



Polymédication de la personne âgée

Problèmes fréquents et recommandations pour le médecin de 1^{er} recours

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Colloque de formation continue du Service de
médecine de 1^{er} recours

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Plan

Polymédication

Un exemple clinique

Stratégies pour minimiser la polymédication

Déprescription

C'est quoi?

Outils de déprescription

Un exemple clinique



La polymédication

UN EXEMPLE CLINIQUE



Homme âgé de 84 ans, hospitalisé le 17.04.2018 en milieu de réadaptation pour déconditionnement avec perte d'autonomie fonctionnelle apparue après l'amputation à mi-hauteur de sa jambe droite pour causes vasculaires et infectieuses

10 médicaments en 2011
24 médicaments en 2018

Médicaments classés par indication

| Indications | | 7.2.11 | 10.10.12 | 19.12.12 | 28.3.13 | 17.6.13 | 26.10.16 | 20.7.17 | 13.9.17 | 25.10.17 | 21.12.17 | 13.3.18 | 17.4.18 | 9.7.18 | 8.8.18 | 9.8.18 | 15.8.18 | 22.8.18 | |
|-------------|---|--------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--|
| 1 | metformine (Glucophage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Insuline protamine (Insulatard) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | insuline déglutec (Tresiba) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | linagliptine (Trajenta) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | insuline aspart (Novorapid) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | insuline glargine (Lantus inject) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | gliclazide (Diamcron MR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | perindopril (Coversum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | perindopril & indapamide (Coversum Combi) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | amlodipine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | indapamide (Fludex) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | lercanidipine (Zanidip) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | moxonidine Physiotens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | a acétyl salicylique (Aspirine Cardio) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | clopidogrel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | acénocoumarol (Sintrom) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | apixaban (Eliquis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | héparine IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | atorvastatine (Sortis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | simvastatine (Zocor) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | ezetimibe (Ezetrol) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | metoprolol (Beloc Zok) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | prednisone | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | celecoxibe (Celebrex) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | paracétamol (Dafalgan) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | tramadol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | prégabaline (Pregabalin) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | buprénorphine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | flavoxate (Urispas) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | toltérodine (Detrusitol SR) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | metronidazole (Flagyl) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | lévofloxacine (Tavanic) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | pipéracilline-tazobactam iv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | vancomycine iv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | clindamycine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | mupirocine onguent nasal en application topique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | chlorhexidine percut (Lifoscrub savon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | lactulose (Rudolac) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | picosulfate (Laxoberon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | sorbitol & extr figues (Pursana sirop) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | macrogol & électrolytes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | lopéramide (Imodium) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | métoclopramide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | ondansétron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | indacatérol + glycopyrronium (Ultibro Breezhaler) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | budésonide (Pulmicort) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | salbutamol + ipratropium Ipramol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | calcium + vitamine D3 (Calcimagon D3 Forte) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | vitamine D3 (Vi-De 3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | fer III (Maltofer) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | acide folique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | vitamine B12 (cyanocobalamine) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | potassium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | méthyl salicylate percutané (Fortalis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | cétirizine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | oméprazole | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | esoméprazole (Nexium Mups) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | finastéride (Proscar) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | zolpidem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | mélatonine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Indications**
- 1: Diabète type 2
 - 2: HTA
 - 3: Prévention CV Zaire antithromb
 - 4: Dyslipidémie
 - 5: Arythmie cardiaque
 - 6: Polymyalgie rheum
 - 7: Douleur
 - 8: Hypertrophie prostate
 - 9: Infection
 - 10: Insomnie
 - 11: Constipation
 - 12: Diarrhées
 - 13: Nausées, vomiss
 - 14: BPCO
 - 15: Prévention ostéoporse
 - 16: Carences vitaminique ou électrolytique
 - 17: Peau
 - 18: Antihistaminique
 - 19: Indication non explicitée

1^{er} problème fréquent

POLYMORBIDITÉ

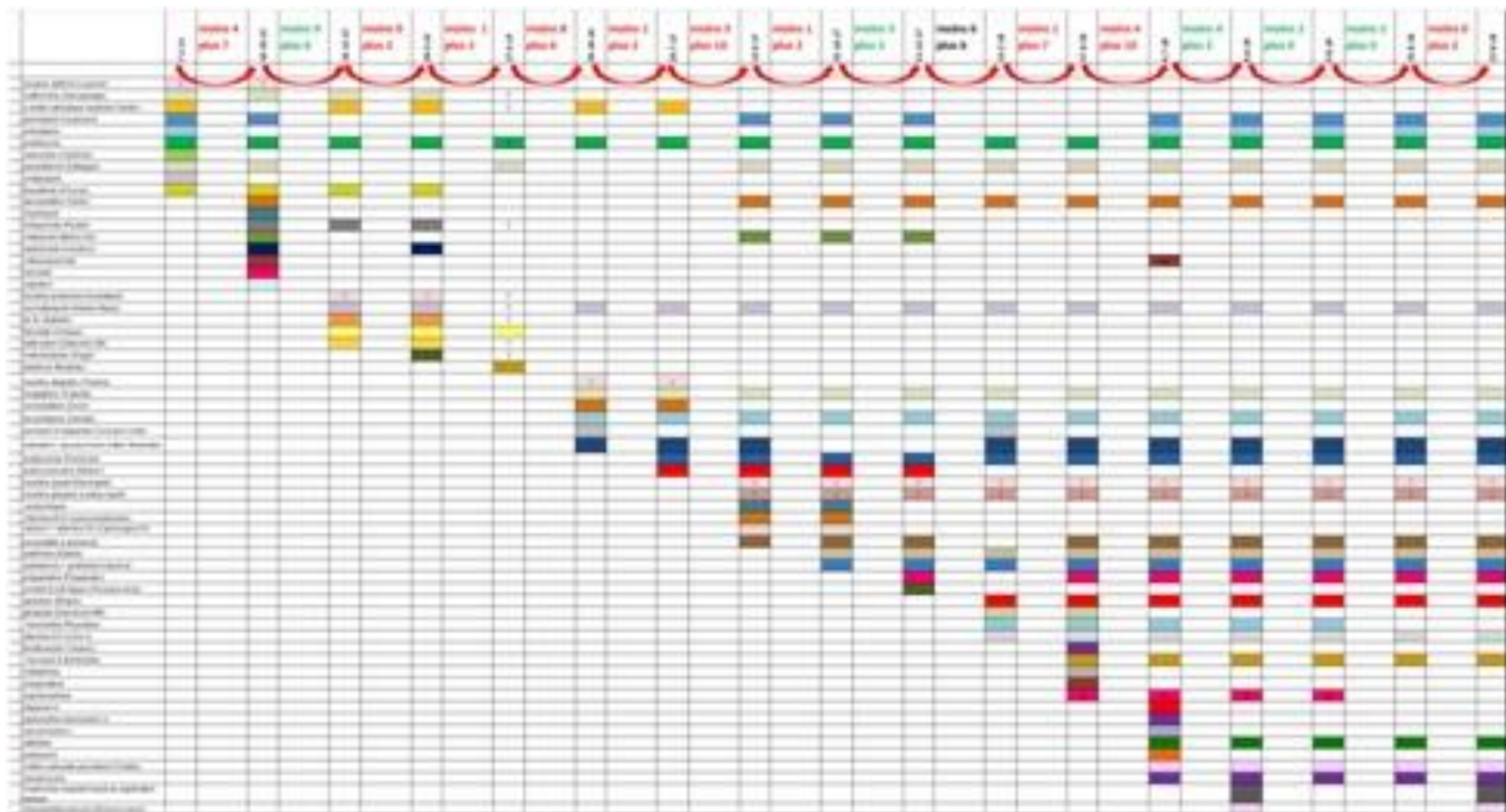
| Indications |
|---|
| Diabète type 2, IR |
| Diabète type 2, IR |
| HTA |
| HTA |
| HTA, néphropathie diabétique |
| dyslipidémie |
| dyslipidémie |
| Flutter auriculaire et sténoses carotidiennes |
| polymyalgia rheumatica; Exacerbations BPCO (2017) |
| prévention ostéoporose vu prednisone et sorties limitées |
| douleurs pied droit, lombalgies, canal lomb étroit |
| douleur neurogène non déficitaire des MI (diabète, canal lomb étroit) |
| BPCO |
| BPCO |
| BPCO |
| ? |
| mycoses des plis |

Polymorbidité, Que faire?

- S'assurer que la liste de problèmes est à jour; quelles sont les maladies actives?
- Tenir compte des répercussions fonctionnelles et de l'intensité des symptômes liés au diagnostic
- S'interroger sur le sens de chaque traitement (valeur pour le patient)
- Fixer des objectifs thérapeutiques SMART avec le patient et/ou ses proches aidants

HIERARCHISER

lent crescendo de la polymédication de 2011 à 2018



de 2011 à 2018 :
nombre de médicaments arrêtés et nombre de médicaments ajoutés d'un séjour hospitalier à l'autre.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 7.2.11 | moins 4 plus 7 | 10.10.12 | moins 9 plus 6 | 19.12.12 | moins 0 plus 2 | 28.3.13 | moins 1 plus 2 | 17.6.13 | moins 8 plus 6 | 26.10.16 | moins 1 plus 2 | 20.7.17 | moins 3 plus 10 | 13.9.17 | moins 1 plus 2 | 25.10.17 | moins 3 plus 2 | 21.12.17 | moins 6 plus 6 | 13.3.18 | moins 1 plus 7 | 17.4.18 | moins 4 plus 10 | 9.7.18 | moins 4 plus 2 | 8.8.18 | moins 2 plus 0 | 9.8.18 | moins 2 plus 0 | 15.8.18 | moins 0 plus 2 | 22.8.18 |
|--------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| moins 0 plus 2 | 28.3.13 | moins 1 plus 2 | 17.6.13 | moins 8 plus 6 | 26.10.16 | moins 1 plus 2 | 20.7.17 | moins 3 plus 10 | 13.9.17 | moins 1 plus 2 | 25.10.17 | moins 3 plus 2 | 21.12.17 | moins 6 plus 6 | 13.3.18 | moins 1 plus 7 | 17.4.18 | moins 4 plus 10 | 9.7.18 | moins 4 plus 2 | 8.8.18 | moins 2 plus 0 | 9.8.18 | moins 4 plus 2 | 15.8.18 | moins 2 plus 0 | 22.8.18 |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|

Evolution chronologique des prescriptions de 2011 à 2018

| | 7.2.11 | 10.10.12 | 19.12.12 | 28.3.13 | 17.6.13 | 26.10.16 | 20.7.17 | 13.9.17 | 25.10.17 | 21.12.17 | 13.3.18 | 17.4.18 | 9.7.18 | 8.8.18 | 9.8.18 | 15.8.18 | 22.8.18 |
|---|--------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| insuline détémir (Levemir) | ! | ! | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| metformine (Glucophage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a acétyl salicylique (Aspirine Cardio) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| perindopril (Coversum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| amlodipine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| prednisone | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| celecoxibe (Celebrex) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| paracétamol (Dafalgan) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| oméprazole | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| finastéride (Proscar) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| atorvastatine (Sortis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| clopidogrel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| indapamide (Fludex) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| metoprolol (Beloc Zok) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lopéramide (Imodium) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| métoclopramide | | | | | | | | | | | | | inj | | | | |
| tramadol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zolpidem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insuline protamine (Insulatard) | | | ! | ! | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| esoméprazole (Nexium Mups) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fer II (Maltofer) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| flavoxate (Urispas) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| toltérodine (Detrusitol SR) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| metronidazole (Flagyl) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lactulose (Rudolac) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| insuline déglutec (Tresiba) | | | | | | ! | ! | | | | | | | | | | |
| linagliptine (Trajenta) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| simvastatine (Zocor) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tercanidipine (Zanidip) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| perindopril & indapamide (Coversum Combi) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| indacatérol + glycopyrronium (Ultibro Breezhaler) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| budésonide (Pulmicort) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| acénocoumarol (Sintrom) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| insuline aspart (Novorapid) | | | | | | | | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! |
| insuline glargine (Lantus inject) | | | | | | | | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! |
| acide folique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vitamine B12 (cyanocobalamine) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| calcium + vitamine D3 (Calcimagon D3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| picosulfate (Laxoberon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| eazelimibe (Ezetrol) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| salbutamol + ipratropium Ipramol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| prégabaline (Pregabalin) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sorbitol & extr figues (Pursana sirop) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| apixaban (Eliquis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gliclazide (Diamicon MR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| moxonidine Phylotens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vitamine D3 (Vi-De 3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lévofloxacine (Tavanic) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| macrogol & électrolytes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| métatonine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ondansétron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| buprénorphine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| héparine IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pipéracilline-tazobactam iv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vancomycine iv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cétirizine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| potassium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| méthyl salicylate percutané (Fortalis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| clindamycine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mupirocine onguent nasal en application topique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| chlorhexidine percut (Lifoscrub savon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2^{ème} problème fréquent
lent crescendo de la polymédication

Que faire?

- **Revoir les traitements médicamenteux régulièrement**
- **Inscrire cette tâche dans l'agenda**
- *Alternativement, déléguer cette tâche à l'interne en rotation en gérontopharmacologie clinique (demander un «Commentaire d'ordonnance»)*

Revue systématisée → OUTILS

Evolution chronologique et origine des prescriptions de 2011 à 2018

Service prescripteur et durée de séjour

2011 Service 1 = 8 jours

2012 Service 2 = 31 jours

2012 Service 3 = 16 jours

2013 Service 3 = 8 jours

2013 Service 4 = 5 jours

2016 Service 5 = 6 jours

2017 Service 5 = 11 jours

2017 Service 6 = 15 jours

2017 Service 6 = 27 jours

2017 Service 6 = 26 jours

2018 Service 7 = 35 jours

2018 Service 8 = 28 jours

2018 Service 7 = 36 jours

2018 Service 9 = 84 jours

2018 Service 7 = 31 jours

2018 Service 9 = 35 jours

2018 Service 10 = 18 jours

| | 7.2.11 | 10.10.12 | 19.12.12 | 28.3.13 | 17.6.13 | 26.10.16 | 20.7.17 | 13.9.17 | 25.10.17 | 21.12.17 | 13.3.18 | 17.4.18 | 9.7.18 | 8.8.18 | 9.8.18 | 15.8.18 | 22.8.18 |
|---|--------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| insuline détémir (Levemir) | ! | ! | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| teformine (Glucophage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| acétyl salicylique (Aspirine Cardio) | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| erindopril (Coversum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mlodipine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rednison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| elecoïbe (Celebrex) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aracétamol (Dafalgan) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| méprazole | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nasféride (Proscar) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| torvastatine (Sortis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| opidogrel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| idapamide (Fludex) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| betoprotol (Beloc Zok) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ipéramide (Imodium) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hétédopramide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| amadol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| dipidem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| insuline protamine (Insulatard) | | | ! | ! | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| soméprazole (Nexium Mups) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fr III (Maltofer) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| avoxate (Urispas) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| itérodine (Detrusitol SR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hetronidazole (Flagyl) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ctulose (Rudolac) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| insuline déglutec (Tresiba) | | | | | | | ! | ! | | | | | | | | | |
| maglipine (Trajenta) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| imvastatine (Zocor) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rcanidipine (Zanidip) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| erindopril & idapamide (Coversum Combi) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| dacatérol + glycopyrronium (Ultibro Breezhaler) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| udésotide (Pulmicort) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cénoocumarol (Sintrom) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| insuline aspart (Novorapid) | | | | | | | | | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! |
| insuline glargine (Lantus inject) | | | | | | | | | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! | ! |
| acide folique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| itamine B12 (cyanocobalamine) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alcium + vitamine D3 (Calcimagon D3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cosulfate (Laxoberon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zelimibe (Ezetrol) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| albutamol + ipratropium ipramol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| régabaline (Pregabalin) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| orbitol & extr figues (Pursana sirop) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| piraban (Eliquis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| liclazide (Diamicon MR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| noxonidine Physioltens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tamine D3 (Vi-De 3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| évoloxacine (Tavanic) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| macrogol & électrolytes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rélatonine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ndansétron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| uprénorphine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| éparine IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ipéracilline-tazobactam iv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ancomycine iv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| étrizine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| otassium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| héthyl salicylate percutané (Fortalis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| indamycine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tupirocine onguent nasal en application | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| opique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| chlorhexidine percut (Lifoscrub savon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3^{ème} problème fréquent

POLY-PRESCRIPTEURS

→ Si lors de chaque séjour le patient a vu

1 interne,
1 chef de clinique
et 1 médecin spécialiste

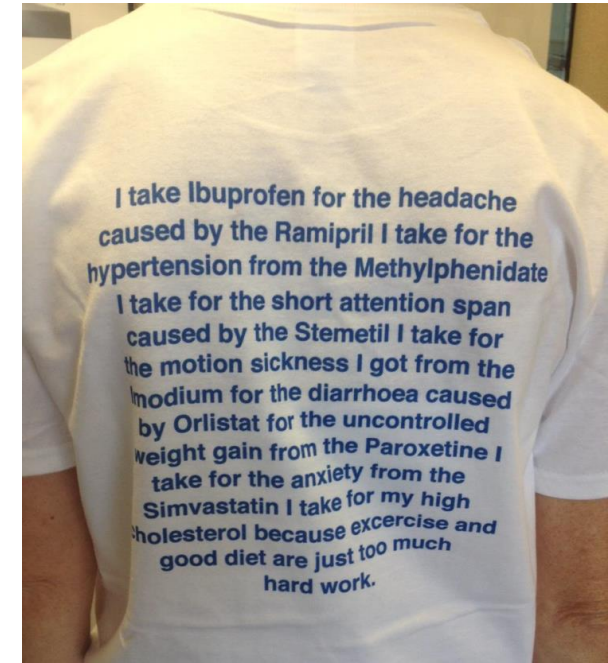
alors, au minimum, il aura été
exposé à **30 médecins**
différents lors de ses dix
hospitalisations

Service prescripteur et durée de séjour

| |
|----------------------------|
| 2011 Service 1 = 8 jours |
| 2012 Service 2 = 31 jours |
| 2012 Service 3 = 16 jours |
| 2013 Service 3 = 8 jours |
| 2013 Service 4 = 5 jours |
| 2016 Service 5 = 6 jours |
| 2017 Service 5 = 11 jours |
| 2017 Service 6 = 15 jours |
| 2017 Service 6 = 27 jours |
| 2017 Service 6 = 26 jours |
| 2018 Service 7 = 35 jours |
| 2018 Service 8 = 28 jours |
| 2018 Service 7 = 36 jours |
| 2018 Service 9 = 84 jours |
| 2018 Service 7 = 31 jours |
| 2018 Service 9 = 35 jours |
| 2018 Service 10 = 18 jours |

Comment faire pour minimiser la polymédication ?

- 1) **Appliquer les principes de prescription appropriés (à l'âge)**
 - Objectif thérapeutique **SMART**
 - Interactions, éviter la cascade de prescriptions, fonction rénale, « *start low and go slow* », etc.
 - Coordination des médecins prescripteurs : **CHEF d'ORCHESTRE**
- 2) **Minimiser l'utilisation de médicaments potentiellement inappropriés**
 - Critères de Beers
 - **STOPP-START**
- 3) **Vers la déprescription**
 - Si possible



Démarche de Rp

1 - Définir le
problème ►►► le
diagnostic

5 - Evaluer

4 - Prescrire



2 - Spécifier
l'objectif
thérapeutique

3 - Décider d'un
traitement

Objectif thérapeutique « SMART »

Spécifique :

☞ qu'observerai-je si ça marche? :

Mesurable

☞ que mesurer pour montrer que le ttt est efficace et l'objectif atteint? :

Accceptable

☞ l'objectif est-il désiré par la pte?) :

Réaliste

☞ est-t-il réalisable?

Tempo !

☞ combien de temps faudra-t-il pour qu'on voie l'efficacité du ttt? Combien de temps faut-il le poursuivre? :

Minimiser les médicaments potentiellement inappropriés

l'outil

STOPP-START

Exemple clinique Mr. P, 92 ans

Mr P, 92 ans,

Motif de la consultation :

- **1/ Commentez la possibilité d'introduire un traitement d'amitriptyline pour une polyneuropathie chez un patient avec de multiples co-morbidités.**

2/ Commenter la polymédication

Résumé clinique

Patient de 92 ans connu pour

- **Polyneuropathie des membres inférieurs évoluant depuis 15 ans, douloureuse et invalidante, multi-investiguée, d'origine inconnue**
- **Cardiopathie hypertensive, ischémique et rythmique**
- **HTA**
- **Dyslipidémie, hyperuricémie, syndrome métabolique**
- **Tachycardie ventriculaire appareillée après arrêt cardiovasculaire 5 ans auparavant**
- **Stent il y a 5 ans**
- **Occlusion complète de l'artère vertébrale gauche diagnostiquée durant l'année en cours**
- **s/p résection endoscopique de la prostate pour ca urothélial il y a 7 ans**

Anamnèse médicamenteuse

ANTALGIE

- Prégabaline (Lyrica®) 100-0-150mg/j depuis de nombreuses années.
- Il y a un an : somnolence diurne et une chute
 - diminution de la prégabaline au-dessous de 50mg 2x/j → recrudescence des paresthésies.
- Patchs de capsaïcine et patchs de lidocaïne (Neurodol®) sans effet.
- Venlafaxine ER 75mg 1x/j depuis plusieurs années.

Récemment son neurologue propose d'ajouter des petites doses d'amitriptyline 5-10mg 1x/j l'après-midi...

Clcr 46ml/min

Anamnèse médicamenteuse

TRAITEMENT ACTUEL

1. prégabaline (Lyrica®) 100mg-0-150mg
2. venlafaxine ER 75mg 1x/j
3. pravastatine (Pravastatine®) 20mg 1x/j
4. ésoméprazol (Esoméprazol®) 20mg 1x/j
5. metoprolol (Méto-zero®) 25mg 1x/j
6. tamsulosine (Pradif®) 1x/j
7. acénocoumarol (Sintrom®)
8. codeine+ paracétamol (Co-dafalgan®) 30/500mg 1-2cp 3x/j
9. tramadol (Tramal®) gouttes 25mg (soit 10ggt a 100 mg/ml) en réserve

Polymédication → risque augmenté d'interactions médicamenteuses

| DCI | Substrat de | Inhibiteur de |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| venlafaxine | 2D6! , 3A4/5, Pgp | 2D6 |
| prégabaline | | |
| pravastatine | | |
| esoméprazole | 2C19 , 3A4/5 | 2C19 |
| métoprolol | 2D6 | |
| tamsulosine | 2D6, 3A4/5 | |
| acénocoumarol | 1A2, 2C9 , 2C19 | |
| codéine | 2D6!, 3A4/5, Pgp | |
| tramadol | 2B6 , 2D6, 3A4/5 | |
| amitryptiline | 1A2, 2C9 , 2C19 , 2D6! , 3A4/5!, Pgp | |

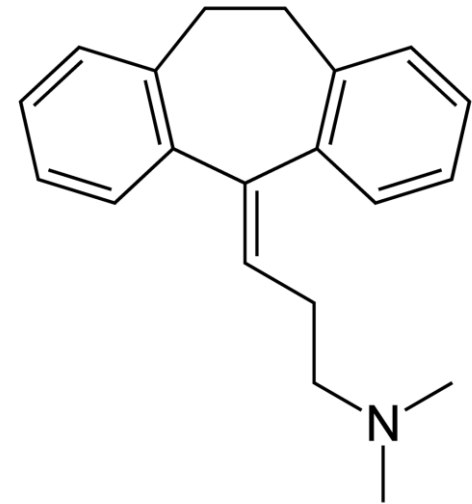
En gras : voie de métabolisation/transport ou d'inhibition majeure

Mr P discussion CS

- Pt polyvasculaire cardiaque avec polyneuropathie idiopathique invalidante et douloureuse
- Prégabaline et reins ?
- Tricycliques et cœur ?
- Tricycliques et SNC ?

amitryptiline

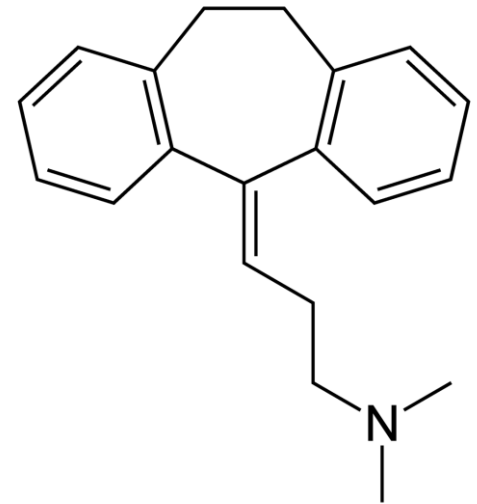
- AD tricyclique
- Inhibe la recapture de la serotonine et de la noradrénaline
- Effets anticholinergiques et antihistaminiques



amitryptiline

AD tricyclique

- En surdosage →
- Toxicité cardiaque : arythmies, tb de la conduction, hypotension,
- syndromes anticholinergiques
 - Somnolence, états confusionnels
 - constipation
 - xerostomie



Alternatives au traitement d'amitryptiline?

- Augmenter la venlafaxine (sous surveillance cardio-vasculaire)
- Remplacer la venlafaxine par de la duloxétine

STOPP-START

Série d'affirmations de validation de la Rp

Critères STOPP

Chez une personne âgée de 65 ans ou plus, la prise de ces médicaments est potentiellement inappropriée dans les circonstances décrites

Critères START

Les traitements médicamenteux proposés ci-après doivent être envisagés lorsqu'ils sont omis sans justification clinique valide chez une personne âgée de 65 ans et plus, hors situation de fin de vie.

<http://stopppstart.free.fr/>

Mr P

Indicateurs STOPP :

**A1: médication sans indication
Esomeprazole**

**A2: doublons
Venlafaxine-amitryptiline
Codéine-tramadol**

**A3: durée excessive
esomeprazole**

<http://stopppstart.free.fr/>

Mr P

Indicateurs STOPP :

F2 : Un IPP à dose maximale pendant plus de huit semaines pour oesophagite peptique ou ulcère gastroduodénal non compliqués – (indication d’une réduction de la dose de l’IPP, voire de son arrêt avant huit semaines)

(esomeprazole)

Indicateurs START :

I1 : Actualiser la vaccination contre la grippe.



La déprescription **C'EST QUOI?**



Définition de la déprescription

- Un **processus systématisé** permettant d'identifier et d'arrêter des médicaments dans des situations où le risque existant ou potentiel de dommages est plus important que les bénéfices existants ou potentiels, pour un patient donné, par rapport à ses objectifs de soins, son niveau fonctionnel actuel, son espérance de vie, ses valeurs et ses préférences

Définition (2)

- Intervention **positive** centrée sur la **personne**
- Impliquant des **incertitudes**
- Requérant une **décision partagée**, une information et un consentement du patient et une **surveillance** rapprochée des effets

MÊMES principes que lors d'une initiation de traitement

Définition (3)

- Processus **planifié et supervisé** visant à réduire ou à arrêter des médicaments qui pourraient être nuisibles ou qui n'ont plus d'effets bénéfiques
- Le but est de **réduire le fardeau et les risques** liés aux médicaments tout en améliorant la **qualité de vie**.
- Concerne les professionnels de santé, les patients et les décideurs politiques



La déprescription

UN EXEMPLE CLINIQUE



Mme S, m

antécédents

**Patiente de 87 ans connue pour
s/p AVC ischémique 6.8.16**

s/p hématome lombaire « spontané » 11.10.16

- **Démence mixte**
- **HTA**
- **BAV1er degré avec passages connus en BAV
2^{ème} degré**
- **Bioprothèse de la valve aortique**
- **BPCO, tabagisme actif**
- **IRC**
- **Ostéoarthrose +++ et ostéoporose traitée**

Mme S m, 87 ans

(Rp au moment de l'hématome octobre 2016)

Amlodipine

Bisoprolol (Concor)

Aspirine

Clopidogrel

Enoxaparine (Clexane) prophylactique

Atorvastatine

Escitalopram

Fentanyl patch (Durogésic)

Paracétamol en réserve

Gabapentine

Picosulfate de Na (Laxobéron) en réserve

Sorbitol et extraits de figues (Pursana)

Vitamine D3

Patients cibles pour la déprescription

- Maladie à un stade avancé ou terminal, démence, extrême fragilité, dépendance totale
- Présentant un nouveau symptôme ou un syndrome clinique évocateur d'un EI (chute, confusion, fatigue, etc.)
- Recevant des médicaments à « haut risque » ou des combinaisons de traitements
- Recevant des médicaments en prophylaxie pour des scénarii sans augmentation du risque de maladie à l'arrêt
 - *Par ex. Bisphosphonates/ statines*

Mme S, m, 87 ans

- Maladie à un stade avancé ou terminal, **démence**, extrême fragilité, dépendance totale
- Présentant un **nouveau symptôme** ou un syndrome clinique **évocateur d'un EI** (chute, confusion, fatigue, etc.)
- Recevant des **médicaments à « haut risque »** ou des **combinaisons de traitements**
- Recevant des **médicaments en prophylaxie** pour des scénarii sans augmentation du risque de maladie à l'arrêt
 - *Par ex. Bisphosphonates/ **statines***

Classes médicamenteuses cibles (1)



RESEARCH ARTICLE

What Are Priorities for Deprescribing for Elderly Patients? Capturing the Voice of Practitioners: A Modified Delphi Process

Barbara Farrell^{1,2,3}*, Corey Tsang^{1,3}, Lalitha Raman-Wilms⁴‡, Hannah Irving¹‡, James Conklin^{1,5}‡, Kevin Pottie^{1,2}

1 Bruyère Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada, 2 Department of Family Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, 3 School of Pharmacy, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada, 4 Leslie Dan Faculty of

Classes médicamenteuses cibles (2)

5 priorités

- 1) Benzodiazépines
- 2) AP atypiques
- 3) Statines
- 4) AD tricycliques
- 5) IPP

9 autres préoccupations

- Bisphosphonates
- Antiépileptiques
- B-bloquants
- Antiagrégants
- Inhibiteurs des cholinestérases
- Anticholinergiques
- Opioïdes
- AP typiques
- SSRI

Cas de Mme S,m, 87 ans

- **Démence mixte**
- **HTA**
- **BAV1er degré avec passages connus en BAV 2^{ème} degré**
- **Bioprothèse de la valve aortique**
- **BPCO, tabagisme actif**
- **IRC**
- **Ostéoarthrose et ostéoporose**

Hospitalisée depuis plusieurs semaines à Loëx pour réhabilitation s/p AVC ischémique 6.8.16 et présentant un hématome lombaire « spontané » 11.10.16

Traitement lors de la visite avec l'unité de gérontopharmacologie (11/10/16)

Amlodipine

Atorvastatine

Paracétamol en réserve

Gabapentine

Picosulfate de Na (Laxobéron) en réserve

Sorbitol et extraits de figues (Pursana)

Vitamine D3

Bisoprolol (Concor)

Aspirine

Clopidogrel

Enoxaparine (Clexane)

Fentanyl (Durogésic)

Escitalopram



La déprescription

COMMENT, FORMELLEMENT ?



Processus de déprescription

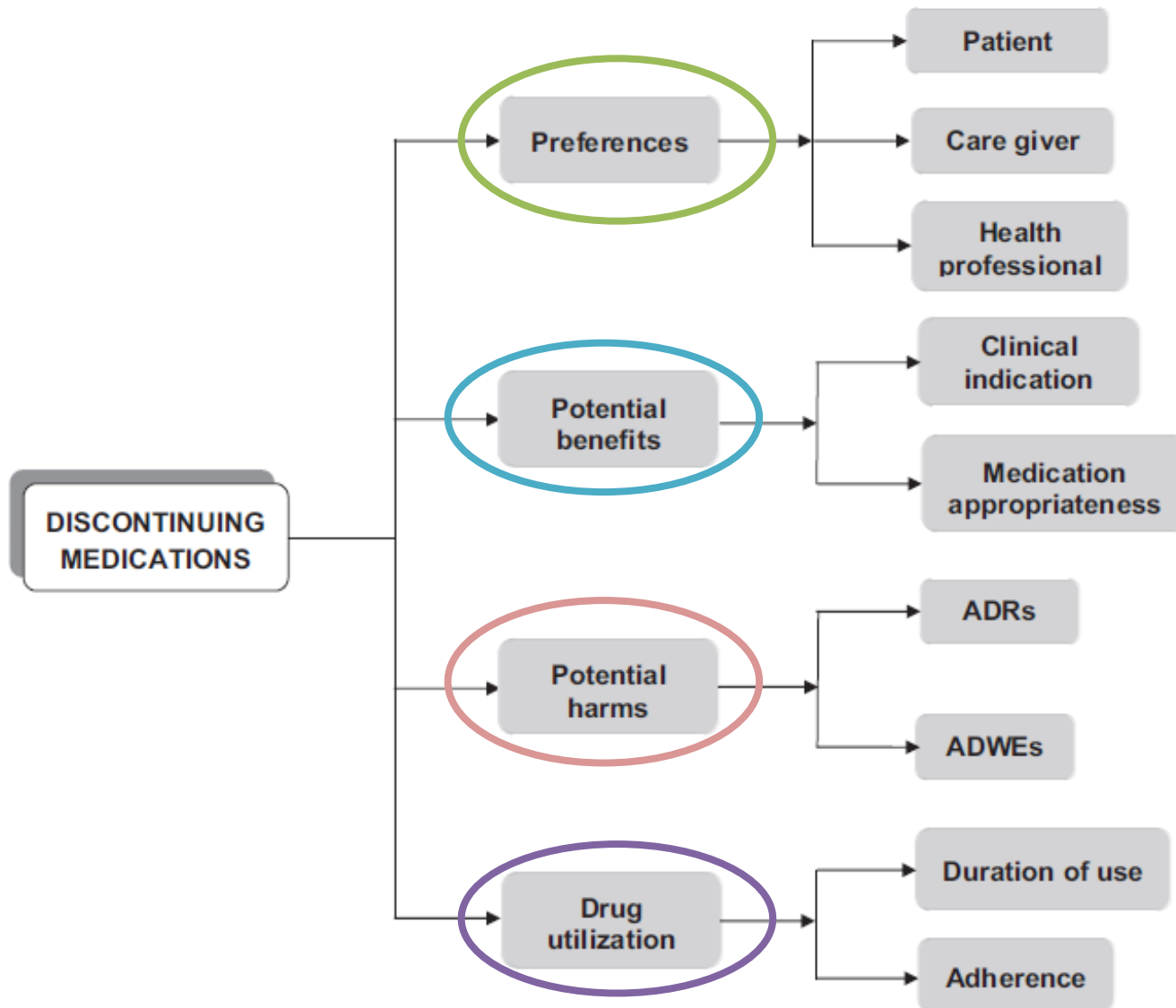


Fig. 1. Factors to consider when discontinuing medications in older adults. ADRs, adverse drug interactions; ADWEs, adverse drug withdrawal events.

Processus de déprescription

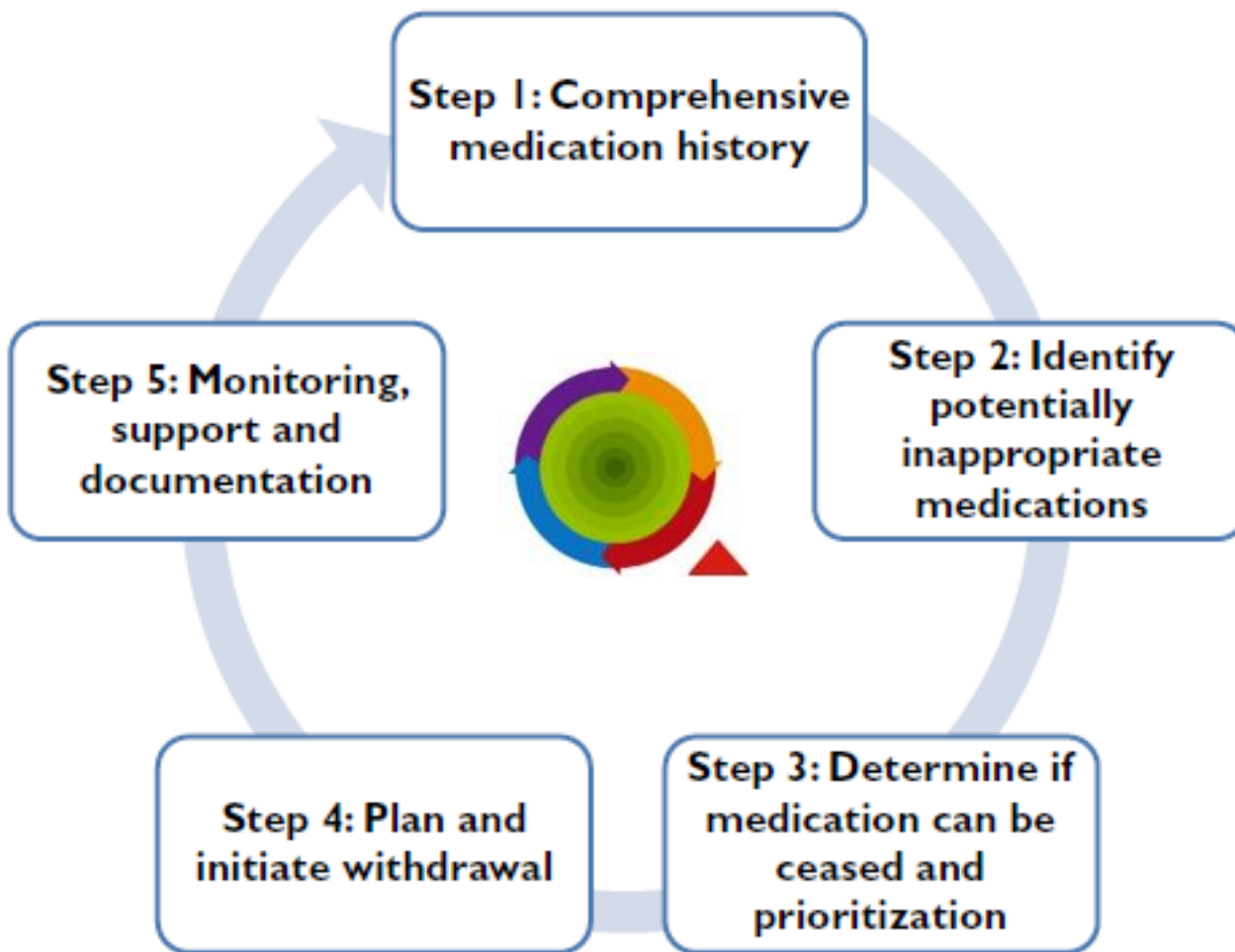


Figure 1

The five-step patient-centred deprescribing process

Table 2 The CEASE deprescribing framework

- **Current medicines** – ascertain all medicines the patient is currently taking and the reasons for each one (also termed medication reconciliation).
- **Elevated risk** – consider the potential for this patient to be harmed by the medicines being prescribed in determining required intensity of deprescribing intervention:
 - Consider risk factors such as total number of drugs, age, presence of drugs associated with high risk (e.g. opiates, benzodiazepines, psychotropics, anticoagulants, hypoglycaemic drugs, cardiovascular drugs), past non-adherence, multiple prescribers, impaired cognition and poor social support, substance abuse, mental health problems.
- **Assess each medicine** for its usefulness in relation to its risk by considering:
 - Indications for the drug (is the continued prescribing of the drug justified on the basis of a verified diagnosis and robust evidence of effectiveness for this indication in this patient?);
 - Effects of the drug to date on the underlying disease process and/or its symptoms;
 - Future benefit–harm trade-offs in the context of life expectancy, time until benefit (for preventive medications), goals of care (symptom relief vs disease modification vs cure), and patient values and preferences.
- **Sort** – prioritise those medicines for discontinuation with lowest utility (or highest disutility) and greatest ease of discontinuation, while taking patient preferences into account.
- **Eliminate** – implement a discontinuation regimen, and monitor patients closely for improvement in outcomes or onset of withdrawal or rebound syndromes.

C
E

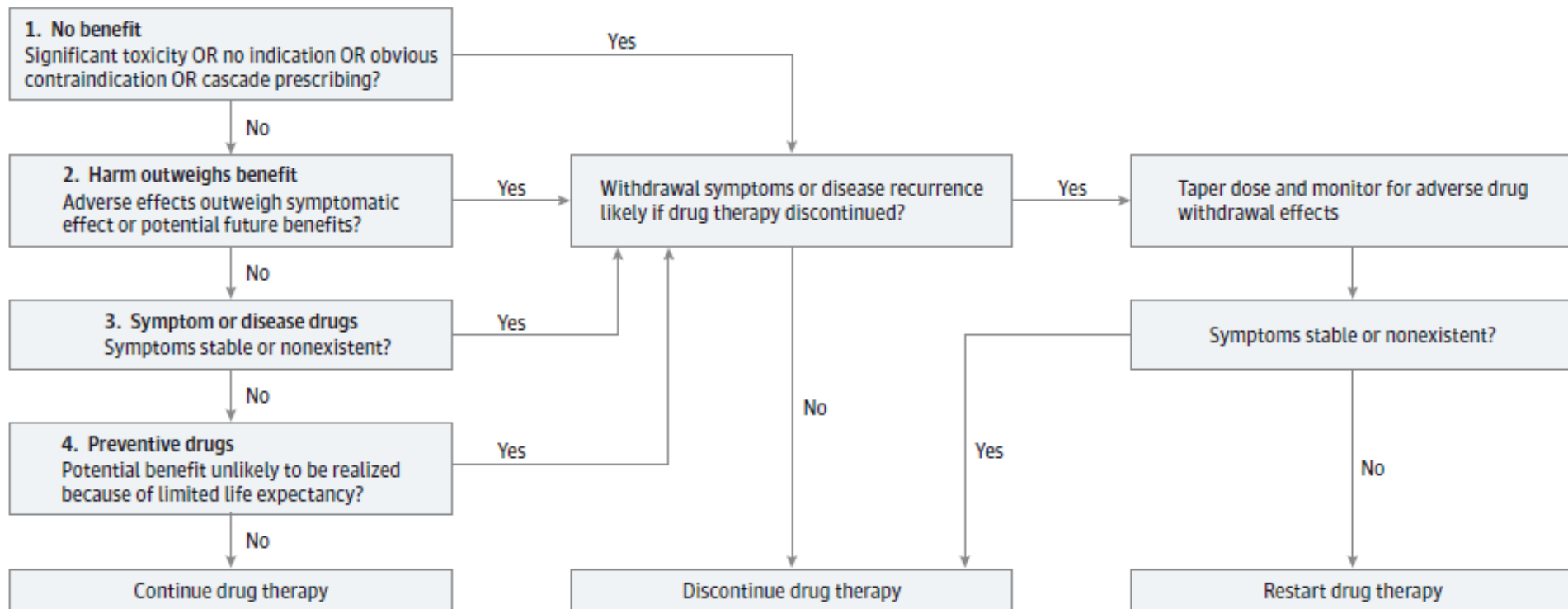
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Algorithme décisionnel de déprescription

Figure. Algorithm for Deciding Order and Mode in Which Drug Use Could Be Discontinued



Un bon début mais.....

- Recommandations non spécifiques d'une classe médicamenteuse
- Développées selon une approche non systématique
- Pas de recommandations pratiques sur le « **comment?** »
- Nécessité de preuves
 - Cliniques
 - à long terme
 - de haute qualité
 - Intégrant si et la manière dont les préférences des patients ont contribué au processus

La nécessité de guidelines (1)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Methodology for Developing Deprescribing Guidelines: Using Evidence and GRADE to Guide Recommendations for Deprescribing

Barbara Farrell^{1,2,3}*, Kevin Pottie^{1,2,4}, Carlos H. Rojas-Fernandez^{3,5}‡, Lise M. Bjerre^{1,2,4}‡, Wade Thompson^{1,4}‡, Vivian Welch^{1,4}‡

1 Bruyère Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada, 2 Department of Family Medicine, University of Ottawa,

La nécessité de guidelines (2)

- Travail qui a souligné l'importance
 - D'intégrer des outcomes à **court** et **long terme**
 - De montrer les **bénéfices** de la déprescription
 - D'étudier et intégrer les préférences **des patients**
- 4 guidelines :
 - **BZD**
 - **AP**
 - **IPP**
 - antihyperglycémiants



Why is patient taking a BZRA?

If unsure, find out if history of anxiety, past psychiatrist consult, whether may have been started in hospital for sleep, or for grief reaction.

- Insomnia on its own OR insomnia where underlying comorbidities managed
- For those ≥ 65 years of age:** taking BZRA regardless of duration (avoid as first line therapy in older people)
- For those 18-64 years of age:** taking BZRA > 4 weeks

- Other sleeping disorders (e.g. restless legs)
- Unmanaged anxiety, depression, physical or mental condition that may be causing or aggravating insomnia
- Benzodiazepine effective specifically for anxiety
- Alcohol withdrawal

Engage patients (discuss potential risks, benefits, withdrawal plan, symptoms and duration)

Recommend Deprescribing

Continue BZRA

- Minimize use of drugs that worsen insomnia (e.g. caffeine, alcohol etc.)
- Treat underlying condition
- Consider consulting psychologist or psychiatrist or sleep specialist

Taper and then stop BZRA

(taper slowly in collaboration with patient, for example ~25% every two weeks, and if possible, 12.5% reductions near end and/or planned drug-free days)

- **For those ≥ 65 years of age** (strong recommendation from systematic review and GRADE approach)
- **For those 18-64 years of age** (weak recommendation from systematic review and GRADE approach)
- Offer behavioural sleeping advice; consider CBT if available (see reverse)

Monitor every 1-2 weeks for duration of tapering

Expected benefits:

- May improve alertness, cognition, daytime sedation and reduce falls

Withdrawal symptoms:

- Insomnia, anxiety, irritability, sweating, gastrointestinal symptoms (all usually mild and last for days to a few weeks)

Use non-drug approaches to manage insomnia

Use behavioral approaches and/or CBT (see reverse)

If symptoms relapse:

Consider

- Maintaining current BZRA dose for 1-2 weeks, then continue to taper at slow rate

Alternate drugs

- Other medications have been used to manage insomnia. Assessment of their safety and effectiveness is beyond the scope of this algorithm. See BZRA deprescribing guideline for details.





BZRA Availability

| BZRA | Strength |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alprazolam (Xanax®) † | 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg |
| Bromazepam (Lectopam®) † | 1.5 mg, 3 mg, 6 mg |
| Chlordiazepoxide (Librax®) † | 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg |
| Clonazepam (Rivotril®) † | 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg |
| Clorazepate (Tranxene®) † | 3.75 mg, 7.5 mg, 15 mg |
| Diazepam (Valium®) † | 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Flurazepam (Dalmane®) † | 15 mg, 30 mg |
| Lorazepam (Ativan®) †, 5 | 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg |
| Nitrazepam (Mogadon®) † | 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Oxazepam (Serax®) † | 10 mg, 15 mg, 30 mg |
| Temazepam (Restoril®) † | 15 mg, 30 mg |
| Triazolam (Halcion®) † | 0.125 mg, 0.25 mg |
| Zopiclone (Imovane®, Rhovane®) † | 5mg, 7.5mg |
| Zolpidem (Sublinox®) 5 | 5mg, 10mg |

T = tablet, C = capsule, S = sublingual tablet

BZRA Side Effects

- **BZRAs have been associated with:**
 - physical dependence, falls, memory disorder, dementia, functional impairment, daytime sedation and motor vehicle accidents
- **Risks increase in older persons**

Engaging patients and caregivers

Patients should understand:

- The rationale for deprescribing (associated risks of continued BZRA use, reduced long-term efficacy)
- Withdrawal symptoms (insomnia, anxiety) may occur but are usually mild, transient and short-term (days to a few weeks)
- They are part of the tapering plan, and can control tapering rate and duration

Tapering doses

- No published evidence exists to suggest switching to long-acting BZRAs reduces incidence of withdrawal symptoms or is more effective than tapering shorter-acting BZRAs
- If dosage forms do not allow 25% reduction, consider 50% reduction initially using drug-free days during latter part of tapering, or switch to lorazepam or oxazepam for final taper steps

Behavioural management

Primary care:

1. Go to bed only when sleepy
2. Do not use bed or bedroom for anything but sleep (or intimacy)
3. If not asleep within about 20-30min at the beginning of the night or after an awakening, exit the bedroom
4. If not asleep within 20-30 min on returning to bed, repeat #3
5. Use alarm to awaken at the same time every morning
6. Do not nap
7. Avoid caffeine after noon
8. Avoid exercise, nicotine, alcohol, and big meals within 2 hrs of bedtime

Institutional care:

1. Pull up curtains during the day to obtain bright light exposure
2. Keep alarm noises to a minimum
3. Increase daytime activity & discourage daytime sleeping
4. Reduce number of naps (no more than 30mins and no naps after 2pm)
5. Offer warm decaf drink, warm milk at night
6. Restrict food, caffeine, smoking before bedtime
7. Have the resident toilet before going to bed
8. Encourage regular bedtime and rising times
9. Avoid waking at night to provide direct care
10. Offer backrub, gentle massage

Using CBT

What is cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)?

- CBT includes 5-6 educational sessions about sleep/insomnia, stimulus control, sleep restriction, sleep hygiene, relaxation training and support

Does it work?

- CBT has been shown in trials to improve sleep outcomes with sustained long-term benefits

Who can provide it?

- Clinical psychologists usually deliver CBT, however, others can be trained or can provide aspects of CBT education; self-help programs are available

How can providers and patients find out about it?

- Some resources can be found here: <http://sleepwellns.ca/>

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La déprescription

AUTRES OUTILS ?



Starting medications is like the bliss of marriage and stopping them is like the agony of divorce. - Doug Danforth

HOME

ABOUT

FAQs

RESOURCES

CONTACT

MedStopper is a deprescribing resource for healthcare professionals and their patients.

1 Frail elderly?

2 Generic or Brand Name:

loraz

3 Select Condition Treated:

| Generic Name | Brand Name | Condition Treated | Add to MedStopper |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| lorazepam | Ativan | anxiety | ADD |

- Select Condition
- anxiety
- insomnia
- other
- panic disorder
- unknown

Previous Next ▶





MedStopper Plan













Arrange medications by:

CLEAR ALL MEDICATIONS

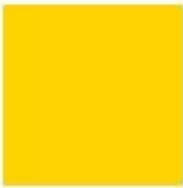











PRINT PLAN

Medstopper.com Mme S,m

| Stopping Priority RED=Highest GREEN=Lowest | Medication/ Category/ Condition | May Improve Symptoms? | May Reduce Risk for Future Illness? | May Cause Harm? | Suggested Taper Approach | Possible Symptoms when Stopping or Tapering | Beers/STOPP Criteria |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
|  | escitalopram (Lexapro, Cipralext) / SSRI / depression |  |  |  | <p>If used daily for more than 3-4 weeks. Reduce dose by 25% every week (i.e. week 1-75%, week 2-50%, week 3-25%) and this can be extended or decreased (10% dose reductions) if needed. If intolerable withdrawal symptoms occur (usually 1-3 days after a dose change), go back to the previously tolerated dose until symptoms resolve and plan for a more gradual taper with the patient. Dose reduction may need to slow down as one gets to smaller doses (i.e. 25% of the original dose). Overall, the rate of discontinuation needs to be controlled by the person taking the medication.</p> | <p>nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, sweating, headache, dizziness, cold and flu-like symptoms, anxiety, irritability, trouble sleeping, unusual sensory experiences (e.g. electric shock-like feelings, visual after images), sound and light sensitivity, muscle aches and pains, chills, confusion, pounding heart (palpitations), unusual movements, mood changes, agitation, distress, restlessness, rarely suicidal ideation</p> | <div data-bbox="1700 885 1816 928" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Details</div> |

| Stopping Priority RED=Highest GREEN=Lowest | Medication/ Category/ Condition | May Improve Symptoms? | May Reduce Risk for Future Illness? | May Cause Harm? | Suggested Taper Approach | Possible Symptoms when Stopping or Tapering | Beers/STOPP Criteria |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------------|
|  | bisoprolol (Zebeta) / Beta-blocker / blood pressure |  |  CALC / NNT |  | If used daily for more than 3-4 weeks. Reduce dose by 50% every 1 to 2 weeks. Once at 25% of the original dose and no withdrawal symptoms have been seen, stop the drug. If any withdrawal symptoms occur, go back to approximately 75% of the previously tolerated dose. | chest pain, pounding heart, heart rate, blood pressure (re-measure for up to 6 months), anxiety, tremor | Details |
|  | fentanyl (Duragesic) / Narcotic / pain |  |  |  | If used daily for more than 3-4 weeks. Reduce the dose by 25% every 3 to 4 days. Once at 25% of the original dose and no withdrawal symptoms have been seen, stop the drug. If any withdrawal symptoms occur, go back to approximately 75% of the previously tolerated dose. | restlessness, runny nose, goose flesh, sweating, muscle cramps, insomnia, nausea, diarrhea, pain, secretion of tears, increased heart rate, dilation of the pupils, breathlessness, decrease or impairment in daily function | Details |
|  | gabapentin (Neurontin) / Antiepileptic / pain |  |  |  | If used daily for more than 3-4 weeks. Reduce dose by 25% every week (i.e. week 1-75%, week 2-50%, week 3-25%) and this can be extended or decreased (10% dose reductions) if needed. If intolerable withdrawal symptoms occur (usually 1-3 days after a dose change), go back to the previously tolerated dose until symptoms resolve and plan for a more gradual taper with the patient. Dose reduction may need to slow down as one gets to smaller doses (i.e. 25% of the original dose). Overall, the rate of discontinuation needs to be controlled by the person taking the medication. | return of symptoms, pain | None |

| Stopping Priority RED=Highest GREEN=Lowest | Medication/ Category/ Condition | May Improve Symptoms? | May Reduce Risk for Future Illness? | May Cause Harm? | Suggested Taper Approach | Possible Symptoms when Stopping or Tapering | Beers/STOPP Criteria |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | amlodipine (Norvasc) / Calcium antagonist dihydropyridine / blood pressure | | CALC / NNT | | If used daily for more than 3-4 weeks. Reduce dose by 50% every 1 to 2 weeks. Once at 25% of the original dose and no withdrawal symptoms have been seen, stop the drug. If any withdrawal symptoms occur, go back to approximately 75% of the previously tolerated dose. | chest pain, pounding heart, heart rate, blood pressure (re-measure for up to 6 months), anxiety, tremor | Details |
| | clopidogrel (Plavix) / Antiplatelet / previous heart attack or stroke | | NNT | | Tapering not required | potential for rebound thrombotic events? | None |
| | acetaminophen (Tylenol) / Acetaminophen / general pain/osteoarthritis | | | | Tapering not required | | None |

| Stopping Priority RED=Highest GREEN=Lowest | Medication/ Category/ Condition | May Improve Symptoms? | May Reduce Risk for Future Illness? | May Cause Harm? | Suggested Taper Approach | Possible Symptoms when Stopping or Tapering | Beers/STOPP Criteria |
|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
|  | ASA (Aspirin) / ASA / previous heart attack or stroke |  |  <u>NNT</u> |  | Tapering not required | | <input type="button" value="Details"/> |
|  | ASA (Aspirin) / ASA / afib/valve |  |  <u>CALC</u> |  | Tapering not required | | <input type="button" value="Details"/> |
|  | atorvastatin (Lipitor) / Statin / previous heart attack or stroke |  |  <u>NNT</u> |  | Tapering not required | | None |

REMERCIEMENTS



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En soignant des personnes âgées, «il faut toujours se demander si ce que l'on fait a un sens. Éviter un accident cardiaque dans les dix prochaines années n'en a sans doute pas. En revanche, éviter une fracture de jambe dans la semaine qui vient est important.» C Graf

Fin

Merci de votre attention

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(dès 30.11.2019 vogtni-pro@bluewin.ch)

Consultations 38-360

REFERENCES

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