Medication Management Problems and Associated Factors among Psychiatric Patients under Pharmacy Home Care Services (PHCS) at Government Hospitals in West Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Proper home medication management (HMM) is important in improving medication adherence, preserving drug efficacy and ensuring safe medication practices, which is crucial to establish positive treatment outcomes. However, no published studies are available on HMM among psychiatric patients. Therefore, this study aimed to identify HMM problems and factors influencing these problems among psychiatric patients. **Methods:** This was a multicentre cross-sectional study conducted among psychiatric patients under Pharmacy Home Care Services (PHCS) in six government hospitals. Data was extracted from the PHCS form used for each visit as per protocol published by the Pharmaceutical Services Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia. A minimum sample size of 169 was needed. Proportional random sampling was applied. **Results:** A total of 205 home visits were conducted with 229 HMM identified; inappropriate medication storage and lack of medication administration schedule topped the list. Inappropriate medication storage was significantly associated with low income [AOR=4.34 (95%CI 1.17:15.98), p=0.027], alcohol consumption [AOR=14.26 (95%CI 1.82:111.38), p=0.011], poor insight [AOR=2.34 (95%CI 1.08:5.06), p=0.030] and part-time HCPS [AOR=2.60 (95%CI 1.20:5.67), p=0.016]. Lack of administration schedule was significantly associated with low income [AOR=6.90 (95%CI 1.46:32.48), p=0.014], smoking [AOR=2.43 (95%CI 1.20:4.92), p=0.013], poor insight [AOR=5.32 (95%CI 2.45:11.56), p<0.05] and part-time HCPS [AOR=2.96 (95%CI 1.42:6.15), p=0.004]. **Conclusion:** Inappropriate medication storage and lack of medication administration schedule is common among psychiatric patients. This study also highlighted the need to fully utilise PHCS to improve disease insight and HMM among psychiatric patients.

What Makes a Good Health-Related Research Data Repository? Findings from a Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: There is a strong need for having a focal point such as a data repository platform to ensure that evidence produced in the Malaysian context can be collected, managed, protected and disseminated to relevant parties in timely manner. In establishing such a platform, understanding the best practices and major characteristics of established data repositories on health-related research data worldwide is the first crucial step. A scoping review was thus performed with the objective of mapping the characteristics of online-based health-related research data repositories that are being practised globally. **Methods:** A three phase processes was performed which included; identifying relevant articles from major online databases, namely Pubmed, CINAHL, Web of Science and Google Scholar; charting the data, and; collating and summarising the data from the articles collected. **Results:** A total of 46 published articles were identified and analysed. Majority of the articles discussed on platforms which are based in the United States of America and Canada (n=26), combination of more than one country (n=9), Europe (n=8), Africa (n=2), and Asia (n=1). Three major themes emerged that describe the characteristics of these data repositories, namely; Data deposit and archive; Data retrieval and access; Data policy and governance. **Conclusion:** The scoping review has revealed the major characteristics of established health-related research data repositories that are being practised globally. It is thus imperative to adopt these characteristics in the Malaysian data repository platforms to enhance the function of these platforms especially for organisations that produce and manage local research products such as the National Institutes of Health, Malaysia.