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Facilitating implementation of medication reviews in the community pharmacy setting: an application of the Implementation Research Logic Model.

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Facilitating implementation of medication reviews in the community pharmacy setting- an application of the Implementation Research Logic Model

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INTRODUCTION

An interview study with 21 German pharmacy owners has identified both determinants (barriers and facilitators) and potential strategies to support implementation of medication reviews (MR) in community pharmacies. In addition, participants suggested mechanisms of change which would help them to achieve implementation outcomes. A conceptual framework which illustrates the links between determinants (barriers and facilitators), strategies to support implementation and mechanisms of change to execute implementation, with projected outcomes is helpful to plan the approach and facilitate MR-implementation.

AIM

- To apply the Implementation Research Logic Model (IRLM) [1] for the implementation of medication reviews in the German community pharmacy setting
- To illustrate the links between determinants, strategies, and implementation outcomes

METHOD

The IRLM was populated with findings from an interview study with 21 German pharmacy owners [2]. The findings were categorised into

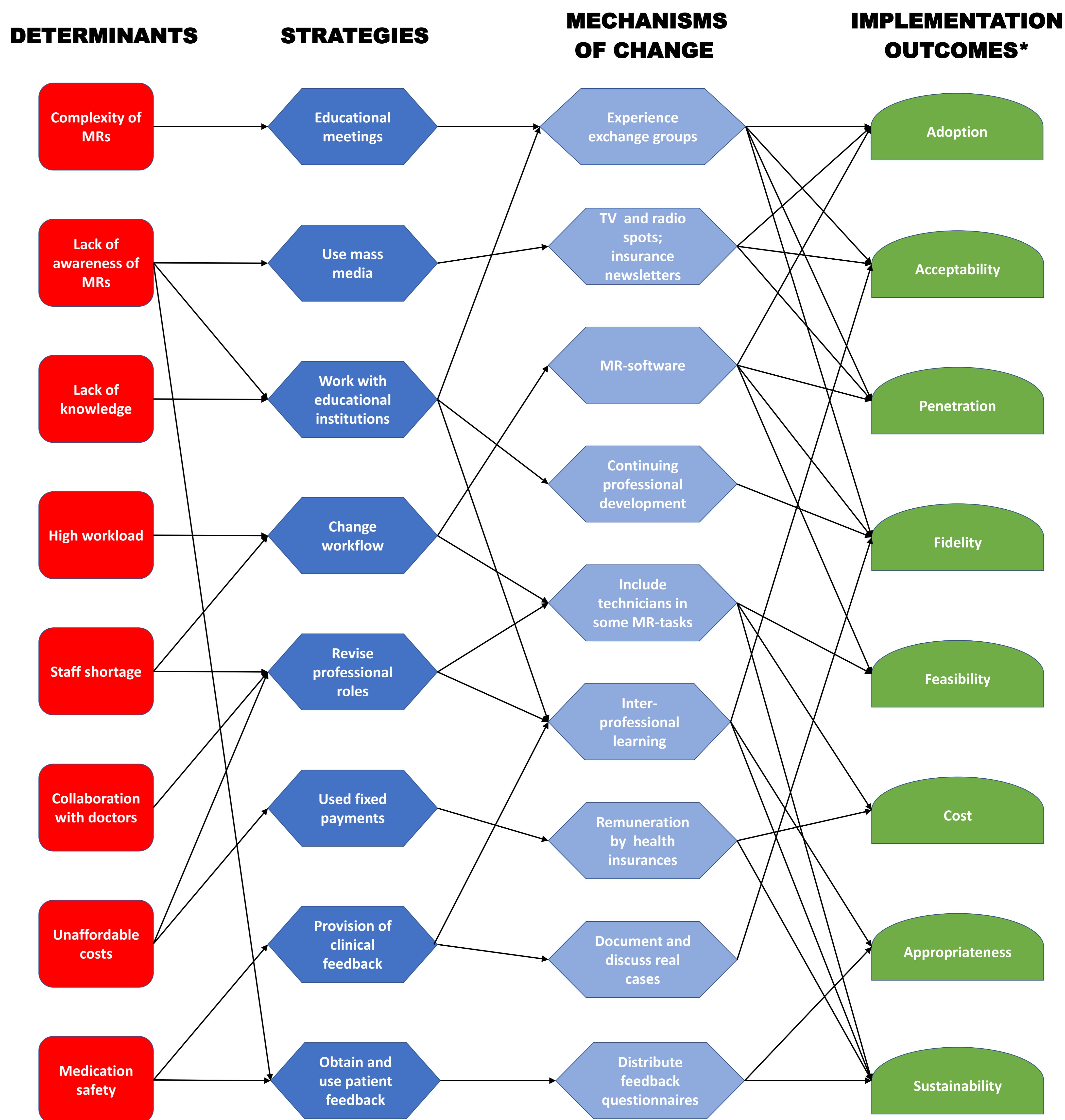
- Determinants** (barriers and facilitators) using the Framework for Implementation of Services in Pharmacy, FISpH [3])
- Proposed **strategies** (according to the Expert recommendations for Implementing Change, ERIC [4])
- Mechanisms of change** and
- Implementation outcomes*** derived from Proctor [6]

CONCLUSIONS

The application of the Implementation Research Logic Model illustrated the relations between determinants, strategies, mechanisms, and implementation outcomes. Future research is needed to ascertain that strategies work as planned and achieve the projected implementation outcomes.

RESULTS

Statements that emerged from an interview study [2] were mapped against identified determinants (barriers and facilitators) of which examples are shown in the illustration below. Each arrow reflects a link made by a participant. E.g. participants mentioned the complexity of MRs as hindering and suggested educational meetings (strategy) which could be realised in form of experience exchange groups (mechanism). It was hypothesised that this strategy would help pharmacists to accept MRs, adopt MRs in their pharmacies, increase penetration and improve fidelity of MRs (outcomes). The illustration is an exemplary reduction from the whole map. The importance attributed to different strategies varied depending on pharmacies' implementation stage (exploration, preparation, implementation, and sustainment).



REFERENCES [1] Smith (2020) Imp.Sci. [2] Michel (2023) IJCP DOI:10.1007/s11096-022-01524-2 [3] Moullin (2016) Res.Soc.Adm.Ph. [4] Powell (2015) Imp.Sci. [5] Proctor (2011) Adm.PolicyMent.Heal.Res.

* **IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES:** **Acceptability:** whether MRs are agreeable, palatable, satisfactory (from different perspectives); **Adoption:** initial decision to try or implement MRs; **Appropriateness:** perceived fit, relevance or compatibility of MRs in community pharmacy; **Cost:** incremental and implementation costs; **Feasibility:** extent to which MRs can be successfully implemented and used; **Fidelity:** degree to which MRs are provided as originally intended; **Penetration:** number of MRs delivered per pharmacy OR number of MRs delivered per eligible patients; **Sustainability:** extent to which MR-delivery is sustained over a period of time

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