Primary Care Comprehensive Medication Reviews in Cancer Patients with Comorbid Conditions

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study was to describe the interventions associated with a comprehensive medication review (CMR) in a cancer patient population with select comorbidities.

OBJECTIVE

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PRINCIPAL CARE ONCLOGY MODEL (PCOM)

- Inclusion Criteria: (1) Receiving both cancer and primary care at Michigan Medicine, (2) Receiving active cancer treatment, and (3) Having a comorbid condition of diabetes (DM), hypertension (HTN), chronic heart failure (CHF), depression, and/or anxiety.
- Among PCOM patients (n=96), 25% had a metastatic cancer and 18% had a hematologic cancer (Table 1).
- Patients were 61% female and the average age was 65 (range 27-91). Most (71%) were white, 19% were black and 10% were other.
- Hypertension was the most common among PCOM patients (Table 1). Almost one-third of PCOM patients took a blood thinner and over 25% took an antidepressant or anxiolytic.
- To date, pharmacists have seen n=31 PCOM patients. Changes to the medication profile were made in 84% of patients reached. Figure 1 describes the types of changes made. Almost 1 in 4 has been referred for disease management with clinical pharmacists (Figure 2).

RESULTS

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CONCLUSION

Pharmacists have the opportunity to improve the coordination of care and enhance the clinical outcomes in patients with cancer and comorbid conditions. Our pilot of conducting CMRs in this population identified 23% of patients requiring additional management.

REFERENCES


Figure 1. PharmD Medication Profile Changes

Figure 2. Percentage of Patients Referred to Pharmacist

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