# Engaging older adults to validate their medication list through the use of an electronic tool : preliminary results

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## Background

The transitions across different health care settings, in particular home and hospital, may be critical regarding the continuity of patient's medication. Some of the medication discrepancies occurring during these transitions can potentially be harmful to patient's health and therefore lead to increased use of healthcare resources and increased costs. The goal of SEAMPAT is to define, implement and evaluate an ICT-based medication reconciliation (MedRec) process in which the patient is actively involved in providing information about his/her current medications. MedRec is the formal and collaborative process of obtaining and verifying a complete and accurate list of patient's current medications.

Patients validate their medication list through the SEAMPAT patient-application.
Patients' list can be used by professionals because it is published on the regional health network (RSW).

**Triple aim of this study:**

1. Evaluating usability of the patient-application
2. Evaluating patient participation
3. Evaluating accuracy of the medication history collected via SEAMPAT

## Material and methods

Prospective observational study - 48 patients – Belgium, Namur region
From 19/09/2016 ➔ 02/02/2017. Subgroup > 64 years: 25 patients

19/09/2016

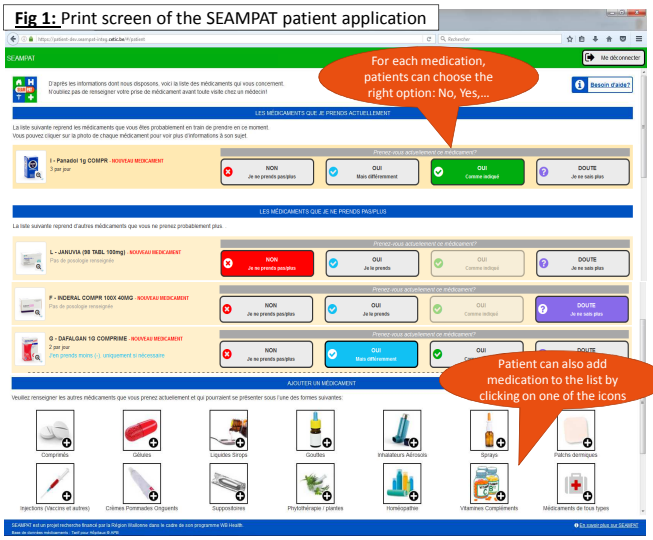
September: Patients access SEAMPAT for the first time and validate their list → October until January: Patients use SEAMPAT at home → December-January: Patients' interview

02/02/2017

**Outcomes:**

1. Usability and Satisfaction was measured through the System Usability Score and additional questions
2. Patient participation was measured through the patient activation measure 13 (PAM 13)
3. Discrepancies are being measured through a previously published method to evaluate accuracy

**Fig 1:** Print screen of the SEAMPAT patient application




## First Results

Patients: 25 = 4 ♀ and 21 ♂
Average 8 daily medications (range: 2-15)

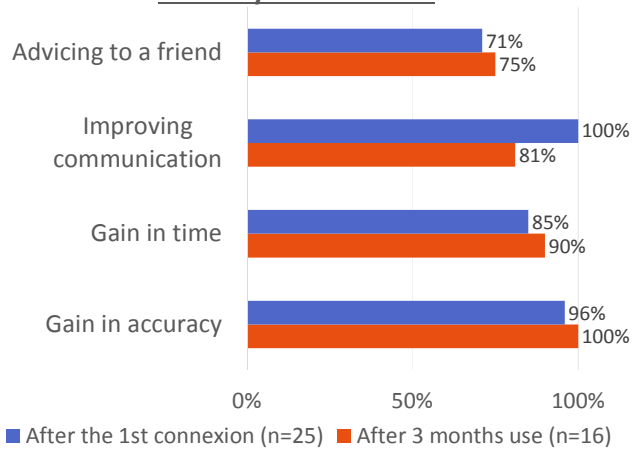
Participants found the patient-application easy-to-use. Patients use the application between 1 and 15 times in 4 months.

At the start of the study, 50% of the patients were considered at the highest level of activation using the PAM 13.

System Usability Score:

- After the first use 65% (50-70% = marginal acceptance)
- After 3 months of use 71% (> 70% = acceptable)

**Usability – Satisfaction** (Most interesting results)




## Discussion and conclusion

Elderly are convinced of the potential benefit of the patient-application on medications' list accuracy. Good results in term of usability and satisfaction. Because some physicians are still not connected to the regional health network, patients expressed some doubts regarding communication improvement.
To evaluate and potentially confirm patients' perception concerning improvement in medication continuity, number and types of medication discrepancies are under evaluation.

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