

**AUTHORS**

Hala Musa<sup>1</sup>, Michael Soriano<sup>1</sup>, Abdullah Mohammed A Alshehri<sup>2</sup>, Chia-En Wu<sup>2</sup>, Yeo Jin Kim<sup>2</sup> and Yu Seng Soon<sup>2</sup>  
 1. Chris O'Brien Lifehouse, 119-143 Missenden Road, Camperdown NSW 2050, Australia  
 2. Sydney Pharmacy School within the University of Sydney, A15 Science Road, Camperdown NSW 2006, Australia

When it comes to cancer care, **choose hope.**

# MEDICATION MANAGEMENT IN CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS AND ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULTS WITHIN A HOSPITAL ONCOLOGY SETTING

**BACKGROUND**

Poor health outcomes due to non-adherence with prescribed treatment plans, are often due to communication barriers between healthcare professionals and patients. Culturally linguistic and diverse (CALD) populations and Adolescent and Young Adults (AYAs) comprise high risk population groups for medication non-adherence.

Complex and lengthy cancer treatment plans can easily cause patient confusion and non-adherence. The incidence is more likely, in particular, to occur among culturally linguistic and diverse (CALD) populations and adolescent and young adults (AYAs), as well as those with linguistic barriers. In order to minimise potential drug misuse and harm, our project aims to examine the effectiveness of pictograms in improving patients' medication adherence and better treatment outcome.

**OBJECTIVE**

To investigate and Implement an appropriate medication management tool.

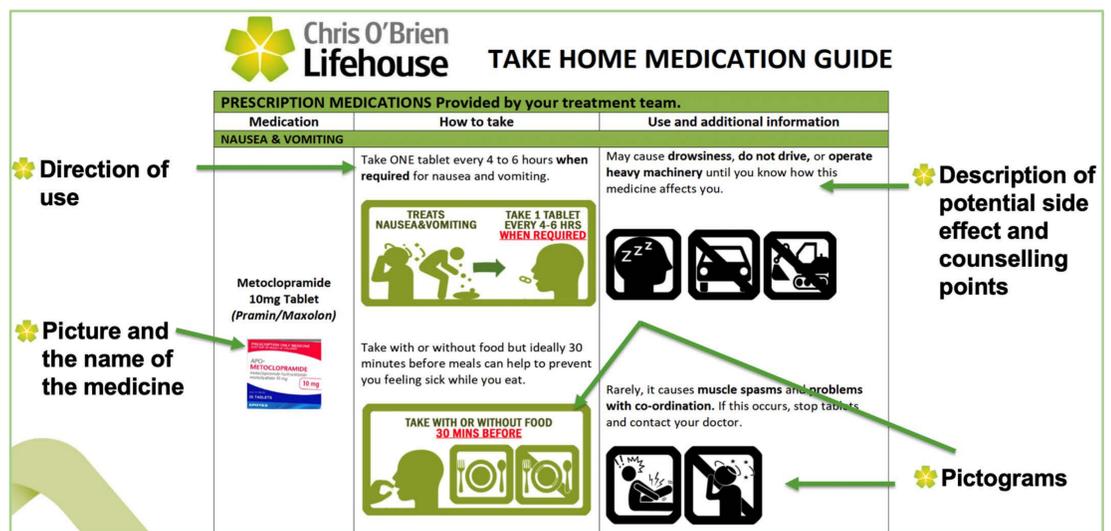
To assess the impact of the medication management tool.

**RESULTS**

During our design process, it was clear that several factors such as age, gender, education and literacy level, as well as linguistic barriers, are associated with the ability to interpret pictograms. We took all the factors into account and came up with our final design, which includes figures in conjunction with the text, three versions in common languages spoken in NSW, and simple easy to relate icons. The patient and healthcare committee based at Chris O'Brien Lifehouse then evaluated and provided feedback to our pictogram design through constructed questionnaires.

**METHODS**

A literature review was conducted to assess the impact of different application tools on medication adherence. Our findings showed, the use of web-based programs and pictograms to be useful in patient populations that are at risk for non-adherence to medication therapy, and can be utilised to complement other forms of patient counselling. Based on our findings, we designed pictogram-based medication counselling guides.



PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS Provided by your treatment team.		
Medication	How to take	Use and additional information
<b>NAUSEA &amp; VOMITING</b>	Take ONE tablet every 4 to 6 hours when required for nausea and vomiting.	May cause drowsiness, do not drive, or operate heavy machinery until you know how this medicine affects you.
Metoclopramide 10mg Tablet (Pramin/Maxolon)	TREATS NAUSEA & VOMITING. TAKE 1 TABLET EVERY 4-6 HRS WHEN REQUIRED. Take with or without food but ideally 30 minutes before meals can help to prevent you feeling sick while you eat.	Rarely, it causes muscle spasms and problems with co-ordination. If this occurs, stop tablets and contact your doctor.
	TAKE WITH OR WITHOUT FOOD 30 MINS BEFORE	

**DISCUSSION**

Pictograms are a promising option for CALD and AYA populations



SCAN ME

Visual impact

Easier to understand

Less time consuming