

Costs of medication in older patients: before and after comprehensive geriatric assessment

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Background: Polypharmacy and inappropriate drug use cause numerous complications, such as cognitive impairment, frailty, falls, and functional dependence. The present study aimed to determine the effect of the comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) on polypharmacy, potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs) and potential prescribing omissions (PPOs), and to evaluate the economic reflections of medication changes.

Methods: One thousand five hundred and seventy-nine older patients, who had undergone CGA, were retrospectively evaluated. The drugs, drug groups, and number of drugs that the patients used were recorded. Appropriate drug therapy was identified by both CGA and STOPP/START criteria. Based on these criteria, PIMs were discontinued and PPOs were started. The monthly cost of these drugs was calculated separately for PIMs and PPOs by using the drug-store records.

Results: After CGA, while the prevalence of non-polypharmacy was increased from 43.3% to 65.6%, the prevalence of polypharmacy and hyperpolypharmacy was decreased from 56.7% to 34.4% and 12.0% to 3.6%, respectively. The three most common PIMs discontinued were proton pump inhibitors, anti-dementia drugs, and antipsychotics, respectively. However, the most common PPOs started were vitamin D and B12 supplements, and anti-depressants. After CGA, monthly saved total per capita cost of PIMs was US\$12.8 and monthly increased total per capita cost of PPOs was \$5.6.

Conclusion: It was demonstrated that prevalence of polypharmacy, PIM, and PPO could be decreased by CGA including START/STOPP criteria in older adults. Furthermore, this will have beneficial effects on economical parameters due to decreasing drug-related health care costs.

Keywords: cost, comprehensive geriatric assessment, polypharmacy, elderly

Introduction

Comorbidities and use of multiple medications increase with advancing age; this may cause significant drug-related complications such as polypharmacy and increased health care costs.¹ Guidelines on treatment of chronic diseases are inadequate in older patients with multiple comorbidities.² In addition, alterations in drug pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in patients with advancing age make effective and safe pharmacotherapy difficult in these patients.³ As shown by the World Health Organization, polypharmacy has become a critical public health problem due to the growth of the aging population.¹⁻³ It is known that polypharmacy and inappropriate drug use cause numerous complications, such as cognitive deficiency, frailty, urinary incontinence, depression, malnutrition, balance and gait disorders, falls, and reduced functional capacity, and increase the frequency of living in nursing homes, hospital admissions, and hospital stay.¹⁻³ Therefore, combating polypharmacy in geriatric practice is crucial to reduce health care costs.

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In the early 1990s, Johnson and Bootman demonstrated that an average of US\$76 billion was spent annually in the USA to solve drug-related problems and that drug-related hospitalization accounted for the majority of this amount. This cost was updated to US\$177.4 billion.^{4,5} In another study, the total cost of morbidity and mortality due to inappropriate drug use was reported to be higher than the cost of drugs.^{6,7} Considering that these studies comprised patients of all age groups, it is probable that costs will be much higher when only older patients are evaluated. On account of all the aforementioned reasons, polypharmacy is a serious public health problem and its prevention should be approached as a health policy.

The comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) has an important role in assessing polypharmacy in geriatric patients.⁸ It is possible to determine and optimize the potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs) and potential prescribing omissions (PPOs) by the inclusion of the screening tool of older people's prescriptions (STOPP) and the screening tool to alert to right treatment (START) criteria in this assessment.⁹

The present study aimed to identify comorbidities of patients who presented to the geriatrics outpatient clinic of a tertiary hospital and drugs they used; to determine the effect of the CGA on polypharmacy, PIM and PPO; to detect the drug groups, included in and excluded from the treatment, by the CGA; to identify inappropriate drug use in clinical practice; and to evaluate the economic reflections of changes to be performed in the number of drugs used in treatment.

Methods

Study design and participants

Hospital files of 1,942 patients, who attended to the geriatrics outpatient clinic between January 2014 and February 2016 for any reason and underwent the CGA, were retrospectively reviewed. Only 1,579 patients without missing information in their hospital files were included. The study was approved by Dokuz Eylul University Local Ethics Committee. Since all data presented in this retrospective study were de-identified, the patient consent statement was not required. There were no exclusion criteria for the study.

Data collection and CGA

Sociodemographic data (age, gender, education status, and living environment) and history of chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, congestive heart failure, hyperlipidemia, peripheral vascular disease, depression,

dementia, hypothyroidism, osteoporosis, COPD) were recorded. In addition, comorbidity status of the patients was evaluated using the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI). To evaluate cognitive functions, the Cognitive State Test, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) scales were given to those who were illiterate older people, to those who had education under 11 years, and had education over 11 years, respectively. The CGA that the patients underwent included the Yesavage Geriatric Depression Scale (YGDS), the Lawton-Brody Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scale, the Barthel Index (BADL); Up&Go scale, Tinetti Performance Oriented Mobility Assessment (POMA) for balance (POMA-B) and gait (POMA-G), and the Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA).^{10,11}

Laboratory tests performed to assess biochemical, metabolic, and nutritional status of the patients included measurements of complete blood count, kidney and liver functions, cholesterol levels, thyroid stimulating hormone, HbA1c, and levels of vitamin B12, folic acid, and vitamin D. All of these biochemical tests were performed using the Diagnostic Modular Systems auto analyzer (Roche E170 and P-800).

Data on polypharmacy and drugs

The drugs, drug groups, and number of drugs that the patients used were recorded. Using five or more drugs was considered polypharmacy and using ten or more drugs was considered hyperpolypharmacy.¹² Appropriate drug use of the patients was identified by CGA complemented with STOPP/START criteria.⁹ Based on these criteria, PIMs were discontinued and PPOs were determined by a geriatrician; thus, treatments of the patients were rearranged. The drugs, drug groups, and number of drugs in the new treatments were also evaluated. Data on the drugs before and after applying CGA were compared.

Cost analysis

Drugs that were discontinued and included in the treatment after CGA were recorded. Using the drugstore records, monthly retail cost corresponding to the optimum dose of these drugs and the mean per capita cost to the government were quantified separately for PIMs and PPOs.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Parametric values were expressed as mean \pm SD, data obtained from the scoring systems were expressed as median (interquartile range), and categorical

values were expressed as percentage. Student's *t*-test was used for the comparison of normally distributed parametric data, whereas the Mann–Whitney *U* test and the Wilcoxon test were used for the comparison of not-normally distributed data. Categorical data were analyzed by chi-square test. A *p*-value of <0.05 was considered significant.

Results

In the present study, 1,579 patients were included. Polypharmacy was identified in 895 (56.7%) patients and non-polypharmacy was identified in 684 (43.3%) patients. Hyperpolypharmacy was found in 190 (12.0%) patients. After CGA, non-polypharmacy, polypharmacy, and hyperpolypharmacy were found in 65.6% (1,036), 34.4% (543), and 3.6% (57), respectively. Mean number of drugs at first examination was 5.3 ± 3.4 , and after CGA, mean number of drugs decreased to 4.6 ± 2.5 ($p < 0.05$).

Polypharmacy and non-polypharmacy groups were compared in terms of sociodemographic characteristics, CGA parameters, and laboratory findings. In the polypharmacy group, the mean age, frequency of falls, education level, and body mass index were significantly lower than those in the non-polypharmacy group ($p < 0.05$). However, the CCI score and the presence of diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, depression, COPD, congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease, and dementia was significantly more prevalent in the polypharmacy group ($p < 0.05$). In addition, while the scores of the MMSE, MoCA, MNA, IADL, BADL, POMA-B, and POMA-G were significantly lower in the polypharmacy group, the YGDS and Up&Go scores were significantly higher ($p < 0.05$). Compared with the non-polypharmacy group, in the polypharmacy group, the serum albumin level was significantly lower; however, serum vitamin B12 level was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1). When the age and education effect was eliminated, there were still significant differences between the groups in terms of diabetes mellitus, vitamin B12 level, and the scores of the IADL, BADL, POMA-B, POMA-G, and Up&Go scale ($p < 0.05$). Among the patients, 8.3% had no comorbidity and the rates of patients with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and >5 comorbidities were 14.3%, 23.7%, 22.8%, 14.8%, 9.5%, and 14.9%, respectively (Figure 1).

The rates of patients treated with PIM of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and ≥ 5 before CGA were 20.8% ($n=329$), 42.0% ($n=664$), 13.9% ($n=220$), 9.3% ($n=149$), 6.5% ($n=104$), and 7.3% ($n=116$), respectively. The rates of patients with PPO of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and ≥ 5 after CGA were 25.4% ($n=402$), 18.4% ($n=291$), 28.0% ($n=442$), 16.78% ($n=265$), 7.6% ($n=120$), and 3.7% ($n=59$), respectively (Figure 2).

Table 1 Patients' characteristics

	Non-polypharmacy (706)	Polypharmacy (873)	<i>p</i> -value
Age (years)	74.07 \pm 9.11	77.28 \pm 8.45	0.000
Female, <i>n</i> (%)	458 (64.9%)	566 (63.6%)	0.593
Education (years)	7.12 \pm 4.67	6.53 \pm 4.52	0.025
Comorbidities (%)			
Depression	28.1	34.1	0.013
Cerebrovascular disease	5.2	12.0	0.000
Diabetes mellitus	12.6	39.9	0.000
Hyperlipidemia	13.7	22.5	0.000
Hypertension	54.1	79.3	0.000
Ischemic heart disease	9.2	29.8	0.000
Congestive heart failure	2.8	11.3	0.000
Peripheral artery disease	3.0	3.4	0.667
COPD	3.4	13.3	0.000
Thyroid disease	12.9	40.4	0.148
Osteoporosis	19.3	22.1	0.196
Dementia	12.2	20.9	0.000
Falls (%)	23.6	38.3	0.000
Charlson	0.57 \pm 0.83	1.35 \pm 1.08	0.000
Comorbidity Index			
Comprehensive geriatric assessment			
MMSE	24.75 \pm 5.90	23.98 \pm 5.70	0.070
COST	23.36 \pm 5.48	22.26 \pm 6.20	0.062
MoCA	24.12 \pm 4.12	21.78 \pm 5.35	0.000
YGDS	3.14 \pm 3.44	3.72 \pm 3.59	0.008
Basic ADL	90.87 \pm 16.88	84.63 \pm 21.11	0.000
Instrumental ADL	12.13 \pm 5.13	10.06 \pm 6.06	0.000
MNA	11.56 \pm 2.37	10.87 \pm 2.52	0.000
POMA-balance	15.10 \pm 1.53	13.69 \pm 2.48	0.01
POMA-gait	11.26 \pm 1.18	10.58 \pm 1.72	0.026
POMA-total	26.36 \pm 2.55	24.27 \pm 3.88	0.002
Up&Go (sec)	10.54 \pm 3.44	14.12 \pm 7.18	0.002
Laboratory tests			
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.84 \pm 0.28	1.01 \pm 0.53	0.000
Thyroid stimulating hormone (uIU/mL)	2.22 \pm 6.31	5.53 \pm 80.63	0.332
Albumin	4.04 \pm 0.48	3.95 \pm 0.47	0.002
25(OH)D (ng/mL)	18.50 \pm 14.52	17.66 \pm 13.46	0.289
Vitamin B12 (pmol/L)	426.63 \pm 333.209	544.02 \pm 415.91	0.000
Folic acid (ng/mL)	8.80 \pm 4.72	8.77 \pm 5.39	0.904

Notes: COST: Cognitive State Test (0 [the worst]–30 [the best]); MMSE: Mini-Mental State Examination (0 [the worst]–30 [the best]); MNA: Mini-Nutritional Assessment (0 [the worst]–14 [the best]); MoCA: Montreal Cognitive Assessment (0 [the worst]–30 [the best]); Basic ADLs: Basic Activities of Daily Living (0 [the worst]–100 [the best]); IADL: Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (0 [the worst]–17 [the best]); POMA: Performance Oriented Mobility Assessment (0 [the worst]–28 [the best]); YGDS: Yesavage Geriatric Depression Scale (15 [the worst]–0 [the best]).

The drug group responsible for the highest increase in PPO was vitamin B12 and vitamin D. While 16.3% ($n=246$) of the patients received a single vitamin supplement (vitamin D or vitamin B12), 35.8% ($n=538$) of the patients received both vitamin B and vitamin D supplements.

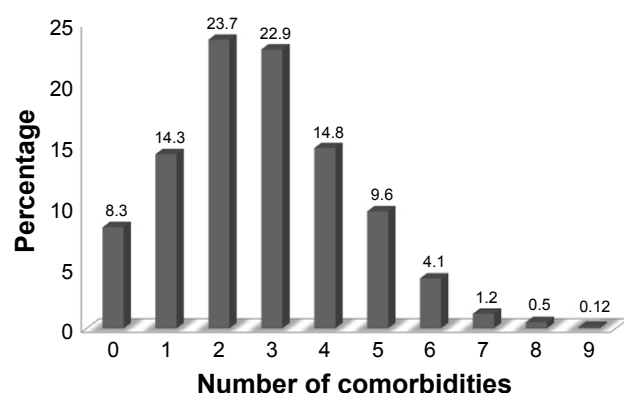


Figure 1 Number of comorbidities of the patients.

The drug groups which decreased, increased or had no change after CGA are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Accordingly, the drug groups with the highest decrease in use were in turn proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) by 6.9% (n=109), dementia drugs by 6.9% (n=109), and antipsychotic drugs by 5.4% (n=85). On the other hand, the drug groups with the highest increase in use were primarily vitamin supplements with vitamin D by 44.1% (n=697) and vitamin B by 33.5% (n=530), secondly, anti-depressants by 14.1% (n=223), and thirdly trazodone, which was used for the treatment of sleep disorders, by 12.8% (n=202).

After CGA, monthly saved total per capita cost of PIMs was \$12.8 and monthly increased total per capita cost of PPOs was \$5.6. Among the PIMs, according to the total monthly cost, anti-dementia drugs were in the lead, accounting for 28.1% (\$5,697.9), followed by antipsychotics accounting for 12.5% (\$2,546.8), gastrointestinal system drugs accounting for 5.1% (\$1,038.2), and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs accounting for 4.5% (\$917.2).

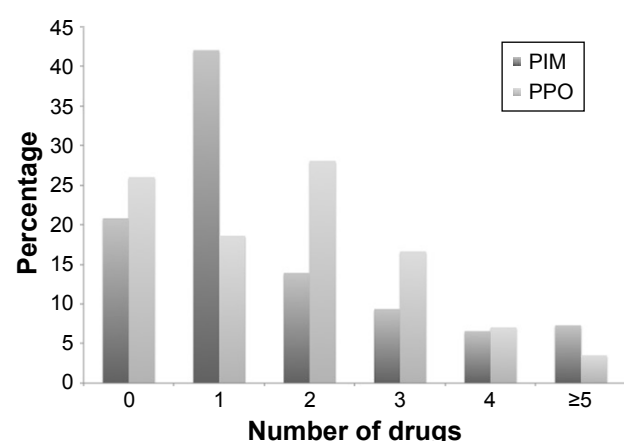


Figure 2 The rates of patients with PIMs and PPOs before CGA.

Abbreviations: CGA, comprehensive geriatric assessment; PIMs, potentially inappropriate medications; PPOs, potential prescribing omissions.

Table 2 The drug groups which decreased after CGA

	Before CGA	After CGA
Alpha blockers	6.9% (109)	5.3% (84)
Angina pectoris medications	11.5% (183)	7.4% (118)
Anti-dementia drugs	20.2% (320)	13.7% (211)
Anti-epileptics	2.7% (43)	2.6% (42)
Antihypertensives	56.1% (888)	54.2% (859)
Antipsychotics	9.4% (149)	4.0% (64)
Benign prostatic hypertrophy	3.2% (51)	2.9% (46)
Beta blockers	23.6% (374)	20.2% (321)
Benzodiazepines	2.28% (36)	1.9% (30)
Chronic kidney disease management drugs	1.20% (19)	1.13% (18)
Digoxin	0.8% (14)	0.4% (7)
Emesis treatment medications	0.6% (10)	0.1% (3)
Ginkgo biloba	4.4% (71)	0.5% (8)
H1 receptor antagonists	3.6% (58)	1.6% (26)
Mixed insulins	0.8% (13)	0.75% (12)
Muscle relaxants	0.6% (11)	0.1% (3)
Neuropathy treatment drugs	4.5% (72)	3.4% (55)
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	5.4% (86)	1.5% (24)
Oral antidiabetic agents	18.3% (290)	14.3% (277)
Osteoporosis medications	6.9% (118)	4.1% (66)
Proton pump inhibitors	17.5% (277)	10.6% (168)
Premeal insulins	3.7% (60)	2.4% (39)
Prokinetic agents	4.74% (75)	3.8% (61)
Urinary antiseptic drugs	3.7% (59)	2.4% (38)
Vertigo medications	4.8% (76)	2% (32)
Other drugs	11.6% (185)	4.6% (73)

Abbreviation: CGA, comprehensive geriatric assessment.

Discussion

The present study determined that polypharmacy was a common condition among older adults and that it might be associated with falls, depression, cognitive deficiency,

Table 3 The drug groups which increased after CGA

	Before CGA	After CGA
Acetazolamide	0.2% (4)	0.4% (7)
Allopurinol	1.01% (16)	1.45% (23)
Analgesic medications	8% (128)	10.1% (160)
Anticoagulant medications	5.2% (83)	5.5% (88)
Antidepressant medications	27.8% (440)	40.2% (663)
Antithrombotic medications	33.7% (534)	36.4% (576)
Asthma treatment medications	7.09% (112)	7.28% (115)
Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors	2.4% (38)	10.1% (161)
Folic acid	1.13% (30)	5.19% (82)
Anti-hyperlipidemic	16.5% (262)	17.4% (276)
Parkinson's disease medications	4.3% (69)	5% (80)
Thyroid disease medications	12.5% (198)	13.4% (213)
Trazodone	3.4% (54)	16.1% (256)
Vitamin B12	12.66% (200)	46.23% (730)
Vitamin D	5.50% (87)	49.65% (784)

Abbreviation: CGA, comprehensive geriatric assessment.

and decrease in functionality. In addition, it was also demonstrated that polypharmacy, number of the drugs used, and treatment cost could be reduced by the CGA including STOPP/START criteria.

The frequency of polypharmacy in older adults in Turkey was reported as 52.5%.⁸ In addition, considering the studies worldwide, the prevalence of polypharmacy was reported to be 76% in Australia, whereas it was reported as 53.6% with over-the-counter (OTC) medications and 26.7% without OTC medications in Germany.^{13,14} Consistent with the literature, the present study determined the rate of polypharmacy to be 55.3%, which could be decreased to 34.4% after the CGA. It is obvious that prevention of polypharmacy in approximately 20% of the patients indicates how important CGA is.^{1,2,15–17} Furthermore, in geriatric patients with high health care expenditure, the impact of so-called prevention of polypharmacy on economic parameters cannot be ignored. In the present study, monthly per capita saving was approximately \$12.8 and annual per capita saving was approximately \$153.46 by exclusion of the PIMs after CGA. On the other hand, the monthly per capita saving was \$5.68 and annual per capita saving was \$68.16 after identification of PPOs by CGA. Thus, significant saving in health care expenditure is possible even with the PPOs after CGA. In addition, decreased treatment cost demonstrated herein is just the tip of the iceberg when the costs required for hospital stay, treatment, and drug-related morbidity and mortality are taken into account.

In the present study, the most frequent PIMs were PPIs, anti-dementia drugs, and antipsychotics. Inappropriate use of PPIs for gastric protection is quite common, and it is known that long-term PPI use may result in serious systemic side effects. These side effects include *Clostridium difficile*-associated colitis, community-acquired pneumonia, acute interstitial nephritis, vitamin B12 deficiency, increased risk of hip fractures, and increased incidence of fundic gland polypsis.¹⁷ In the present study, the second most frequently excluded PIMs were the anti-dementia drugs. The primary reason for this might be the fact that ~5%–20% of the patients presenting to the geriatric clinics for memory impairment had curable causes.¹⁸ Among these causes, particularly hypothyroidism, vitamin B12 deficiency, depression, normal-pressure hydrocephalus, folic acid deficiency, and medications were reported most frequently.¹⁸ In addition, this outcome obtained from our reference center for dementia was highly important, as it revealed that many geriatric patients with misdiagnosed dementia had been administered anti-dementia medications by the

clinics they had previously visited for subjective memory complaints, and that they might have been exposed to the side effects of those medications.^{19–22} The third most common PIMs were antipsychotics. This was attributed to the off-label use of antipsychotics, particularly in the treatment of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia as well as treatment of sleep disorders in geriatric patients.²³ On the other hand, long-term use of high-dose antipsychotics may cause side effects including cardiovascular, metabolic, cognitive, and extrapyramidal.²⁴

For this reason, antipsychotics carry a black box warning for increased risk of death in dementia patients (1.6–1.7 times higher than that of placebo), and they have been included in the American Geriatrics Society 2015 Updated Beers Criteria for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults.²⁴ Nevertheless, the recent guidelines have recommended low-dose antipsychotic use for less than 16 weeks in geriatric patients with behavioral symptoms of dementia when non-pharmacological approach remains inadequate.²⁴ Considering potential complications of all of these three drug classes, it can be said that much higher cost saving than calculated, would be achieved.

On the other hand, vitamin D, vitamin B12, and folic acid preparations are the leading drugs among PPOs commenced after the CGA. Deficiency of micronutrients such as vitamin D, vitamin B12, and folic acid is prevalent in older adults and each may result in frailty, falls, depression, orthostatic hypotension, cognitive impairment, and increased frequency of depression and mortality.^{25–27} Therefore, these parameters are routinely evaluated within the context of CGA and appropriate micronutrient supplementation in patients with deficiency is of critical importance.

Other drugs with increased use after the CGA included anti-depressants and trazadone used for insomnia. This outcome indicated that depression and depression-associated insomnia might be overlooked and not be appropriately treated in older patients with pain, fragility, cognitive deficiency, numerous comorbidities, and polypharmacy. In fact, the frequency of geriatric depression in Turkey is 45.8% with the majority of patients remaining untreated.²⁸ Appropriate treatment of geriatric depression, which may have devastating consequences such as falls, frailty, sleep disorders, cognitive deficiency, malnutrition, self-negligence, and increased risk of morbidity and mortality, may prevent polypharmacy by reducing somatic complaints, which health care professionals try to treat, but which are actually related to depression.²⁹

The strengths of the present study include large sample size; evaluating laboratory findings, sociodemographic characteristics, comorbidities, and all subgroups of drugs separately; and performing the CGA complemented with STOPP/START criteria in each patient. However, the retrospective design of the study, not evaluating long-term effects of the new treatment planned after the CGA on the CGA parameters including falls, depression, cognitive and functional capacity, and comprising only ambulatory patients may be among the limitations.

Polypharmacy is a common condition among geriatric patients and is associated with falls, depression, cognitive deficiency, and decreased functionality. In the presence of numerous comorbidities and geriatric syndromes, changes in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics and in tolerability of potential drug side effects due to physiological changes with aging lead to difficulties in planning treatments of such patients appropriately. For this reason, performing a CGA including STOPP/START criteria is quite important. Thus, long-term complications would be prevented by avoiding PIMs and polypharmacy, and allowing the use of correct drugs identified by PPOs that may be balanced with the potential cost of disease burden avoided. As a result, decreased drug-related costs in older adults clearly demonstrate both medical and economic benefits of CGA.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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