

Inappropriate Medication in Long-Term Care

A look at long-term care residents taking antipsychotic drugs without a diagnosis of psychosis.



residents in Canadian long-term care homes are taking antipsychotic drugs without a diagnosis of psychosis

1 in 5 residents



to

1 in 2 residents



Variation between long-term care homes in use of potentially inappropriate drugs

Among seniors living in LTC facilities,

60.9% used **10 or more**

different drug classes, compared to

26.1% of seniors living in the community



Drugs used to treat acid reflux and peptic ulcer disease were the most commonly used in LTC facilities, followed by 2 classes of antidepressants.

40%

of seniors using public drug programs take a drug from the Beers list

(a list of drugs potentially inappropriate for seniors)

60%

of seniors in Canadian long-term care have been diagnosed with dementia

Multiple medication use (taking **five or more** different drugs in the past two days) was reported for:

53%

of seniors in health care institutions

13%

of those in private households

2012: Residents on antipsychotic drugs in long-term care homes without a diagnosis of psychosis

30.8%

Canada

33.2%

British Columbia

23.8%

Manitoba

23.8%

Nova Scotia

39.6%

Newfoundland

31.5%

Ontario

27.3%

Yukon

(Partial coverage based on participating facilities in BC, MB, NS and NL; full coverage for ON and YT. No data available for other jurisdictions.)

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information



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