

CLINICAL OUTCOME EVALUATION OF DIABETIC PATIENTS RECEIVING PRIMARY CARE

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In 2007, there were nearly 24 million children and adults, 7.8 percent of the population with diabetes, in the United States. The objective of this retrospective study is to examine the impact of pharmacists working in primary care on the care of patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) demonstrated through control of HgbA1c, blood pressure, and LDL cholesterol. We will collect data from the patient electronic medical records that meet our inclusion/exclusion criteria and who were managed by Primary Care Pharmacists. Data will be recorded at baseline (time of enrollment in pharmacist care), and following pharmacist care. We will include adult patients with T2DM, referred by physicians to care by the Primary Care Pharmacists, with at least three documented pharmacist encounters, and at least two readings (before and after pharmacist intervention) of HgbA1c, blood pressure, and LDL. Primary outcome measurement will be HgbA1c. Secondary outcome measurements will be LDL and blood pressure. Preliminary results will be presented. Results may be used to support expanding the role of pharmacists in primary care, and potentially using our model at Kaiser Permanente Oakland as a pilot for expansion to other facilities.