



# Scientific Sessions 2019

## Medication Adherence: Proportion of Days Covered at Point-of- Care and Automated Reminders

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U.S. Department  
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Nothing to disclose.

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# Nudge Study

- Based at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus
- Partnership between:
  - University of Colorado
  - Denver Health Medical Center
  - Rocky Mountain Regional VA
  - UCHealth.
- Funded by the the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Health Care Systems Research Collaboratory.



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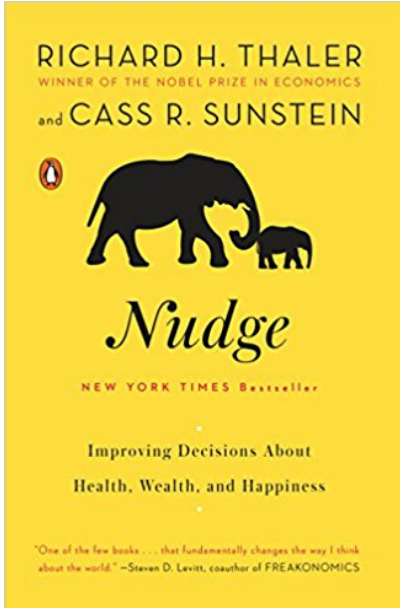
# Personalized Patient Data and Behavioral Nudges to Improve Adherence to Chronic Cardiovascular Medications

- Problem of Non-adherence
- What is a nudge?
- Nudge study design
- Pilot findings
- Next Steps

# Medication Non-Adherence

- Up to 50% of patients do not take CV medications as prescribed
- Results in increased mortality, adverse events, healthcare costs
- Previous attempts to improve adherence are resource intensive, costly, time consuming and have inconsistent benefit
- Cell phones are ubiquitous, we can adapt the idea of a “Nudge” to the phone easily
  - Goal is to improve adherence with Nudge messages over the phone in a way that can specifically respond to patient needs

# What is a nudge?



- Use principles from behavioral economics and cognitive psychology
  - Behavior commitments
  - Communicating social norms
  - Narrative stories
- A strategic reminder that can help people adopt healthy behaviors
  - Nobel prize winning economists have shown this can work to improve nutrition, physical activity and other behaviors

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# Patient inclusion

- Adult cardiovascular patients diagnosed with  $\geq 1$  condition of interest, prescribed  $\geq 1$  medication of interest, with a refill gap of at least 7 days

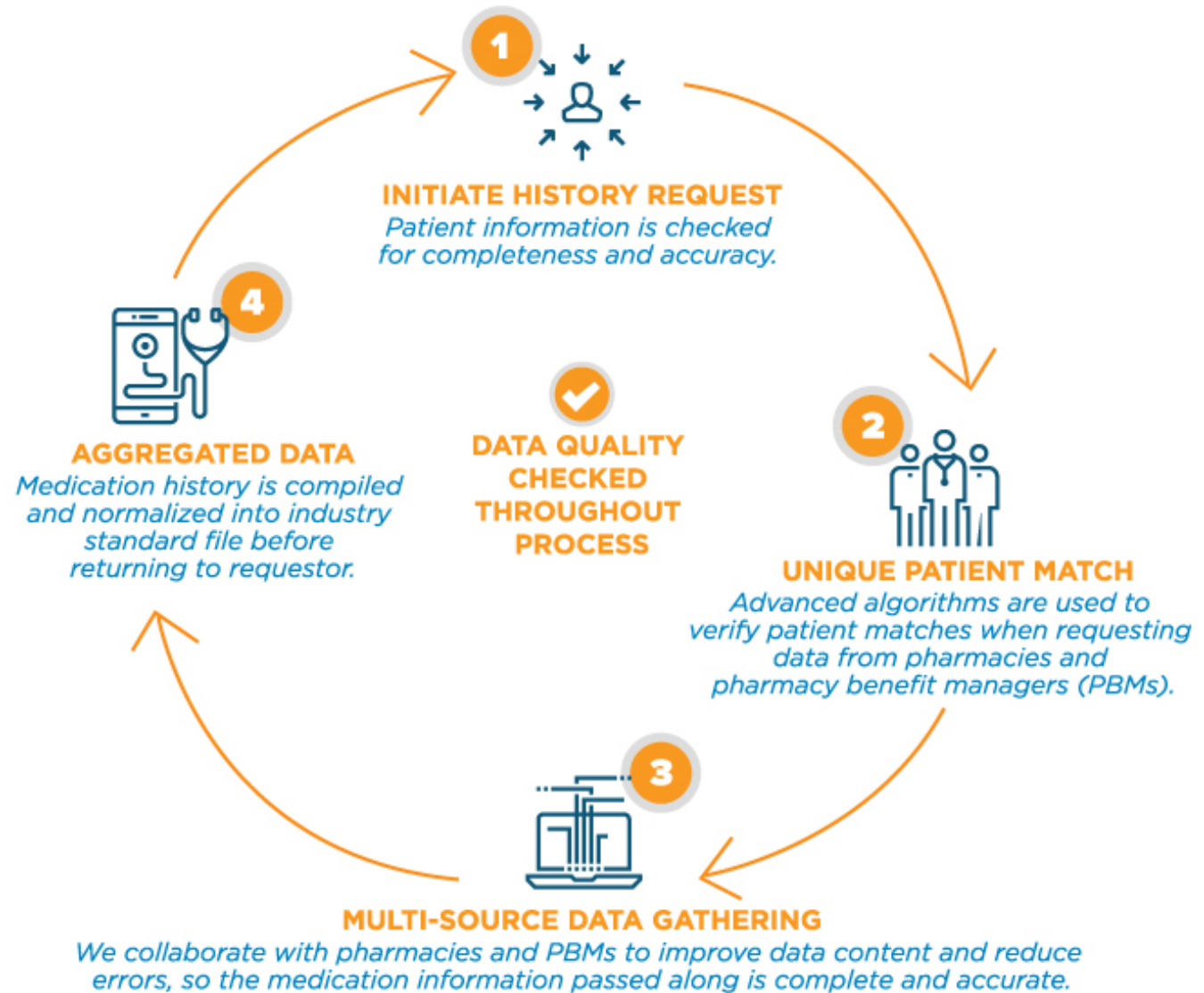
Condition	Classes of medications
Hypertension	Beta-blockers (B-blockers), Calcium Channel Blocker (CCB), Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi), Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARB), Thiazide diuretic
Hyperlipidemia	HMG CoA reductase inhibitor (Statins)
Diabetes	Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, Biguanides, DPP-4 inhibitors, Sodium glucose transport inhibitor, Meglitinides, Sulfonylureas, Thiazolidinediones, and statins
Coronary artery disease	PGY-2 inhibitor (Clopidogrel, Ticagrelor, Prasugrel, Ticlopidine), B-blockers, ACEi or ARB and statins
Atrial fibrillation	Direct oral anticoagulants, B-blockers, CCB

- Patients at one of three participating healthcare systems
- English or Spanish-speaking

# Patient identification using EHR

- **Patient identification**
  - ICD 9 and 10 codes for diagnoses
  - NCD classes were compiled to identify patients across 3 HCS
- **Pharmacy refill data**
  - Pharmacy refill data from pharmacies within the system (Denver Health and VA)
  - Surescripts / Panel Query – Medication History for Populations

# Surescripts



# Message development

## N of 1 Interviews

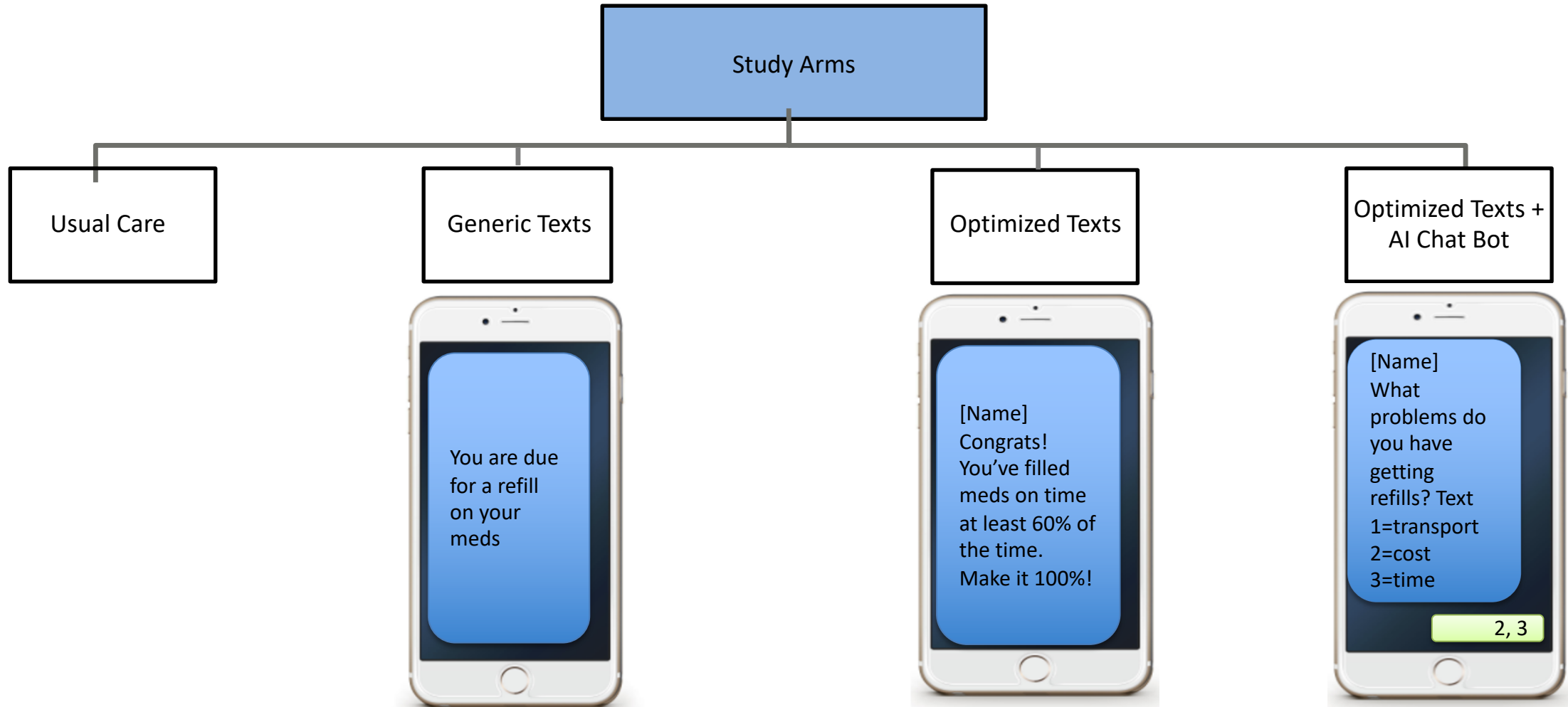
- 56 people were interviewed in English or Spanish to obtain message feedback
- **Feedback:** Discouraged the use emojis 🥲 or fictitious examples of patients

## Stakeholder Panel

- A 12-person, study-specific panel reviewed messages and our proposed study methods
- **Feedback:** Opportunities to improve the interactive voice response (IVR); Accessibility for vulnerable populations; adding a DONE option



# Study intervention



# Message example

Study Introduction

Monday 12:25 PM  
This is a message from the  
Nudge Project at UCHHealth:

You are due to refill your meds.

Nudge

Temporary opt-out

If you have already filled your  
prescription let us know by  
replying DONE.

Reply STOP to quit, HELP for  
info. Msg&DataRatesMayApply

Second opt-out opportunity  
& required messages

# Opt-out design

- An opt-in recruitment process is infeasible due to high enrollment goals
- Opt-out process
  - A physical opt-out packet mailed to patients includes an information sheet, opt-out sheet, self-addressed and stamped envelope
  - An optional opt out survey designed to help us understand why patients do not participate in low-risk, opt-out studies
    - Materials signed by participating physicians at each healthcare system
    - Four-week deadline to return opt-out form
- Secondary opt-out opportunity in each text message

# Proportion of Days Covered (PDC)

- **Operationalizing PDC within EHR and pharmacy refill data**
  - *Requires the use of pharmacy records from each of the HCS during the 365-day follow-up period*
- **Measuring PDC**
  - *Primary PDC measure*
    - PDC1: Analyzing all medications on which a patient gapped at baseline
  - *Secondary PDC measures*
    - PDC2: All medications a patient ever gaps on, calculating PDC from the time of gap
    - PDC3: All medications a patient was prescribed at baseline
  - *Medications prescribed after the baseline gap and enrollment will not be included in any of these definitions of PDC, though they will be considered in secondary analyses.*

# Pilot findings

- Piloted study for feasibility and usability with 400 patients at the Denver VA and Denver Health
  - Opt-out rate of 12.5%
  - 60.7% of patients experienced a medication refill gap of 7 days or more during the month-long study period
  - Secondary opt-out rate (responding with “STOP”) was lower than expected (1.2%)

# Results to date

Opt out packets sent to eligible patients  
(n=4660)

Opt out packets returned  
(n= 392)

Address undeliverable  
(n= 244)

Patients followed for medication gaps  
(n=4024)

Patients enrolled with a 7 day medication gap & sent nudges  
(n=1352)

Patients that responded “Stop”  
(n=32)

Patients that responded “Done”  
(n=72)

Patients that received all 5 messages  
(n=1248)

# Text Message Medication Adherence Reminders Automated and Delivered at Scale Across Two Institutions: Pilot Testing the “Nudge” System

Rapid Fire presentation Monday @ 2:32 pm

# Thank you!



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