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# Maximizing the Effectiveness of E-Prescribing Between Physicians and Community Pharmacies

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*Presentation to the  
NCVHS Standards and Security  
Subcommittee*

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# What We Plan to Accomplish—

- ◆ Evaluate how the initial MMA e-prescribing standards work (or don't work) in a variety of practice settings, across a number of geographic areas, utilizing several different e-prescribing technologies.
- ◆ Assess how prescriber and vendor characteristics influence e-prescribing adoption, and what "best features" of vendor software improve medication-related outcomes.

# The Locales

- ◆ Florida
- ◆ Massachusetts
- ◆ New Jersey
- ◆ Nevada
- ◆ Rhode Island
- ◆ Tennessee

# The Physician Vendors

- ◆ Allscripts
- ◆ DrFirst
- ◆ Gold Standard
- ◆ InstantDx
- ◆ MedPlus/Quest Diagnostics
- ◆ ZixCorp

# The Pharmacy Partners

- ◆ Ahold (Giant and Stop & Shop)
- ◆ Albertson's (Sav-On and Osco)
- ◆ Brooks
- ◆ CVS
- ◆ Duane Reed
- ◆ Longs
- ◆ Rite Aid
- ◆ Walgreens
- ◆ Wal-Mart
- ◆ And a sample of independent pharmacies (?)

# Other Participants

- ◆ Aetna
- ◆ BC/BS of Massachusetts
- ◆ NaviMedix
- ◆ Partners in Care
- ◆ Walgreens Health Initiative

# The Core Research Team

- ◆ Kate Lapane, Associate Professor of Medical Science, Department of Community Health, Brown University, Providence, RI (Principal Investigator)
- ◆ Catherine Dube, Senior Lecturer, Department of Community Health, Brown University
- ◆ Michael Rupp, Professor and Executive Director, Center for the Advancement of Pharmacy Practice, Midwestern University, Glendale, AZ
- ◆ Terri Jackson, Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice & Science, University of AZ College of Pharmacy, Tucson, AZ

# Cluster Site Visits

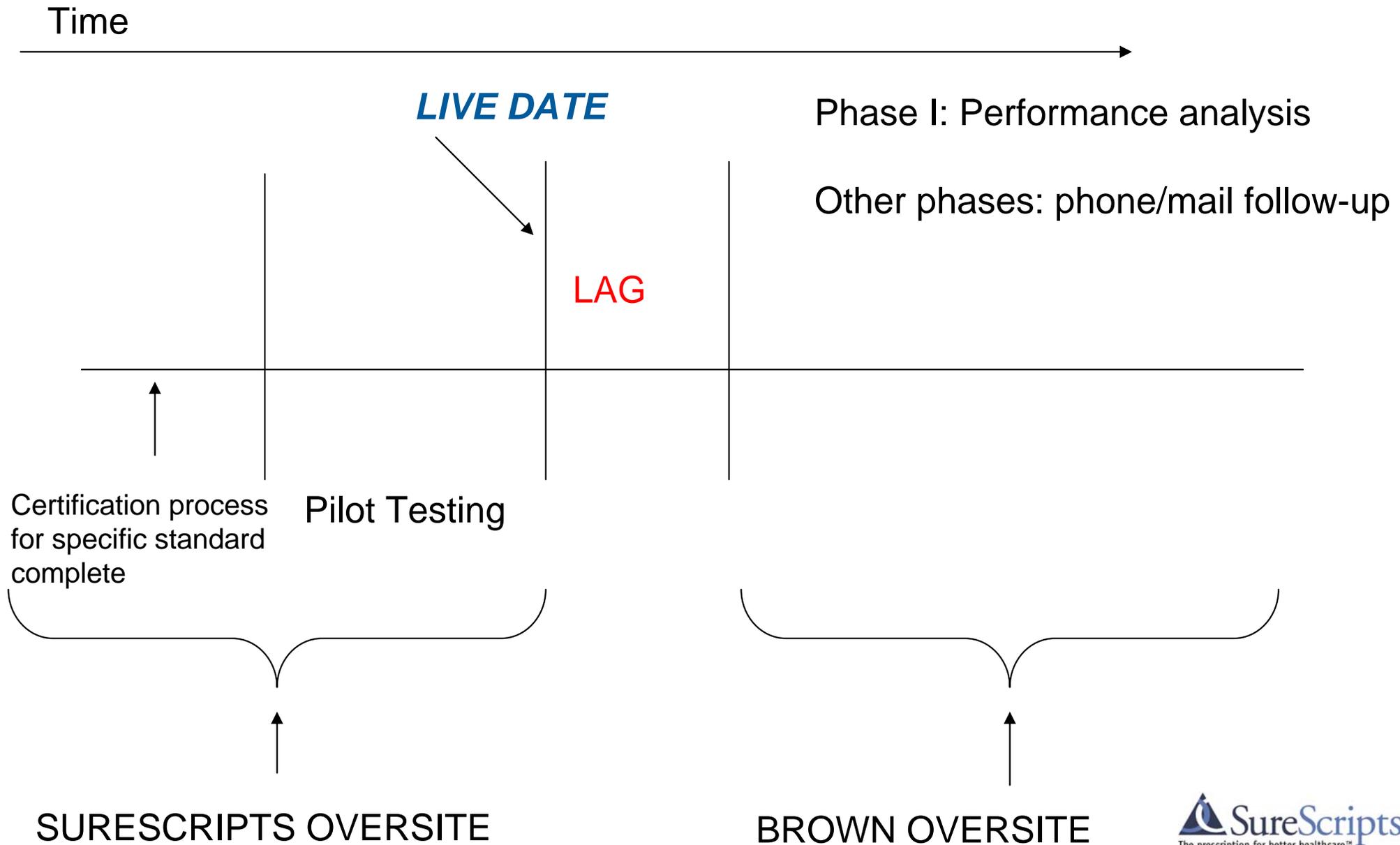
## **Participants:**

- ◆ Sampled in a way to maximize variability across geography, physician technology vendor, community pharmacy, experience and volume of e-prescribing

## **Data collection activities:**

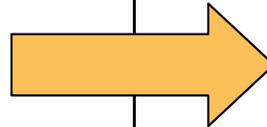
- ◆ Pharmacy (combination of on-site data collection and use of existing data sources)
- ◆ Physician providers (Phase I: on-site performance analysis; other phases – follow-up surveys – phone/mail in random samples)
- ◆ Patients (self-administered, questionnaire in physician office)

# Coordination of Testing of Interoperability of Standards and Research Evaluation

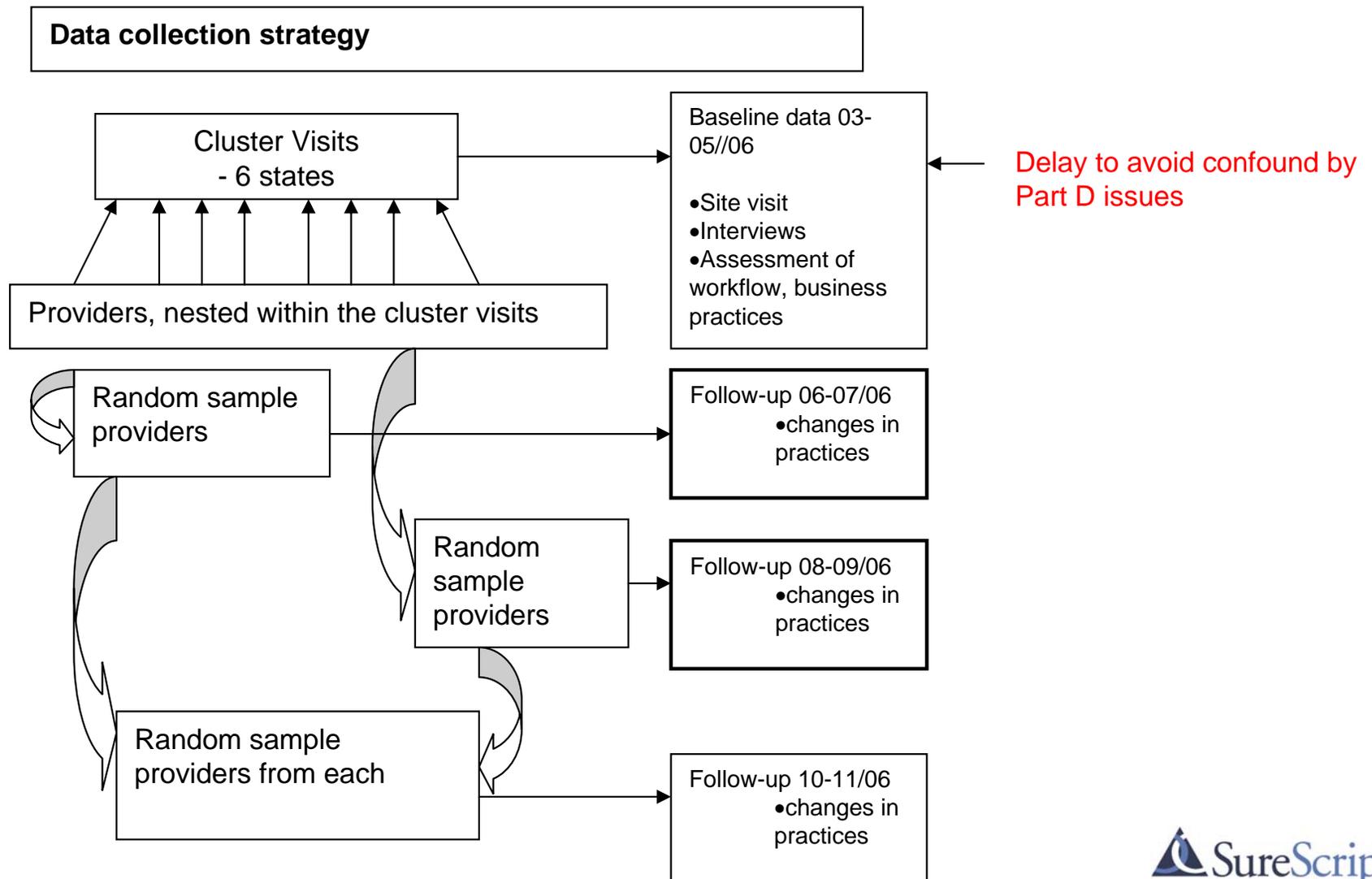


# Proposed Timeframe for Testing of Standards (Application)

January 2006 Start Phase I	April 2006 Start Phase II	June 2006 Start Phase III	September 2006 Start Phase IV
NCPDP SCRIPT Standard Version 5, Release 0 (Version 5.0), May 12, 2004	ASC X12N 270/271 004010X092/ 004010X092A1	NCPDP SCRIPT (cancel change and functions)	Structured and Codified SIG
NCPDP Telecommunication Standard Guide, Version 5, Release 1 and equivalent NCPDP Batch Implementation Guide, Version 1, Release 1	NCPDP Formulary and benefit standard v. 1.0		Clinical drug terminology RxNorm terminology
	NCPDP SCRIPT (fill status notification function)		
	NCPDP standard medication history messages		Prior authorization messages - ASC X12N 278



# Data Collection Strategy



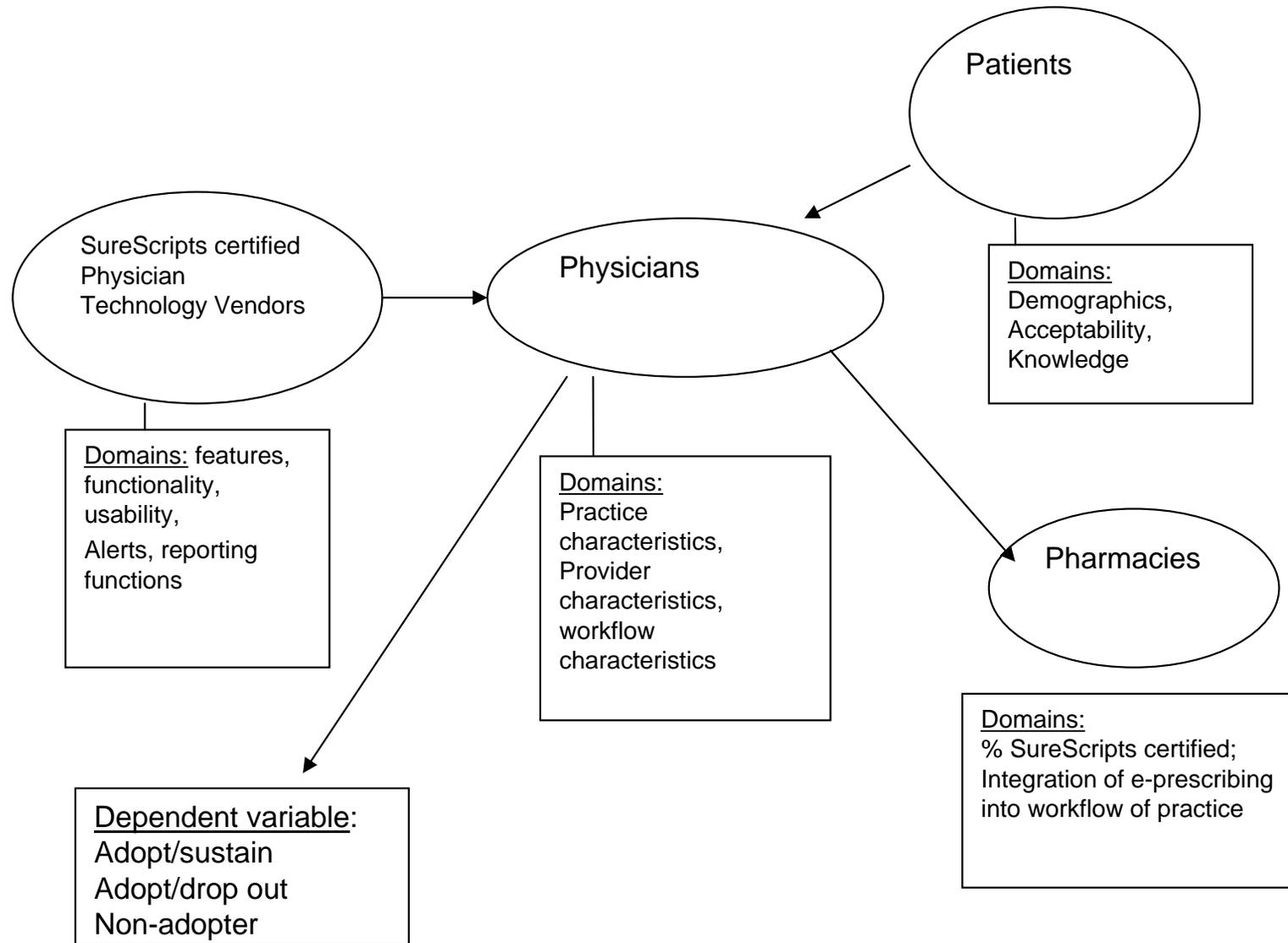
# Performance Analysis

- ◆ The goal is to capture multiple perspectives on the performance, potential problems and opportunities, and barriers and facilitators for successful integration of e-prescribing standards.
- ◆ Direct observation
- ◆ Semi-structured interviews
- ◆ Documentation of :
  - key tasks and tactics associated with e-prescribing
  - descriptions and workflow diagrams
  - business practices
  - personnel roles and organizational structure
  - personnel perspectives on problems and potential solutions associated with e-prescribing.

# Performance Analysis

- ◆ Observation of the e-prescribing process is likely to focus on ease of use, ancillary materials employed, time required, mistakes and re-dos, concurrent activities, etc.
- ◆ Questions will range from open-ended to specific focusing on individual perspectives, opinions, experiences, challenges and suggestions regarding e-prescribing.
- ◆ Qualitative data analysis using QSR NVivo®

# Factors Potentially Influencing Prescriber Uptake and Drop Out



# Data Analyses

- ◆ Cross-linkage of data from SureScripts, patient survey (lined to practice), pharmacy characteristics, provider characteristics
- ◆ Polytomous logistic regression to identify factors related to adoption and drop out
- ◆ Outcome variables – to identify characteristics associated with best-practices (based on pharmacy transaction files)
- ◆ Hierarchical modeling (may have limited power)

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**Thank You for  
Your Attention...**

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*Questions?*

