Presentation Category: Original - Research Complete

Abstract Title

Impact of a Heart Failure Guideline-Directed Medical Therapy Stewardship Pharmacist

Learning Objective

The study aimed to assess the impact of inpatient pharmacist-led GDMT stewardship as a part of multidisciplinary approach in an effort to improve GDMT optimization and improve patient outcomes

Abstract

Purpose

Patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) continues to receive suboptimal guideline-directed medical therapy (GDMT) nationwide, despite the substantial body of evidence indicating that early initiation and optimal management can significantly decrease mortality and the likelihood of re-hospitalization in heart failure patients. The study aimed to assess the impact of inpatient pharmacist-led GDMT stewardship as a part of multidisciplinary approach in an effort to improve GDMT optimization and improve patient outcomes.

Methods

This was a single-center, retrospective intervention study of adult patients with heart failure with a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of less than 50% who were hospitalized for non-cardiovascular reasons from December 2021 to May 2022. Subjects were identified through electronic medical records (EMR), and a stewardship pharmacist evaluated gaps in GDMT, following current heart failure guidelines, and communicated recommendations.

Results

The intervention group demonstrated higher rate of quadruple therapy at discharge (19.7% vs. 8.0%, p=0.003) and at the 30 days post-discharge (26.2% vs. 12.0%, p=0.033). The total net therapeutic changes were also significantly higher in the intervention group at both discharge (0.72 vs. 0.40, p=0.047) and 30 days post discharge (0.94 vs. 0.57, p=0.035). The intervention group demonstrated a consistently higher percentage of patients taking three or more GDMT agents at discharge (68.6% vs. 54.0%) and 30 days post-discharge (71.9% vs. 58.0%) but was not statistically significant.

Conclusions

Pharmacist-led GDMT stewardship in hospitalized HFrEF patients, as part of a multidisciplinary approach, resulted in increased adoption of recommended therapies, enhancing GDMT optimization and potentially improving patient outcomes.

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