**Advancing the Utility of Community Pharmacy Quality Measures study**

**Focus group Worksheets**

**Please do not place your name on the worksheets. Fill in the blanks where appropriate.**

**ID \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Worksheet 1*

*Interpretation of specific pharmacy quality measures*

Do you understand the meaning of the following measures? Please indicate either Yes or No.

1. Helping Patients get needed Medications (Pharmacy ensured that patients received their medicines for their chronic conditions and continued to receive them on a regular basis).

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Diabetes medication dosing (Patients were not dispensed a dose higher than the recommended dose for diabetes medications)

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Use of High-risk medications in the elderly (Elderly did not receive a Medication that can put them at high risk for developing a severe health problem)

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Drug-Drug Interactions (Patients who were dispensed two medications that can cause harm when taken together).

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Suboptimal treatment of hypertension in patients with diabetes (People who have diabetes and high blood pressure were not getting the best medications to treat blood pressure in people with diabetes)

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Absence of controller therapy for persons with asthma (Patients with asthma who using many “rescue” inhalers to treat their asthma attacks when they occur but were not getting medications to prevent asthma attacks).

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Worksheet 2*

*Value of pharmacy quality measures (Overall and Specific measures)*

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being low and 5 being high) how much you value specific quality measure in evaluating a pharmacy. Check only one column.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality measure** | **Of low value in evaluating a pharmacy (1)** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **Of high value in evaluating a pharmacy (5)** |
| Helping Patients get needed Medications (Pharmacy ensured that patients received their medicines for their chronic conditions and continued to receive them on a regular basis) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes medication dosing (Patients were not dispensed a dose higher than the recommended dose for diabetes medications) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of High-risk medications in the elderly (Elderly did not receive a Medication that can put them at high risk for developing a severe health problem) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drug-Drug Interactions (Patients who were dispensed two medications that can cause harm when taken together) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suboptimal treatment of hypertension in patients with diabetes (People who have diabetes and high blood pressure were not getting the best medications to treat blood pressure in people with diabetes) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Absence of controller therapy for persons with asthma (Patients with asthma who using many “rescue” inhalers to treat their asthma attacks when they occur but were not getting medications to prevent asthma attacks).  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All quality measures |  |  |  |  |  |

*Worksheet 3*

*Use of quality measures in pharmacy choice*.

If you could find information that rated the quality of pharmacies, do you think you might use the quality scores to choose a pharmacy?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If your community pharmacy had low quality ratings overall, would you switch your pharmacy based on these measures?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Indicate whether each specific quality measure would make you choose your pharmacy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality Measure**  | **Yes** | **No** |
| Helping Patients get needed Medications (Pharmacy ensured that patients received their medicines for their chronic conditions and continued to receive them on a regular basis) |  |  |
| Diabetes medication dosing (Patients were not dispensed a dose higher than the recommended dose for diabetes medications) |  |  |
| Use of High-risk medications in the elderly (Elderly did not receive a Medication that can put them at high risk for developing a severe health problem) |  |  |
| Drug-Drug Interactions (Patients who were dispensed two medications that can cause harm when taken together) |  |  |
| Suboptimal treatment of hypertension in patients with diabetes (People who have diabetes and high blood pressure were not getting the best medications to treat blood pressure in people with diabetes) |  |  |
| Absence of controller therapy for persons with asthma (Patients with asthma who using many “rescue” inhalers to treat their asthma attacks when they occur but were not getting medications to prevent asthma attacks).  |  |  |

Indicate whether each specific quality measure would make you switch your pharmacy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality Measure**  | **Yes** | **No** |
| Helping Patients get needed Medications (Pharmacy ensured that patients received their medicines for their chronic conditions and continued to receive them on a regular basis) |  |  |
| Diabetes medication dosing (Patients were not dispensed a dose higher than the recommended dose for diabetes medications) |  |  |
| Use of High-risk medications in the elderly (Elderly did not receive a Medication that can put them at high risk for developing a severe health problem) |  |  |
| Drug-Drug Interactions (Patients who were dispensed two medications that can cause harm when taken together) |  |  |
| Suboptimal treatment of hypertension in patients with diabetes (People who have diabetes and high blood pressure were not getting the best medications to treat blood pressure in people with diabetes) |  |  |
| Absence of controller therapy for persons with asthma (Patients with asthma who using many “rescue” inhalers to treat their asthma attacks when they occur but were not getting medications to prevent asthma attacks).  |  |  |