

00170 Reduction of Proton Pump Inhibitor Usage in an Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology Ward in a Tertiary Hospital

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Aims:

Proton pump inhibitors (PPI) are widely prescribed by hospital physicians. There is emerging data about adverse effects associated with long term PPI usage. In this quality improvement project, we aimed to reduce the prescription of PPI in an internal medicine and gastroenterology ward.

Methodology: We implemented 2 sequential: plan, do, study, act (PDSA) cycles. PDSA 1 involved short presentations to doctors during continuing medical education (CME) sessions and during clinical department meetings. PDSA 2 involved educational posters in the wards with information on the adverse effects of PPI, the right indications for PPI, and a diagram to guide junior doctors in decreasing the dose or stopping the drug.

Result: Baseline data prior to PDSA showed that 394/794 (49.6%) of patients in the gastroenterology and internal medicine ward were on PPI. After 2 PDSA cycles, the mean percentage of PPI prescribed in the internal medicine ward decreased by 7.88%. The mean percentage of PPI prescribed in the gastroenterology ward decreased by 3.74%. Run charts demonstrated that the decrease in the internal medicine ward showed evidence of special cause variation suggesting statistical significance. Evidence of special cause variation was not seen in the gastroenterology ward.

Conclusion: The use of regular educational lectures and posters decreased the usage of PPI in an internal medicine ward, but the effect size was small. Further PDSA cycles will be needed to improve the effect size and demonstrate sustainability.