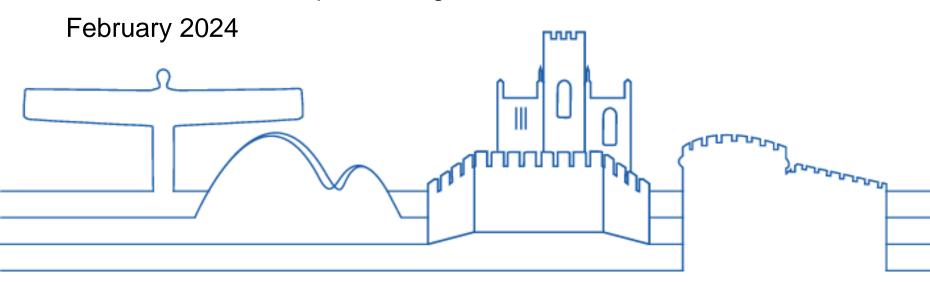
# Personalised care approach to cardiovascular medicines in multimorbidity and disease progression



Helena Gregory, NENC ICB – Personalised Care MO lead

NICE medicines and prescribing associate

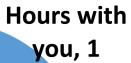


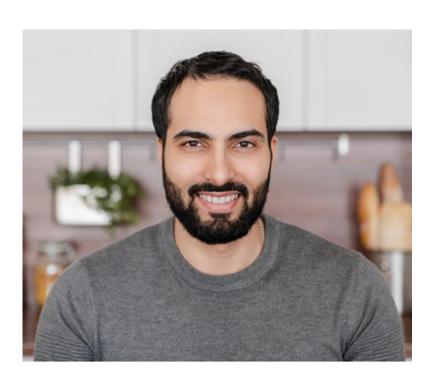












NHS

**North East and** 

**North Cumbria** 

Hours on their own, 8759



## **CVD** management journey

Initial chat after a healthcheck

Health declining

Low risk and active

Following cardiovascular event



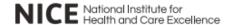
## Putting personalised care into practice

Personalised care approach to cardiovascular medicines in

multimorbidity and disease progression:

- Hospital discharge
- Supported self-management
- Managing polypharmacy
- Dementia
- Other factors in multi-morbidity









#### Cardiac rehabilitation

- Start cardiac rehabilitation before hospital discharge
- Assessment appointment to take place in 10 days of discharge

#### Cardiac rehabilitation programme

- Physical activity (adapted to clinical condition and ability)
- Lifestyle advice, including advice on driving, flying and sex
- Stress management
- Health education

#### Lifestyle changes

- Healthy eating Mediterranean diet (more bread, fruit, vegetables, fish and products based on plant oils)
- Alcohol low-risk drinking (no more than 14 units a week)
- Regular physical activity 20 to 30 minutes a day to point of slight breathlessness (increase duration and intensity gradually while gaining fitness)
- Stop smoking
- Reaching and maintaining a healthy weight

#### Aldosterone antagonist for heart failure with reduced left ventricular ejection fraction

- Start 3 to 14 days after MI, preferably after ACE inhibitor
- Monitor renal function and serum potassium before and during treatment. If hyperkalaemia is a problem, halve dose or stop drug

#### Drug therapy for secondary prevention

- ACE inhibitor and continue indefinitely (an ARB if intolerant)
- Dual antiplatelet therapy (aspirin plus a second antiplatelet) for up to 12 months. Continue therapy started in acute stage unless a separate indication for anticoagulation (see below)
- Beta-blocker (consider diltiazem or verapamil if beta-blockers contraindicated and no pulmonary congestion or reduced left ventricular ejection fraction).
   Continue beta-blocker indefinitely if reduced left ventricular ejection fraction.
   Otherwise consider continuing for at least 12 months
- Statin

#### Drug titration

- ACE inhibitors titrate upwards (with monitoring) every 12 to 24 hours.
   Complete titration in 4 to 6 weeks of hospital discharge. Measure renal function, serum electrolytes and blood pressure before starting an ACE inhibitor or ARB and after 1 to 2 weeks
- Beta-blockers titrate to the maximum tolerated or target dose

Antiplatelet therapy with an indication for anticoagulation

Do not routinely offer prasugrel or ticagrelor with an anticoagulant needed for a separate indication

f already on anticoagulation:

- continue and offer clopidogrel (to replace prasugrel or ticagrelor) for up to 12 months if the person has PCI
- continue and consider continuing aspirin for up to 12 months (clopidogrel if aspirin contraindicated) if no PCI and not at high bleeding risk

For a new indication for anticoagulation, offer oral anticoagulant and:

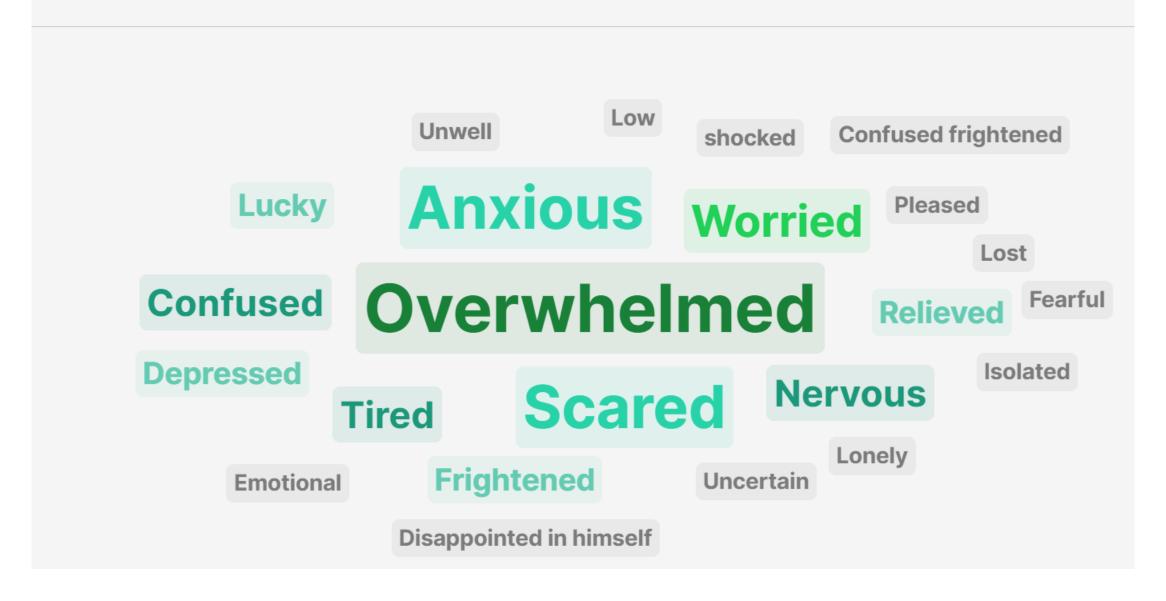
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## slido



# How might Jamal feel after coming out of hospital post-MI?

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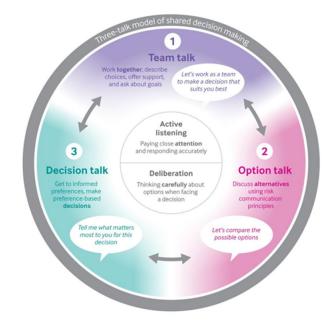


## **Hospital discharge**





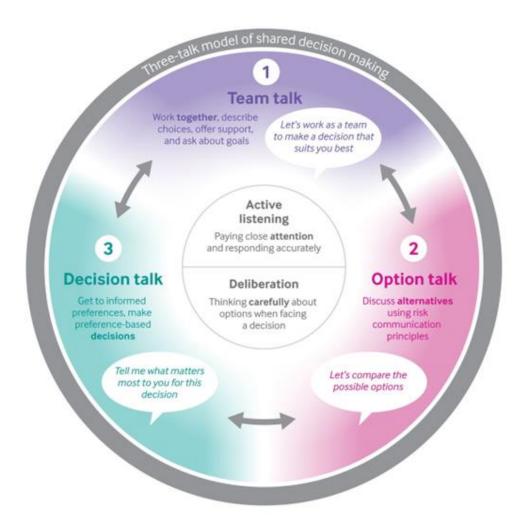




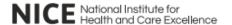




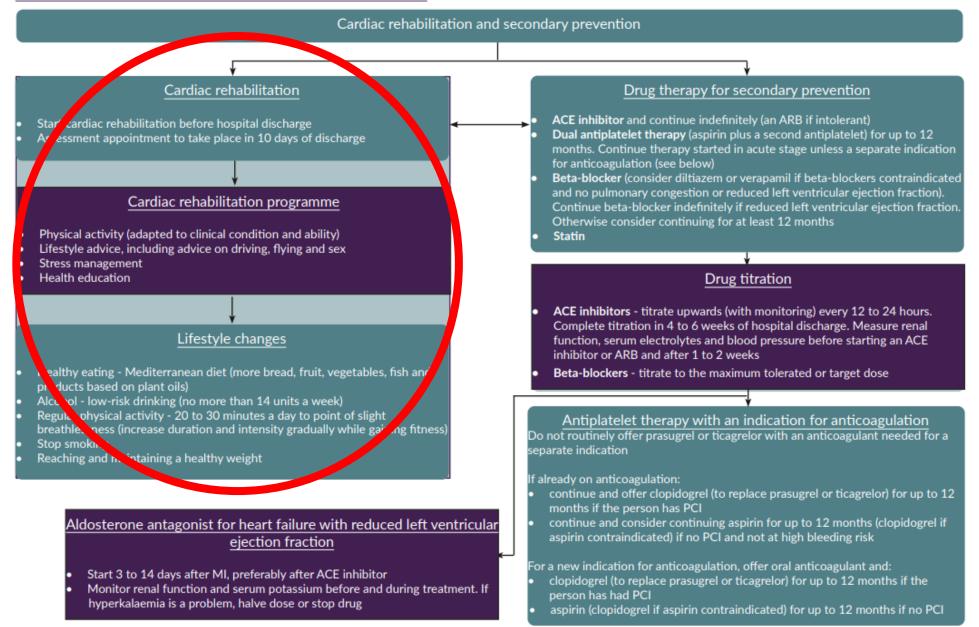
## Shared decision making and supported selfmanagement













## **Cardiac Rehabilitation**



NICE recommends an exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation programme for all people with CHD.

The type and amount of exercise is not specified, and ideally is tailored to the individual

Clinical trials have used mainly aerobic exercise, but also included resistance training





Specialist Sessions >



Fit4Kids >



Public Sessions:

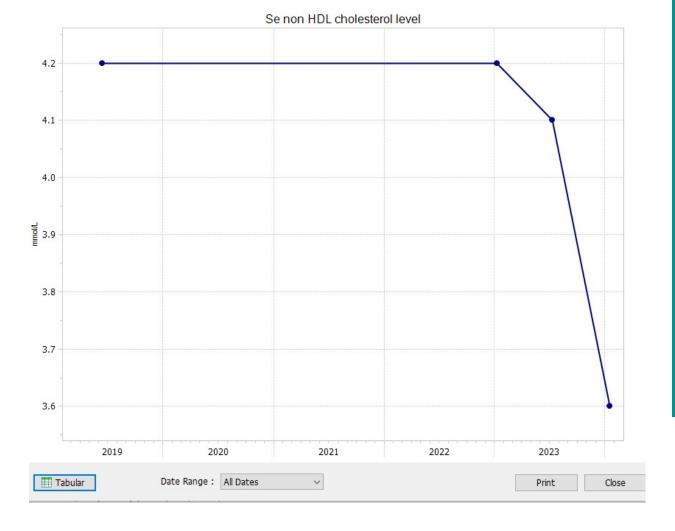




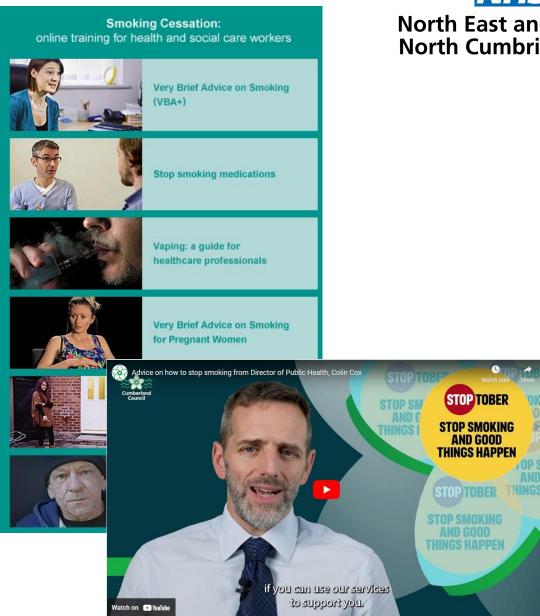
Ask your Health Professional if you are Suitable for an Exercise Referral

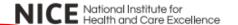
1st Month Completely FREE with a Referral

## **Lifestyle Medicine**











Cardiac rehabilitation and secondary prevention

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## **Polypharmacy**

- Lisinopril 10mg one once daily
- Aspirin 75mg one once daily
- Clopidogrel 75mg one once daily
- Bisoprolol 5mg one once daily
- Atorvastatin 80mg one once daily
- Lansoprazole 15mg one once daily
- Furosemide 40mg one once daily





## Practicalities of managing medication at home

Daily routine

Ordering and collection

Reasonable adjustments

Appointments

Carers and partners

Are your medicines working for you?

## slido



What would you do if Jamal asked you "Which are the 3 most important medicines to take?"?

## What would you do if Jamal asked you "Which are the 3 most important medicines to take?"?

- Would a blister pack help
- More importantly how do we get you to a place where you don't need to rely on medicines.
- explain the importance of each medication
- Polypill
- Any side effects?
- Timing? Simplifying
- What is most important to you? Any issues / problems with any? What would you like to know to help you decide?
- Shared decision making

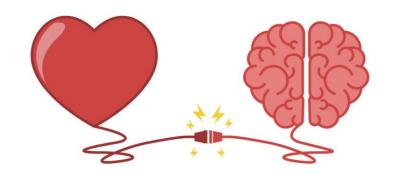
- What does "important" mean to you? Ensure he understands indications for each medication
- Are you having difficulty taking them all?
- Why 3?
- All

17

- What are his goals?
- They're all important
- What's most important to you? What's bothering you?
- They are essential medications. What are your concerns of taking them all?
- Change mindset to preventing future events
- Do you have any issues?
- What is important for him
- Explain each one again, ask the reason he can't take them? Side effects?
   Concern?
- Discuss the importance of all meds



## **Dementia**





Modifying 12 risk factors might prevent or delay up to 40% of dementias



Air pollution



High blood pressure



Depression



Infrequent social contact



Diabetes



Less education



**Excessive alcohol** 



Obesity



Head injury



**Physical inactivity** 



Hearing impairment Smoking







Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2020 report of the Lancet Commission













Over 1mg

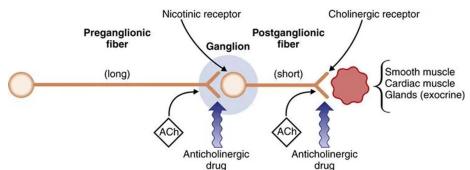
Halve dose

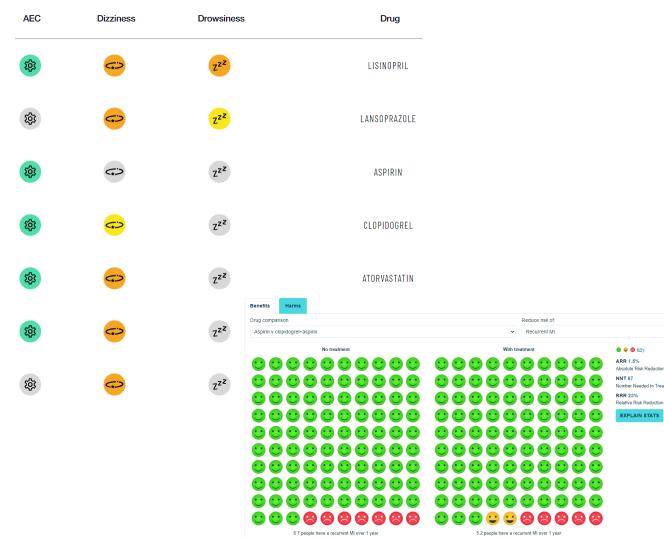
Halve dose Stop



## Other factors in multimorbidity









## Making a decision



Do you know who's on your team?



How do you narrow it down to manageable actions?



How would you communicate Jamal's care plan to him?



## slido



How would you help agree, assist and arrange Jamal's next steps in your own practice?

## How would you help agree, assist and arrange Jamal's next steps in your own practice?

- Making next appt before he leaves to help him feel supported
- Bite-sized
- Chunks
- Work out priorities, document care plan in notes,
   Signpost to appropriate staff
- Refer to social prescribing team, frailty if necessary. Concentrate on medication and making my documentation clear
- Shared decision making
   Signposting to appropriate services
- Written plan
- single access care plan
- MDT approach
- MDT



## Into practice:

- 1. Gather your evidence
- 2. Gather your resources
- 3. Know your enablers
- 4. Have a go!
- 5. Be prepared to learn
- 6. Build your competency

# 7. Enjoy it!

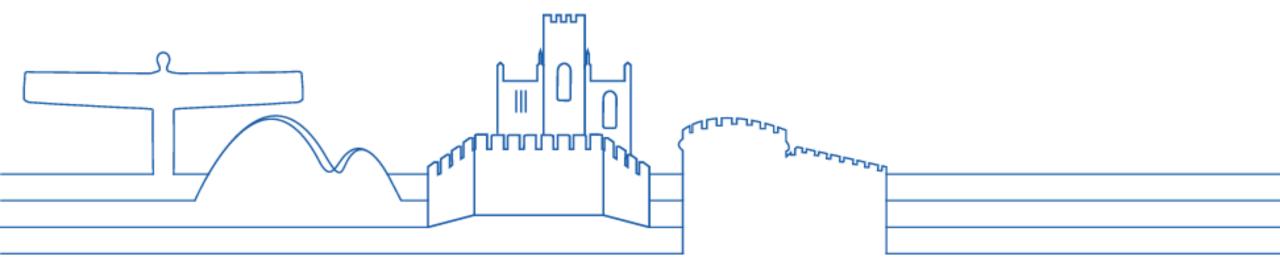




## Thank you

#### **Special thanks to colleagues for their contributions:**

Jennifer Nellis, NECS Laura Heaton-Sutton, NENC ICB





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