'Just in Case' medication supplied on discharge

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Abbreviated abstract: During the COVID-19 pandemic a temporary Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was introduced across NHSGG&C acute hospitals to enable completion of the palliative care community Kardex at discharge, when supplying 'Just in Case' (JIC) anticipatory medicines.

Our aims were:

- to review the prescribing of JIC medicines at discharge from secondary care
- to review the documented communication at discharge to primary care relating to JIC medicines and supply of the community Kardex.

Related publications:

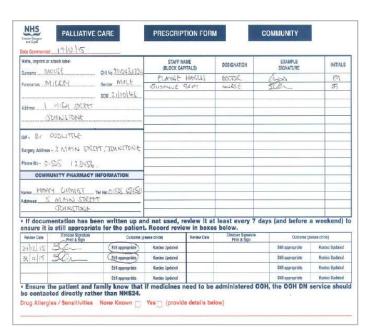
- L. Johnstone. Facilitating anticipatory prescribing in end-of-life care, The Pharmaceutical Journal 2017; 298 (7901)





Background

- 'Just in case' (JIC) medicines are prescribed for end of life symptom control if a patient is in the last weeks or days of life
- To allow district nurses to administer JIC medicines in a patient's home, they must be prescribed on a community Kardex.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic a temporary SOP was approved to allow completion of the community Kardex at the point of discharge, to help reduce the burden on primary care services.
- Information on completion of the Kardex at discharge and communication with primary care staff was needed to inform submission for permanent approval of this SOP.
- As the pandemic also brought challenges around drug supply/ shortages, review of quantities at discharge and timeliness of prescribing of JIC meds was considered useful to inform practice



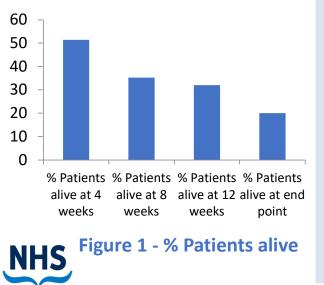


Methods

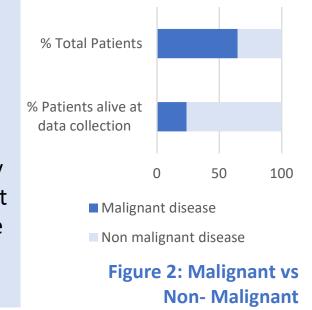
- Data was collected retrospectively on patients discharged with JIC medicines in April/ May 2020 from 5 acute hospitals in NHSGG&C
- Patients were identified by searching Ascribe (pharmacy dispensing system) for patients dispensed hyoscine butylbromide injection or by review of paper Immediate Discharge Letters (IDLs)
- Data was collected in Sept 2020 by review of IDLs, medical and nursing notes on clinical portal

Results

Greater Glasgow and Clyde



- 105 patients were included
- A Hospital Palliative Care Team (HPCT) was involved in the care of 77% of patients
- Figure 1: 80% had died by time of data collection. Median time to death was 24 days post discharge
- Figure 2: Patients still alive were more likely to have non-malignant (NM) than malignant (M) disease (76% vs 24%), compared to the total population where malignant disease predominates (35% NM vs 65% M)



Results

- Documentation of communication with community nurse was better than communication with GP
- Documented completion of the community Kardex was poor
- Only 41% patients were prescribed 5 amps of each drug in line with current recommendations

Conclusions

Hospital Palliative Care Teams

- Results inform practice on JIC prescribing
- Continue to encourage communication with primary care and completion of community Kardex at discharge

JIC meds in IDL clinical comments	69%
Completion of community kardex in IDL	12%
Communication with GP	31%
Communication with District Nurse	78%
Figure 3 – Documentation	

Pharmacy staff

- Ensure IDLs for JIC meds include WFI and current recommended quantity of 5 amps of each drug
- Continue to promote completion of the community Kardex at discharge and encourage documentation of this in the IDL



SOP for completion of community Kardex at discharge approved for permanent use