

### Medication Appropriateness Index Cheat Sheet

by [deleted] via cheatography.com/2754/cs/12934/

# Drug Regiment Review Checklist Drug Indications □ Does each prescribed medication have a current and valid indication? □ Does the resident have conditions or indications for which medications

#### **Medication Effectiveness**

☐ Is the medication appropriate for the indication being treated?

tions would be appropriate but are not being used?

☐ Is the dose of medication adequate?

#### **Medication Safety**

☐ Is the dose of medication excessive?

☐ Is the resident experiencing signs or symptoms of adverse medication effects?

☐ Is the resident experiencing a problem resulting from a drug-drug, drug-food, or drug-laboratory test interaction?

#### **Medication Monitoring**

☐ Are monitoring parameters in place to evaluate medication effectiveness and safety?

☐ Do results of medication monitoring indicate a need for intervention?

#### **Medication Errors**

☐ Is there evidence of a medication error?

#### **Medication Cost**

☐ Do any issues related to medication cost need to be addressed?

Credit: http://courses.washington.edu/pharm492/Week1/DRR%20-3.pdf

Medication Appropriateness Index	
Question	Score
1. Is there an indication for the drug?	3
2. Is the medication effective for the condition?	3
3. Is the dosage correct?	2
4. Are the directions correct?	2
5. Are the directions practical?	2
6. Are there clinically significant drug-drug interactions?	2
7. Are there clinically significant drug-disease/condition interactions?	1
8. Is there unnecessary duplication with other drug(s)?	1
9. Is the duration of therapy acceptable?	1
10. Is this drug the least expensive alternative compared to others of equal utility?	1
Max Inappropriateness Score	18
Link to Calculator:	

Link to Calculator

http://www.globalrph.com/medicationAppropriatenessIndex.htm

#### Anticholinergic Burden Scale

SCORE 1 Antianxiety medications		Score 2 Sketetal muscle relaxers	SCORE 3 Skeletal muscle relaxers	
Antipsychotic medications		Antipsychotic medications	Antipsychetic medications	
Aripiprazole (Ability) Asenapine (Saphris) Haloperidol (Haldol)	Roperidone (Fanapt) Patiperidone (Anregal Risperidone (Aisperdat)	Loxapine (Loxitane) Pimozide (Grap) Molindone (Moban)	Clozapine (Clozarit) Otanzapine (Zyprexa) Perphenazine (Tritafon)	Quetiapine (Seroquel) Thioridazine (Mellarii)
Antidoprossants		Anticonvulsants	Antidepressants	
Bupropion (Wellburin) Ventafaxine (Effesor)	Fluvoxamine (Luvox) Trazodone (Desyred)	Carbamazepine [Tegretol] Oxcarbazepine [Trileptol]	Amitriptyline (Elavil) Clomipramine (Anafranil) Desipramine (Norpramin) Doxepin (Sinequan)	Imipramine (Totravil) Nortriptyline (Pamelor) Paroxetine (Paxil)
Antihistamines (2" Generation)		Antihistamine (1" Generation)	Antihistamines (1" Generation)	
Cotirizine (Zyrtoc) Destoratadine (Clarinex)	Loratadina (Claritin) Levocetirizine (Xyzat)	Cyprohigtadine [Periactin]	Brompheniramine Chlorpheniramine Clemastine [Javist] Dimenhydrinate (Dramamine, etc)	Diphenhydramine Daxytamine (Unisom, etc) Hydroxyzine (Atarax/Vistaril Meclizine (Antivert) Promethazine (Phenergan)
Gastrointestinat (OI) antispasmedic		Olantispasmodic	Ol antispasmedics	
Clidinium (Librax)		Belladorna	Dicyclomine (Bentyl) Hyoscyamine (Levsin)	Scopolamine (Transderm Scop)
Opicid or opicidlike		Opioid or opioidlike	Urinary Anticholinergics	
Codeine (various) Fentanyl (Duragesic, Actig) Morphine (MS Cantin, Avinza)		Meperidine [Demerol]	Darifenacin (Enablex) Fescterodine (Toxiaz) Flavosate (Urispas) Oxybutynin (Diropan)	Solifenacin [Vesicare] Tolterodine [Oetrol] Trospium (Sanctural
Antidiarrheal (nonopioid)		Parkinson's disease	Parkinson's disease	
Loperamide (Imodium, others)		Amantadine (Symmetrel)	Benztropine (Cogentin)	Trihexyphenidyl (Artane)
Bleed thinner			Prototypical anticholinergic	
Warfarin (Coumadin)			Atropine	
Blood pressure medicati	ens	Example Scering:		
Captogril (Caperen) Assendol Elemermin Metoprolal (Lopersor, Paperd) Chierhaldone (Diuri, Hygrotan) Furosemide (Lassi) Nitedipine (Procardix, Adalat) Hydralastical Sossendala (Lopersor)		Warfarin - Score 1 Fertanyt - Score 1 Carbanazegine - Score 2 Chlorpheeiramine - Score 3 Parosetine - Score 3 Oxybutynin - Score 3	Possible Changes to Reduce Antichetinergic Burden:  Discontinue medications where possible, reduce doses or change to alternatives. Discontinuation of Charpheniramine would reduce score by 3.  Changing to Ioratadine (Score 1) and would reduce score by 3.	
Glucocorticosteroids		Total Anticholinergic Burden Score = 13	Changing parasetine to escitalepram would reduce score by 3.      If changing these medications, score would decrease.	
Hydrocortisona	Predrisone	If changing these medications, score would decreate the from 13 to 8		ations, score would decrease
Gout	Asthma			
Colchicine (Colcrys)	Theophylline			
Atrial Fibrillation/CHF	Antiarrhythmic			
Discoin (Lancoin)	Quinidine			

Credit: Today's Geriatric Medicine July/August



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#### **Anticholinergic Medications**

Anticholinergic drugs block the action of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. A neurotransmitter is a chemical released by nerve cells to send signals to other cells. Acetylcholine is used in transmitting messages that affect muscle contractions in the body, and learning and memory in the brain.

Older people are more sensitive to the anticholinergic effects. Anticholinergic medications are used for a wide range of chronic conditions including urinary incontinence, hay fever, depression, psychosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and Parkinson's disease.

Where possible, anticholinergic medicines should be avoided in older people.

#### **Anticholinergic Drugs Typical Use**

Drugs with anticholinergic properties have been used for many decades to treat such diverse conditions as:

- Diarrhea
- Asthma
- Overactive bladder and urinary incontinence
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Surgery and anesthesia for muscle relaxation
- Insomnia
- Motion sickness
- ■Toxicity of certain poisonings
- Parkinson's disease symptoms
- Psychiatric disorders



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