NHS
St Helens
Clinical Commissioning Group

SHARED CARE FRAMEWORK
APC BOARD DATE: 27 SEP 2017

SULFASALAZINE

1. Background	Around 90% of a sulfasalazine dose reaches the colon where bacteria split the drug into sulfapyridine and mesalazine. These are also active, and the unsplit sulfasalazine is also active on a variety of symptoms. Overall the drug and its metabolites exert immunomodulatory effects, antibacterial effects, effects on the arachidonic acid cascade and alteration of activity of certain enzymes. The net result clinically is a reduction in activity of the inflammatory bowel disease. In rheumatoid arthritis a disease modifying effect is evident in 1-3 months, with characteristic falls in CRP and other indicators of inflammation. Indications, dose adjustments and monitoring requirements for disease modifying drugs (DMDs) (licensed and unlicensed indications) included in this Framework are in line with national guidance published by the British Society for Rheumatology 2017.
2. Licensed Indications	• Rheumatoid arthritis (EC only) • Ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
3. Locally agreed off-label use	Sero-negative spondyloarthropathy including psoriatic arthritis and psoriasis
4. Initiation and ongoing dose regime	**Transfer of monitoring and prescribing to Primary care is normally after 3 months** **The duration of treatment will be determined by the specialist based on clinical response and tolerability.**
	<u>Rheumatoid arthritis</u>: Treatment is usually started at a dose of 500mg enteric coated once or twice daily after food. This is increased by 500mg each week, if tolerated, up to a dose of 1.0 or 1.5grams twice daily (optimum around 40mg/kg/day). **<u>Ulcerative colitis</u>:** Severe Attack: 1.0 – 2.0 grams four times a day may be given in conjunction with steroids as part of an intensive management regime. Night-time interval between doses should not exceed 8 hours.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Moderate Attack: 1.0 – 2.0 grams four times a day may be given in conjunction with steroids.
Mild Attack: 1.0 grams four times a day with or without steroids

Maintenance Therapy: With remission reduce the dose gradually to 2.0 grams per day. This dosage should be continued indefinitely, since discontinuance even several years after an acute attack is associated with a fourfold increase in risk of relapse.

Crohn's Disease: In active Crohn's Disease sulphasalazine should be administered as in attacks of ulcerative colitis.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>All dose adjustments will be the responsibility of the initiating specialist unless directions have been discussed and agreed with the primary care clinician

Dose increases should be monitored by FBC creatinine/ eGFR, ALT and/or AST and albumin every 2 weeks for 6 weeks after the dose increase, then revert back to previous schedule.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Termination of treatment will be the responsibility of the specialist.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Baseline investigations, initial monitoring and dose titration to be undertaken by specialist</td><td>Baseline
Height, weight, BP, FBC, creatinine/ eGFR, ALT and /or AST, albumin.
Vaccinations against pneumococcus and influenza are recommended.
Shingles vaccine (Zostavax) is recommended as per the JCVI for eligible patients.
Specialist to highlight in the first clinic letter notifying the GP of the decision to initiate DMDs that the GP will need to give the shingles vaccine if the patient is older than 69 years and the pneumococcal vaccine if this has not already been given. The GP should also be advised to add the patient to the influenza vaccine list.
Patients should be assessed for comorbidities that may influence DMD choice, including evaluation of respiratory disease and screening for occult viral infection.
Initiation
FBC, creatinine/ eGFR, ALT and /or AST and albumin every 2 weeks until on stable dose for 6 weeks;
Once on stable dose, monthly FBC, creatinine/ eGFR, ALT and /or AST and albumin for 3 months.
Thereafter, FBC, creatinine/ eGFR, ALT and/or AST and albumin at least every 12 weeks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Ongoing monitoring requirements to be undertaken by primary care.</td><td><table><tr><td>Monitoring</td><td>Frequency</td></tr><tr><td>FBC</td><td rowspan="4">Once stable 12 weekly monitoring for 12 months, then no routine monitoring needed.</td></tr><tr><td>Creatinine/ eGFR</td></tr><tr><td>ALT and/or AST</td></tr><tr><td>Albumin

CRP and ESR (rheumatology</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

	patients only)	
N.B. For <u>Rheumatology patients only - under the care of St Helens and Knowsley Hospitals</u>: GP to choose whether they are monitored under Option 1 or Option 2	**Option 1**: GP to prescribe DMARD while monitoring undertaken via computerised Rheumatology Monitoring System (RMS). For patients with GPs who have access to Whiston pathology ICE system – results will be available via ICE For patients with GPs who do not have access to Whiston ICE, patients will be provided with blue record card of results which they will be advised to be made available to GP when writing prescription. ***N.B. Option 1 will be implemented by the Rheumatology Team if the patient's GP has not responded to the request for shared care after 21 days*** **Option 2:** GP to prescribe DMARD and monitoring to be undertaken via GP surgery.	
7. Pharmaceutical aspects	Route of administration	Oral
	Formulation	500mg tablets
	Administration details	N/A
	Other important information	Different formulations have different licences. Use with caution in CKD 4+5. MHRA Safety Alert: <u>Recent drug-name confusion</u>
8. Contraindications please note this does not replace the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) and should be read in conjunction with it.	Hypersensitivity to sulfasalazine, sulfonamides or salicylates. Acute intermittent porphyria.	
9. Significant drug interactions	For a comprehensive list consult the BNF or Summary of Product Characteristics Seek advice from the initiating Specialist if there are any concerns about interactions.	
10. Adverse Effects and managements	Result	Action
	Abnormal bruising or severe sore throat	Stop drug until FBC results available, contact Specialist Nurse (SN)
	Fall in WCC <3.5 x 10^9/l Fall in neutrophils <1.6 x 10^9/l Fall in platelets <140 x 10^9/l	Stop drug. Contact SN for advice and management.
	Increased MCV >105f/l	Check folate, B12 & TSH. Treat if abnormal but contact SN for advice if normal.
	Unexplained reduction in albumin <30g/l (added from BSR)	Stop drug. Contact SN

	Abnormal LFTs – AST or ALT > 100 U/l	Stop drug. Contact SN
	Rash	Stop drug and contact SN.
	Mouth ulcers	Stop drug and contact SN.
	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea	Discuss with SN
	Increase in serum creatinine >30% over period of 12 months or less OR decline in eGFR > 25%	Contact SN if there is new or unexplained renal impairment
	Fall in sperm count	Reversible on cessation of drug
	Dizziness, headache	Discuss with SN
11. Advice to patients and carers	The specialist will counsel the patient with regard to the benefits and risks of treatment and will provide the patient with any relevant information and advice, including patient information leaflets on individual drugs.	
12. Pregnancy and breast feeding	Sulfasalazine is not known to have any teratogenic effects. The dose should not exceed 2 grams/day and folic acid should be prescribed to those trying to conceive and during pregnancy. Compatible with breastfeeding in healthy, full-term infants Men taking sulfasalazine may have reduced fertility. There is no evidence, however, that conception is enhanced by stopping SSZ for 3 months prior to conception unless conception is delayed >12 months when other causes of infertility should also be considered. (BSR & BHPR guideline on prescribing in pregnancy and breastfeeding)	
13. Specialist contact information	See appendix 2	
14. Additional information	**Where patient care is transferred from one specialist service or GP practice to another, a new shared care agreement must be completed.**	
15. References	BSR monitoring guidelines	
16. To be read in conjunction with the following documents.	1. Policy for Shared Care 2. Shared care agreement. When two or more DMDs are initiated, one shared care agreement form should be completed for all relevant drugs.	

Appendix 1

Policy for Shared Care

Shared care is only appropriate if it provides an optimum solution for the patient and it meets the criteria outlined in the Shared Care section of the Pan Mersey **Definitions and Criteria for Categorisation of Medicines in the Pan Mersey Formulary** document.

Before prescribing responsibilities are transferred to primary care:

- Prescribing responsibility will only be transferred when the consultant and the patient's GP agree that the patient's condition is stable.
- All information required by the shared care framework for the individual medicine has been provided to the patient's GP.
- Patients will only be referred to the GP once the GP has agreed to the Shared Care Agreement and returned signed copies.

Inherent in any shared care agreement is the understanding that participation is at the discretion of the GP, subject to the availability of sufficient information to support clinical confidence.

Specialist Responsibilities in Shared Care

- To initiate the medicine, prescribe, monitor for toxicity and efficacy as described by the shared care framework until the patient is stabilised.
- To ensure the patient or their carer:
    - Is counselled with regard to the risks and benefits of the medicine.
    - Provide any necessary written information to the patient with regard to the individual medicine including patient information leaflets on individual drugs.
    - Obtain and document informed consent from the patient when any medicines is prescribed for an off-label indication for any condition
- To be familiar with the shared care framework.
- To provide all information to the patient's GP as required by the shared care framework when prescribing responsibility is initially transferred and at any subsequent times as necessary for safe and effective treatment of the patient.
- To assess the patient regularly as necessary for the duration of therapy.
- To review the patient promptly if required by the GP concerned.
- To meet any additional requirements as required by the individual medicine shared care framework.
- To communicate failure of a patient to attend a routine hospital review and advise the GP of appropriate action to be taken.

- **Addition of a second DMD**: Following the addition of a new drug to an existing regime covered by a Shared Care Agreement, the Specialist must initiate, prescribe and monitor the new drug in accordance with the relevant shared care agreement including subsequent review and inform the GP of this. A new Shared Care Agreement must then be initiated for the new drug.
- ***For <u>Rheumatology patients only - under the care of St Helens and Knowsley Hospitals</u>: where GP chooses Option 1*** *– Blood test monitoring will remain the responsibility of Rheumatology department via Rheumatology Monitoring System. Rheumatology department takes responsibility for actioning abnormal blood test results. Blood test results will be available to GP via Whiston Pathology ICE (or for GP practices that do not have access to this, via patient hand held blue results card)*

Primary Care Responsibilities in Shared Care

- To reply to a written request for Shared Care within 21 days ensuring both copies of the Shared Care Agreement are signed if appropriate.

If agreeing to shared care, the GP is asked to:

- To provide prescribe or manage and monitor the medicine as advised by the Specialist and in line with the individual Shared Care Framework.
- ***For <u>Rheumatology patients only - under the care of St Helens and Knowsley Hospitals</u>: where GP chooses Option 1*** *– GP to prescribe medication and ensure patient has been attending for blood tests via rheumatology monitoring system and that blood test results are available (via Whiston Pathology ICE system or patient held blue result card blood test monitoring).*
- To review the patient as required by the Shared Care Framework
- To make appropriate and contemporaneous records of prescribing and/or monitoring and to note the existence of the Shared Care Agreement on the patient`s clinical record. A READ code of “6652 Shared Care- Specialist/GP” can be used.
- To be familiar with the individual Shared Care Framework.
- To report any adverse effects of treatment to the specialist team.
- To inform the Specialist of any relevant change in the patient’s circumstances.
- To seek Specialist advice as appropriate.
- To meet any additional requirements as required by the individual Shared Care Framework.
- To respond to Specialist communication relating to any change or addition to the patients treatment covered by the Shared Care Agreement.

Appendix 2: **Shared Care Agreement**

Disease modifying drugs (DMDs)

Request by Specialist Clinician for the patient's GP to enter into a shared care agreement

Part 1
To be signed by Consultant / Associate Specialist / Specialist registrar or Specialist Nurse (who must be a prescriber)

Date _____

Name of patient_____

Address _____

_____

Patient NHS No _____

Patient hospital unit No _____

Diagnosed condition _____

If using addressograph label please attach one to each copy

Dear Dr_____

I request that you prescribe

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

for the above patient in accordance with the enclosed shared care framework.

Last Prescription Issued: ….. / ….. / ….. Next Supply Due: ….. / ….. / …..

Date of last blood test: ….. / ….. / ….. Date of next blood test: ….. / ….. / …..

Frequency of blood test: ……

I confirm that the patient has been stabilised and reviewed on the above regime in accordance with the Shared Care Framework and Policy. ☐

I confirm that if this is a Shared Care Agreement for a drug indication which is unlicensed or off label, informed consent has been received. ☐ N/A

Details of Specialist Clinicians

Name _____Date_____

Consultant / Associate Specialist / Specialist Registrar / Specialist Nurse ***circle or underline as appropriate***

Signature _____

In all cases, please also provide the name and contact details of the Consultant.

When the request for shared care is made by a Specialist Nurse, it is the supervising consultant who takes medico-legal responsibility for the agreement.

Consultant: _____

Contact details*:*

Telephone number: _____Ext:_____

Address for return of documentation _____

_____

_____

Part 2
To be completed by Primary Care Clinician

I agree to prescribe _____for the above patient in accordance with the enclosed shared care framework.
For Rheumatology patients only under the care of St Helens and Knowsley Hospitals
I would like monitoring to be undertaken

Option 1 - via Rheumatology Monitoring System **Yes / No**
N.B. Option 1 will be implemented by the Rheumatology Team if the patient's GP has not responded to the request for shared care after 21 days.
Option 2 - at GP surgery **Yes / No**

GP signature _____Date _____

GP name _____Please print

GP: *Please sign and return a copy* ***within 21 calendar days*** *to the address above*

OR

GP- If you do not agree to prescribe, please delete the section above and provide any supporting information as appropriate below:

St Helens Rheumatology Monitoring System (RMS)

St Helens Rheumatology Department has developed an in-house computerised blood monitoring system for patients on DMARD therapies which has now been running for over 15 years. It was upgraded to a web-based programme in 2009.

Overleaf is a flow chart of this system.

It has a number of advantages over tradition shared care monitoring (where blood tests are taken, checked and transcribed in to patient held monitoring booklet by hand).
These include:

1) It minimises the number of health professionals involved in the process, reducing the risk of miscommunication
2) It ensures prompt action on any abnormality being taken by an experienced rheumatology nurse specialist
3) It is an efficient use of human resources – using the computer to do the detection of the abnormality
4) It reduces risk of human error – an abnormal result being overlooked, or inaccurate transcription of blood test result to patient held monitoring booklet.
5) It has a robust mechanism for detecting DNAs and enabling the appropriate action to be taken.

However its major disadvantage is that the results of the tests are sent to the patient on a blue card but the prescribing GP is then reliant on either the patient remembering to bring the blue card record of all their blood tests to the surgery when requesting a repeat prescription or the GP checking the results on the Whiston pathology system assuming they have access to this or the GP trusting in our monitoring system (and I appreciate that they may not feel able to do so).

RHEUMATOLOGY MONITORING SYSTEM (RMS) PATHWAY (2018)