



*SINGLE OR MULTIPLE –
FOR THAT IS DIVERSITY!*

IT reforms and the need for a drug list or formulary

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LIST OR FORMULARY?



WAH267K	CLOTRIMAZOLE 1% VAGINAL CREAM (35g)	CLOZOLE	1 tube
DUV281G	CLOTRIMAZOLE 10% VAGINAL CREAM (5g)	CANESTEN ONCE	1 tube
ASC371D	CLOTRIMAZOLE 100mg PESSARIES	CANESTEN	6 pess
DTE773H	CLOTRIMAZOLE 100mg PESSARIES	CANESTEN	6 pess
DTO059H	CLOTRIMAZOLE 100mg PESSARIES	CANESTEN	1 pack
ASC370D	CLOTRIMAZOLE 2% VAGINAL CREAM (20g)	CANESTEN	1 tube
ASC368D	CLOTRIMAZOLE 500mg PESSARIES	CANESTEN	1 pess
ASC253C	CLOZAPINE 100mg TABLETS	CLOZARIL	100 tab
DSZ164H	CLOZAPINE 100mg TABLETS	CLOPINE	100 tab
DUV699V	CLOZAPINE 100mg TABLETS	CLOPINE	100 tab
DUZ367A	CLOZAPINE 200mg TABLETS	CLOPINE	100 tab
WAH323L	CLOZAPINE 200mg TABLETS	CLOPINE	100 tab
ASC254C	CLOZAPINE 25mg TABLETS	CLOZARIL	100 tab
DSZ165H	CLOZAPINE 25mg TABLETS	CLOPINE	100 tab
WAH322L	CLOZAPINE 50mg TABLETS	CLOPINE	100 tab
DUV158K	COAL TAR 1% LOTION (100mL)	EXOREX	1 btl
DVI061A	COAL TAR 3% GEL (100mL)	LINOTAR GEL	1 btl
WAH557L	COAL TAR 4% LIQUID	POLYTAR PLUS	1 btl
WAH737F	COAL TAR 5% SALICYLIC ACID 2% SHAMPOO 250mL	IONIL-T	1 btl
DSZ543O	COAL TAR 7.5% GEL (100g)	PSORIGEL	1 tube
WAH824F	COAL TAR SHAMPOO (250mL)	SEBITAR	1 btl
WAH635J	COAL TAR SOLUTION B.P. 500mL	COAL TAR SOLUTION	1 btl



LIST OR FORMULARY?



18.2 Antipsychotics

AMISULPRIDE

ARIPRAZOLE

CHLORPROMAZINE

CLOZAPINE

DROPERIDOL

FLUPENTHIXOL

FLUPHENAZINE

HALOPERIDOL

OLANZAPINE

PERICYAZINE

PIMOZIDE

QUETIAPINE

RISPERIDONE

THIOTHIXENE

TRIFLUOPERAZINE

ZIPRASIDONE

ZUCLOPENTHIXOL

Antipsychotics (older agents were also called neuroleptics) are used primarily to treat psychotic disorders.

Rationale for use includes relief from symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions or abnormal behaviour/thought, and for their sedative and tranquilising effects in very disturbed or aggressive patients.

Antipsychotic drugs have a wide range of serious adverse effects that may be irreversible. When possible avoid use for non-psychotic illnesses (eg in anxiety or for sedation); if used for non-psychotic illnesses (behavioural disturbance in dementia), use the lowest possible dose for the shortest time.



LIST OR FORMULARY?

★ Uses of a list

- Itemises all products
- May include form and strength
- Does not tell us what these things are for
- Gives no guide as to who might use such a list
- No doses listed

★ Uses of a formulary

- Allows additional information to be appended such as indications, dose range, adverse effects and contraindications
- Allows for categorisation of items and easier reporting
- Possible to place restrictions on use (eg by designating particular users)



Where would the 'list' be used?



METRO
↓
YOUR HOSPITAL

SECONDARY
↓
YOUR HOSPITAL

RURAL
↓
YOUR HOSPITAL



HIGH LEVEL FORMULARY RESTRICTION

SITE SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS



Enterprise Architecture – Key Principle

★ Service-oriented

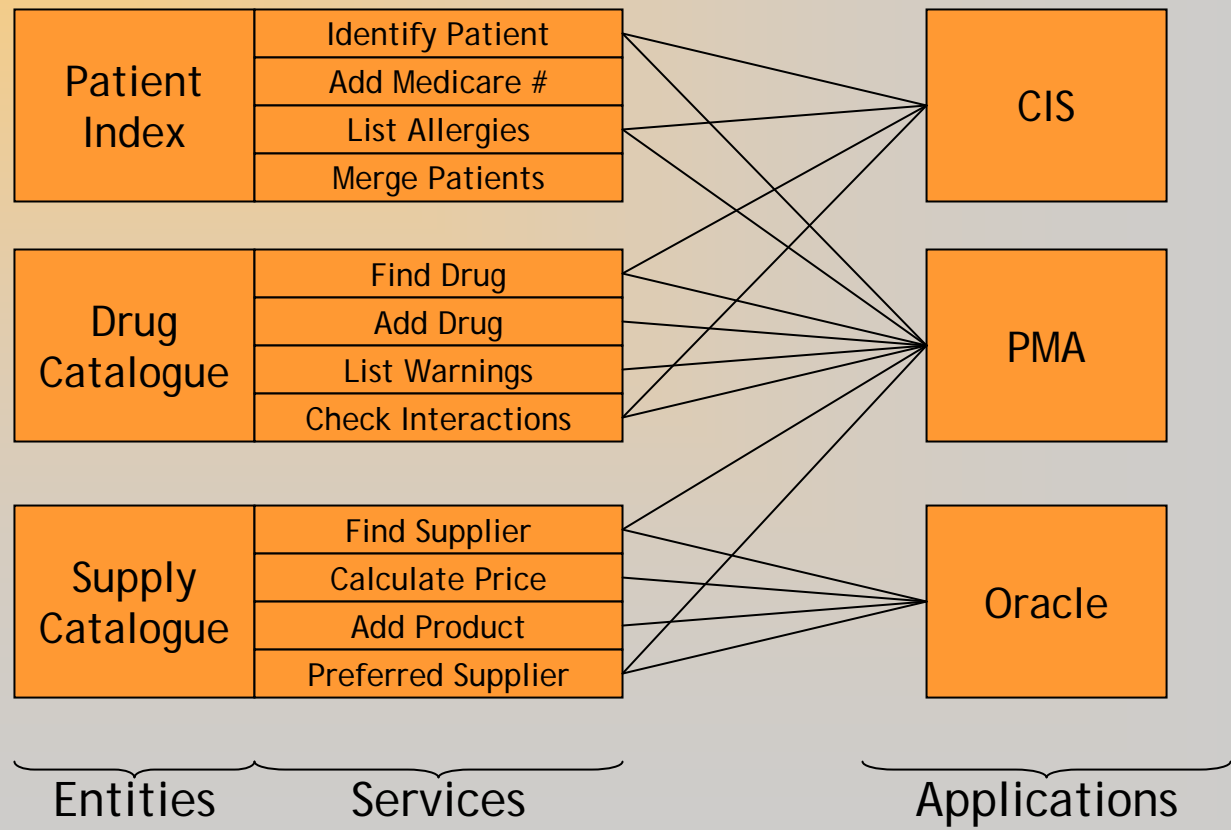
- Each information entity should be the responsibility of a single application. Information should not be duplicated across applications except where necessary to link related records.
- An application can access and change entities owned by another application but only by using services provided by that other application.
- Benefits
 - New applications can be quickly assembled from available services
 - Integrity of information and business rules is preserved
 - Application maintenance effort is minimised





Enterprise Architecture

Service Orientation





What do we call it?



- ★ One person's Panadol is another person's paracetamol tablet, Tylenol, Dymadon, acetaminophen, Febridol, etc
- ★ Is the name sodium valproate (MIMS, PBS), valproic acid, Epilim or Valpro?
- ★ What does the prescriber call it?
- ★ How does the pharmacist dispense it?
- ★ What does the nurse administer?
- ★ *What does the patient want to see?*



National Standards



- ★ NeHTA (National e-Health Transition Authority)



- ★ Coordinating terminologies and formats Australia-wide



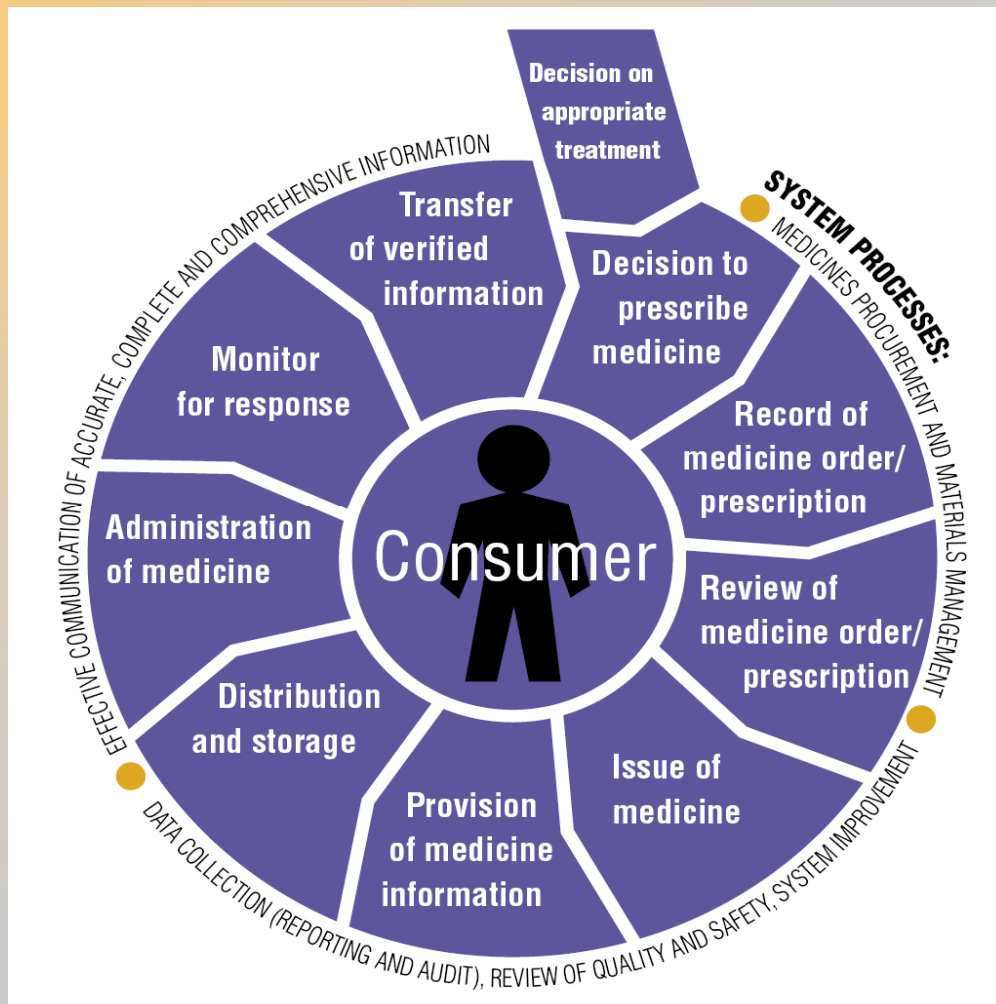
- ★ Policy formation to protect privacy

- ★ Strong governance to ensure specifications are aligned with minimal duplication in data collection

- ★ Public sector supply chain reform to reduce ordering errors, improve recall speed, track products and improve inventory management.

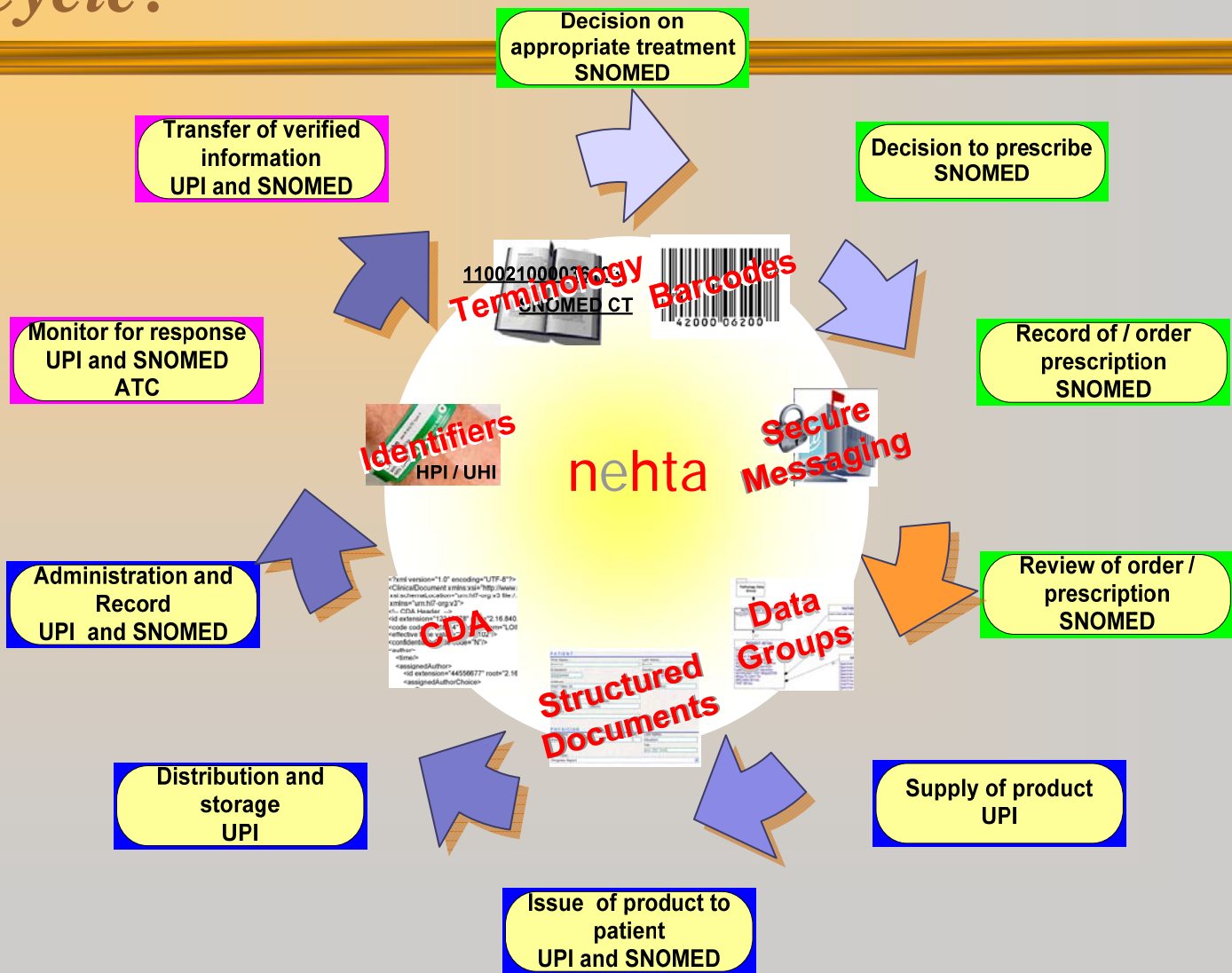


The medication management cycle

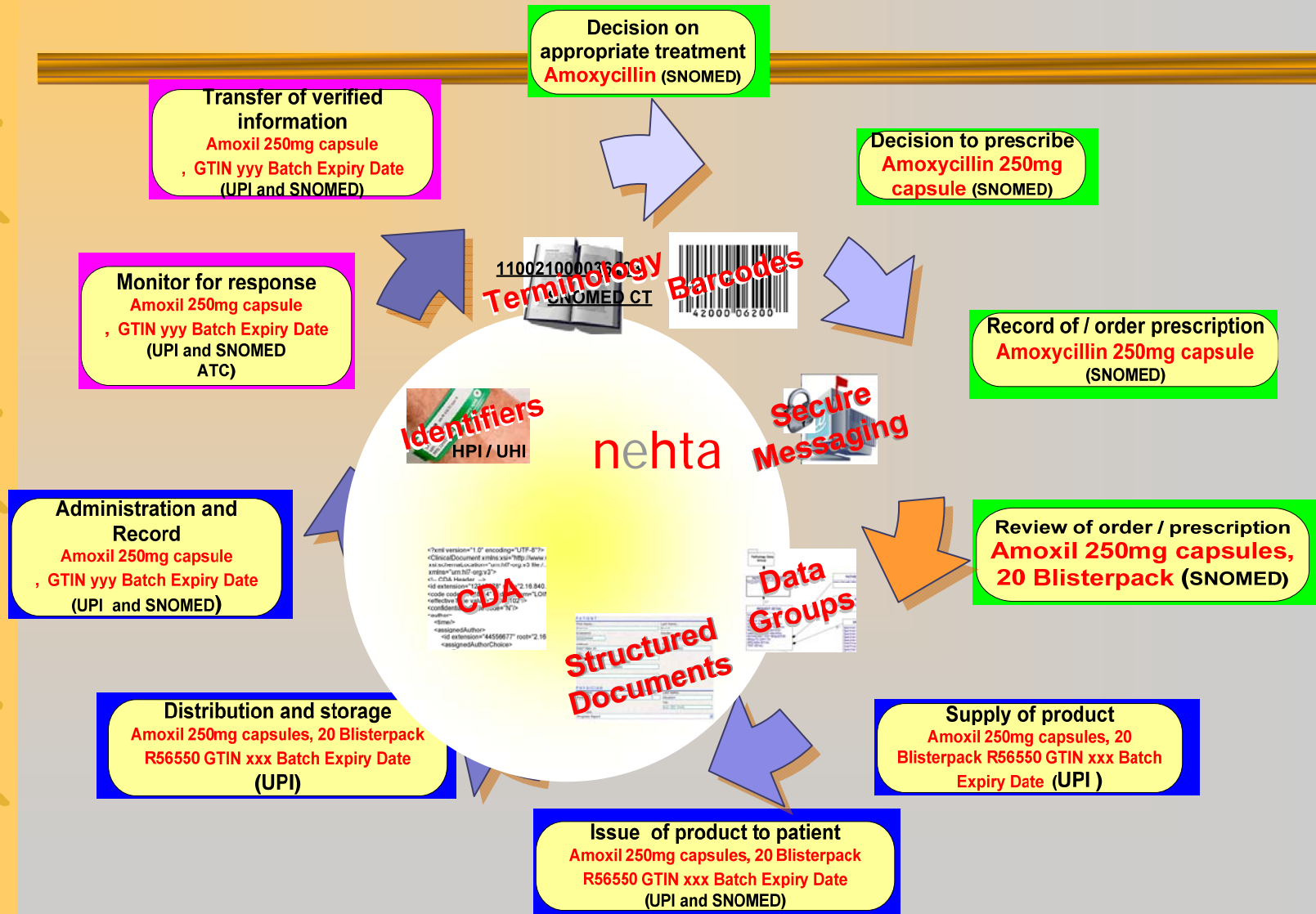




How do NEHTA standards and products fit into the Medication Management Cycle?



How do NEHTA standards and products fit into the Medication Management Cycle?





Data to support Medication Management

-
- ★ Australian Market approval
 - ARTG TGA registration identifier
 - ★ Unique Product Identification (UPI) -
 - UPI = NPC Identifier (GTIN) + Production Identifier (eg expiry and batch)
 - ★ Terminology which includes the terms used for ordering and provides the relationships to all of the various data elements as required –
 - **SNOMED** and includes maps (*or references*) to other identifiers & relevant classifications:
 - *ATC – Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification (WHO classification for data analysis)*
 - *GTIN – Global Trade Item Number (NPC identifier)*
 - *ARTG – Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods*





In summary...

- ★ A single and standardised drug file will enable many of the reforms that Health committed to as part of the Reid Review process
- ★ The drug file will enable Western Australian and local health service formulary development
- ★ The PMA will utilise this file in order to create a statewide application supporting pharmacy in public health in Western Australia
- ★ Further IT reforms such as CIS, PAS and supply functionality will result in better outcomes overall for WA public health

