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Do Guidelines Influence Physician Behaviour? Case Study of MMT in British Columbia: 1996-2007

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Clinical Practice Guidelines

- Evidence-Based Medicine has led to an explosion in Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - Based on Evidence and Best Practices
 - Limited evidence for impact on practice
 - Improved by incentives and monitoring



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Methadone Maintenance Treatment

- Long history of availability in Canada (since 1959)
- Rapid expansion in availability since 1995
- Shift from Federal to Provincial oversight has led to guidelines linked to training and monitoring



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Guideline Support

- Specific exemption required to prescribe
- Training prerequisite
- Annual training event available following exemption
- Peer-based audits based on guidelines
- Exemptions renewed based on audits



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BC MMT Guidelines

Starting Dose

- Non-tolerant/opiate naïve: 5-10mg pd
- Unknown Tolerance: 15-25 mg pd.
- Known Tolerance: 20-40 mg pd.

Stabilization (Titration) Phase

- Dose adjustments: 5-10mg range, not more frequently than every 3-5 days.

Maintenance Phase

- Most patients will achieve stability on doses between 60-100mg daily.

Carry Policy

- Recommended that carries not exceed 4 days or 400mg.
- Criteria: clinical stability (incl. urine drug screens free of all mood-altering drugs for a min. of 12 week)

Tapering Phase

- Maximum weekly reduction should be no more than 5% of total dose



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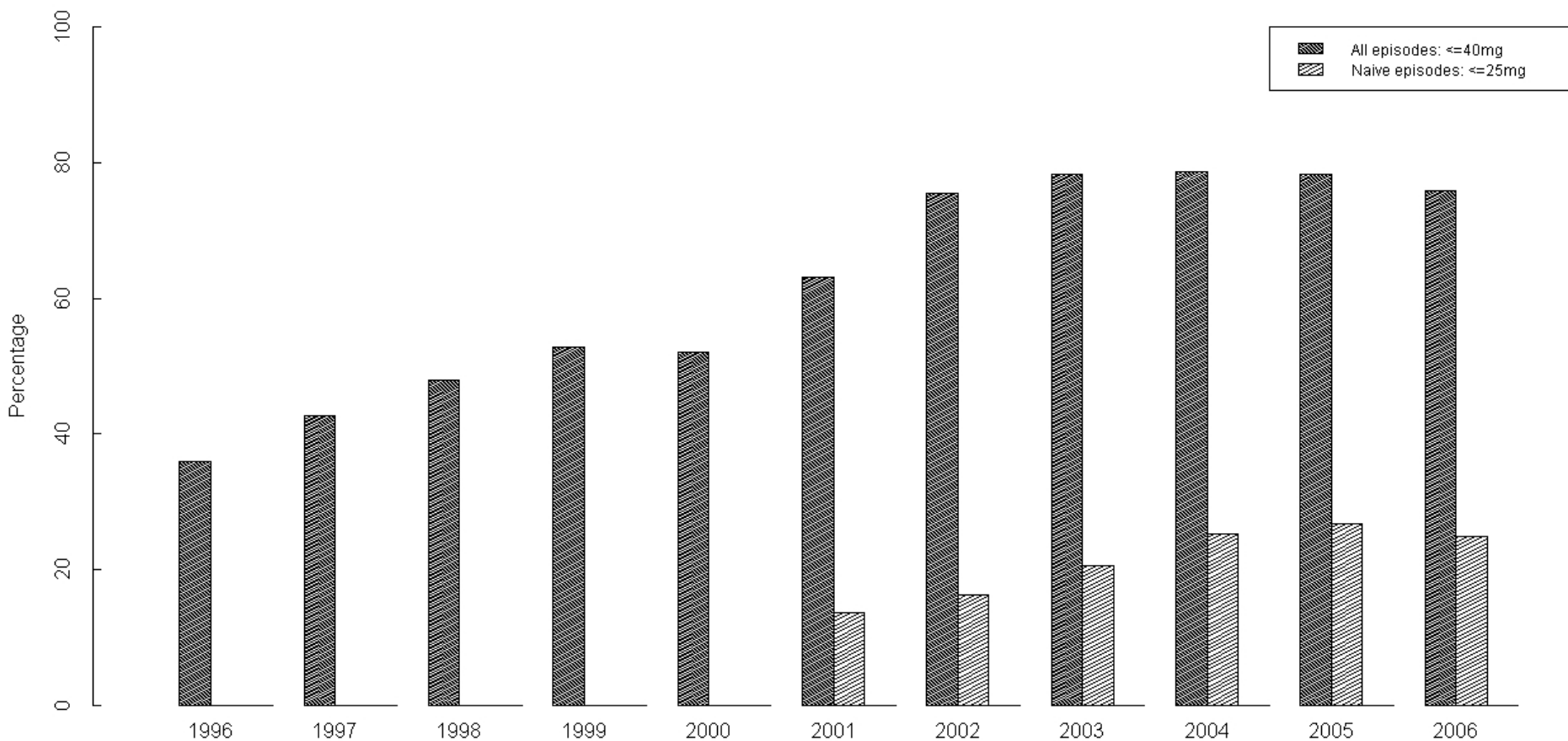
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PharmaNet Data Analysis

- Every individual residing in British Columbia who received at least one prescription of methadone for opioid maintenance between January 1st, 1996 and December 31st, 2006.
- All PharmaNet data (including other prescription drug utilization) for **18,160** patients, comprising **34,725** methadone **maintenance treatment episodes** (i.e. **11,031,480** doses).

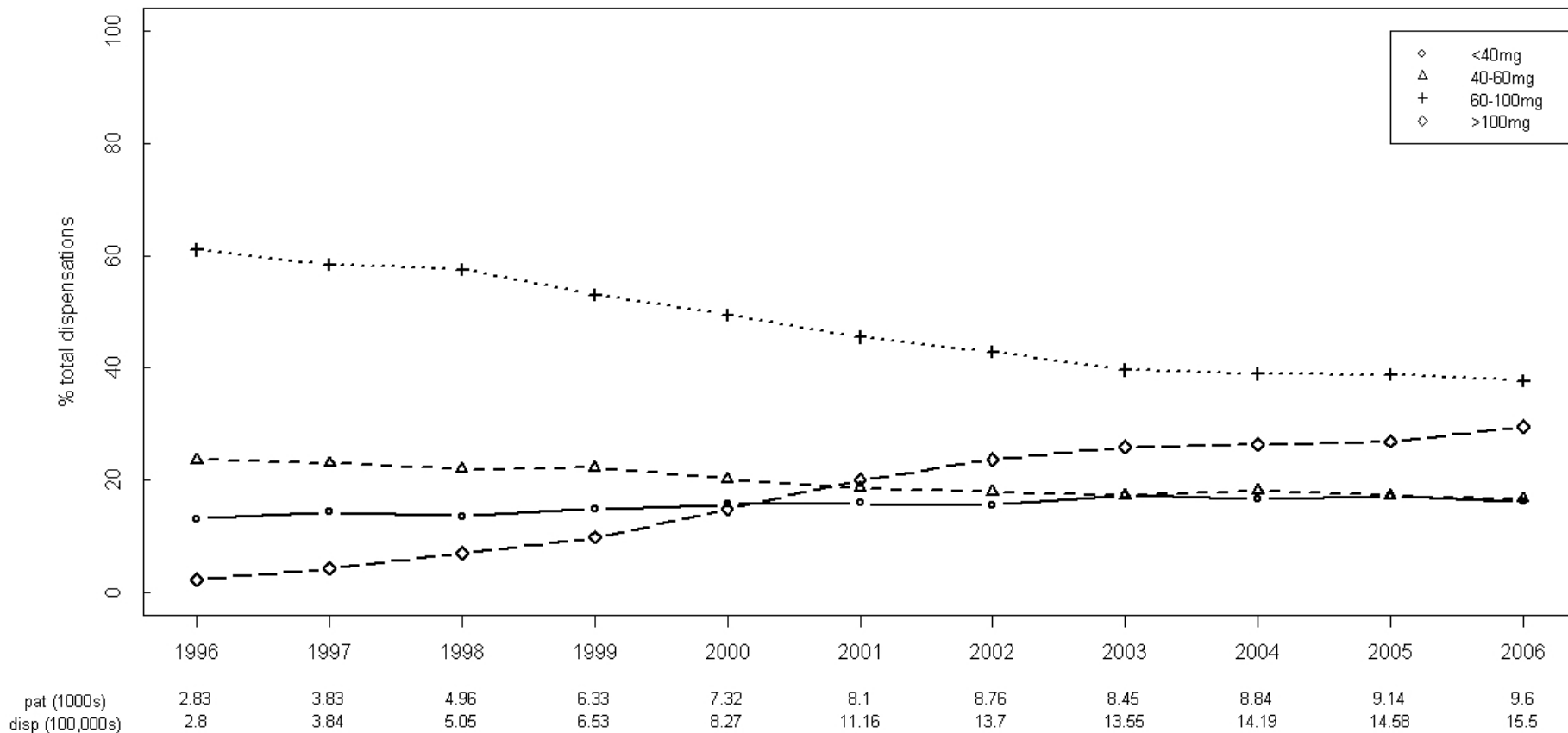


Adherence to Starting Dose

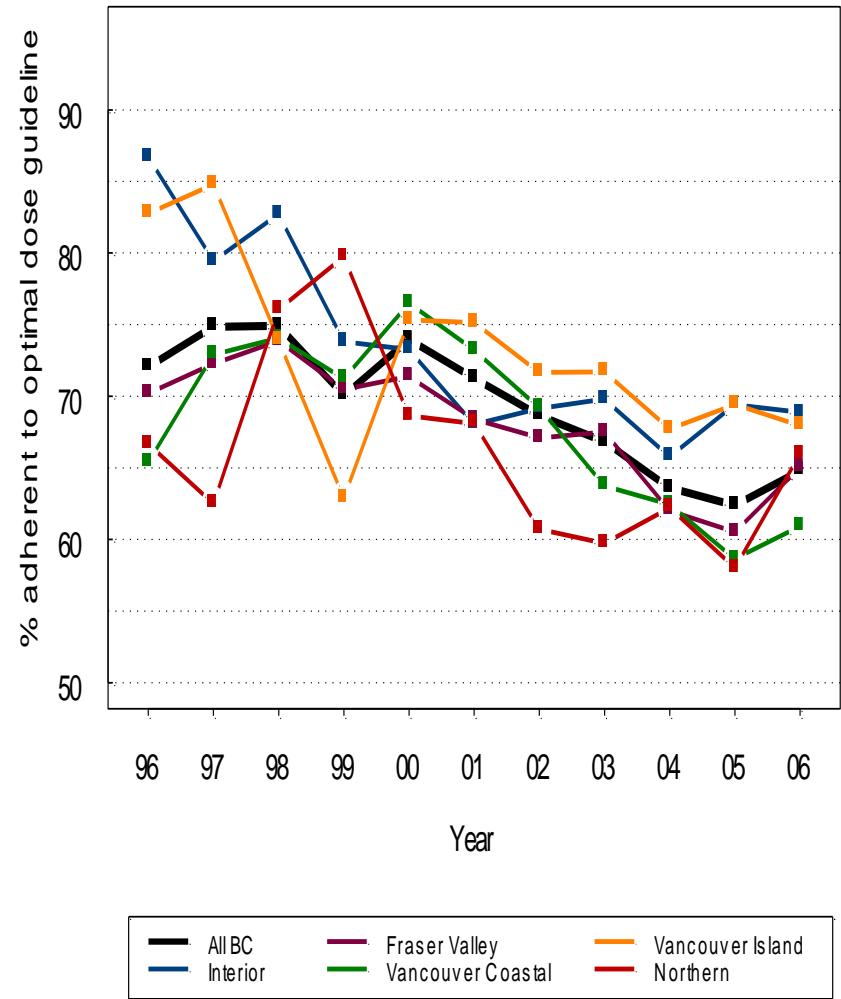




Daily Dose Distribution

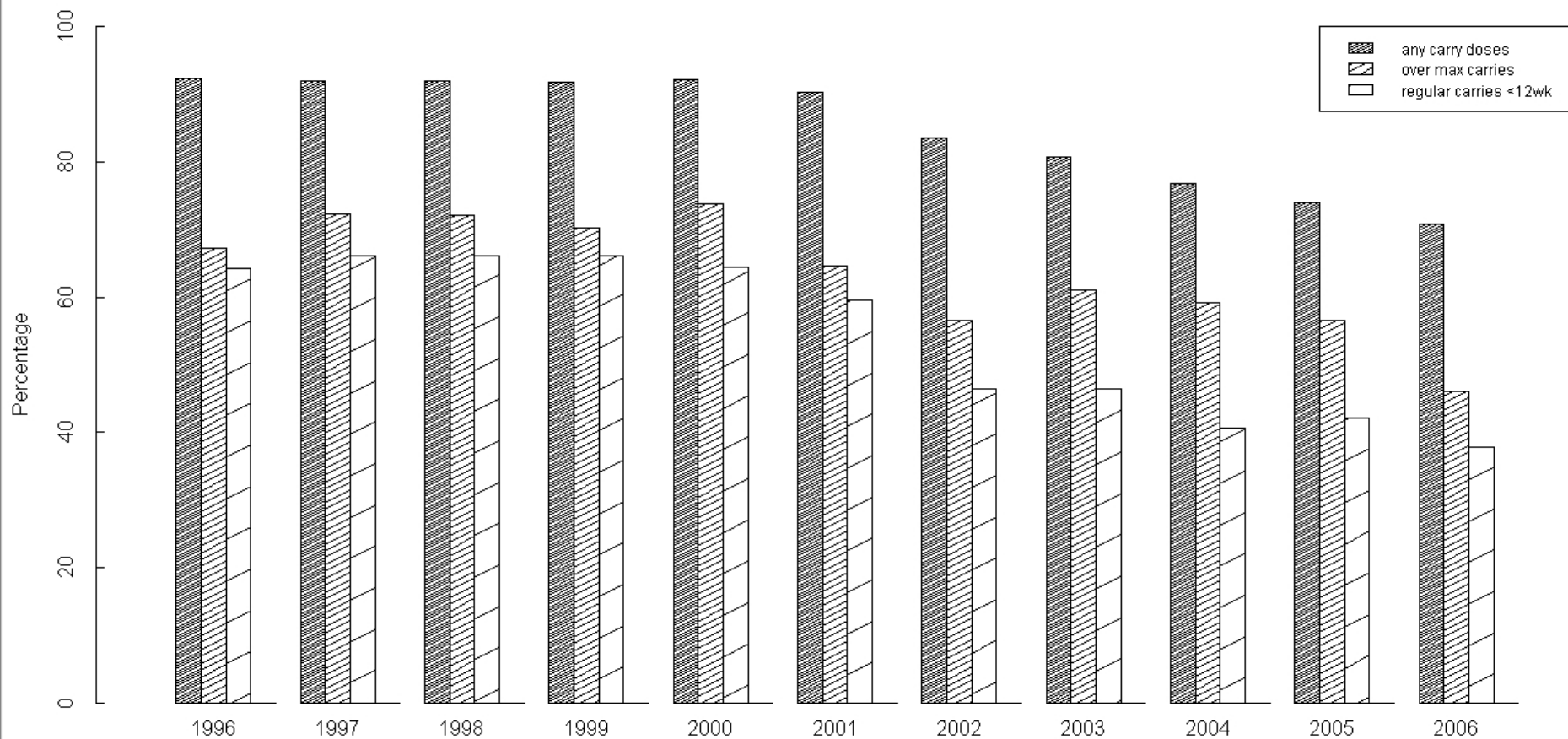


Adherence to Dosing Guidelines





Adherence with Carry Guidelines





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Adherence to Guidelines: Summary of Results

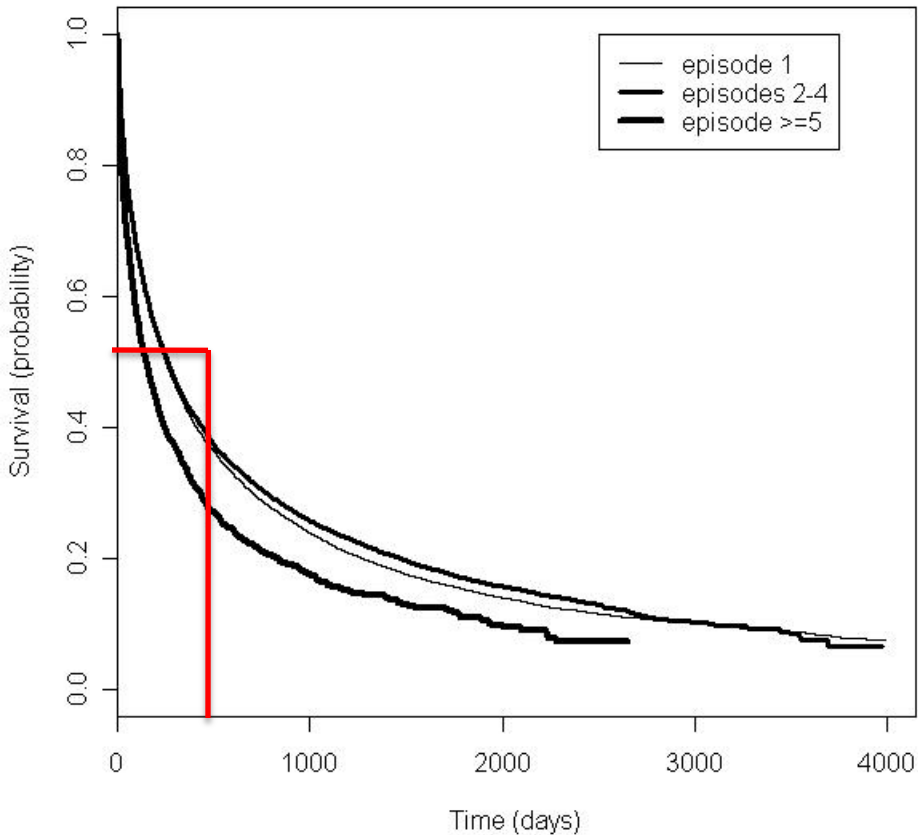
- Improvements over time, across all regions in adherence to:
 - Start dose guideline (40 -> 80%)
 - Titration guideline (40 -> 60%; exc. Interior)
- Carry guidelines adhered to less frequently in rural regions (Northern, Interior, VI) –
 - Implication: less stringent restrictions may be appropriate
- Lower adherence to Optimal dose guideline (70-65%)
 - Driven by Fraser, VC: 75% in 2000, 60% in 2006



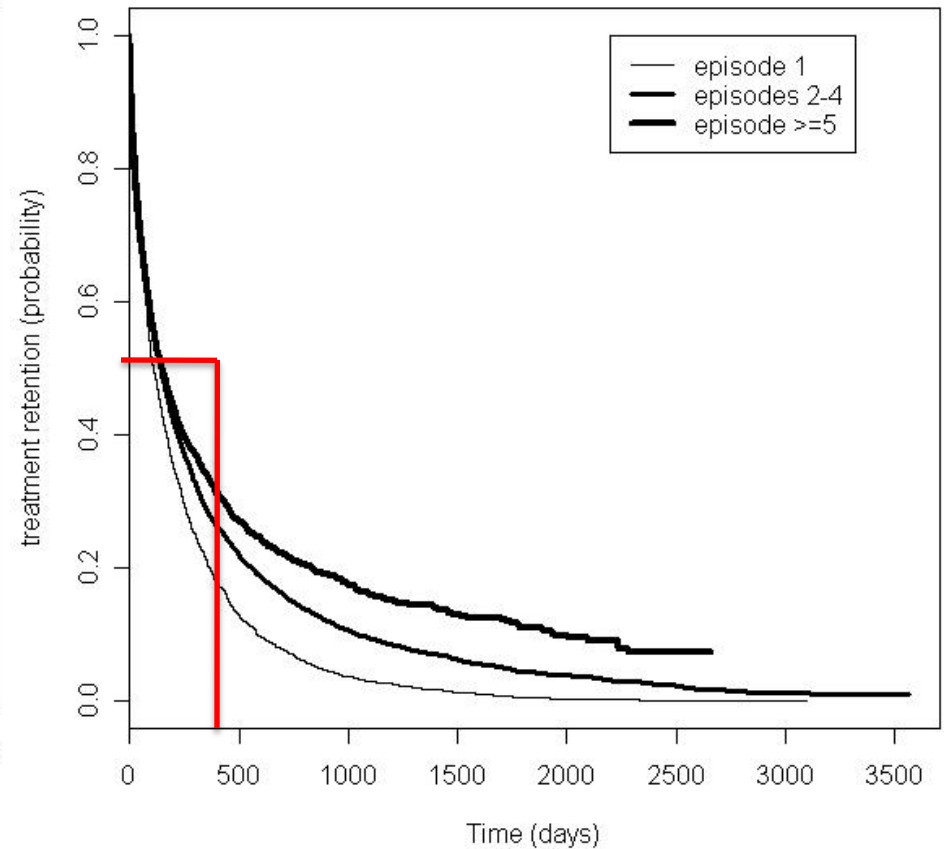
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Time to discontinuation by episode

Overall



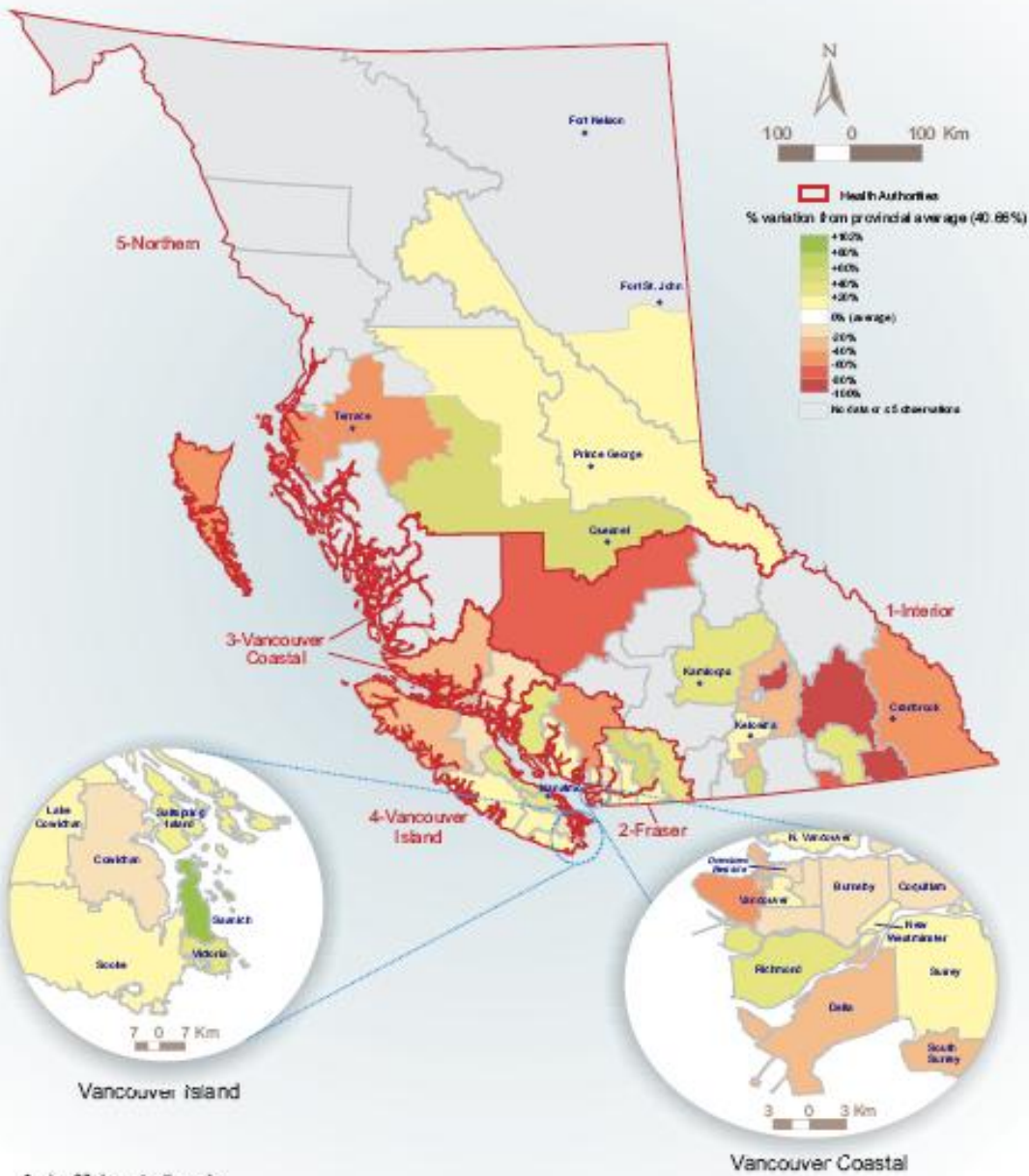
Individuals with ≥ 4 episodes





Variation from Provincial Average for 12-Month Retention,* by LHA: 2005

- Variation from provincial average
- Green = good (positive numbers)
- Red = bad (negative numbers)
- LHAs with <5 episodes not shown





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Key Messages

- MMT ideal candidate for evaluation of impact of Clinical Practice Guidelines
- Some positive changes in practice patterns over time
- Even with requirement for training and peer-based audits coupled to potential loss of prescribing, adherence with guidelines and treatment outcomes suboptimal

Acknowledgements

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