AI Chatbot Provides Efficiency and Convenience

Using technology to provide specialty pharmacy level of care to patients at retail

Author: Robin M. Coulter, PharmD, MBA, BCPS - UPMC Enterprises

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Background

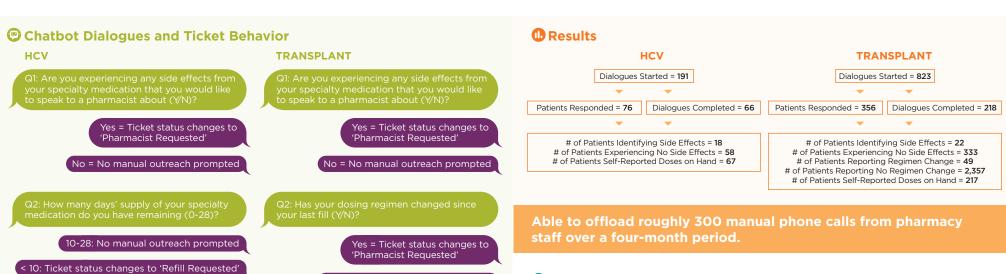
UPMC Enterprises, in collaboration with UPMC Community Provider Services' Retail Pharmacy Network, conducted a pilot program utilizing an Al-driven chatbot to provide automated follow-up clinical screenings to patients receiving certain specialty medications from TJC-accredited, health-system owned retail pharmacies. In order to meet accreditation and payer requirements, the retail pharmacies were responsible for providing regular patient outreach to patients on Hepatitis C treatment and post-transplant immunosuppressants. The follow-up assessments, prior to the pilot, were completed telephonically by pharmacy staff members. The patients receiving the qualifying medications were tracked, manually, on a spreadsheet and/or paper calendar.

Objectives

The goal of the study was to show how the use of chatbot technology could offload manual phone calls from retail pharmacy staff for specialty patients.

Methods

By integrating with the pharmacy dispensing software, fills for a list of Hepatitis C and transplant GCNs were queried daily. Based on the sold date of the specified medications from participating pharmacies, tickets were automatically created in the Pharmacy CRM (customer relationship management) system and set to be due every 7 days after the sold date. When tickets were due, SMS messages were automatically sent to patients and prompted them to answer specific questions around side effects and medication adherence. The patient responses were logged, and based on the patient data, the tickets would behave in various ways. If the patients were experiencing side effects, the tickets would change to "Pharmacist Requested" and a manual outreach call would be prompted. If the patients responded that their dosing regimen had changed, the tickets would change to "Pharmacist Requested" and a manual outreach call would be prompted. If the patients regimen had not changed, no call was warranted. The patients were also prompted to self-report the number of doses they had on hand. If a patient reported less than a 10 days' supply, then the tickets would change to "Refill Requested" and a manual outreach call would be prompted. If the patients reported greater than 10 days' supply, no call was warranted.



No = No manual outreach prompted

10-28: No manual outreach prompted

< 10: Ticket status changes to 'Refill Requested'

Conclusion

By integrating with the dispensing software and deploying the Al-driven chatbot, UPMC retail pharmacies dispensing specialty medications for Hepatitis C and transplant were able to offload roughly 300 manual phone calls from pharmacy staff over a four-month period and automatically track patient reported data. Clinical efforts could be reserved for those patients who specifically identified experiencing side effects, had a regimen change, or were nearing the end of their medication supply.