MedicinesUpdatePrimaryCare



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Please note that the invitation to participate in this year's prescribing initiatives has been sent by email to the practice clinical email account. The message was sent at the end of April 2017 from Ruth Edwards, and the original deadline for returns was 12th May 2017, however if returns could be sent as soon as possible, they will be accepted until 26th May.

All future prescribing updates will be sent by email to the clinical inbox.

Repeat Prescribing Local Enhanced Service

The Repeat Prescribing Local Enhanced Service (RPLES) contract has been renewed for 2017/18. The RPLES funding is included in practice monthly payments and this means there is an expectation that practices continue to work towards delivery of RPLES targets. The RPLES aims to encourage practices to regularly review repeat prescribing in order to improve efficiency and reduce medicines waste. Practices are asked to undertake the following from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018:

Activity	Rationale	Frequency / Target
1		
Installation of the NHSGGC EMIS	The electronic formulary helps by	To be installed and updated
/ Vision electronic preferred list	indicating preferred list drug	quarterly as notified by e-mail
formulary and EMIS synonyms	choices when prescribing	
Aim to attain or maintain	Preferred list drugs are generally	Practice formulary compliance to
NHSGGC preferred list	the most cost effective choice	be 77.5% or greater
benchmark formulary compliance		
figure		
Level 1 medication review	Optimising repeat prescribing	85% of repeat patients to be
(identifying / taking action on	helps to reduce errors and	reviewed between 01/04/2016
duplicate and obsolete drugs,	medicines waste	and 31/03/2018
quantity mismatches, missing or		
unclear dose directions, and poor		
compliance)		
Review of patients who have had	Patients receiving more	• 1% (min) of practice
excess medication supply	medication than prescribed may	population to be reviewed
excess medication supply	be abusing or at risk of harm	
		Review of process and systems
		to take place
Monitored Dosage System (MDS)	Identification and regular review	 Maintain register quarterly
and care home patients	of patients helps to reduce errors	 Patients to be on 7 / 28 day
	and medicines waste	supply
		 Process and protocol in place
		for communicating changes to
		Community Pharmacy

Supporting resources and tools are available to access via the MM website on Staffnet. For further information or training please contact: prescribingteamles@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

Errors with Levetiracetam 100mg/ml oral solution

There have been reports of up to 10-fold accidental overdose with Keppra® (levetiracetam) oral solution, particularly in children, due to confusion with oral syringes supplied with the product. There is only one entry on clinical prescribing systems **however** there are three different dispensing packs containing different size oral syringes available:

- **150ml bottle with 1ml syringe** for infants from 1 month to less than 6 months.
- **150ml bottle with 3ml syringe** for children 6 months to less than 4 years and below 50 kg bodyweight.
- 300ml bottle with 10ml syringe suitable for children 4 years and older below 50kg bodyweight, and children, adolescents and adults over 50kg bodyweight.

Levetiracetam 100mg/ml oral solution, 300ml bottle is on the Scottish Drug Tariff and is significantly less expensive than the branded product. The 150ml bottles are not on tariff. **Prescribers and pharmacists should be aware that the 300ml bottle contains an inappropriate size of oral syringe for children less than 4 years (10ml syringe).**

To avoid confusion and dosing errors the following actions are suggested:

- Prescribers should preferably prescribe the dose in mg, with ml equivalence stated.
- Pharmacists are advised to always check that the prescribed dose of levetiracetam oral solution is appropriate for age and weight in children.
- Pharmacists should be aware to dispense an oral syringe appropriate to deliver the required dose, and remove the inappropriate syringe from the pack.
- The patient and/or caregiver should be given advice on the correct dose and how to measure it using the syringe provided.

 Patients or caregivers should be instructed to use only the appropriate syringe dispensed with the medicine and discard the syringe once the bottle is empty.

Please continue to report suspected adverse drug reactions (ADRs) to the MHRA through the Yellow card Scheme.

Molludab

We receive a number of queries about Molludab[®] – prescribers are advised that this is not prescribable within NHS Scotland. Further information on molluscum contagiosum is available <u>here</u>.

Molludab[®] is a 5% potassium hydroxide solution used to treat molluscum contagiosum - a self limiting viral skin infection most commonly seen in immuno-compromised patients and preschool children. It can take between twelve to eighteen months to clear. A Cochrane Review in 2009 did not recommend the use of Molludab[®] and concluded that it was unconvinced about the evidence to offer recommendations. The <u>Cochrane Review of Interventions for cutaneous</u> <u>molluscum contagiosum</u> contains a plain language summary. The Molludab[®] website can be accessed <u>here</u>.

Buprenorphine

The NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Substitute Prescribing Management Group has agreed that the prescribing guidelines will be changed to make generic buprenorphine sublingual tablets the preparation of choice instead of Suboxone[®]. All new patients will now be started on generic buprenorphine and there is a switch programme for those patients receiving Suboxone[®]. An information sheet has been sent to pharmacists and prescribers. Also a patient information sheet is available.

This prescribing change will occur in both the specialised Addictions Services and the GP practices operating under the shared care agreement.