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Clinical medication review by a pharmacist of patients on repeat prescriptions in general practice

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
25/04/2003	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
25/04/2003	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
27/08/2009	Other	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
HTA 93/22/09

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives
This randomised controlled clinical trial will examine whether a suitably experienced pharmacist can conduct effective clinical medication review of patients on repeat prescriptions. The study will compare this approach with a control group who will be part of the normal review mechanisms for repeat prescriptions. The pharmacist will be an experienced clinical pharmacist with the appropriate clinical and consultation skills.
The objective is to assess whether clinical medication review by a pharmacist is a cost-effective method for improving the extent and quality of clinical control of repeat prescribing, compared with that achieved by the practices' normal procedures.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Not provided at time of registration.

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Repeat prescriptions

Interventions
A total of 1200 patients from four practices will be randomised to the active or control group. Patients in the active group will be called for an appointment with the pharmacist at the surgery. The pharmacist will assess the continuing appropriateness of the medication regime and make appropriate recommendations (in conjunction with the GP). The control group will receive standard care.

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)
The primary outcome was the number of repeat medication changes per patient over a 12-month period. The secondary outcome was the effect on the medication costs. The intervention group was compared with the control group to see whether a review had taken place, the numbers of medication changes, the numbers of repeat medications and the numbers of dosage times. The effects of the medication review clinics were considered in relation to practice

consultations, outpatient consultations, hospital admissions and deaths from any cause. The number and nature of the pharmacist¿s interventions and recommendations were recorded, together with whether the recommendations were accepted by the GP.

Key secondary outcome(s))
Not provided at time of registration.

Completion date
31/03/2001

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Not provided at time of registration.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Not Specified

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Not provided at time of registration.

Date of first enrolment
01/03/1999

Date of final enrolment
31/03/2001

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
School of Healthcare Studies
Leeds
United Kingdom
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Department of Health (UK)

ROR
https://ror.org/03sbpja79

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme - HTA (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	08/12/2001		Yes	No