

## TEAM CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER ENHANCED PRIMARY CARE

Enhanced Primary Care (EPC) is a term used to describe certain GP activities that attract an individual MBS item number allowing the GP to claim payment for specific services. EPC Item numbers require the input of other health care professionals as a part of the patients overall management. Pharmacists are often invited to participate in a patient's care as a part of these EPC activities but sometimes unsure of how they can best participate.

A HMR is the best way for a pharmacist to participate in CDM as it gives them a better insight into the patient's medication management and at the same time allowing the pharmacist to be paid for their time.

Examples of EPC Items include:

### 1. GP Management Plan

- Item is for patients with chronic health conditions or a terminal illness and requires care from at least three other health care providers. Sometimes the GP may identify that an HMR may be useful and start it at the same time and the GP Management Plan.

### 2. Team Care Arrangement (TCAs)

- Aim is to minimise potential health risk and have more appropriate use of medication, home care and other services.
- Includes at least three other health care professionals who are willing to participate and are available to provide care or monitoring.
- If pharmacies receive a Team Care Arrangement (TCA) the only response is to conduct an HMR.
- The pharmacy will need to contact the GP to gain the correct information for an HMR as there is not enough information on the TCA to conduct an HMR.

### 3. Case Conference

- Aim is to minimise potential health risk and have more appropriate use of medication, home care and other services.
- GP is required to meet with at least three other health care providers involved in the care of the patient. It can be face to face, video-conference or in a telephone link.
- If pharmacist asked to participate, it would be useful for HMR to be conducted before the case conference.

### 4. Health Assessment

- Aim to minimize potential health risks.
- Conducted annually for patients > 75 years and Aboriginal or TSI >55.
- Contains 'medication review' component for GP to conduct but this is much briefer and different to HMR. A HMR would be useful before GP conducts HA.