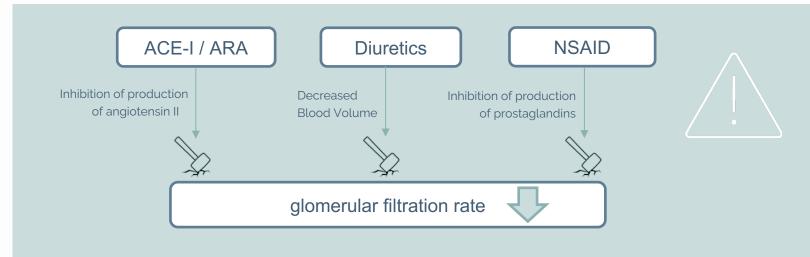
Evaluation of a Drug Safety Algorithm for the Detection of Triple Whammy prescriptions in inpatients at risks of acute Kidney Injury



TRIPLE WHAMMY





Increases risk of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) by 31%1

MULTI-AGENTEN SYSTEM

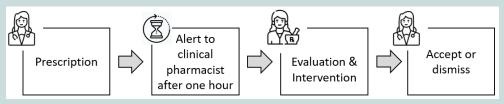


TRIPLE WHAMMY ALGORITHM

- Alert 1: Triple Whammy and eGFR < 30 ml/min/1.73m²
- Alert 2: Triple Whammy and eGFR between 30-60 ml/min/1.73m²
- Alert 3: Triple Whammy and age ≥ 75 years
- Alert 4: Triple Whammy without recent creatinine-measurements

INTERVENTIONS

- Stop NSAIDs or low dose/short duration
- Frequent measurements of creatinine (2x weekly)



Aim: Evaluation of algorithm

Clinical Pharmacists

Acceptable alert burden? Sensitivity and Specificity?

Alerts 2021

Physicians

Acceptance Rate?
Satisfaction with algorithm?

Semi-structured Interviews

Patients

Detection of patients at risk? Influence on kidney function?

Patients with Triple Whammy 2021



Clinical Pharmacists

- 333 alerts in 2021 for 210 patients*
- 254 alerts were processed by clinical pharmacists
- 110 (43.3%) messages were sent to physicians

	Detection necessary	Detection unnecessary	total
Alert	144	66	210
No alert	19	21'097	21'116
total	163	21'163	21'326

Sensitivity

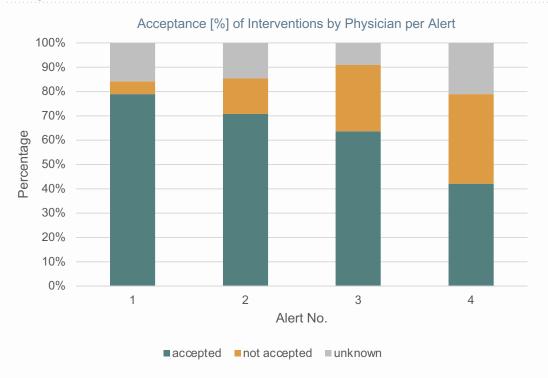
88.3%

Specificity

99.7%



Physicians



Triple Whammy and..

Alert 1: eGFR < 30 ml/min/1.73m²

Alert 2: eGFR between 30-60

ml/min/1.73m²

Alert 3: age ≥ 75 years

Alert 4: No recent creatinine-

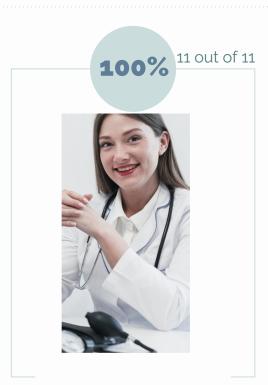
measurements

- Overall acceptance rate 77.7% (73 von 94)
- Acceptance rate varies and increases with priority

INTERVIEWS WITH PHYSICIANS



Know about the risk of Triple Whammy prescription



Consider the algorithm helpful and useful

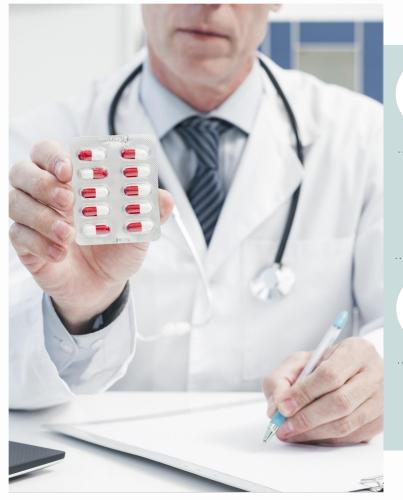


Will avoid a Triple
Whammy prescription in
the future



PATIENTS

- In 2021 we identified 290 Triple Whammy prescriptions in 21'326 patients (1.4%)
- 19 patients had an accepted intervention and never received a Triple
 Whammy
- 17 patients had an AKI* under Triple Whammy prescription
 - 15 patients received an alert
 - 2 Patients did not (Age 60 and 65 and normal eGFR at baseline)





Amount of Triple Whammy Alerts is reasonable, pharmacists can manage the number well.

High specificity and sensitivity achieved, no "alert fatigue" detected





High acceptance rates, physicians are satisfied with the algorithm

15/17 Patients with AKI under Triple Whammy detected



MERCI!

Masterarbeit: Jana Schelshorn

Betreuung: Claudia Zaugg, Carla Meyer-Massetti

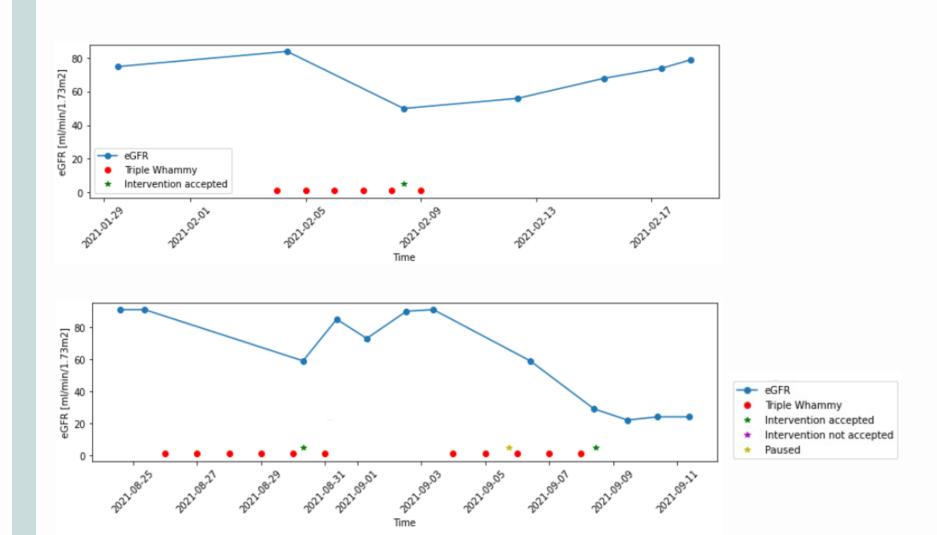
Entwicklung Algorithmus: Francisco Cabrera, Ali Reza Salili, Claudia Zaugg, Ricco Fiumefreddo, Philipp Schuetz

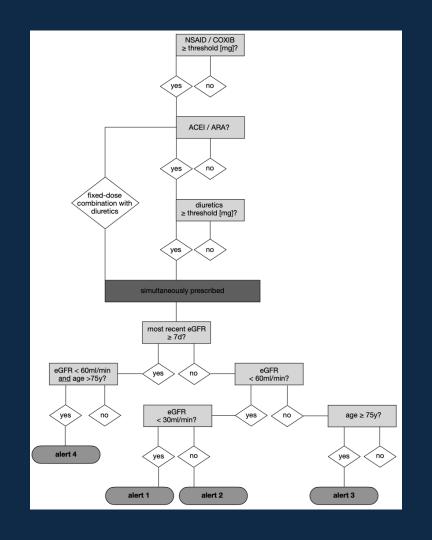
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Outlook

- Implementation of dynamic kidney injury
- Adjust age as a trigger
- Discuss pausing-behavior amongst pharmacists
- Educate physicians about Triple Whammy
- Demonstrate an impact on patient safety with another study design





Age	
median [years]	77
.25 quartile [years]	67
.75 quartile [years]	83
18-34 years [number of patients]	0.5% (1)
35-54 years [number of patients]	8.3% (18)
55-74 years [number of patients]	31.5% (68)
75-84 years [number of patients]	40.3% (87)
>85 years [number of patients]	19.4% (42)
Sex [number of patients]	
female	51.9% (112)
male	48.1% (104)
Medication	
prescribed drugs [number of drugs]	21 ± 8
nephrotoxic medication [number of patients]	14.8% (32)
creatinine falsifiers [number of patients]	3.2% (7)
Duration Of Hospitalisation	
mean ± standard deviation [d]	7.1 ± 6.5
Hospital Ward [number of patients]	
surgery	35.6% (77)
orthopaedics	25.9% (56)
neurology	22.7% (49)
gynaecology	7.4% (16)
internal medicine	6.5% (14)
emergency	0.9% (2)
others	0.9% (2)
Amount Of Alerts [number of patients]	
1	66.20% (143)
2	20.37% (44)
3	6.94% (15)
4	3.24% (7)
5	1.85% (4)
6	0.93% (2)
7	0.46% (1)
eGFR Before Alert	
mean ± standard deviation [ml/min/1.73m ²]	52 ± 22

 hospital ward
 included wards

 internal medicine
 general internal medicine, angiology, dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, oncology, infectiology, cardiology, nephrology, pneumology and rheumatology

 surgery
 plastic surgery, vascular surgery, ophthalmic clinic, otolaryngology, neurosurgery and urology

 neurology
 orthopaedics

 orthopaedics wards and traumatology

 gynaecology
 breast centre, obstetrics ward and gynaecology

 emergency
 emergency

drug	ATC-Code
Amphotericin B	J02AA01
Ciclosporin	L04AD01
Tacrolimus	L04AD02
Vancomycin	J01XA01
Gentamicin	J01GB03
Tobramycin	J01GB01
Cidofovir	J05AB12
Aciclovir	J05AB01
Foscarnet	J05AD01
Ganciclovir	J05AB06
Adefovir	J05AF08
Quinine	M09AA* P01BC*
Bisphosphonates	M05BA* M05BB*
iodinated contrast media	V08A*
Digoxin	C01AA*
Aliskiren	C09XA02/53/52/54
Enoxaparin	B01AB05
Metformin	A10BA02, A10BD17/13/16/15/20/23/22/18/11/26/05/14/03/10/07/02/08/27/
Lithium	N05AN01
Cisplatin	L01XA01
Carmustine	L01AD01
Semustine	L01AD03
Gemcitabine	L01BC05
Interferons	L03AB*
Methotrexate	L01BA01 L04AX03
Mitomycin	L01DC03

Drug	ATC-Codes	amount	percentage		
Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (total = 346)					
Ibuprofen	M01AE01	184	53.2%		
Diclofenac	M01AB05	98	28.3%		
Acemetacin	M01AB11	19	5.5%		
Etodolac	M01AB08	11	3.2%		
Celecoxib	M01AH01	11	3.2%		
Naproxen	M01AE02/52	11	3.2%		
Etoricoxib	M01AH05	8	2.3%		
Mefenamic Acid	M01AG01	2	0.6%		
Ketorolac	M01AB15	1	0.3%		
Nimesulide	M01AX17	1	0.3%		
Diuretics (total = 282)					
Torasemide	C03CA04	157	55.7%		
Hydrochlorothiazide	C03AA03/EA01	46	16.3%		
Furosemide	C03CA01	44	15.6%		
Spironolactone	C03DA01	21	7.4%		
Indapamide	C03BA11	9	3.2%		
Metolazone	C03BA08	3	1.1%		
Chlortalidone	C03BA04	2	0.7%		
Angiote	nsin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor o	r Sartan (total = 38	32)		
Perindopril	C09AA04/BA04/BX01	91	23.8%		
Lisinopril	C09AA03/BA03	85	22.3%		
Valsartan	C09DA03/DB01/CA03/DX01/DX04	64	16.8%		
Candesartan	C09DA06/CA06	53	13.9%		
Olmesartan	C09DA08/CA08/DB02/DX03	30	7.9%		
Irbesartan	C09DA04/CA04	19	5%		
Losartan	C09DA01/CA01	17	4.5%		
Telmisartan	C09DA07/DB04	9	2.4%		
Ramipril	C09AA05	9	2.4%		
Azilsartan	C09CA09	3	0.8%		
Enalapril	C09AA02/BB02	2	0.6%		

