

Knowledge and therapeutic management of Alzheimer's disease among community pharmacists in the Maltese Islands

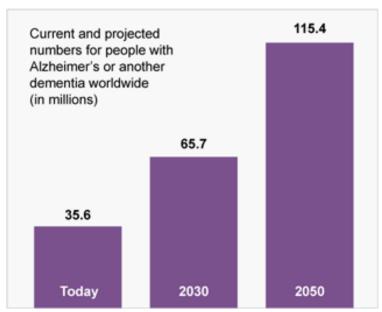
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Background information

1 in 20 individuals aged over 65 years are living with AD (Alzheimer Europe, 2011)



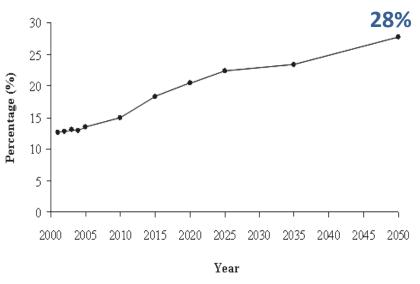
Source: 2009 World Alzheimer Report, from Alzheimer's Disease International (ADI), a London-based nonprofit, international federation of 71 national Alzheimer organizations including the Alzheimer's Association.

Expensive condition

- In the world: €450b/year
- In Malta: €63-96m/year
- In EU: €22,000/patient/year
- Most of the cost: Informal care (60%)

Dementia in Malta



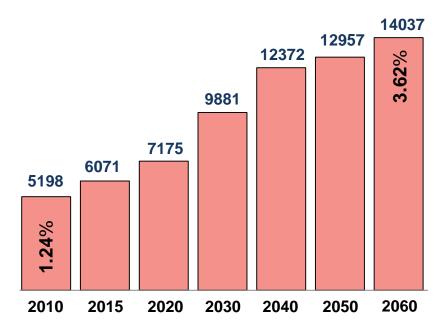


Birth rate: 1.4

80 years and over: 3.2% (2013)

→ 11.8% (2060)

A progressive increase in the elderly population



Malta Medical Journal (2012): 24(3); 21-24



Malta Dementia Strategy Group



Launch: May 2009

Objective: Develop a series of

recommendations on a strategic plan

to enhance dementia care in Malta

Tasks: Current situation, consultation

process, final recommendations

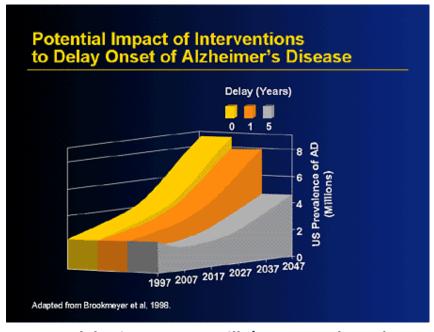
Recommendations presented in January 2010

Current Situation Analysis - Awareness





Awareness will improve early and timely diagnosis



A 5 year delay in AD onset will ↓ AD prevalence by 50%

Recommendation 1: Improve awareness of dementia in the community and in relevant professional and non-professional fields



AIM

"to investigate community pharmacists' knowledge and therapeutic management of AD in the Maltese Islands"



Why community pharmacists?

- Are first-contact points of reference
- Can assist in early intervention
- Can offer support and education
- Can assist in locating services that are available
- Expectations about the disease and its treatment

Potential barrier

Lack of knowledge

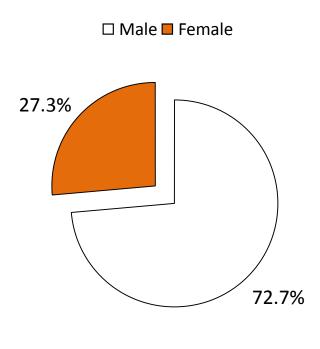


METHODOLOGY

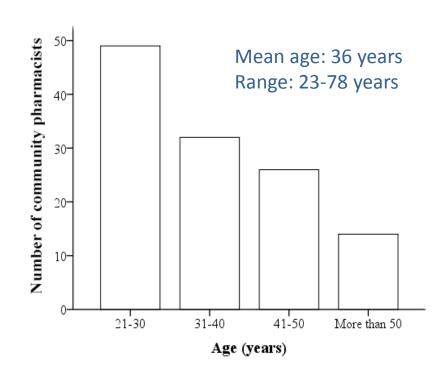
- Anonymous questionnaire distributed by post to all community pharmacists working in the Maltese Islands Questionnaire covered demographics, knowledge on AD (ADKS: 30 T/F), pharmacotherapy (pharmacotherapy measurement: 20 T/F), attitudes and perceptions
- Ethics approval obtained from the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery Ethics Committee and the University of Malta Research Ethics Committee
- One-way ANOVA used to determine any group effects



RESULTS – Key findings



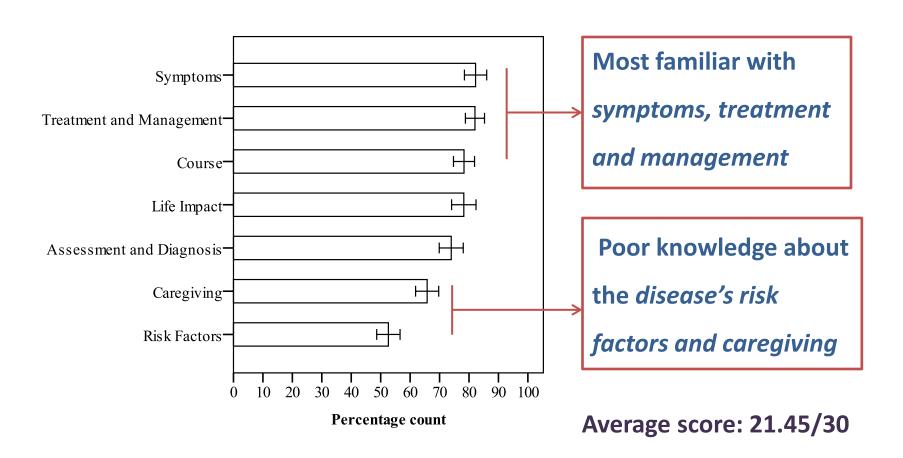
Distribution of gender



(*N*=121, 56.8%)

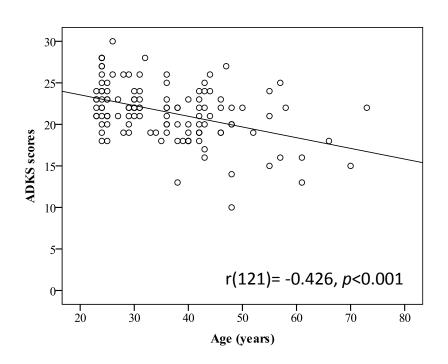


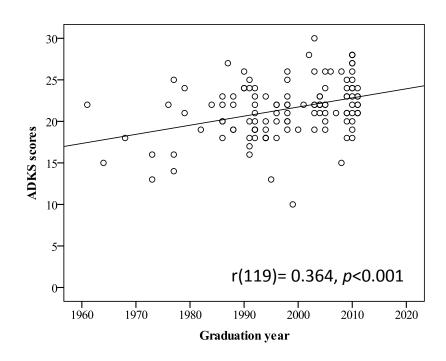
ADKS





ADKS





ADKS vs. age

ADKS vs. graduation year

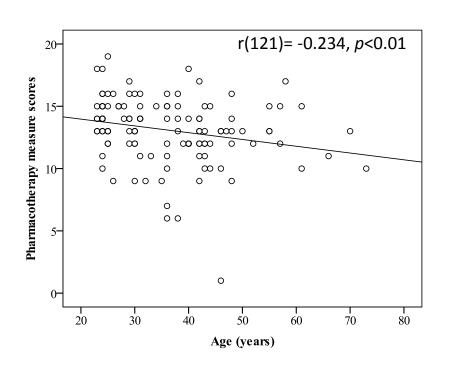


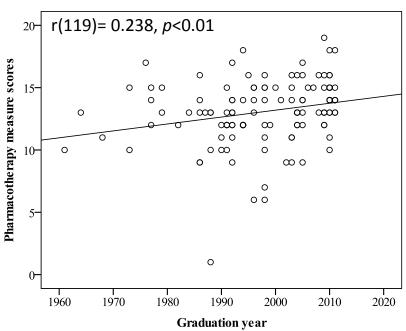
Pharmacotherapy score

Statement	Correct item answer	Frequency of scores	% Score
Non-pharmacological interventions such as aroma therapy, music and animal assisted therapy are helpful in the management of the behavioural symptoms in AD	Т	106	87.6
Pharmacological treatment of AD aims at improving cognitive function	Т	105	86.8
AD patients will continue to decline in cognitive function when initiated on AD treatment	Т	62	51.2
Memantine (Axura®) can be co-administered with AChEIs	Т	61	50.4
Benzodiazepines are recommended to control anxiety in AD	F	48	39.7
It is safe to treat the behavioural symptoms in AD with antipsychotics	F	42	34.7
AD pharmacotherapy stops the decline in activities of daily living in patients with AD	F	35	28.9



Pharmacotherapy score (PS)





PS vs. age

PS vs. graduation year

Average score: 13.08/20



Pharmacists' attitude to their role in AD

Statement	Strongly agree/ Agree	Neither	Strongly Disagree/Disagree
Pharmacists have the necessary training and skills in AD management	6	31	84
	(5%)	(25.6%)	(69.4%)
There are adequate community services for individuals with AD in Malta	8	37	76
	(6.6%)	(30.6%)	(62.8%)
It is advisable that individuals suspecting symptoms of AD should be referred to the Memory Clinic by their doctor	112	5	4
	(92.6%)	(4.1%)	(3.3%)
AD diagnosis should be disclosed to the patient	53	41	27
	(43.8%)	(33.9%)	(22.3%)
Community pharmacists are in a position to advice patients and relatives on AD management	71	21	29
	(58.7%)	(17.4%)	(23.9%)
Regular seminars should be held for pharmacists to increase their knowledge on AD management and services that are available	117	4	0
	(96.7%)	(3.3%)	(0%)
There is adequate communication between community pharmacists and other healthcare professionals in AD management	7	15	99
	(5.8%)	(12.4%)	(81.8%)
Information leaflets on AD should be available in community pharmacies	120	1	0
	(99.2%)	(0.8%)	(0%)
There is enough awareness on AD	8	16	97
	(6.6%)	(13.2%)	(80.1%)



MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- Community pharmacists are unfamiliar with risk factors and dementia caregiving
- Community pharmacists have over-expectations of AD pharmacotherapy. Advocacy of this over-expectation may lead to disappointing response amongst individuals with AD and caregivers.
- The relatively low recognition of the dangerous use of antipsychotics in dementia is worrisome
- Training at tertiary education level improved our graduate pharmacists' knowledge on AD
- Lack of familiarity to local community services could be an obstacle to longitudinal dementia care
- AD is increasingly challenging to community pharmacists who have graduated prior to the year 2002



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