Hope, Compassion, Knowledge: Compiling the evidence

Why is it important to spread the word about new medications that treat Alcohol Use Disorder?

Approximately 10% of BC's population has AUD (400,000 people), yet it is estimated that less than 3% are ever offered any of the 7 recent medications (naltrexone, acamprosate, topiramate, gabapentin, baclofen, ondansetron, disulfiram) that can successfully treat this addiction.

There are several reasons why AUD pharmacotherapy is under-utilized: perceived low patient demand; pharmacy or formulary restrictions; inadequate provider training in the use of such medications; lack of provider confidence in the effectiveness of medications; and lack of patient awareness of these medications.

Consequences of untreated alcoholism:

- Alcohol is a leading cause of death around the world for men between the ages of 20 and 50
- 5% of all cancers are caused by alcohol
- More than 20% of all hospital beds are taken up by people who are only there because they are alcoholics
- 30% of all of the women dying of cancer over the age of 50 is due to alcohol
- One-third of all suicides involve alcohol
- 7% of all alcoholics die of suicide

How does Dr. Harries' CME help?

Evaluation findings show that Dr. Harries' CME presentations in Penticton, from one physician to colleagues, results in a long-lasting significant change to practices of his/her colleagues, hence impacting the healthcare system as a whole (see appended poster, p.2).

Dr. Harries used data from Pharmanet to show that presentations in Penticton resulted in an increased prescribing of naltrexone by the community physicians. It also shows that the effects were maintained until another presentation was provided, which then increased the number of prescriptions again. These effects are significant and it can be concluded that they are due to the presentations, as the control community, which did not receive these presentations, showed little effect. In fact, it is considered that the increased effects in the control community was a carry over effect from presentations in Penticton.

In a retrospective analytic study, Dr. Harries is now evaluating the impact of his small group CMEs in eight other communities, using a further 6 communities as a control group. This study will examine Pharmanet new and renewal prescription rates for seven medications: naltrexone, acamprosate, topiramate, gabapentin, baclofen, ondansetron, disulfiram. Preliminary data indicates a 9-fold increase.

In addition, Dr. Harries is leading a study on the impact of his small group CME sessions on prescribing practices and the effects on the Penticton Regional Hospital emergency department.

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