

Title	Benzodiazepine prescribing guideline adherence and misuse potential in Irish minors.
Author(s)	Murphy, Kevin D.; Sahn, Laura J.; McCarthy, Suzanne; Byrne, Stephen
Publication date	2015-06-04
Original citation	Murphy, K. D., Sahn, L. J., McCarthy, S. and Byrne, S. (2015) 'Benzodiazepine prescribing guideline adherence and misuse potential in Irish minors', <i>International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy</i> , 37(5), pp. 749-752. doi: 10.1007/s11096-015-0138-8
Type of publication	Article (peer-reviewed)
Link to publisher's version	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11096-015-0138-8 Access to the full text of the published version may require a subscription.
Rights	© Koninklijke Nederlandse Maatschappij ter bevordering der Pharmacie 2015. This is a post-peer-review, pre-copyedit version of an article published in <i>International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy</i> . The final authenticated version is available online at: http://doi.org/10.1007/s11096-015-0138-8
Item downloaded from	http://hdl.handle.net/10468/6041

Downloaded on 2019-02-22T10:37:46Z

1 consumption level for this group was inferred from the consumption level of similar patients in
2 reimbursement schemes.

3
4 The Good Prescribing Practice for Clinicians guidelines which relate specifically to minors (aged less than 18
5 years) are:

6 1) Benzodiazepines should be prescribed only for as long as is necessary, aiming for the shortest possible
7 time but no longer than 4 weeks.

8 2) The long-term risks of using benzodiazepines need to be balanced against the benefits. If a decision to
9 prescribe maintenance benzodiazepines is made then the following recommendation is suggested; Issue
10 small quantities at a time (usually not more than one-week supply).

11
12 Consumption of benzodiazepines was quantified in terms of Defined Daily Dose (DDD). As some patients
13 may not have received their prescription at the start of the month, receiving greater than four weeks
14 treatment was based on receiving greater than 28 DDD over two consecutive months. The Mann-Whitney U
15 test was performed on non-normally-distributed continuous/interval data. For categorical data, Pearson's
16 chi-square analysis was performed. A significance level of $\alpha=0.05$ was used. All statistical analyses were
17 performed using Predictive Analytics SoftWare Statistics (PASW; SPSS Inc. Chicago, Ill.) version 18.0.

18

19 **Results**

20 **Patient and benzodiazepine consumption data**

21 There were 14,916 minors who received 51,222 items (on 46,208 prescriptions) in the period from 2009 to
22 2012 inclusive. The majority of prescriptions (90.0%) had a single benzodiazepine dispensed, with 9.4%
23 containing two, and 0.6% containing three or four, benzodiazepine items. Patients who received a single
24 benzodiazepine prescription accounted for 63.9% (n=9,535) of all patients. The median consumption
25 of benzodiazepines per patient was 5.3 DDD (IQR=2.5-17.9). Diazepam was the benzodiazepine with
26 the highest consumption between 2009 and 2011, while in 2012, clobazam had the highest consumption.
27 The majority of patients were only prescribed anxiolytics (60.9%, n=9086), while a smaller percentage
28 were prescribed both anxiolytics and hypnotics (10.6%, n=1583). The percentage of male patients (49.1-

1 51.0%) was similar during the years 2009-2012 ($\chi^2=3.487$, $p=0.359$). There were no differences in the
2 percentages of 0-4 year olds, 10-14 year olds, and 15-17 year olds however the percentage of 5-9 year olds
3 decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 and 2010 ($\chi^2=17.851$, $p=0.037$). Total benzodiazepine prescribing
4 increased by 10.2% (181,264.6 to 199,689.2 DDD) between 2009 and 2012, in contrast to hypnotic
5 consumption which decreased 9.2% (74,856.8 to 67,933.7 DDD) during the same period. The increase in
6 total prescribing observed was due to the 23.8% increase in anxiolytic prescribing (106,407.7 to 131,755.5
7 DDD). A full breakdown of benzodiazepine prescribing is presented in Table 1. Benzodiazepine
8 prescribing in patients ranged between 5,073.0 DDD (less than 1 year-old) and 125,930.9 DDD (17-18
9 years-old) over the study period. Prescribing increased with age with an increase of 56.4% in prescribing
10 between 15 and 16 year olds and an increase of 72.8% between 16 and 17 year olds.

11

12 INSERT TABLE 1 HERE

13

14 **Benzodiazepine guideline 1: “Benzodiazepines should be prescribed only for as long as is necessary,
15 aiming for the shortest possible time but no longer than 4 weeks”**

16 Almost 15% of patients were prescribed benzodiazepines for greater than four weeks and thus were
17 outside guideline 1, while the majority of patients (85.3%, $n=1175$) were prescribed benzodiazepines
18 within guidelines. Of those patients outside the guidelines, there were a greater percentage of males
19 (16.0%) than females (13.4%, 1253) ($\chi^2=19.237$, $p<0.001$). A greater percentage of those who had been
20 prescribed a hypnotic (23.5%, 1372) had received over four weeks of benzodiazepines than those who
21 had not been prescribed a hypnotic (9.0%, $n=821$) ($\chi =594.035$, $p<0.001$).

22

23 **Benzodiazepine guideline 2: “Issue small quantities at a time (usually not more than one-week)”**

24 Approximately half (51.4%) of those who were in breach of guideline 1 also contravened
25 benzodiazepine prescribing guideline 2; the prescriptions were not split into smaller dispensings. There
26 were 15 patients (0.7%) whose prescribing was within guideline 2. The remaining patient received a portion of
27 their prescriptions in accordance with guideline 2. There was no statistical difference in the percentage of males
28 and females who were issued benzodiazepines for greater than 7 days ($\chi^2=2.022$, $p=0.568$). More than half

1 of those (58.5%) who were issued a hypnotic received their benzodiazepines in contravention to
2 guideline 2, compared with fewer than half of those only prescribed an anxiolytic (47.2%) ($\chi^2=32.546$,
3 $p<0.001$).

4

5 **Discussion**

6 This study examined benzodiazepine prescribing to people under the age of 18 years in Ireland from 2009-
7 2012 in the context of the Good Practice Guidelines for Clinicians [5]. Most benzodiazepine prescribing
8 was in compliance with the guidelines, and this should be commended. Approximately one in every seven
9 young people who was prescribed benzodiazepines received a prescription for greater than four weeks'
10 supply. Hypnotic consumption fell by nearly 10%, but overall benzodiazepine consumption increased. The
11 rise in overall consumption is worrying because of the long-term potential side effects of regular
12 benzodiazepine use. There was an increase in median benzodiazepine dispensing among Norwegian
13 15-16 year olds between 2006 and 2010, while in Australians aged 15-24 years, dispensing decreased by
14 approximately half between 2003 and 2006 [7, 8]. Neither study suggested reasons for their change in
15 dispensing patterns.

16

17 For those prescribed benzodiazepines for greater than four weeks, the majority were male (53.6%). This
18 result is unexpected, as anxiety, for which benzodiazepines are most commonly prescribed, affects
19 women to a greater degree than men [9]. A possible explanation for this difference is prescribing for
20 epilepsy in males, as there is a higher prevalence of epilepsy among males [10]. This could also explain the
21 doubling in prescribing of clobazam between 2009 and 2012. Another possibility is that more males could
22 be misusing benzodiazepines. The potential for iatrogenic benzodiazepine dependence to develop in a
23 short period of time should not be underestimated. Accordingly, guideline 2 recommends that those who
24 are prescribed benzodiazepines for greater than a month should have their prescriptions issued in quantities
25 of not greater than one week. Over half of patients (51.4%) were prescribed all their medicines in quantities
26 greater than one week while only 0.7% were compliant with the guideline. Future iterations of the
27 guidelines should consider the growing use of clobazam and its legitimate long-term use as an adjunctive
28 therapy in epilepsy.

1
2 The main weakness of this study is that the HII database does not differentiate between those taking
3 benzodiazepines for psychologically-based illnesses, with potential misuse, and those who were not.
4 Another limitation was the lack of data on adherence to the prescribed medicines. It is not possible to
5 know whether a prescribed medicine has been taken by the patient at the time of dispensing, stockpiled,
6 with the unintentional possibility of misuse by family members, or diverted for commercial gain.
7 Notwithstanding these points, the data were derived from a nationwide reimbursement database and would
8 not be subject to errors in patient recall. The authors did not have access to population data covering the
9 study period so it not possible to ascertain if the increase in dispensing is due to an increased number of
10 minors.

11
12 **Conclusion**
13 Prescribing of benzodiazepines to young people was mostly compliant with guidelines, however
14 compliance was not total. The consequences of this can include lifelong benzodiazepine usage and
15 increased burden upon the Irish healthcare system. It would be prudent to further investigate the reasons for
16 not complying to the guidelines so that interventions may be developed to improve adherence in the future.

17
18 **Acknowledgements**
19 The authors acknowledge Health Intelligence Ireland for granting permission to access their data. We also
20 acknowledge the assistance of the Pharmaceutical Care Research Group of the School of Pharmacy in
21 University College Cork.

22
23 **Funding**
24 This research received no external funding.

25 **Conflict of interests**
26 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

27

1 **References:**

- 2 1. Longo L, Johnson B. Addiction: Part I. Benzodiazepines--side effects, abuse risk and
3 alternatives. *Am. Fam. Physi.* 2000;61(7):2121.
- 4 2. Carlsten A, Waern M. Are sedatives and hypnotics associated with increased suicide risk of
5 suicide in the elderly? *BMC Geriatr.* 2009;9(1):20-6.
- 6 3. Pae C-U, Koh JS, Lee S-J, Han C, Patkar AA, Masand PS. Association of sedative-hypnotic
7 medications with suicidality. *Expert Rev. Neurother.* 2011;11(3):345-9.
- 8 4. Youssef N, Rich C. Does Acute Treatment with Sedatives/Hypnotics for Anxiety in
9 Depressed Patients Affect Suicide Risk? A Literature Review. *Ann. Clin. Psychiatry* (after
10 Jan 1, 2004). 2008;20(3):157-69.
- 11 5. Department of Health and Children. Benzodiazepines: Good Practice Guidelines for
12 Clinicians. Dublin: Department of Health and Children; 2002. [Accessed: 12/05/15]Available
13 from: http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/5348/1/DOHC_Benzo_committee.pdf.
- 14 6. Health Intelligence Unit. Health Atlas Ireland 2013 . Available from:
15 <https://www.healthatlasireland.ie/>.
- 16 7. Smith AJ, Tett SE. How do different age groups use benzodiazepines and antidepressants?
17 Analysis of an Australian administrative database, 2003-6. *Drugs Aging.* 2009;26(2):113-22.
- 18 8. Steffenak AK, Wilde-Larsson B, Nordstrom G, Skurtveit S, Hartz I. Increase in psychotropic
19 drug use between 2006 and 2010 among adolescents in Norway: a nationwide prescription
20 database study. *J. Clin. Epidemiol.* 2012;4:225-31.
- 21 9. McLean CP, Asnaani A, Litz BT, Hofmann SG. Gender differences in anxiety disorders:
22 Prevalence, course of illness, comorbidity and burden of illness. *J. Psychiatr. Res.*
23 2011;45(8):1027-35.
- 24 10. Linehan C, Kerr MP, Walsh PN, Brady G, Kelleher C, Delanty N, et al. Examining the
25 prevalence of epilepsy and delivery of epilepsy care in Ireland. *Epilepsia.* 2010;51(5):845-52.

Table 1. Benzodiazepine prescribing levels (in DDDs and percentage of total benzodiazepine level) on government-subsidised schemes in Ireland between 2009 and 2012

Benzodiazepine (with ATC code)	Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Diazepam - N05BA01	46700 (25.8%)	45191 (25.3%)	52653 (27.7%)	43304 (21.7%)
Chlordiazepoxide - N05BA02	920 (0.5%)	807 (0.5%)	617 (0.3%)	596 (0.3%)
Potassium clorazepate - N05BA05	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (0.0%)
Lorazepam - N05BA06	3751 (2.1%)	3702 (2.1%)	3120 (1.6%)	2381 (1.2%)
Bromazepam - N05BA08	1981 (1.1%)	1237 (0.7%)	723 (0.4%)	685 (0.3%)
Clobazam - N05BA09	30159 (16.6%)	40409 (22.6%)	47688 (25.1%)	67802 (34.0%)
Prazepam - N05BA11	860 (0.5%)	481 (0.3%)	264 (0.1%)	273 (0.1%)
Alprazolam - N05BA12	22036 (12.2%)	22811 (12.8%)	15280 (8.0%)	16697 (8.4%)
Anxiolytic total	106407 (58.7%)	114638 (64.2%)	120345 (63.2%)	131757 (66.0%)
Flurazepam - N05CD01	7067 (3.9%)	5731 (3.2%)	4384 (2.3%)	4357 (2.2%)
Nitrazepam - N05CD02	9722 (5.4%)	11139 (6.2%)	19560 (10.3%)	22371 (11.2%)
Flunitrazepam - N05CD03	1784 (1.0%)	951 (0.5%)	1916 (1.0%)	1586 (0.8%)
Triazolam - N05CD05	3268 (1.8%)	3295 (1.8%)	2211 (1.2%)	3695 (1.9%)
Lormetazepam - N05CD06	1593 (0.9%)	1081 (0.6%)	694 (0.4%)	654 (0.3%)
Temazepam - N05CD07	2969 (1.6%)	2136 (1.2%)	1776 (1.0%)	819 (0.4%)
Midazolam - N05CD08	2971 (1.6%)	3878 (2.2%)	4286 (2.3%)	6559 (3.3%)
Zopiclone - N05CF01	25129 (13.9%)	19159 (10.7%)	20034 (10.5%)	15473 (7.8%)
Zolpidem - N05CF02	20094 (11.1%)	16373 (9.2%)	15077 (8.0%)	12413 (6.2%)
Zaleplon - N05CF03	261 (0.1%)	228 (0.1%)	35 (0.0%)	7 (0.0%)
Hypnotic total	74858 (41.3%)	63971 (35.8%)	69973 (36.8%)	67934 (34.0%)
Benzodiazepine total	181265	178609	190318	199691