

Additional File 2: Intervention Study Template for Intervention Description and Replication (TIDieR) Summary

| Author/Year | Brief Name | Why | What | Who Provided | How | Where | When and How much | Tailoring | Modifications | How well |
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| Anstey 2019 [54] | Stress Ulceration Prophylaxis (SUP) de-escalation bundle | To improve SUP prescription compliance (including de-prescribing). To reduce medication costs in patients admitted to the intensive care units (ICU) | 1. Site-based dissemination and education of locally produced SUP prescribing guidelines for medical staff (including documentation of indication and duration of therapy). 2. ICU pharmacist-led discontinuation of SUP prior to ICU discharge if no clear ongoing indication | ICU pharmacists | All sites had pharmacists present in the ICU in both study periods and used paper-based records throughout for SUP prescription review | ICUs (multicentre) | No information | No information | No information | No information |
| Bosma 2018 [13] | Medicines reconciliation on ICU admission and discharge | Many changes are made to a patient's medication whilst in ICU. When an ICU patient is ready for ward | 1. Creation of an accurate medication history list on ICU admission. 2. Creation of an ICU medication | ICU pharmacist created the medicines reconciliation lists. ICU discharge medicines | Medicines reconciliation on admission included contact with community pharmacy | ICUs (two centres). ICU pharmacists required for admissions, ward rounds and | Medicines reconciliation conducted on admission, ICU WRs and ICU patient | No information | No information | No information on how many patients were excluded (e.g., |

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| | | transfer, there is an increased risk of medication errors as a result of failure to restart important chronic medication and/or potentially inappropriate medication is continued. Medicines reconciliation on ICU admission and discharge can help identify medication changes, medication transfer errors and reduce potential adverse drug events | discharge list sent as a section of the ICU discharge letter to the ward physician. 3. ICU pharmacist used medication history to inform advice during ICU ward rounds. 4. ICU medication review, advice and discussion with ICU physician regarding ward medication continuity plan. 5. Ward medication was pre-populated by the ICU pharmacist on the ward e-prescribing system | reconciliation done in conjunction with ICU and then ward medical staff | and hospital databases information (not stipulated if electronic or telephone) and face to face discussion with patient/relative. Medicines reconciliation then followed up with face-to-face discussion of ICU pharmacist recommendations with ICU medical staff. On ICU discharge the ICU pharmacist and ICU physician discussed the list and pharmacist recommendations. | planning on ICU to ward electronic prescription | discharge. Admission medicines reconciliation 87.3% (185) patients on admission and 68.9% (122) of patients on ICU discharge. Medicines reconciliation on ICU admission took a mean 24.0 (34.3) minutes; on ICU discharge it took a mean 29.4 (42.0) minutes | | | transfer to another hospital, both admission and discharge within the same weekend period and patient's inability to be counselled in Dutch or English). Quality of medicines reconciliation on ICU admission: Optimal 129 (60.8%); no (proper) conversation 79 (37.3%); poor 4 (1.9%). Quality of ICU discharge medicines reconciliation: Optimal |
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| | | | | | Ward medication continuity prescription drafted and advice provided | | | | | 119 (67.2%); no (proper) conversation 4 (2.3%); poor quality 1 (0.6%) |
| Buckley 2015 [55] | Clinical pharmacist-managed SUP programme | Clinical pharmacist-led intervention can optimise use of SUP and help prevent inappropriate prescribing of SUP | Pharmacists with prescriptive authority for SUP medication with a defined institutional protocol using e-prescribing system with medical staff review and authorisation. | Clinical pharmacists with physician authorisation | Used electronic prescribing system | Hospital-wide including ICU | No information | No information | No information | No information |
| Coon 2015 [56] | ICU transfer checklist | Incorporating a standardised checklist into existing transfer documentation would decrease the rate of inaccurate medicines reconciliation by transferring physicians and would reduce unnecessary urinary catheter | Discharge checklist inserted into electronic transfer note. ICU transfer checklist composed of sections on: Medication Reconciliation, Urinary Catheter, (venous thromboembol | ICU medical staff | Electronic insertion of checklist into transfer note | ICU (Neurosciences) | Once, on ICU transfer | None once checklist tested | None once checklist tested | The checklist compliance rate was 93% (122/131). Transition to palliative care and transfer to a non-neurologic hospital service were the most |

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| | | use, ICU readmission, length of stay, and adverse events. The standardised documentation would be valued by both transferring and accepting physicians | ism) Prophylaxis, Vitals/ Cares, Consults, and Follow-Up | | | | | | | common factors in non-compliance |
| D'Angelo 2019 [57] | Antipsychotic discontinuation bundle | An antipsychotic discontinuation algorithm (guideline), supported by a bespoke education programme would provide: (1) audit and feedback data for staff to improve their knowledge of actual versus perceived practice with ICU antipsychotics for delirium, (2) identify potential/ | 1. Education of staff (physicians, nurse practitioner and nurses) on delirium management 2. Antipsychotic discontinuation algorithm. 3. Education for staff (physicians, nurse practitioners, nurses, and clinical pharmacists) Implementation of nonpharmacol | Research team provided education (Pharmacist and medical staff) | Multiprofessional education: Electronic module (bimonthly) & lectures on induction & twice weekly ICU teaching sessions Education. (Nurses): in-services to reach all shifts | ICU | Unclear. Bimonthly education for staff (physicians, nurse practitioners, nurses, and clinical pharmacists). (Nurses): in-services to reach all shifts. At induction for new staff. | No information | No information | Patients with an evaluable CAM-ICU score in the Before and After groups (35/140) and (24/141), respectively). Before: 65.7% of patients continued on antipsychotics despite a negative CAM-ICU for a minimum of 24 hours |

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| | | actual barriers to implementation, and (3) identify changes required to ensure implementation success. Implementation of the bundle would improve patient safety by increasing delirium screening, non-pharmacological management of delirium and reduce inappropriate antipsychotic therapy at transfer from ICU to hospital ward or home | ogical management of delirium | | | | | | | prior to ICU transfer, compared with 50% of patients in the After group |
| Hammond 2017 [58] | Education on SUP guideline | Education of staff would improve awareness and knowledge of SUP guidelines and implementation thereof, would reduce | 1. SUP guideline pocket card on SUP initiation and choice of agent. 2. Education on the SUP materials | Clinical pharmacist | Face to face 5-minute education session. One-off 5-minute education session in Jan 2015. Education | ICU | Once (Jan 2015) and on ICU service induction for medical staff | No information | No information | Due to scheduling constraints, some medical staff that worked night shifts during their first week in |

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| | | inappropriate use of SUP including continuation on transition from ICU | | | was provided individually and in small group sessions with medical staff during the first few days of their ICU service | | | | | the ICU did not receive the education at that time |
| Hatch 2010 [59] (After) | Education on SUP guideline | Staff education, supported by audit and feedback on appropriate SUP use, would reduce inappropriate continuation of SUP at hospital discharge | Hospital SUP guidelines, supported by dissemination of previous audit and feedback results. Pocket guide. Memorandum on SUP distributed to ICU, medicine and surgery medical staff. Education of medical and pharmacy staff on the SUP guidance | Senior physicians to incorporate into training meetings for new medical residents. Pharmacist provided education to pharmacists | Memorandum on SUP communicated via email. Senior physician training via induction meetings for new medical staff. Pharmacist face to face meeting once (October 2006) with education and audit and feedback of previous results | Critical care, medicine, and surgical services medical and pharmacy staff educated | Email of SUP memo. Medical staff education meetings. Pharmacist education session (one) | No information | No information | No information |
| Heselma | Medicatio | Medication | Pharmacists | Hospital | Pharmacist | Medical, | Once on | No | No | Intervention |

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| ns 2015 [14] | n review of patients transferred from ICU to wards | review after transfer of ICU patients to the ward would reduce the rate and severity of drug-related problems (DRPs) patients encountered | undertook medication review on the ward within 48 hours of ICU patient transfer. They made recommendations to medical staff when DRPs were identified | pharmacist. There is no formal curriculum for clinical pharmacists in Belgium. The pharmacists in the study had all completed a 6-year course in hospital pharmacy | informed by an e-mail sent automatically to undertake a medication review of the patient upon ward transfer (within 48hrs). Patient cases were discussed in pharmacists' group meetings at regular intervals. Pharmacists' recommendations for drug therapy changes were communicated (i) in person to the ward physicians in the intervention group; (ii) if | surgical or geriatric wards of 3 centres. | admission to the ward from ICU (within 48 hours) | information | information | : 298 received intervention (3 did not as were discharged) Control: 289 received control (10 did not on ethical grounds) |
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| | | | | | physicians were not seen face to face, a telephone call was used; (iii) and if the telephone call was missed, an email was sent to the physician as a last reminder | | | | | |
| Kram 2019 [60] | Electronic handover tool | A handover tool would enhance clinical pharmacist communication, review and transition continuity of antipsychotics therapy for ICU patients (for non-mental health indications), thereby potentially reducing inappropriate antipsychotic therapy in | Electronic handover tool developed and integrated into the e-prescribing system. Formalised education about ICU delirium, consensus guideline on pharmacological management of delirium. Education underpinned with pre-intervention | ICU pharmacists provided specialised pharmacy services, participated in daily ward rounds, and were responsible for clinical verification for their respective ICUs | Education was provided face to face. Electronic handover to pharmacists both within ICU care and on ICU to ward transfers via the e-prescribing system. The status of the handoff remained open until the AAP was | Handover commenced on ICU and continued onto the ward if the handover episode remained open | All clinical pharmacists reviewed electronic handoffs daily (0700-2330h) for their designated patients as part of their normal clinical activities | No information | No information | Electronic handovers were generated 66.7% (150) patients in the post-intervention group. The majority of patients (55.3%) with a discharge prescription in the postintervention group were not followed by a service- |

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| | | patients on hospital discharge | audit and feedback of antipsychotic use results | | discontinued and subsequently closed by a clinical pharmacist | | | | | based pharmacist, compared to 38% in the pre-intervention group |
| Medlock 2011 [61] | Electronic discharge letter for ICU patients | The discharge letter is the primary means of communication at patient discharge. Improving timely completion of discharge letters would improve discharge communication and reduce risks to patient safety | ICU discharge e-letter (to ward & GP). Policy change by ICU management team so all ICU patients to have e-letters that go with patient to the ward. Responsibility for completion of the letter automatically assigned and visible. Letter template to aid completion | ICU medical staff are responsible for finalising the letters | E-letter with electronic allocation and email reminders | ICU with electronic clinical information system | Uncompleted letters on ICU patient discharge prompts weekly email reminder for designated medical staff member assigned responsibility | No information | Improvement directive by management team in February of 2006. ICU team agreed to plan and designed the software and letter templates. The e-letter was tested in October - December 2006 with roll out on 1 January 2007 | Percentage of ICU patients with a completed letter on discharge increased from 2.5% (before phase) to 80% in the 34 months after phase. By month 3, 89.9% of patients had a discharge letter completed on time |
| Meena 2015 [47] | Education of medical staff on SUP | Improving medical staff knowledge of SUP in ICU patients would improve the use of SUP and reduce | Pre-rotation questionnaire followed by didactic education session on SUP for ICU medical staff (House | Didactic education sessions were conducted monthly by the critical care | Didactic education session provided for medical staff | No information | Single education session provided on monthly basis | No information | No information | No information |

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| | | inappropriate continuation, including at patient transition from ICU | staff) | pharmacist and the intensivist | | | | | | |
| Parsons Leigh 2020 [48] | ICU e-transfer tool | Employment of an evidence-informed ICU-specific e-transfer tool would improve completion and communication of care for ICU patients on ward transition | The final e-transfer tool had 8 sections: Visit Data, Goals of Care, Allergy and Intolerances, Diagnoses and Visit Issues, Course in ICU, Investigations, Medications, and Discharge to Home/Community. Used a combination of automated fields and free text fields | ICU medical staff (residents) used the e-transfer tool. Supported by 15-minute education session pre-use. Multiprofessional implementation team developed the e-transfer tool. Included medical staff (ICU and ward), outreach nurse, the CIS physician lead, clinical operations | e-transfer tool built into ICU clinical information system | On ICU pre-transfer | Could be modified in real time to minimise disruption in patient transfer planning | Individualised per patient | The implementation team built five iterations of the e-transfer tool before piloting | Two measures of transfer summary quality were used: timeliness and completeness of information. Documents produced with the e-transfer tool had significantly higher proportion of essential clinical information completed (median of 87.5% versus median of 62.5%) |

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| | | | | support staff, research staff and quality improvement lead. Undertook a heuristic evaluation with combination of human factors and clinical experts | | | | | | |
| Pavlov 2014 [49] | Medicines reconciliation on hospital admission and ICU discharge | Medicines reconciliation provides a more accurate pre-admission medication list reducing medication errors. Undertaking medicines reconciliation on patient admission and discharge, would reduce inappropriate continuation of SUP and bronchodilators | Medicines reconciliation including the patients/representative with a review of previous discharge notes and local out-patient pharmacy records via a database. Pre-admission medicines entered on the e-medical record for review and approval within | Pharmacy technician compiled meds re-entered on electronic medical record-reviewed and modified/approved by the admitting medical staff within 48 hours. Medical staff undertook | Interviewed subjects, or representatives when required, and reviewed previous discharge notes and local out-patient pharmacy records available through a local database. Medical staff review | Emergency room and ward | On admission; then prior to discharge or in-hospital transfers | No information | No information | No information |

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| | | on hospital discharge | 48 hours. On hospital transfer a review of pre-admission and in-patient medication lists was undertaken with the patient. Finally, the medication list was added to the patient discharge summary | review of pre-admission and inpatient medication created by a discharge nurse, with the patient on ICU transfer | of pre-admission and inpatient medication lists with patient | | | | | |
| Pronovost 2003 [50] | Medicines reconciliation on ICU discharge | Medicines reconciliation in ICU discharge reduces medication errors | Standardised paper medicines reconciliation forms. All ICU nurses were educated on use of the discharge survey which was available on the front of every admissions chart. Instructions on completions were also included in the research | ICU nurses completed the medicines reconciliation forms made available by ICU ward clerks | Completion of a discharge survey that identified specific types of possible medication errors that prompted discussion with an ICU physician to resolve if needed | ICU discharge | Once, prior to ICU discharge | No information | Initial staff resistance to completion of the medicines reconciliation discharge survey as 1) too time consuming; 2) it was not their responsibility to monitor medications outside the ICU; 3) it was difficult to obtain an | Compliance with the medication reconciliation process per week varied from <40% to 100% initially stabilising around mid-90% |

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| | | | team's data collection spreadsheet | | | | | | accurate list of prehospital medication. The discharge survey was revised so that all pre-admission, inpatient and discharge medicines were listed. Paper forms were eventually converted to electronic on the ICU clinical information system after 48 weeks | |
| Stuart 2020 [53] | Antipsychotic de-escalation protocol | Pharmacist-led protocol would increase the effectiveness of discontinuation of antipsychotics for ICU delirium and reduce the inappropriate continuation at | Antipsychotic de-escalation guideline for resolved ICU delirium support by education for ICU and ward-based pharmacists. A collaborative | Pharmacists (ICU and hospital ward (internal medicine)) | Pharmacists were trained on the use of the discontinuation protocol in in-service training sessions. Pharmacists | ICUs (ICU patients directly discharged from hospital) and internal medicine hospital wards | ICU pharmacists attend daily multiprofessional ward rounds (Monday-Friday) | No information | No information | Pharmacist electronic communication initiated in 52/79 (65.8%) of eligible patients in the After group |

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| | | patient hospital discharge | practice agreement enabled pharmacists (ICU and hospital ward) authority to discontinue or taper antipsychotics in ICU patients with delirium that had resolved | | had authority to discontinue or taper antipsychotics in ICU patients with resolved delirium supported by the de-escalation guideline | | | | | |
| Tasaka 2014 [51] | Interprofessional bundle to reduce the overutilisation of SUP | Guideline and education would inform SUP practice, reducing inappropriate continuation. Pharmacist-led intervention would improve the quality of SUP review and utilisation | The SUP guideline was promoted by publication in hospital newsletters, emails to medical staff, development of facilitator guides to use during teaching rounds and presentation to various clinician groups. Education targeted at surgery, medicine and anaesthesia | Multiprofessional team (pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and dieticians) planned and developed a bundled approach to reduce the overutilisation of SUP in adult ICU patients. ICU pharmacists undertook SUP medication reviews as | Pharmacist-led SUP intervention on the ICU with recommendations for medical staff on SUP therapy | ICU pharmacist SUP recommendations made in person during their patient rounds to the ICU medical staff, or made via text page or phone call | No information | No information | Educational effort has been streamlined to a 30-minute monthly lecture for residents rotating through the ICU | No information |

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| | | | <p>medical teams, dieticians, ICU nurses, and pharmacists. Pocket cards summarised the SUP guideline were also disseminated to ICU medical, pharmacy staff. Training sessions were repeated monthly to improve awareness of appropriate SUP use</p> | <p>part of their daily rounds and made recommendations to ICU medical staff on actions</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>Zeigler 2008 [52]</p> | <p>Medicines reconciliation</p> | <p>Medicines reconciliation on admission and at patient transition interfaces, would decrease the incidence of medication errors</p> | <p>Medicines reconciliation consisted of a medication history entered into the e-health record, reviewed by the admitting physician. Upon level of care transfers (eg, ICU to non-ICU unit) medication profiles are</p> | <p>Pharmacists and nurses undertook the medicines reconciliation with medical staff review at each transfer point</p> | <p>Medicines reconciliation on individual patient basis. Upon level of care transfer (e.g., ICU to non-ICU unit) or hospital discharge, medication profiles are printed and</p> | <p>On admission and upon level of care transfer (e.g., ICU to non-ICU unit) or hospital discharge</p> | <p>On admission and upon each level of care transfer</p> | <p>No information</p> | <p>No information</p> | <p>No information</p> |

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| | | | <p>printed and reviewed by the primary physician. Prior to implementation of medicines reconciliation, education of clinical staff (medical, nursing, pharmacy) on process and roles was completed. Education was done by classes, a Web-based training module, presentations at hospital committee meetings, and one-to-one communication</p> | | <p>reviewed by the lead physician, and existing agents are ordered to be either discontinued or resumed.</p> | | | | | |
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Table S1: Summary of intervention details using TIDieR template [41]

DRPs: Drug-related problems; ICU: Intensive care unit; SUP: Stress ulceration prophylaxis