

Visit to Rwanda to support pharmacists and medics training in use of opioids in palliative care

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- How the visit came about
- What we did
- The results
- Key points
- Our thoughts and hopes for the future

How did it come about?

- October 2012 presentation of poster at RCGP conference Glasgow – Prof Scott Murray
- November 2013 Victoria and Ruth 2 week THET mentorship visit to Rwamagana
- Introduced to Dr Christian
- September 2014 Dr Christian attends St Christopher's hospice course and visits MSH, Stourbridge

Visit to Mary Stevens Hospice Stourbridge

- Met with all members of the MDT from CEO to volunteer coordinator
- Sharing of ideas
- Victoria particularly keen for C meet with Julie re NSAIDs prescribing limitations
- Who could have predicted where this would lead

Initial resistance!



Almost.....



What happened next

- C introduced us over Skype to Jean Claude K Tayari from the Medical Procurement and Production Division (MPPD) at the Rwanda Biomedical Centre
- He was involved in organising training for pharmacists and medical chief of staffs on the availability of opioid analgesics for pain management other than in peri operative use
- Rwanda had just started to produce its own morphine solution but uptake had been poor
- Data from 2014 showed that 13 out of 18 clinical establishments (district and referral hospitals) had not requested or prescribed morphine
- Those that had used it mainly for peri-operative pain
- All establishments however reported treating cancer patients
- We were invited to go out and help!

Two back to back, three day workshops

- Prepared pre and post course assessments
- Delivered training sessions
- Interactive games with use of everyday objects
- Quizzes
- Case studies in small groups





liquid strength morphine

5mg/5ml oral

10mg/ml oral

20mg/ml oral

10mg/4hr
morphine

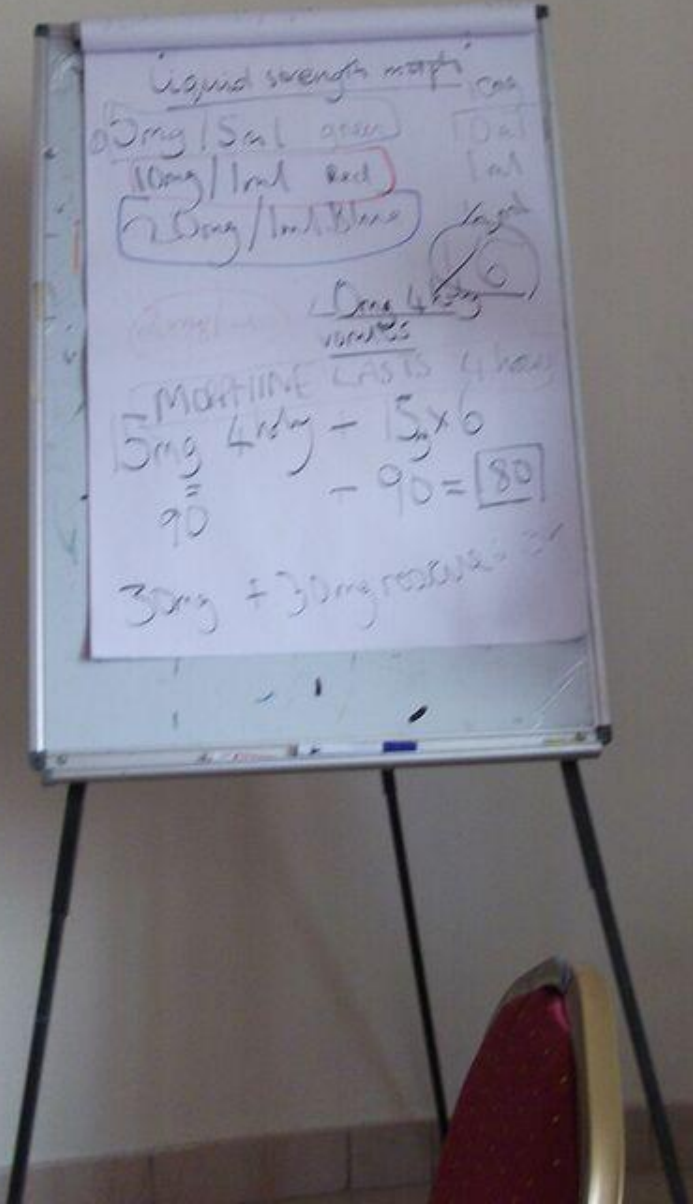
MORPHINE LASTS 4 hours

5mg 4hr = 15 x 0

90 - 90 = 80

30mg + 30mg morphine

oral
oral
oral
oral



What were our aims ?

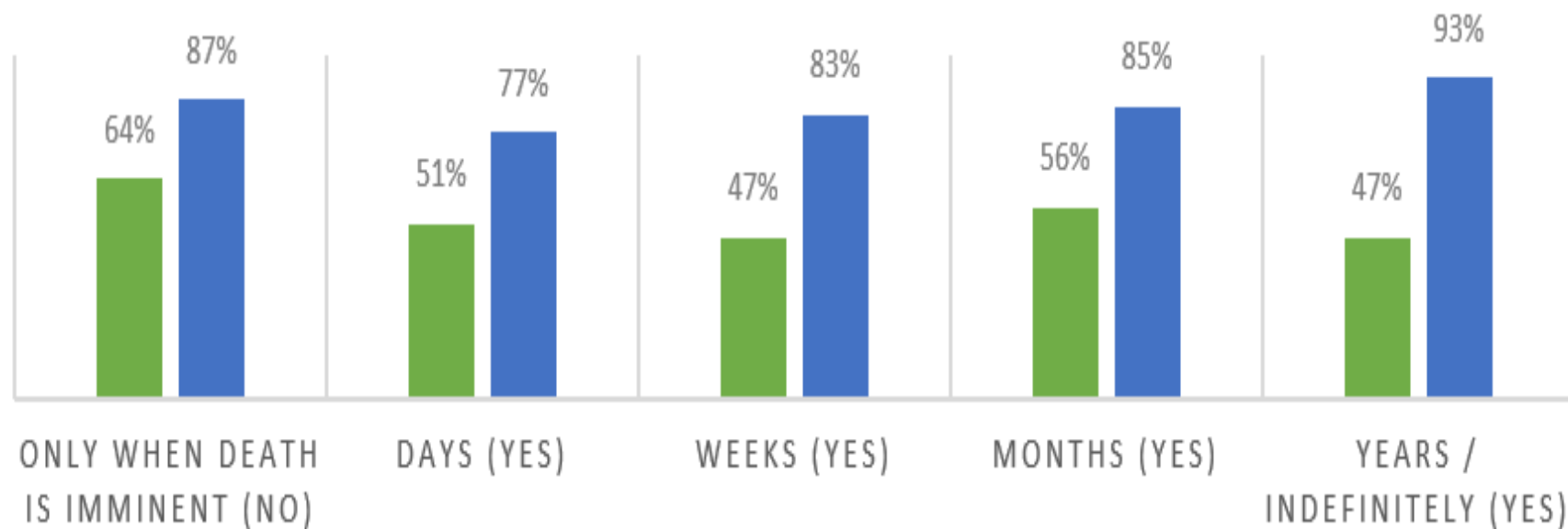
- **TO REDUCE PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH PALLIATIVE CARE NEEDS AND THOSE IN CHRONIC PAIN**
- To reduce inequality of morphine usage in Rwanda compared to the rest of the world
- To reduce fear and dispel myths that can prevent opioids from being used
- To promote MDT working
- To give practical support for morphine prescribing

Did we achieve this ?

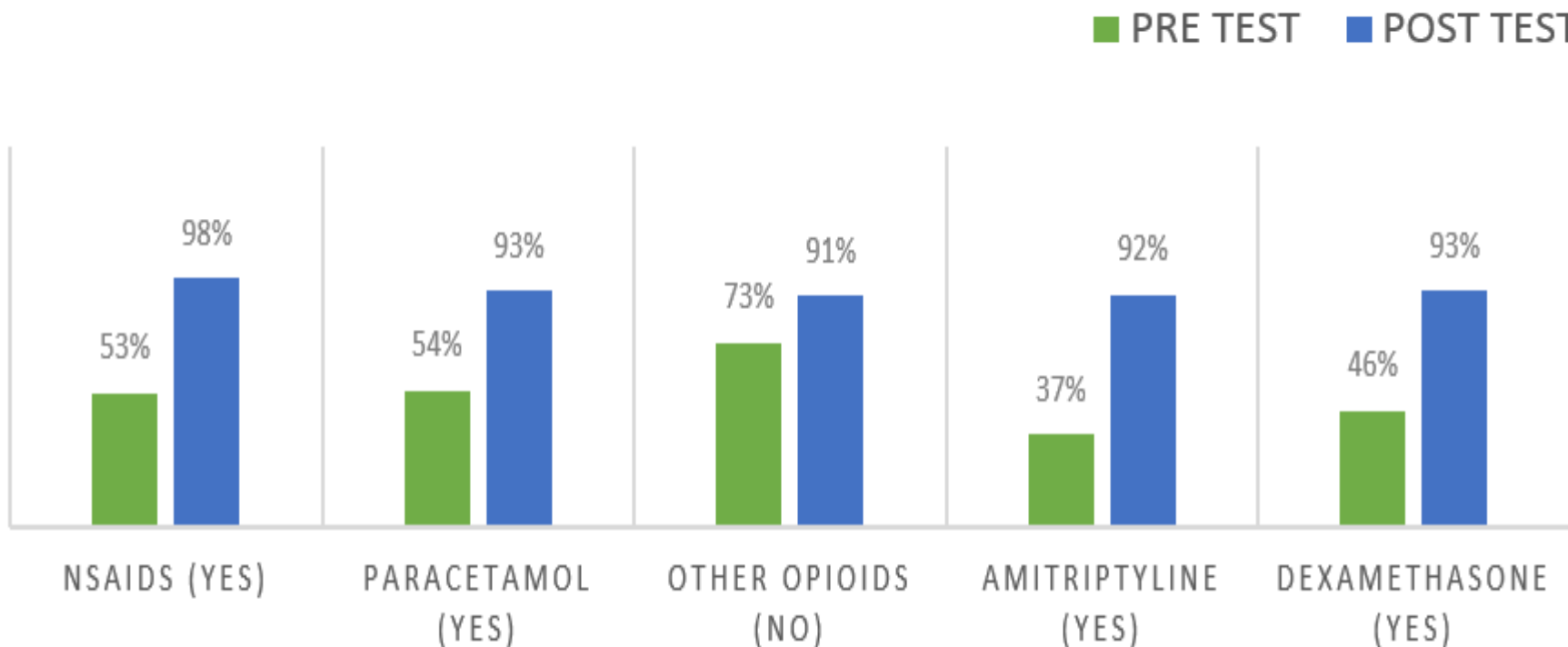
- 63 delegates attended in total
- Case studies and morphine calculation exercises undertaken during the workshop were well received and gave us confidence that the main points were being understood.
- This was supported by analysis of the data we obtained on the pre and post course assessment.

WHEN CAN MORPHINE BE USED?

■ PRE TEST ■ POST TEST

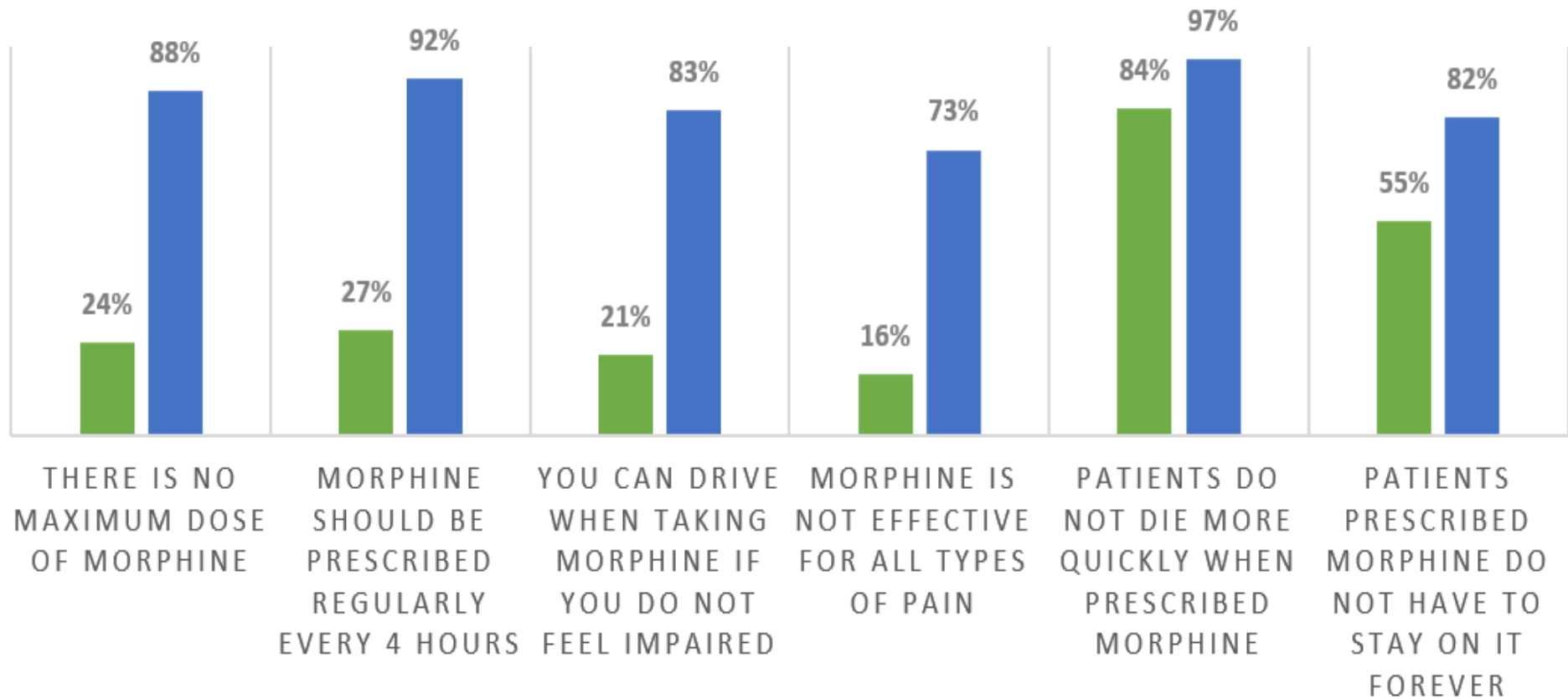


CAN MORPHINE BE USED WITH OTHER MEDICATIONS FOR PAIN



CHANGE IN OPINION FOLLOWING THE WORKSHOP

■ PRE TEST ■ POST TEST



Home Visit - Case Study

- During our visit we had the opportunity to visit a patient with the Hospice at Home team.
- Young Gentleman with a Brain tumour
- Symptoms:-
 - significant head pain (especially in the morning)
 - loss of vision (clear exophthalmos)
- When asked the hospice at home team had not considered a trial of corticosteroids for 2 reasons:-
 - no knowledge that it might offer any benefit
 - Patient was struggling to take tablets and dexamethasone only available in 0.5mg strength

Home Visit - Case Study - Outcome

- Advised that dexamethasone tablets would readily dissolve in water and the patient agreed to try a dose of 8mg (16 tablets) daily
- Also advised an increase in the patients morphine dose from 10mg 4 hourly to 15mg 4 hourly as the he was clearly in pain
- Within ten days we were informed that not only was the head pain being successfully managed but also that his vision had improved.

Key points

- All this came about from talking and listening to people (contraception)
- By forming personal links / bonds
- Developing those personal friendships to allow things to happen
- By demonstrating real benefit of MDT working

What we would like to happen next

- To be able to offer practical help and support for individual clinicians and their management of specific patients
- To continue to promote the advantages of MDT working especially by building stronger links between pharmacists and doctors
- To use models we know work – grand rounds and virtual wards

Workshop

Developing the UK primary care virtual ward model for supporting our international partners in clinical management of palliative care patients