

#NaRCAD Field Presentation:

Introducing an Academic Detailing program in Norway

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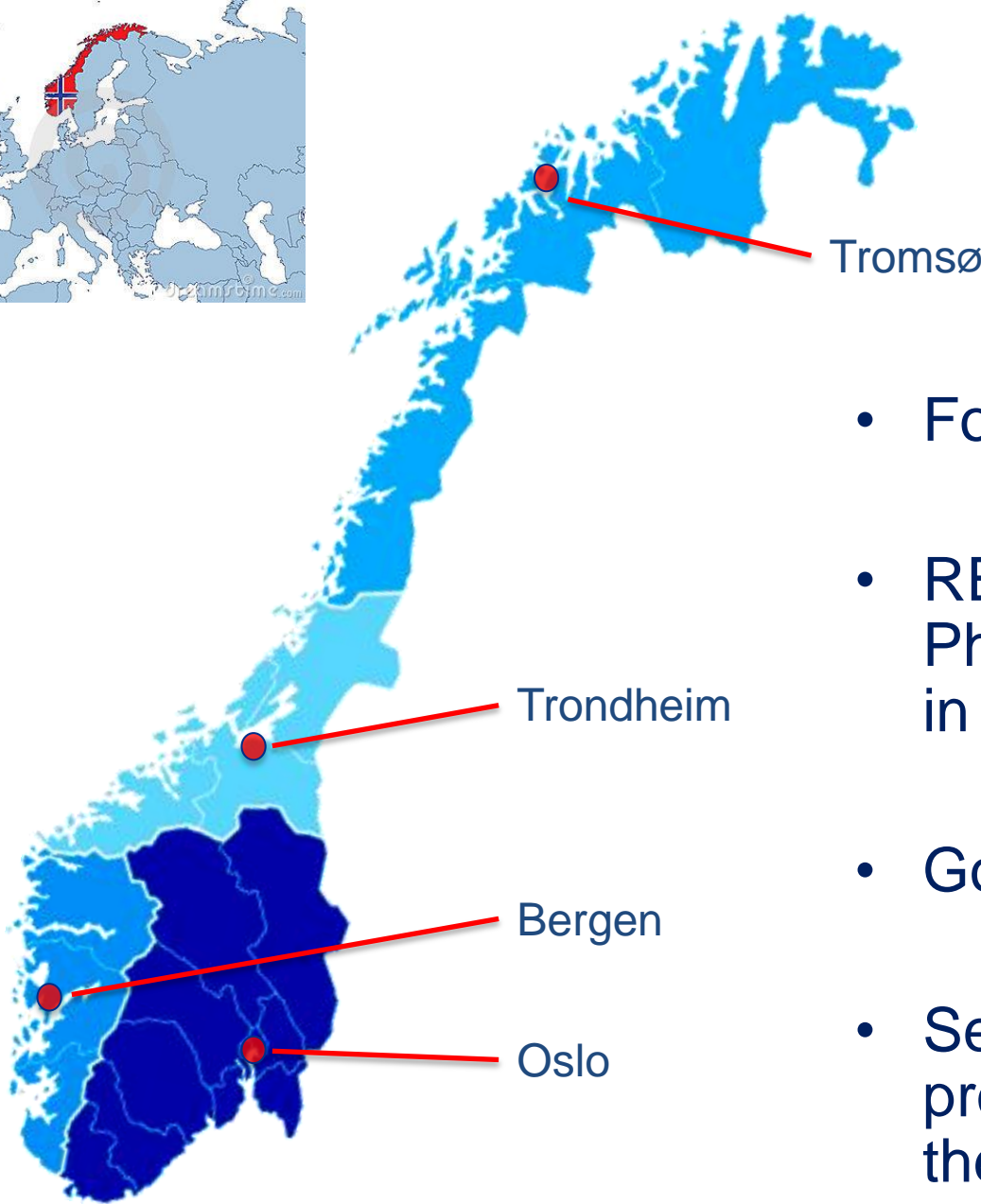
The 4th International Conference on Academic Detailing, November 14 & 15, 2016, Boston

RELIS

Produsentuavhengig legemiddelinformasjon for helsepersonell

Disclosure statement

- Conflicts of interest:
 - None
- Financial relationships:
 - The projects have received a total of NOK 2 920 000 (approx. USD 365 000) from the Norwegian government
 - All personnel involved in the projects are employed at government-funded hospitals



- Four health regions
- RELIS and Clinical Pharmacol. Depts. in each region
- Governmental funding
- Service for all health care providers and patients in the region

Academic Detailing in Norway

- Startet in Trondheim at St. Olavs Hospital
- Both RELIS and the Clinical pharmacological department saw the need for systematic educational outreach towards General Practitioners (GPs)
- We wanted to meet the GPs where they are
- The idea of using AD came from Dr. Roar Dyrkorn, who was inspired after visiting DATIS and NPS in Australia, and NaRCAD in Boston

Background

- Several years of lobbying towards the government and the Norwegian Medical Association
- Finally in december 2014 we were given governmental funding, and ask to do a pilot on AD in Norway

KUPP – Academic Detaling in Norway

- *KUPP = Kunnskapsbaserte oppdateringsvisitter*
 - «Kupp» = «Coup», but also «Bargain»
- **Knowledge-based updating visits**
- We give updates, not teaching
- No policing, only information

The «KUPP»-method

- Inspired by Australia and NaRCAD
- We wanted a 20-minute visit to fit with the consultation time for the GPs in Norway
- Exclusively one-to-one, with focus on dialogue
- We make a 4-page A4 folder after inviting relevant specialists and GPs to work with us

Preparing the campaigns

- We arranged our own three-day course inspired by NaRCAD and DATIS
- Debra Rowett from DATIS (South Australia) held the course
- NSAIDs were chosen as first campaign
 - Narrow subject
 - Easy to make a clear message
 - Prescribing in Norway was/is dominated by diclofenac, even though new evidence proves this to be a high-risk NSAID

Booking the meetings

- We experienced a very positive welcoming from GPs
 - Evidence-based, independent information is sought after
- We spent much time arguing why we wouldn't do group meetings during lunch hours
- We spent a lot of time booking!
 - Letters, emails, telephones. Never give up!
 - Booking was much easier for the second campaign
- We reached a high degree of participation (82-86 %)

First campaign - NSAIDs

- March-may 2015
- GPs in Trondheim and Tromsø
- 213 of 247 GPs accepted a visit (86 %)
- Seven clinical facilitators carried out the visits

KUPP -
kunnskapsbaserte oppdateringsvisitter

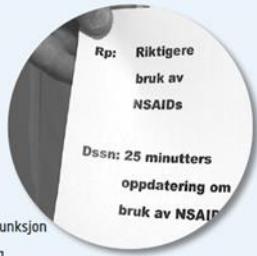
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Riktigere bruk av NSAIDs

HOVEDBUDSKAP:

- ▶ Hvis mulig; unngå selektive COX-2-hemmere og diklofenak, bruk naproksen i kortest mulig tid, eventuelt under dekke av en proton-pumpehemmer.
- ▶ Eldre og de med hjerte/kar risiko, nedsatt nyrefunksjon og de som bruker ACE-hemmere, AII-blokkere og diuretika er spesielt utsatt.
- ▶ Ved overflatiske bløtdekkader eller smerter i hudnære ledd som hender, knær og ankler vil NSAID-gel være et godt alternativ.
- ▶ Mange vil alene eller i tillegg ha god nytte av paracetamol.



Den relative risikøkningen ved bruk av NSAIDs er større for mage/tarm-bivirkninger enn for hjerte-kar-bivirkninger, men fordi alvorlige hjerte/kar-hendelser er vanligere enn alvorlige mage/tarm-bivirkninger er den absolute risikøkningen størst for hjerte/kar-bivirkninger. Generelt er også hjerte/kar-bivirkningene av mer alvorlig karakter og mer irreversible enn mage/tarm-bivirkningene.

Second campaign - Antibiotics

- November 2015-january 2016
- Trondheim and Tromsø plus more rural areas
 - Up to 4 hours by car (one-way)
- 451 of 547 GPs visited (82%)
- 11 clinical facilitators carried out the visits

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Riktigere bruk av antibiotika

HOVEDBUDSKAP:

- ▶ Et lavt totalforbruk av antibiotika forebygger resistensutvikling
- ▶ Luftveisinfeksjoner er vanligvis selvbegrensende. De fleste skyldes virus. Symptomatisk behandling er ofte tilstrekkelig
- ▶ Å spørre om pasienten forventer antibiotika vil være klargjørende og kan redusere unødvendig bruk
- ▶ Penicillin er førstevalg ved de fleste bakterielle infeksjoner
- ▶ Makrolider og ciprofloxacin er meget resistensdrivende. De bør bare brukes på spesifikk indikasjon

Overordnet målsetting for antibiotikabehandling.

Målsetningen med antibiotikabruk er noen ganger å behandle potensielt livstruende sykdommer som pneumoni, erysipelas og pyelonefritt. Andre ganger ønsker man å forhindre komplikasjoner. I enkelte tilfeller er det viktig å hindre smitte som f.eks. ved kikhoste.

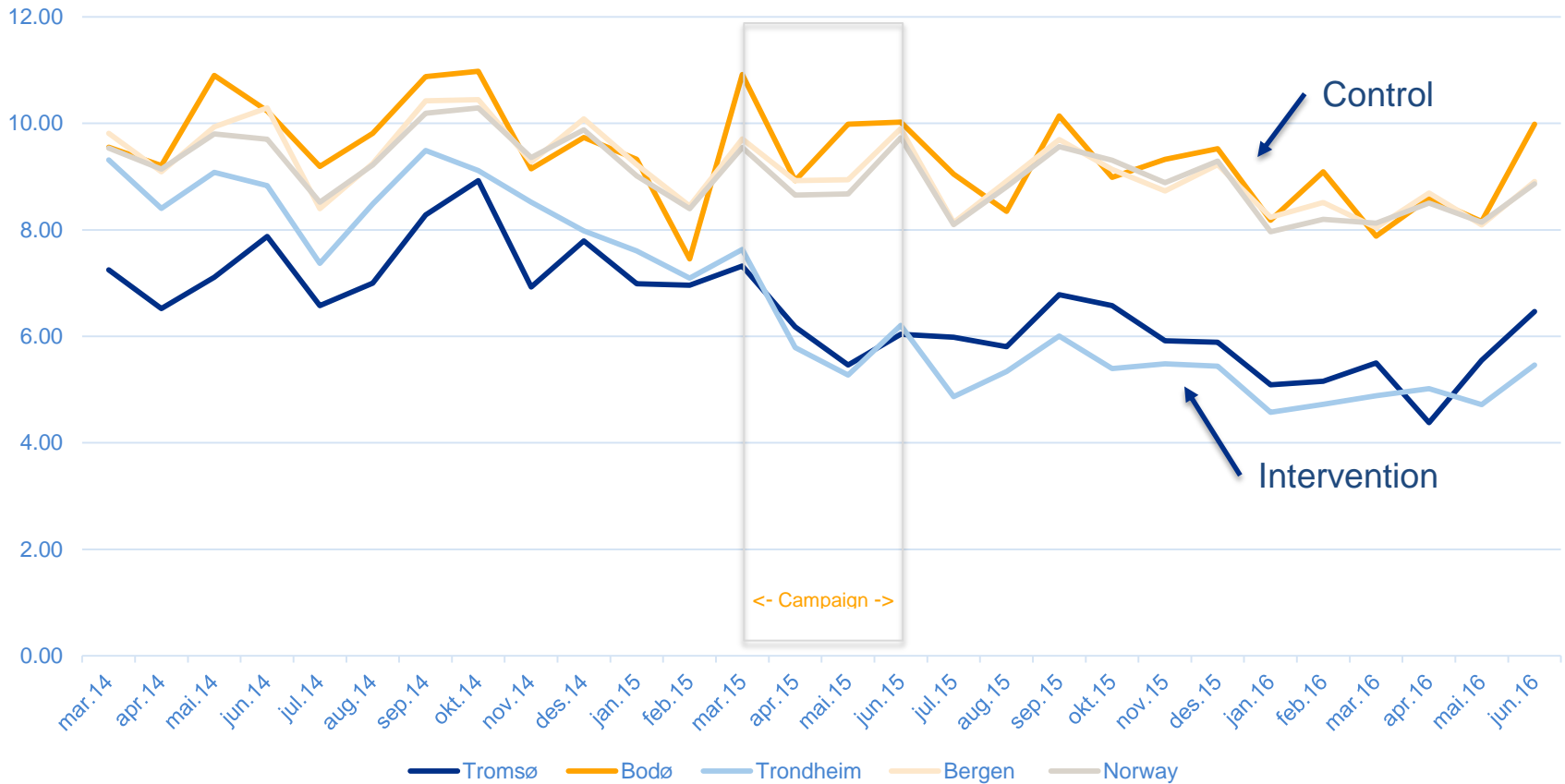
I praksis brukes antibiotika oftest for å forkorte sykdomsforløpet og lindre symptomer ved tilstander som i utgangspunktet er selvbegrensende.

Evaluating the Campaigns

- Change of prescription rates evaluated with data from the Norwegian Prescription Database
- All participating GPs evaluated their visit via a QuestBack (74-79% feedback)

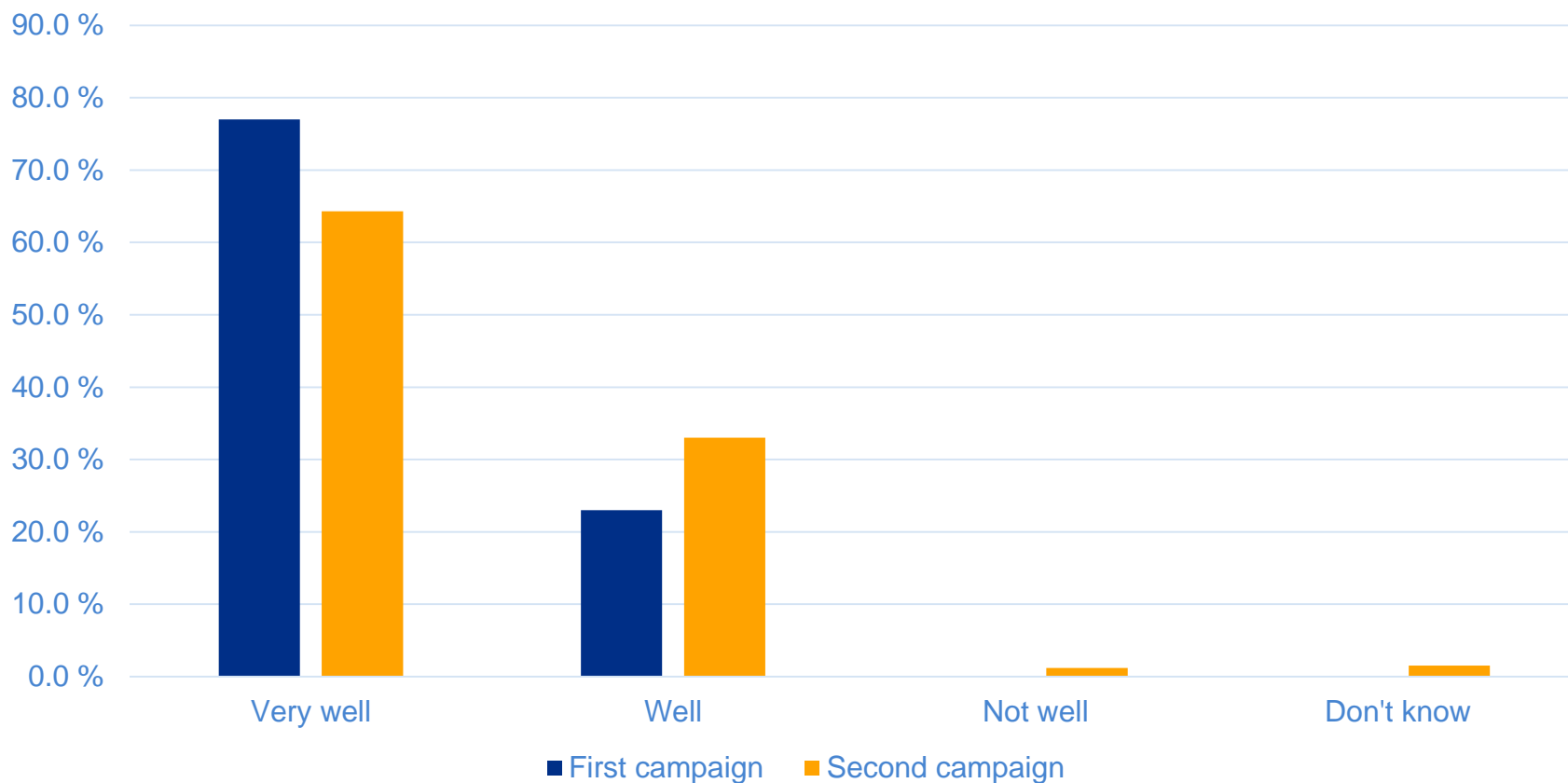
Changes in Prescription - NSAIDs

Diclofenak (incl. combinations). Prevalence per 1000/month



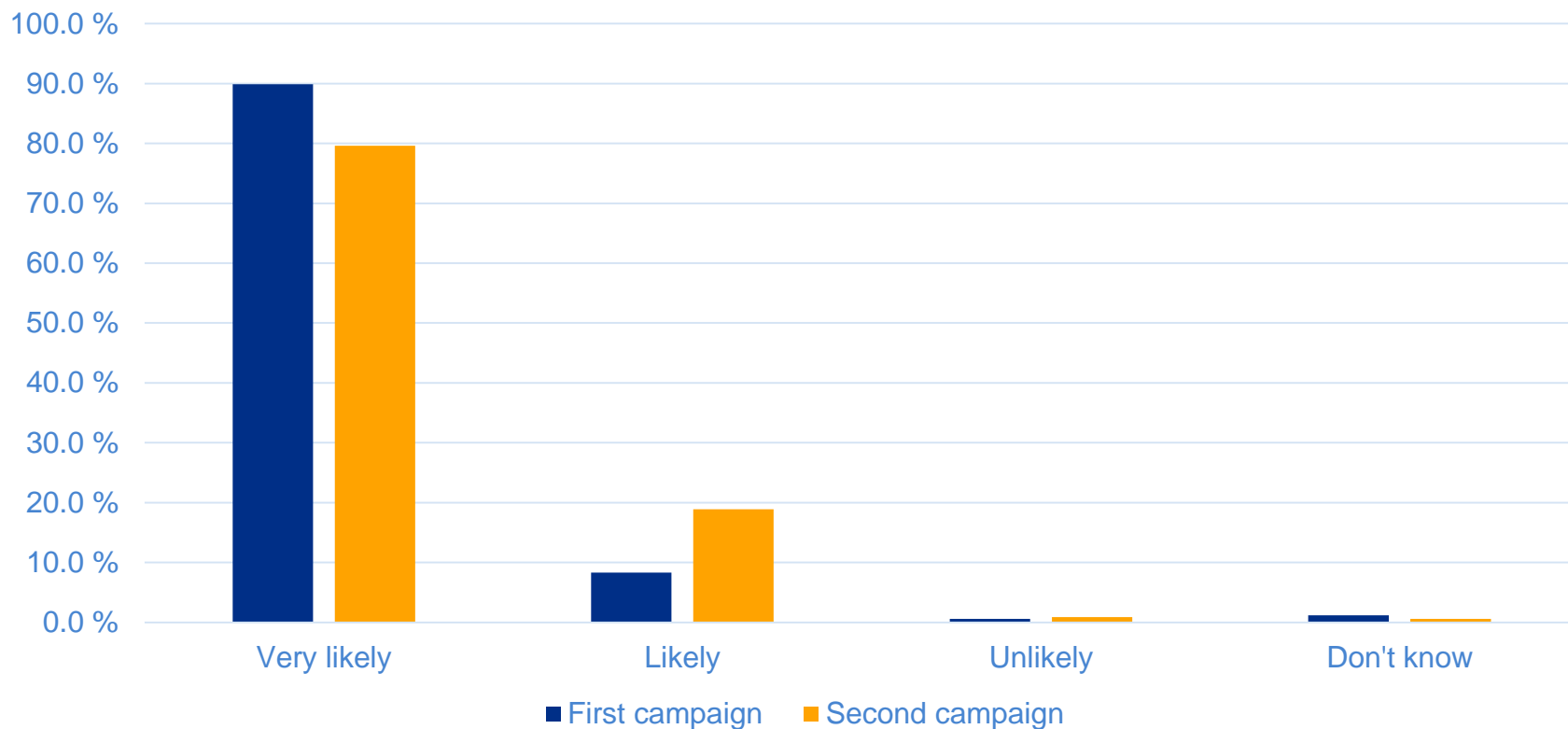
Evaluation from the GPs

How is the method (KUPP) suited to present clinical updates?



Evaluation from the GPs

How likely is it that you will accept another visit on a different therapeutic area?



Where do we go now?

- Norwegian GPs welcome AD
- We're working on securing funding for further campaigns
- Positive signals from the government, but no promises
- Our goal is a national centre after the Australian NPS-model

Conclusion

- Two successful campaigns
- We have proven that we can change prescribing
- **NorCAD?**





