

The expanding scope of pharmacists' practice: implications for physicians

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Recent legislative and regulatory changes have supported a broadening of the scope of pharmacists' practice across Canada. Under the authority of these new regulations, hospital- and community-based pharmacists are able to renew, refuse to fill, adjust or substitute prescriptions. Pharmacists may also initiate drug therapy for certain self-limiting conditions, order and interpret laboratory tests, and administer injections and vaccines. Each province and territory has its own body for registering and regulating pharmacy practice, thus the scope of changes varies accordingly. Table 1¹ summarizes the activities that have been approved or are pending legislation in each province and territory as of January 2013.

A growing recognition that patients' health care demands are exceeding physicians' capacity to address them has contributed in part to the evolution of pharmacists' practice. Increasingly, physicians are managing a higher prevalence of chronic disease and multimorbidity in their patients.^{2,3} In 2003, the Canadian Medical Association issued a joint statement endorsed by the Canadian Pharmacists Association and the Canadian Nurses Association on the determination of shared scopes of practice for allied health professionals.⁴ The statement reinforced that policy decisions taken to expand the scope of practice for health professionals must put patients first and reflect physicians' commitment to professional-

ism, lifelong learning and patient safety. Subsequent regulatory changes across Canada have defined the areas where these changes can occur.

Internationally, pharmacists are increasingly involved in providing joint patient care. The United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States have all moved toward various forms of independent or collaborative prescribing.⁵⁻⁷ Countries in which pharmacists can be trained and certified to administer vaccines include the US, the UK, Ireland and Portugal.⁷⁻¹⁰ Whereas patients will likely benefit from increased pharmacist care, a number of concerns may arise. How will pharmacists communicate with physicians when medication adjustments occur? What are the liability issues for physicians when such changes occur? Will there be a loss in quality of care or physician income with these changes?

This analysis reviews the opportunities and evidence for an expansion in the scope of pharmacists' practice. The ethical, liability and financial implications for physicians will be addressed. Future considerations include integration of interprofessional education for physicians as well as for medicine and pharmacy students at the graduate and postgraduate levels to improve the working relationship between physicians and pharmacists in real-world settings.

Evidence review

There is robust evidence from randomized trials that pharmacist involvement in patient care can provide benefit. Favourable disease-specific outcomes have been documented for the management of hypertension, dyslipidemia, heart failure, anticoagulation therapy, asthma and diabetes. A systematic review of 19 randomized trials of pharmacist care for hypertension showed a reduction in systolic blood pressure of 8.1/3.8 (95% confidence interval [CI] 5.9-10.2/2.3-5.3) mm Hg compared with usual care.¹⁰ Pharmacist care for dyslipidemia reduced low-density lipoprotein cholesterol by 0.28 (95% CI 0.12-0.44) mmol/L and helped achieve target

KEY POINTS

- Pharmacists are now able to renew, refuse to fill, adjust, initiate or substitute prescriptions; order and interpret laboratory tests; and administer injections and vaccines, depending on their province of practice.
- Evidence suggests that patients will benefit from pharmacists participating in vaccination efforts and drug management for many clinical indications, such as diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, anticoagulation and adverse drug events.
- Physicians should be aware of the ethical and legal responsibilities of co-managing patients' prescriptions with pharmacists.
- Effective communication is key to ensuring patient safety during this transition period and beyond.

lipid values.¹¹ A systematic review of pharmacist care in patients with heart failure showed a reduction in hospital admission for heart failure of 31% (95% CI 6%–49%), compared with usual physician and nurse care.¹² Collaborative care by nonspecialist pharmacists working with family doctors to manage the treatment of patients with heart failure also improved prescribing of disease-modifying medications, but showed no difference in death or hospital admission for worsening heart failure.¹³ Improved control of international normalized ratios and patient satisfaction have been consistently reported in pharmacist-led anticoagulation clinics.¹⁴ Asthma and diabetes care by pharmacists can result in improvements in pulmonary function tests and glycosylated hemoglobin.^{15–18} Services provided by pharmacists in community or ambulatory outpatient settings have been shown to improve medication management and adherence.^{19,20} Whether pharmacist care is cost-effective remains to be determined. Trials are currently ongoing in Canada and elsewhere to determine where added value can best be derived to improve patient outcomes.²¹ Evidence already shows that pharmacists' provision of vaccination services

increases vaccination rates and is safe and well received by patients.^{8,9}

Opportunities for successful physician–pharmacist collaboration

More than 10% of emergency department visits in Canada result from drug-related problems, and 80% of older adults admitted to hospital with polypharmacy have at least 1 detectable cytochrome P450-mediated drug–drug interaction.^{22,23} Several harmful drug–drug interactions can lead to hospital admission in the elderly, with the most frequently implicated drugs being warfarin, insulin, oral antiplatelet agents, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, antibiotics, benzodiazepines and oral hypoglycemic agents.^{24,25} Collaborative management with pharmacists has the potential to reduce drug-related outpatient and emergency department visits.

Optimal prescribing for patients with multimorbidity is another area where physicians stand to benefit from pharmacists' involvement.^{26–28} People with 1–2 chronic conditions take 3–4 prescription medications on average, and seniors

Table 1: Summary of pharmacists' expanded scope of practice activities across Canada, as of January 2013¹

Activity	Province/territory												
	BC	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	NB	NS	PEI	NL	NWT	YT	Nunavut
Provide emergency prescription refills	I	I	I	P	I	I*	I	I	I	I	I	X	X
Renew/extend prescriptions	I	I	I	I†	I	I*‡	I	I	I	I	I	X	X
Change drug dosages or formulations	I	I	I	P	I	I‡§	I	I	X	I	X	X	X
Make therapeutic substitutions	I	I	I	X	X	I‡§	I	I	X	X	X	X	X
Prescribe for minor ailments	X	X	I	X	X	P	P	I	X	X	X	X	X
Initiate prescription drug therapy	X	I	I¶	P	I**	I§	I††	I¶	X	X	X	X	X
Order and interpret laboratory tests	X	I	X	P	P	I‡§	I	P	X	X	X	X	X
Administer drugs by injection	I	I	X	P	I‡‡	P	I	P	X	X	X	X	X

Note: I = implemented in jurisdiction, P = pending legislation, regulation or policy, X = not implemented.
 *Not specifically identified in Quebec's pharmacy act. These scope of practice activities are enabled by means of administrative agreements between pharmacist and physician regulatory authorities and the Quebec government.
 †As per Manitoba's Continued Care Prescriptions policy.
 ‡As enabled by Bill 41, An Act to Amend the Pharmacy Act.
 §When authorized by a physician by means of a "collective prescription" (i.e., collaborative agreement).
 ¶Only as part of minor ailments prescribing.
 **Prescribe specified drug products for the purpose of smoking cessation.
 ††Prescribing constitutes adapting prescriptions, emergency prescribing or prescribing within a collaborative practice; independent prescribing or as part of minor ailments prescribing is pending.
 ‡‡Administration of influenza vaccine to patients 5 years of age and older. Administration of all other injections and inhalations for demonstration and teaching purposes.
 Adapted, with permission, from the Canadian Pharmacists Association.¹

with 3 or more chronic conditions take 6.^{29,30} The number of prescription medications is independently associated with an increased rate of emergency department use in Canada.² Effective and safe prescribing in the context of polypharmacy (the use of ≥ 5 drugs) requires intricate knowledge of doses and dosing regimens, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, drug–drug interactions and drug monitoring.³⁰ Arguably, pharmacists acquire a much greater level of expertise in these areas in the course of their training than physicians, and collaborative care would be synergistic.

Reducing inappropriate prescriptions — medication with excessive risk for which safer alternatives are available — is a challenging problem in Canada.^{31,32} Drugs such as glyburide and the short-acting benzodiazepines have appeared on the 2012 Beers list of drugs to avoid in older adults, and recent warnings have been issued by Health Canada about denosumab and simvastatin, for example.^{33,34} Pharmacists can help physicians keep abreast of changes in guidance to minimize drug-related risk and substitute inappropriate prescriptions.³⁵

Deprescribing for patients with multimorbidity may constitute an essential step in minimizing drug-related iatrogenesis.^{36,37} Some physicians admit discomfort in ceasing or reducing medications in patients with complex drug regimens.³⁸ Pharmacists can offer support to deprescribe, by helping with tapering protocols for discontinuing central nervous system and cardiovascular drugs that are known to be associated with the highest frequency of adverse events related to drug withdrawal.³⁹

Ethical, legal, financial and professional considerations

Physicians have a clear responsibility set out in the guiding principles established by the professional code of ethics of the Canadian Medical Association to maintain professionalism and collegiality with pharmacists in all aspects of patient care, including open and respectful discussion about patients' medication management.⁴⁰ Legally, physicians are held accountable to the specific codes of conduct and standards of practice of the college of physicians and surgeons in each provincial jurisdiction. Although small differences exist, each provincial code of conduct encourages physicians to collaborate with pharmacists to best manage the treatment of their patients within a reasonable range of their skills and knowledge.

Overlapping scopes of practice with pharma-

cists may attenuate, or paradoxically escalate, the potential for patient injuries to occur owing to prescribing changes or miscommunication about medication monitoring.^{41,42} The Canadian Medical Protective Association found that medications were the principal area of concern in 17% of its 1249 medicolegal cases filed against physicians involving patients aged 65 years and older from Jan. 1, 2005, to Dec. 31, 2010.⁴³ As pharmacists more actively participate in medication management, physicians should be aware that in interprofessional models of care, every member of the team is accountable for the care he or she provides and is not to be held directly liable for the acts of others.^{42,44} In a case where a physician is not consulted or provided with a notice of change to a prescribed treatment, the physician would generally not be held liable for wrongdoing on the part of the pharmacist and could not be sued for any injuries the patient may suffer due to the modification. However, a physician may be exposed to liability if he or she becomes aware of an erroneous prescribing decision made by the pharmacist but fails to take action to prevent harm to the patient. Similarly, if a patient commences a civil action or files a complaint with the college because of injuries sustained as a result of a pharmacist's prescribing decision, a physician involved in treating that patient may be named as a codefendant in that action and be held jointly liable.

As with physicians, pharmacists must exercise all prescribing and other activities within the practice framework developed by the regulatory bodies in each province and must hold liability insurance. For instance, pharmacists in Alberta and Quebec are required to have a minimum of \$2 million dollars in personal liability coverage. All pharmacists are required to participate in ongoing professional development and to participate in their college's competency program. The Blueprint for Pharmacy initiative developed by the Canadian Pharmacists Association aims to augment training opportunities for practising pharmacists and to increase the rate of enrolment of pharmacy students into residency programs. The National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities is currently seeking to standardize training programs and oversight for pharmacists' activities across the country. Programs that teach pharmacists how to administer injections, and accreditation procedures for vaccination delivery in concert with public health requirements for appropriate places to store and administer vaccines are mandatory.

Financial incentives have been put in place to encourage interdisciplinary collaboration. Physician fee schedules for participation in telephone

consultations initiated by pharmacists for advice about patient care or for monthly anticoagulant supervision and prescription renewal are already in effect (range \$8.00–\$29.54 per consultation) or are being negotiated in many Canadian provinces. Telephone, fax and email are considered appropriate forms of consultation in many provinces except in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, where the only acceptable medium is the telephone. Physicians should consult the list of insured services in their province for their specialty, because reimbursement fees for prescription renewal are available in only half the provinces and range from \$3.50 to \$15.95.

Physicians may be concerned about increased frequency of patient visits. Simpson and colleagues⁴⁵ performed an economic evaluation of data derived from a Canadian randomized controlled trial that tested a pharmacist-led intervention in cholesterol risk management. Their analysis showed no increase in overall patient visits to physicians, despite improved cardiovascular risk management.⁴⁵

Next steps

In the interests of patient care and the joint responsibilities arising from an expanded scope of pharmacists' practice, physicians should reflect on the best way to improve adequate and timely communication with pharmacists in their practice. Physicians may wish to communicate with pharmacists by telephone, because pharmacists can be easily reached during working hours. However, physicians are rarely able to respond immediately to telephone calls to discuss patient care. Reciprocal communication arrangements should be made that allow physicians to be notified by pharmacists in a timely fashion about prescription renewals, modifications or initiation of new therapy for their patients. The use of computer-based prescribing and electronic health records could facilitate this task; if these are unavailable, faxes or emails could be sent directly to the physician. Communication is a means of not only relaying messages about prescription changes, but also clarifying who will be responsible for ordering tests and acting on the results.

Interprofessional education may be required to establish effective collaboration between physicians and pharmacists.⁴⁶ Many universities are making special efforts to bring together undergraduate and graduate students in the fields of pharmacy and medicine for training in interdisciplinary care. At the Université de Montréal and University of Alberta, students from the nursing, medical and pharmacy faculties are

already being jointly exposed to complex patient cases to prepare for interdisciplinary functioning in the real-world setting. Regional continuing medical education courses on the expanded scope of pharmacists' practice could provide working knowledge to physicians on how to optimize collaborative care.

Trusting relationships between physicians and pharmacists may take time to develop, similar to the relationships that develop between family practitioners and specialists. Investing time and effort in such relationships and getting to know pharmacists' competencies and the tasks they wish to share is worthwhile. Asking pharmacists to perform medication reviews for patients with complex illnesses and acknowledging useful suggestions is an excellent place to start. Once established, collaborative care with pharmacists will likely yield tremendous benefits to both patients and physicians. The expanding scope of pharmacists' practice offers many opportunities to improve patient care. However, it is also an ongoing process that must be evaluated as regulated activities change, new pharmacists enter practice and scopes of activities continue to expand.

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