

Enhancing Pharmacy Services Utilizing a Layered Learning Model

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Disclosure

- Presenters have no relevant financial disclosures in reference to the presentation.

Objectives

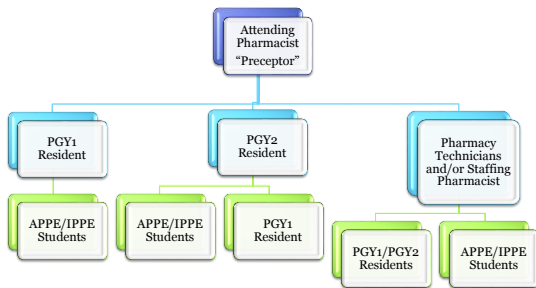
- Define 3 key attributes of designing and implementing an effective layered learning practice model (LLPM)
- Differentiate between the various roles for each member of the LLPM
- Identify challenges faced when implementing and utilizing a LLPM

Definition of LLPM

- Pharmacy model founded on integrating a service based “pharmacy team” within the larger interdisciplinary team
- Example of LLPM
 - Cleveland Clinic
 - University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill

Pinelli NR, Eckel SF, Weinberger M, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2016;73(24):20177-2082.
Bates JS, Bule LW, Amerine LB, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2016; 73(22): 1869-1875.

Members of LLPM



All team members are responsible for precepting/training learners in the level below them.

Purpose of LLPM

- Use resources most effectively to expand/provide pharmacy services
 - Allows for further training and development of next generation of pharmacy practitioners
 - May allow for future resident positions

Using each learner to their full capacity to improve and advance patient care.

Pinelli NR, Eckel SF, Weinberger M, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2016;73(24):20177-2082.

Pharmacy Services

- Medication histories
- Reconciling medications during transitions of care
- Patient medication education
- Documentation of patient encounters
- Protocols
- Patient counseling

Highly variable depending on site and specialty

Key Attributes for LLPM

1. Shared Leadership
2. Systematic Approach
3. Good Communication
4. Flexibility for Attending Pharmacists
5. Adequate Resources
6. Commitment
7. Evaluation

1 - Shared Leadership

- Align goals and leadership between school of pharmacy and hospital/health system
- Shared philosophies

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2 - Systematic Approach

- Common goals and plan
- Strategic training method for all teachers

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3 - Good Communication

- Engage organization and department
- Emphasize goals of LLPM, operations, participants, and mission
- Continually share challenges and successes



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4 - Flexibility for Attending Pharmacist

- Tailor to the environment and attending pharmacist's practice environment

5 - Adequate Resources

- Form services within existing resources and infrastructure

Pinelli NR, Eckel SF, Weinberger M, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2016;73(24):20177-2082.

6 - Commitment

- Engagement and dedication from all parties
 - School of pharmacy
 - Attending pharmacists/residents
 - Hospital/health system
- Key to sustainability

Pinelli NR, Eckel SF, Weinberger M, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2016;73(24):20177-2082.

7 - Evaluation

- One individual appointed to oversee development and implementation of LLPM
- Continually assess and re-evaluate needs and challenges
- Coordinate communication and feedback between all groups

Pinelli NR, Eckel SF, Weinberger M, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2016;73(24):20177-2082.

Advantages and Challenges of LLPM

Challenges

- Change in precepting process
- Variation in learner ability
 - Resident vs student
- Time constraints
 - Preceptors
 - Patients
- Space limitations

Hammond DA, Norris KR, and Phillips MS. Hosp Pharm. 2014; 49: 348-354.

Advantages

- Advancement of pharmacy practice
- Enhance learning process using active learning
- Mirrors the medical team model
- Incorporation of student pharmacists into direct patient care

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Advantages Continued

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of practice site
- Resident teaching experience – Objective R4.2.1 & R4.2.2
- Pharmacy advocacy and patient access to education

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Group Discussion

Group Question 1

- Are any of your practice sites using a layered learning model?
 - What does this look like?
 - Who is involved?
 - Are there targeted activities for the learners?
 - Discuss your training/development tools as well as feedback/evaluations for teachers (preceptors/trainers).

Group Question 2

- What is the biggest challenge your site faces?
 - How are you handling these challenges?

- What are some of the benefits/successes?

Group Question 3

- How do you prepare residents and preceptors to utilize this model?

Practice Scenarios

Summary

- Layered learning models allow for expansion of services and improved patient care
- Players in the model include
 - Attending pharmacist
 - Staffing pharmacist/technician
 - PGY1/PGY2 residents
 - APPE/IPPE students
- Success involves constant communication, leadership, flexibility, and processes for evaluation

Questions?



References

- Pinelli NR, Eckel SF, Weinberger M, et al. The layered learning practice model: Lessons learned from implementation. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm.* 2016;73(24):20177-2082.
- Bates JS, Bule LW, Amerine LB, et al. Expanding care through a layered learning practice model. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm.* 2016; 73(22): 1869-1875.
- Hammond DA, Norris KR, and Phillips MS. Embracing challenges when co-precepting pharmacy students. *Hosp Pharm.* 2014; 49: 348-354.
