as such are in a strong position to help patients who are most at risk of developing AKI: engaging with them, supporting and developing their understanding of risk, and monitoring medicines that can cause problems for kidneys.

Hospital pharmacists and pharmacy technicians working closely with the multidisciplinary team support prescribing decisions for patients with AKI or when the risk is recognised, as well as explaining to patients the effective use of their medicines.

Pharmacists working with CCGs and in GP surgeries can support these messages and ensure continuity of care.

AKI is a challenge for us all
Work with us to make sure you know all you need to know and we'll aim high to lower the incidence rate of AKI.

CPPE 
CENTRE FOR PHARMACY
POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

Think Kidneys

Think Kidneys is the NHS's programme for tackling acute kidney injury.

Our aims are to reduce avoidable harm and death for people with acute kidney injury, and to improve care for patients whether in hospital or at home.

During Autumn 2015 we will be working with CPPE (www.cppe.ac.uk) to develop pharmacists' understanding and knowledge of AKI through a campaign which will deliver a high impact AKI learning programme for every pharmacist and pharmacy technician in England.

We'll be encouraging you to take up the learning and apply the changes to your practice to improve patient care and reduce the harm done by avoidable incidences of AKI. Together, it's better.

Our website www.thinkkidneys.nhs.uk has lots of useful information and resources on it for pharmacists and this will expand over the coming months.

The Renal Pharmacy Group website can be accessed www.renalpharmacy.org.uk

'THINK KIDNEYS'

Pharmacists Thinking Kidneys



Working with pharmacists to raise awareness of acute kidney injury, helping to avoid it where possible and improve treatment and care

Endorsed by



ROYAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Think Kidneys is a national programme led by NHS England in partnership with UK Renal Registry

17:13
21/11/2016

Think Kidneys Medicines optimisation in patients with AKI toolkit

- <https://www.thinkkidneys.nhs.uk/aki/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/03/Guidelines-for-Medicines-optimisation-in-patients-with-AKI-final.pdf>

AQ project 2017

- link to primary care
 - Launching a QI initiative with practice based pharmacists employed by SRFT to help practices deliver the AKI Salford Standard:
 - by ensuring thorough and timely review of patients with AKI.
 - Educate and upskill clinicians
 - Promote integration between different healthcare organisations with the aim of improving the patient journey and reducing further harm.

Maintaining good practice

- eLearning added to induction training for all clinical pharmacy staff
- Undergraduate and post graduate pharmacy courses to include AKI
- Foundation of pre-registration training
- Quarterly education sessions

AKI & Pharmacists

“AKI review– its just what we do as
part of our daily roles”

Quote from Junior pharmacist 2016

Questions?

