

Psychiatric Pharmacist Integration Into the Medical Home

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People with severe and persistent mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia, often receive inadequate general medical care¹⁻⁶ and are documented to have a 25-year shorter lifespan than those without serious mental illness.⁷⁻¹⁰ Individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses are frequently stigmatized, are often impoverished, frequently have co-occurring alcohol and/or substance use disorders, and are incarcerated in such large numbers that jails and prisons have become the new mental “institutions.”¹¹⁻¹⁴ Additionally, more than 68% of adults with a mental disorder have at least 1 medical condition,⁸ resulting in decreased quantity and quality of life, increased symptom burden, and increased health care costs.¹⁵⁻¹⁷

Due to the long-standing lack of integration between mental health and primary care services, the “Final Report for the President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health”⁸ recommended use of evidence-based models to improve patient care at the interface of general medicine and mental health. Patients often present to their primary care providers with physical complaints; however, careful evaluation determines that, in many instances, the visit is driven by mental health or substance abuse issues. A Center for Health Care Strategies analysis found that, among Medicaid patients with chronic conditions, a comorbid mental health or substance use disorder predicted 60%–75% higher health care costs compared to those without comorbid mental health or substance use disorders. Further, patients with comorbid mental health or substance use disorders were 4 to 5 times more likely to be hospitalized than those without.¹⁶ The Center for Health Care Strategies offered ways to address these patient needs including use of multidisciplinary health care teams for patients with multiple complex needs, integration of behavioral health and physical health care, and financial incentives to care integration.

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICATION MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRATED CARE

One often overlooked solution to the lack of integration of physical and behavioral health care models and the associated dearth of care coordination and related medication management problems is to more effectively utilize appropriately trained pharmacists to support patient-focused care. Engaging patients to promote effective

medication management can be accomplished through a multidisciplinary health care team model. Working as part of the team, pharmacists have a unique set of knowledge and skills that are ideal for providing comprehensive medication management. Patients can benefit from pharmacists’ expertise in pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, drug-drug and drug-disease interactions, and optimization of medication adherence. Patients with mental illness can especially benefit from psychiatric pharmacists’ unique training in psychopharmacology and patient education about the risks and benefits of treatment. Psychiatric pharmacists embrace the concept of team-based care that involves the psychiatric and medical team and patient and family members; they also promote patient empowerment in the recovery process.

With the documented significant impact of multiple chronic diseases and medications on health care resource utilization, the benefit of pharmacists’ engagement in medical home medication management has been clearly outlined.¹⁸ One of the main benefits of team-based care including comprehensive medication management is to identify patients who are not meeting goals of therapy and to help them achieve those goals. Patients not meeting clinical goals are at an increased risk for emergency department visits or hospital admissions. Comprehensive medication management is effective in solving drug therapy problems to ensure that medications are appropriate, effective, safe, and taken as intended.^{18,19} A health system structure comprised of providers with distinct knowledge and skills can foster the philosophy of team-based care and ensure a productive, effective medication use system.¹⁹ It has been demonstrated that patients who may derive the most benefit from pharmacist engagement are those who have not achieved or maintained therapeutic goals of pharmacotherapy, who may be experiencing adverse medication effects (which may impact adherence), who may have difficulty in understanding and following the medication regimen, and who are frequently admitted or readmitted to the hospital or receive care through emergency departments.²⁰ Unfortunately, many patients with chronic mental and medical illnesses struggle with these medication therapy challenges and need additional support from their health care providers.

The College of Psychiatric and Neurologic Pharmacists (CPNP; <http://cpnp.org/>) is a national organization with over 1,200 pharmacists who work with patients with mental illness and mental health providers. The CPNP advocates the provision of comprehensive medication management, as defined by the Patient-Centered Primary Care Collaborative.²⁰ Comprehensive medication management includes an assessment of a patient’s medication regimen

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for indication, effectiveness, safety, and adherence. It employs the tenets of pharmaceutical care, pharmacy's professional practice, and identifies and provides solutions to a patient's drug therapy problems. Care should be coordinated among those who provide care for a given patient, and goals of therapy should be communicated among team members, including the patient.¹⁸ Comprehensive medication management is a reiterative process. An organized care delivery process can help patients achieve desired drug treatment goals and avoid drug therapy problems that may be impeding progress toward those goals. Examples of practice models that demonstrate improved clinical, economic, and educational outcomes can be found in Table 1.

Board-certified psychiatric pharmacists are uniquely positioned to partner with primary care providers and generalist pharmacists to target patients with complex medical and mental health disorders who are not meeting goals of therapy. Psychiatric pharmacists can provide added clinical, economic, and humanistic value to management of diseases that often lead to treatment nonadherence, high resource utilization, and overall poor quality of life. Clinical pharmacists are currently providing a range of patient-centered services by working directly with patients and families, physicians, psychiatrists, nurses, and social workers. Recognition of pharmacists as clinical service providers and associated payment for services to enable these services to be both financially sustainable and scalable is a goal of the CPNP, which is working with other state and national pharmacy organizations in pursuit of this objective. According to an Institute of Medicine report: "Pharmaceuticals are the most common medical intervention, and their potential for both help and harm is enormous. Ensuring that the American people get the most benefit from advances in pharmacology is a critical component of improving the national health care system."^{23(p13)}

Presently, at least 18 state Medicaid programs reimburse medication therapy management services that are provided by qualified pharmacists as cited by the National Conference of State Legislatures.²⁴ Published reports, including the "US Public Health Service Report on Advanced Pharmacy Practice to the US Surgeon General,"²⁴⁻²⁶ suggest that pharmacist-provided medication management services have demonstrated a significant return on investment (as high as 12:1 and an average of 3:1 to 5:1).²⁵⁻²⁷ By coordinating our efforts within existing or novel patient care models, such as patient-centered medical homes, together we can improve access to care, improve health care-related outcomes, and decrease overall health care costs for patients with mental illness and medical comorbidities. The CPNP has adopted a position statement on the integration of behavioral health and primary care, specifically around the inclusion of pharmacists in the medical home model (<http://cpnp.org/govt/position/medical-home-model>).

It is clear that there is a shortage of primary care workforce in the United States, and this trend is predicted to increase with the aging population and Medicaid expansion via the Affordable Care Act. The unique skills of the pharmacist

complement those of other members of the health care team. Incorporating the clinical pharmacist into a multidisciplinary team can improve efficiency of care. It is estimated that over one-third of primary care provider time is spent on chronic care management. The pharmacist can use comprehensive medication management to allow physicians the opportunity to more effectively use their time in physician-specific patient care activities.²⁸ This can be accomplished by pharmacists who can ensure accurate medication lists for each patient, provide pharmacotherapy recommendations, solve drug therapy problems, and educate patients about their treatment plan. This model also offers the opportunity to improve quality of care endpoints via shared responsibility with the team.^{28,29} An excellent, comprehensive review of why pharmacists belong in the medical home, and the value to both patients and other team members, has been prepared by Smith and colleagues.³⁰ Further, a recent meta-analysis compiled, analyzed, and reviewed pharmacists' contributions in this practice arena and found that the use of pharmacists as described above is a viable solution to many of the access to and coordination of care issues in our US health system.³¹

The issue of payment continues to loom large as a major barrier in the provision of pharmacist-provided primary care services, as effective and sustainable reimbursement models are lacking. As the models highlighted in Table 1 will attest, pharmacists embedded in practices are often funded through pilot programs and demonstration projects or are staffed via academic programs.³⁰ Payment systems must be devised and implemented to support, sustain, and enable growth of this practice model. For large primary care practices, pharmacists may be employed by the practice or may contract for time. Smaller practices may contract for a defined number of hours per week.^{18,30,32} Primary care physicians and practices with interest may identify collaborating psychiatric pharmacists in their region through the assistance of organizations such as the CPNP and Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties (<http://www.bpsweb.org>).

In summary, the CPNP supports the integration of psychiatric pharmacists into primary care practices to provide comprehensive medication management as part of an integrated health care team to improve access to care, improve quality of care, decrease costs, and improve provider and patient satisfaction for patients with both serious mental illnesses and chronic medical conditions. The ultimate goal in promoting collaboration between mental and medical care is to improve the lives of persons with chronic mental illness and the lives of their families.

Drug names: clozapine (Clozaril, FazaClo, and others).

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Table 1. Psychiatric Pharmacy Practice Models^a

Facility/Health System	Location	Pharmacist Activities	Reimbursement Mechanism
Merit Medication Consultants	Billings, Montana	Comprehensive medication management ²⁰ to review medications for psychiatric and nonpsychiatric disorders, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, supplements Uses Assurance software to provide reports to physicians and patients and to document outcomes	Montana PharmAssist, a state program, provides comprehensive medication management to residents with chronic illnesses who take 4 or more medications Additional payment comes from the Montana Mental Health Trust Grant to provide comprehensive medication management to patients with mental illnesses, as well as to educate primary care providers about the appropriate use of psychiatric medications Estimated cost savings from this program is \$677 per person quarterly
Center for Community Health	Los Angeles, California	Collaborative mental health care program for clients referred by primary care physicians, social workers, psychologists Initial visits: 45–60 min; follow-up visits: 15–30 min Pharmacists may initiate, change, or discontinue medications and obtain laboratory tests as well as review laboratory results, obtain medication histories, and provide medication education and coordination of care Survey data showed high client and provider satisfaction with psychiatric pharmacist services ²¹ Improved outcomes documented with Clinical Global Impressions scales and Patient Health Questionnaire ²²	Service exists as part of the psychiatric pharmacy residency training program Clinic does not bill for services
South Texas Veterans Health Care System	San Antonio, Texas	Each of the current 5 clinical pharmacy specialists serve as licensed independent providers within the South Texas Veterans Health Care System, with prescriptive authority under a scope of practice agreement Provide medication management in depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia, smoking cessation, substance abuse Offer services targeting mental health discharge follow-up, primary care behavioral issues, formal and informal psychopharmacology consults, clozapine management, medication reconciliation, nonformulary medication consults, answering consults to psychiatric service areas, and telehealth	Positions are funded by pharmacy service or by monies from mental health given to pharmacy to support these positions; the positions are sustained by reviewing nonformulary requests in an effort to reduce the facilities' pharmacy costs and by providing close collaboration with other psychiatry providers to encourage evidence-based medication practices that adhere to local and Veterans Integrated Service Network medication formularies
Genoa Health Care Pharmacist Integration in Medical Home Model Hennepin County Mental Health Center	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Medication therapy management services providing comprehensive medication reviews to patients with severe mental illness, particularly those currently in crisis or at risk of destabilization; mainly homeless or transient clients Initial visits: 60 min; follow-up visits: 30 min Psychiatric and nonpsychiatric medications are reviewed for efficacy, drug interactions, duplicate therapy, and therapeutic dosing; treatment plans are developed and communicated with prescribers; smoking cessation program is also delivered Efficacy of treatment plans is assessed at follow-up, and modifications are made if appropriate; education is also provided regarding adherence and treatment plan	Financially sustained by reimbursement from payers, particularly Minnesota Medicaid, which has been paying qualified pharmacists for providing medication management services to eligible recipients since 2006 A 2007 study of medication management services in Minnesota reported that the savings achieved by such programs significantly outweigh the costs ¹⁹

(continued)

Table 1 (continued). Psychiatric Pharmacy Practice Models^a

Facility/Health System	Location	Pharmacist Activities	Reimbursement Mechanism
Kaiser Permanente-Colorado	Denver, Colorado	<p>Three pharmacists collaborate in behavioral health clinical pharmacy services</p> <p>Pharmacists are trained in specialty psychiatric residencies and board certified in psychiatric pharmacy</p> <p>50% of time: direct patient care; 50% of time: population management, student education and administrative duties</p> <p>Activities include virtual consultation (using electronic records to address drug-related problems) and direct consultations from psychiatric practices, primary care, clinical pharmacy call centers, outpatient pharmacies, and specialty services</p> <p>Issues related to treatment-resistant disease states, pregnancy and lactation, drug interactions, adverse drug reactions, drug use in special populations, and pharmacy benefits are handled</p> <p>Population management issues include safe and affordable use of psychiatric medications, utilizing electronic reporting tools to examine real-time drug utilization, guidelines, provider education, and utilization initiatives</p>	<p>Calculated associated value is reflected as either a reduction in pharmacy costs and/or indirect impact on patient care</p> <p>A significant return on investment is routinely demonstrated for this service</p>
Inpatient Psychiatric Pharmacist at White County Medical Center, Compass Psychiatric Unit	Searcy, Arkansas	<p>Psychiatric pharmacist is a member of the inpatient unit treatment team along with the psychiatrists, social workers, and nurses</p> <p>Services include medication dosing and treatment recommendations, drug-drug interaction information, patient education groups, and individual patient evaluations for medication-related issues</p>	<p>Pharmacist is also a faculty member, and services are paid by the College of Pharmacy</p> <p>Pharmacist trains 1–2 fourth-year students from the College of Pharmacy monthly, providing direct care experiences and psychiatric practice</p>

^aAdapted with permission from the College of Psychiatric and Neurologic Pharmacists.

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