

PERCEPTION, ASSESSMENT AND EXPECTATION BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF A MEDICATION REVIEW INFORMATION SUPPORT PROVIDED FROM ONE ONCOLOGY DAY-HOSPITAL

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Introduction: Cancer requests consequent time and expertise from General Practitioners (GPs), and communication gaps with hospital specialists are well documented.^{1,2}However, their implication in cancer care pathway might improve patients' outcome and quality of life.³ This qualitative study aimed to investigate GPs' perception, assessment and expectations regarding a pharmacist-led drug information form (PDIF) as a useful document for their practice.

Methods and materials: A qualitative study was conducted using semi-structured interviews of 15 GPs in Grand-Est, France. All participants have already received at least one PDIF for following a medication reconciliation for their cancer patients ongoing anticancer treatment in one oncology day-Hospital.

information form cancer patients ongoing Summarized ongoing one oncology day-Potential drug-related Sent to the patient, the communit Self-medication Performed or Complementary and interventions to nagement of complementary alternative medicine use optimize ternative medicine use. nagement of drug-related problem dvises on self-medication

Results: GPs reported a great interest for the PDIF to improve collaboration and clarify the role of each care provider in practice. When forming their opinion, GPs considered their expectations regarding their reliance on information, role in cancer care and use of the PDIF in practice. We were able to deliver a revised version of the PDIF that incorporated key feedback from the interviews.

Fig 1. Assessment by GPs of the pharmacist-led drug information form.

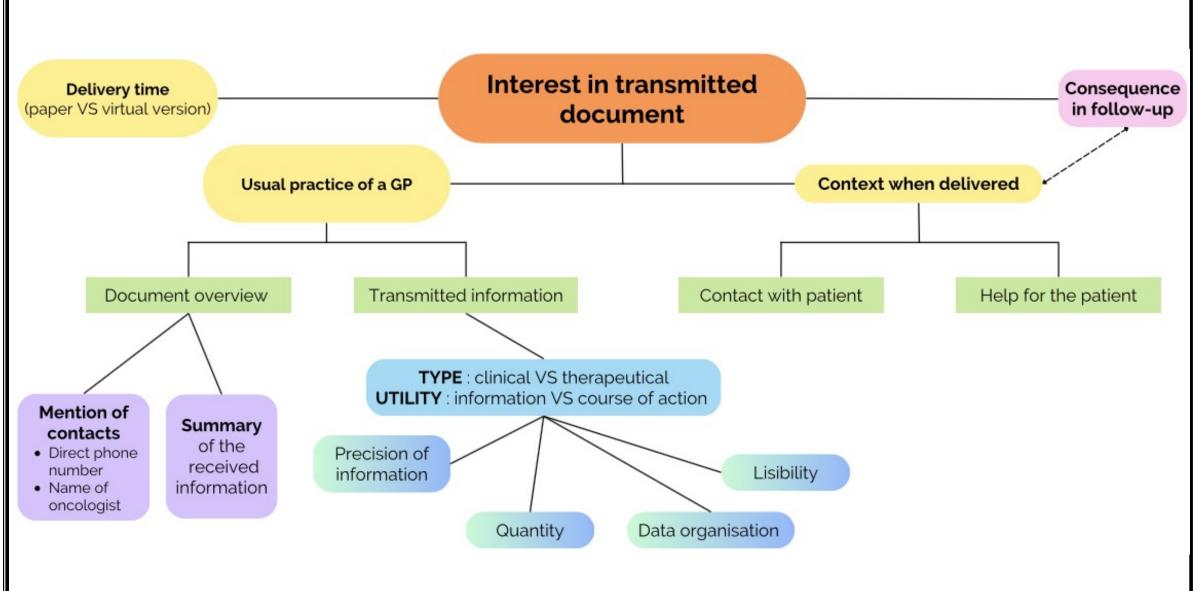


Fig 2. Perception of cancer care by GPs.

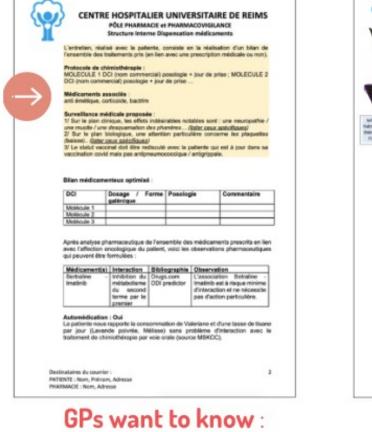
Communication	Interprofessional relation	Collaboration
Medical transmitted information is: irrelevant for practice delayed not secured not updated Information quantity > quality	Too many healthcare professionals	Parallel patient follow-up
	Communication is impersonal & insufficient	City/hospital partitioning
	Unavailability at the desired time	Overly specialized care in the active phase
	Delayed phone calls	Lack of knowledge in cancer care for the GP
	Communication exclusively by mail	Less consideration of the GP by the hospital
No course of action given	Isolation of the GP	Time consuming follow-up

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Contact must be visible Document must have a title Protocol name & oncologist name must be visible

coordinating care for patients suffering from cancer. BMC Cancer. juin 2020;20(1):495.

Fig 3. Expectations of GPs regarding received papers.



- Drug name and prescribed dose -Supportive (care) drugs - Proposed clinical / biological monitoring with the role of each care provider -Drug-related problem

Destinatoines du courrier : PATIENTE : Nom, Prénom, Adresse PHARMACIE : Nom, Adresse Important information is summarized at the end from most clinical to less impactful

References:

I.Anvik T, Holtedahl KA, Mikalsen H. « When patients have cancer, they stop seeing me » - the role of the general practitioner in early follow-up of patients with cancer - a qualitative study. BMC Fam Pract. déc 2006;7(1):19. 2.Rouge-Bugat ME, Lassoued D, Bacrie J, Boussier N, Delord JP, Oustric S, et al. Guideline sheets on the side effects of anticancer drugs are useful for general practitioners. Support

3. Druel V, Gimenez L, Paricaud K, Delord JP, Grosclaude P, Boussier N, et al. Improving communication between the general practitioner and the oncologist: a key role in

Conclusion: GPs could play a key role in cancer care but often lack appropriate information. Providing appropriate information could enhance their involvement in cancer care management. Including GPs earlier in the conception of such drug information forms could probably lead to a greater engagement in cancer patient follow-up.