SELF-CARE CONSULTING: PATIENT CARE ISSUES FOR PHARMACISTS

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APHA-USP
ASSESSMENT, COMMUNICATION, AND EVALUATION (ACE)
PROGRAM FOR PHARMACISTS

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OVERVIEW

- APHA/USP ACE PROGRAM AND COMPETITION
- Self-Care and the Scope of OTC Use
- TECHNIQUES FOR SELF-CARE CONSULTING
- NEEDS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS
- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
- ROLE PLAY OPPORTUNITY

APHA/USP ACE PROGRAM AND COMPETITION

- ENHANCE SELF CARE CONSULTATIONS BY IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND PATIENT MANAGEMENT SKILLS
- ASSESSMENT

COMMUNICATION

EVALUATION

APHA/USP ACE Two Part Educational Program

- Interactive Continuing Education Session
- EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING VIA ROLE PLAYS

APHA/USP ACE COMPETITION

- ONLY ONE PHARMACIST-COMPETITOR FROM EACH STATE
- VIDEOTAPED ROLE PLAY OF A SELF CARE CONSULTATION
- EVALUATED BY THREE JUDGES USING APHA/USP CRITERIA
- WINNER RECEIVES RECOGNITION AND PRIZES

SELF-CARE AND THE SCOPE OF OTC USE

- CONSUMERS SPEND BETWEEN \$10 AND \$15 BILLION PER YEAR ON OTCS
- SELF-CARE IS A GROWING TREND, WITH FASTEST GROWTH AMONG CERTAIN POPULATIONS
 - People over age 75
 - Women
 - Low income consumers (<\$6000/YEAR)

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• PEOPLE WITH MULTIPLE SYMPTOMS

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SELF-CARE/OTC CONSULTATIONS ARE A GOOD PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY

- OTCs, LIKE ALL DRUGS, INVOLVE RISKS AND BENEFITS
- PHARMACISTS HELP PATIENTS MANAGE RISK-BENEFIT RATIO
- PHARMACISTS USE EXPERTISE TO GAIN COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OVER OTHER OTC RETAILERS
- PHARMACISTS MUST MAKE GREATER EFFORT TO VOLUNTEER SELF-CARE COUNSELING SERVICES

• PHARMACISTS CAN BE A COMPONENT OF PRIMARY CARE FOR PATIENTS

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COMMUNICATION IS GOOD MEDICINE

- SKILLFUL COMMUNICATION IMPROVES OUTCOMES OF CARE
- SKILLFUL COMMUNICATION INCREASES DEMAND FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
- COMMUNICATING WITH PATIENTS MAKES WORK MORE REWARDING AND INTERESTING
- OBRA 90 REQUIRES SOME MINIMAL CONSULTATION

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

- BE SINCERE
- LISTEN
- ADAPT COMMUNICATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDS
- ENSURE CONSISTENCY BETWEEN VERBAL AND NONVERBAL MESSAGES
- AVOID MEDICAL/PHARMACEUTICAL JARGON

• ASK OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE OR "ACTIVE" LISTENING

- PARAPHRASE PATIENT'S STATEMENTS AND CONCERNS
- REFLECT PATIENT FEELINGS
- Provide back-channel cues

TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE QUESTIONING

- OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS
 - Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?
- CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONS
 - DID YOU? HAVE YOU? CAN YOU? WOULD YOU? ARE YOU?

TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR

- ESTABLISH EYE CONTACT
- COME OUT FROM BEHIND THE COUNTER
- OPEN POSTURE
- APPROPRIATE SPACING
- CONSISTENCY WITH VERBAL MESSAGES

ELIMINATING PHYSICAL BARRIERS

- PRIVACY
- Noise

ACCOMMODATING TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

- VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS
- HEARING IMPAIRMENTS
- Low Literacy

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THE PATIENT INTERVIEW

- HISTORY AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION
- ASSESSMENT OF CONDITION
- DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN

HISTORICAL DATA

- IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM
- IDENTIFY THE PATIENT

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IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM

- DESCRIBE THE PROBLEM
- WHEN DID IT START?
- Is this a new problem?

IDENTIFY THE PATIENT

- WHO IS THE PATIENT?
- HOW OLD IS THE PATIENT?
- IS THE PATIENT MALE OR FEMALE?
- WHAT OTHER SPECIAL PROBLEMS I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT?
- What allergies does the patient have?

ADDITIONAL STEPS

- OBSERVATION
- PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT
- ASSESSMENT OF SERIOUSNESS

DEVELOPING THE ACTION PLAN

- COLLECTING MORE INFORMATION
- SELECTING PHYSICIAN REFERRAL
- SELECTING SELF-TREATMENT
- ADVISING THE PATIENT ON SELF-TREATMENT

COLLECTING MORE INFORMATION

- CONTACTING THE PHYSICIAN
- OBTAIN DATA ON PREEXISTING CONDITIONS
- Does MD want to see patient?
- Does MD want to speak to patient?
- EXPLAIN TO PATIENT WHY REFERRAL IS BEING MADE

THE PHYSICIAN REFERRAL

- WHERE SHOULD PATIENT GO (ER OR OFFICE)
- WHY IS REFERRAL BEING MADE?
- BE FIRM WITHOUT ALARMING PATIENT

WHEN TO REFER TO THE PHYSICIAN?

- SYMPTOMS TOO SEVERE TO BE ENDURED WITHOUT TREATMENT
- SYMPTOMS MINOR BUT PERSISTENT AND APPARENTLY TREATABLE
- SYMPTOMS RECURRING WITHOUT APPARENT CAUSE
- PHARMACIST IN DOUBT ABOUT SEVERITY OF CONDITION

SELECTING SELF-TREATMENT

- IDENTIFY THERAPEUTIC OBJECTIVE
- SELECT MODALITY (DRUG VS. NON DRUG)
- MATCH DRUG VARIABLES TO PATIENT VARIABLES

ADVISING PATIENT ON SELF-TREATMENT

- REASONS FOR SELF TREATMENT
- DESCRIPTION OF DRUG AND OR TREATMENT
- ADMINISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS
- Intended effects, side effects, precautions
- GENERAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES

REASONS FOR SELF-TREATMENT

- SUMMARIZE NATURE OF CONDITION
- EXPLAIN SIGNIFICANCE OF SYMPTOMS
- OUTLINE REASONS FOR TREATMENT
- CLARIFY THERAPEUTIC OBJECTIVE
- Present alternatives

HIGH RISK AND SPECIAL GROUPS

- ELDERLY PERSONS
- THE VERY YOUNG
- PREGNANT WOMEN
- Nursing mothers

THE VERY OLD AND THE VERY YOUNG

- ALTERED PHARMACOKINETIC PARAMETERS
- DECREASED ABILITY TO COPE WITH DEMANDS OF ILLNESS
- IMPAIRED PERCEPTIONS AND/OR JUDGMENT
- AGE SPECIFIC DRUG EFFECTS
- AGE SPECIFIC ADVERSE EFFECTS
- SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION CONCERNS

THE PREGNANT PATIENT

- Drug use during pregnancy is decreasing
- MANY DRUGS CROSS THE PLACENTA AND AFFECT THE FETUS
- Must balance needs of mother and fetus

THE NURSING MOTHER

- Drugs can be present in breast milk
- BEST STRATEGY IS NON DRUG ALTERNATIVE

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SUMMARY

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