For Acute Inpatient Psychiatric Providers, Clinical Care Managers, and Case Managers

This TIP Sheet was developed as a resource for Acute Inpatient Psychiatric Providers, Clinical Care Managers, and Case Managers involved in discharge planning.

Background

The ability of a Member to continue accessing medication is a crucial consideration in discharge planning, yet it often needs to be adequately addressed. Hospitals can address this issue by creating and implementing a discharge medication plan. This plan can help to remove barriers to medication access, provide appropriate medication education, promote follow-up after hospitalization, and reduce 30-day hospital readmission rates. By lowering barriers to medication access following discharge, hospitals can significantly improve outcomes and enhance the quality of life for their Members.

Best Medication Practices During Discharge Planning

- Use shared decision-making with the Member and caretakers to have open and meaningful dialogue about their medications, focusing on a person-centered treatment plan
 - » Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality uses a five-step approach for shared decisionmaking: <u>AHRQ's SHARE Approach</u>
 - » CBH Resource: <u>Shared Decision-Making in Child Psychiatry: Insights From Philadelphia's</u> <u>Family Peer Supports</u>
- Perform medication reconciliation before discharge to identify which medications have been added, changed, or discontinued during hospital stay
 - » Have an accurate preadmission medication list
 - » Have an accurate list of medications to be taken post-discharge
 - » Have knowledge of what medication changes were made and the reason for the changes
- Considerations for any medications that require additional monitoring or labs
 - » Inform Member of labs or monitoring and explain reasoning
 - » Examples of medications that may have additional monitoring and lab requirements include:
 - » Lithium, divalproex, and carbamazepine: Serum levels when indicated
 - » Clozapine: REMS monitoring
 - » Antipsychotics in children: Prior authorization requirements
 - » Antipsychotics and other medications may require ongoing monitoring for side effects.
 - » Antipsychotics additional monitoring recommendations found in the <u>American</u> <u>Psychiatric Association (APA) Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients with</u> <u>Schizophrenia (2020)</u>

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- Ensure effective communication of this information with Member and any caregiver(s)
 - » Have a doctor, nurse, or pharmacist review each medication's purpose, how to take each medication correctly, and the significant side effects
 - » In partnership with the medical team, assess Member concerns with medication plan
- Discuss and decide with the Member and caretakers their preferred pharmacy to pick up or deliver medications and ensure prescriptions match what's on file at the time of discharge
 - » Individuals <u>must</u> be discharged with 30 days of medication (or a prescription) and a refill prescription until their next medication appointment, which should be scheduled no more than 30 days following discharge per: <u>CBH Clinical Performance Standards for Acute Inpatient</u> <u>Psychiatric</u>
- Documentation in medical records should include all discharge medications, dosages, and indications
 - » Indications should be present for all medications, not just psychotropic medications
 - » Documentation should be transmitted to the next level of care provider (giving a copy to the Member does <u>not</u> comprise transmission)
 - » Copy of the discharge medication plan should also be provided directly to Member or caregiver(s)

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Stakeholders in Inpatient \rightarrow Outpatient Transition Process Checklist

It is essential to consider all stakeholders in the discharge planning process. Use this checklist to ensure that all stakeholders are integrated into Member care.

Stakeholder		Notes
	Member	
8	Inpatient Provider	
8	Outpatient Psychiatry Providers	
*	Primary Care Provider	
	Lab Vendor	
C·B·H	Payers	
	Pharmacy Personnel (Inpatient and Outpatient)	
	Caregivers/Family Members	
	Social Support Agencies	

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Keys to Building Relationships with Outpatient/ Retail Pharmacies

Remember to consider pharmacies as essential stakeholders in the discharge process. Pharmacists can help address any unexpected issues with accessing medications prescribed at discharge. Building a good relationship with your regular pharmacists and pharmacies can help remove barriers to accessing medications.

Why it's important:

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- » Many barriers occur between discharge and prescription pickup
 - » Prior authorizations
 - » Drug interactions
 - » Other insurance complications
 - » Drug shortages and availability
- » Having open communication and getting to know the pharmacist can help reduce some of those barriers
- » Pharmacists may hesitate to reach out with questions because they may feel intimidated or like they are bothering prescribers
- » Pharmacists may not try to call inpatient prescribers due to negative past experiences, such as not being able to reach the right person and long hold times
- Call or send an email to the pharmacy to introduce yourself and your practice-setting
 - » Does not need to be formal or time-consuming
 - » Try to speak with the pharmacist manager or other regular pharmacists
 - » Often, the same 1-2 pharmacists will be working every day, so it can be easy to build relationships
- Explain that you would like to collaborate and request any help available with discharge prescriptions.
- Provide the best method of communication for any future encounters

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	RESCRIPTION HECKLIST
To-I	90S
	Most up to date contact information for the Member
	Best phone number to reach inpatient care team and/or hospital case manager to answer any clinical questions (not just operator number)
	Information on pertinent medication regimen changes (can be added note section) (helpful for insurance issues)
	Quantity of 30 days*
	At least one additional refill (regardless of follow up appointment date with outpatient psychiatry/ medication management)*
	If prescription is written for Long-Acting Injectable medication it shoul include the date of the last injection, date next injection is due, and should specify if the pharmacist is to administer injection (sig can rea inject [dose] every [time] via [route of administration] to be administe by the pharmacist

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Additional Resources

Resources for Providers

- M.A.R.S. Adherence Questionnaire
- ➡ <u>AHRQ Shared Decision-Making Tools</u>
- Project RED
- <u>Pennsylvania Department of Human Services Statewide Preferred Drug List</u>
- Pennsylvania Department of Human Services Pharmacy Services Prior Authorization Clinical <u>Guidelines</u>
- CBH Shared Decision-Making in Child Psychiatry: Insights From Philadelphia's Family Peer Supports
- American Psychiatric Association (APA) Practice Guideline for the Treatment of Patients with Schizophrenia (2020)
- <u>CBH Clinical Performance Standards for Acute Inpatient Psychiatric</u>
- <u>UpToDate: Hospital Discharge and Readmission</u>
- <u>The Joint Commission: Continuing Care Plan- Discharge Medications</u>

Resources to Share with Members

- <u>CBH Pharmacy Education and Resources for Members</u>
- CBH Medication Wallet Card for Members (English) (Spanish)

Disclaimer: The information contained in this tip sheet is for educational and informational purposes only. The clinical services described in this tip sheet may not be covered for all CBH enrollees. To find out about what services are available to you under the CBH benefit package, please contact CBH Provider Operations at 215-413-3100.