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# NEWS

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Date: July 20, 2006

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Medication Errors Injure 1.5 Million People and Cost Billions of Dollars Annually;  
Report Offers Comprehensive Strategies for Reducing Drug-Related Mistakes

WASHINGTON -- Medication errors are among the most common medical errors, harming at least 1.5 million people a year, according to a new report from the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. The extra medical costs of treating drug errors occurring in hospitals alone conservatively amount to \$3.5 billion a year, and this estimate does not take into account lost productivity or additional health care costs, the report says.

The committee that wrote the report recommended a series of actions for patients, health care organizations and pharmaceutical companies. The recommendations include steps to increase communication and improve the education of health care professionals and patients, as well as steps patients should take to protect themselves. The report also calls for the creation of new, consumer-friendly information resources through which patients can obtain objective, easy-to-understand information. In addition, it calls for all prescriptions to be written electronically by 2010 and suggests ways to improve drug labeling, and packaging of drugs to reduce confusion and prevent errors.

"The frequency of medication errors and preventable adverse drug events is cause for serious concern," said Linda R. Cronenwett, dean and professor, School of Nursing, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. "We need a comprehensive approach to reducing these errors that involves not just health care organizations and federal agencies, but also consumers as well," she said. Co-chair J. Lyle Bootman, dean and professor, College of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina, added, "Our recommendations boil down to ensuring that consumers are fully informed about how to take their medications to achieve the desired results, and that health care providers have the tools and data necessary to prescribe, dispense, and monitor drug use as safely as possible and to monitor for problems. The ultimate goal is to achieve the best care and outcomes for patients the time they take a medication."

Estimates of Rates and Costs

Medication errors encompass all mistakes involving prescription drugs, over-the-counter products, vitamins, and supplements. Errors are common at every stage, from prescription and administration of a drug to monitoring for adverse response, the committee found. It estimated that on average, there is at least one medication error per hospital admission, although error rates vary widely across facilities. Not all errors lead to injury or death, but the number of preventable errors that occur -- the committee estimated at least 1.5 million each year -- is sobering, the report says.

Studies indicate that 400,000 preventable drug-related injuries occur each year in hospitals. Another 800,000 occur in ambulatory care settings, and roughly 530,000 occur just among Medicare recipients in outpatient clinics. The committee notes that these numbers underestimate the true extent of the problem.

There is insufficient data to determine accurately all the costs associated with medication errors. The consequences of medication errors are often severe and long-lasting, and the costs of treating these errors are high.

400,000 preventable drug-related injuries in hospitals will result in at least \$3.5 billion in extra medical costs calculated. A study of outpatient clinics found that medication-related injuries there resulted in roughly \$887 costs in 2000 -- and the study looked only at injuries experienced by Medicare recipients, a subset of clinic figures take into account lost wages and productivity or other costs.

#### Improving the Patient-Provider Partnership

Establishing and maintaining strong partnerships between health care providers and patients is crucial to reducing medication errors, the report says. The committee called on consumers to be active partners in their medication care and on pharmacists to know and act on patients' medical care rights.

The report recommends specific steps that physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and other health professionals should take to ensure their patients are fully informed about their drug regimens and to minimize opportunities for mistakes to occur. Health care organizations also should make it a standard procedure to inform patients about clinically significant medication errors, whether the mistakes lead to harm or not. Currently, health care providers typically do not inform patients or their guardians about errors unless injury or death results.

The report also provides consumers with a list of specific questions to ask health care providers, such as how to take medications properly and what to do if side effects occur. Also included are actions consumers should take to ensure their providers give them a printed record of the drugs they have been prescribed. Patients should maintain a list of medications they use -- including over-the-counter products and dietary supplements -- and share it with all providers. This list should also note the reasons they are taking each product and any drug and food allergies.

#### New and Improved Drug Information Resources

Although consumers can find helpful drug information online or in the printed materials provided by pharmacies, the information is too difficult for many people to understand, too scattered, or otherwise not consumer-friendly. The quality of drug information leaflets that accompany prescriptions varies widely, and these printouts are typically written at a college reading level. The National Library of Medicine and Drug Administration (FDA) should work with other appropriate groups to standardize the text and design of drug information leaflets to ensure that they are comprehensible and useful to all consumers.

The committee called on the National Library of Medicine (NLM) to be the chief agency responsible for providing drug information to consumers; it should create a Web site to serve as a centralized source of comprehensive, objective, and easy-to-use information about drugs for consumers. In addition, NLM should work with other groups to evaluate online drug information and designate Web sites that provide reliable information. The committee also recommended that NLM, FDA, Medicare and Medicaid Services evaluate ways to build and fund a national network of telephone helplines that can help consumers who are not able to access or understand printed medication information because of illiteracy, language barriers, or hearing impairments. A telephone network should also enable consumers to report medication-related mistakes or problems.

#### Electronic Prescribing and Other IT Solutions

New computerized systems for prescribing drugs and other applications of information technology show promise for reducing the number of drug-related mistakes, the report says. Studies indicate that paper-based prescribing is associated with more medication errors. Electronic prescribing is safer because it eliminates problems with handwriting legibility and, when combined with decision support tools, automatically alerts prescribers to possible interactions, allergies, and other potential problems, the committee acknowledged that significant regulatory issues and problems with automated alerts still need to be worked out. By 2008 all health care providers should have plans in place to write prescriptions electronically. By 2010 all pharmacies using e-prescribing systems and all pharmacies should be able to receive prescriptions electronically. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) should take the lead in fostering improvements in IT systems used in ordering and dispensing medications.

All health care provider groups should be actively monitoring their progress in improving medication safety, the report recommended. Monitoring efforts might include computer systems that detect medication-related problems with prescriptions filled in community pharmacies.

#### Drug Naming, Labeling, and Packaging

Confusion caused by similar drug names accounts for up to 25 percent of all errors reported to the Medication Program operated cooperatively by U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP) and the Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Labeling and packaging issues were cited as the cause of 33 percent of errors, including 30 percent of fatal errors. Drug naming terms should be standardized as much as possible, and all companies should be required to use standardized terms, the report urges. FDA, AHRQ, and the pharmaceutical industry should collaborate with appropriate organizations to develop a plan to address the problems associated with drug naming, labeling, and packaging, by the end of 2007.

The report also recommends studies to evaluate the impact of free drug samples on overall medication safety. There has been growing unease among health care providers and others about the way free samples are distributed, the lack of documentation of medication use, as well as the bypassing of drug-interaction checks and counseling that is a standard prescription process.

The study was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Established in 1970 under the charter of the National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Medicine provides evidence-based advice to policymakers, health professionals, the private sector, and the public. A committee

Pre-publication copies of [Preventing Medication Errors](#) are available from the National Academies Press; tel 624-6242 or on the Internet at <http://www.nap.edu>. Reporters may obtain a copy from the Office of News and Public Affairs (contacts listed above).

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[ This news release and report are available at <http://national-academies.org> ]

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