Objective: Patients prescribed medications for longer-term from a large hospital and despised them in a community pharmacy have been increased recently in Japan. Those patients are required periodic monitoring by healthcare providers to improve adherence and to find potential safety problems. A patient registry was created based on the community pharmacies for evaluating role of pharmacists on patient’s medication use with long-term prescriptions. Current status of the registration and follow-up would be reported.

Results
Patients registered (November 2013-February 2014): 37 patients (mean age 72 years, male 60%) mean number of drugs: 6.2 (max. 14) mean prescription days: 67 (max. 99)

Methods: 14 community pharmacies were involved in this project. Patients prescribed medications for 36 days or more to treat their chronic conditions were selected for the patient registry participation. Their medication history, health conditions, lab-test results, life style, and other healthcare service uses were registered through an on-line database system. Pharmacists provided a regular contact with patients at least every 28 days. Changes in medication uses and health conditions were monitored and recorded. Medication adherence and clinical effectiveness would be evaluated after completing one-year follow-up.

<Registry increases frequency of patient monitoring>

<Lab data collection & follow-up>

Discussions: This is a first patient registry created based on community pharmacies in Japan. Data collected through this registry would be used to evaluate roles of pharmacists by monitoring long-term patient care and medication use. First 6 month follow-up data showed that participants increased time shared with community pharmacists (better communication), reduced unnecessary drugs (save costs), increased treatment effectiveness (under evaluation), and detect unpleasant conditional changes (safety monitoring). After completing the first-year pilot study, we will increase pharmacies (up to 50) and patients (up to 300) to initiate the full-scale operations (with 10-year follow-up).