

Are Older People Aware of Potential Risks Related to Benzodiazepines They are Taking and Has Anything Changed in Risk Awareness Over Ten Years?

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Ercan Celikkayalar¹
Marja Airaksinen¹
Sirikka-Liisa Kivelä^{1,2}
Jenni Nieminen¹
Jenni Kleme¹
Juha Puustinen^{1,3,4}

¹Clinical Pharmacy Group, Division of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; ²Unit of Family Medicine, Department of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Turku, Turku, Finland; ³Social Security Center of Pori, Pori, Finland; ⁴Unit of Neurology, Satasairaala Central Hospital, Pori, Finland

Purpose: The use of benzodiazepines and related drugs (BZD) is common among older adults although there is growing evidence of their harmful effects. This study investigated how well older people are aware of the potential risks related to the BZD they are taking and whether the risk awareness has changed in the years between 2004 and 2015.

Patients and Methods: The data were collected by interviewing BZD using home-dwelling patients aged ≥ 65 years with normal cognitive function (MMSE ≥ 20) who were admitted to the hospital within a 1 month study period in the years 2004 and 2015. Patients were asked whether they were aware of the ten main potential risks related to BZD use. A risk awareness score (range 0–10) was assessed for each patient, each known potential risk yielding one point.

Results: The study included 37 patients in 2004 and 31 patients in 2015. In 2004, 6/37 patients (16%), while 16/31 patients (52%) in 2015 had risk awareness scores between 6 and 10. Awareness of dependence ($p=0.047$), interaction with alcohol ($p=0.001$), dizziness ($p=0.002$) and developing tolerance ($p=0.002$) had improved, while awareness of the other potential risks remained unchanged, muscle weakness being the least known (3/37 in 2004 and 4/31 in 2015 were aware of it as a potential risk). Regular BZD use had declined ($p=0.043$) but pro re nata (PRN; when required) BZD use had increased ($p=0.003$) between the years 2004 and 2015.

Conclusion: Older BZD users' awareness of some potential risks related to BZD use (dependence, interaction with alcohol, dizziness and developing tolerance) had improved between 2004 and 2015, while awareness of other potential risks remained unchanged.

Keywords: benzodiazepines, risk awareness, potentially inappropriate medications, insomnia, aged, interview

Introduction

Benzodiazepines and related drugs (hereafter collectively BZD) are widely used, eg, for anxiety and insomnia.^{1–3} Their use is recommended to be avoided in older adults because of growing evidence on the harmful adverse effects of BZD.^{3,4} Major risks associated with BZD use include dependency (tolerance and withdrawal) and addiction (physical and mental reliance);⁵ cognitive decline;^{5,6} falls;^{5–7} fractures;^{5–8} and traffic accidents.^{5–9} Despite the risks, the BZD use is common especially in the age of ≥ 65 years in countries like the US and European countries, including Finland.^{10–12} The American Geriatrics Society suggests avoiding all BZD use at age ≥ 65 years.⁴ According to the Finnish National Current Care

Correspondence: Ercan Celikkayalar
Email eacelikkayalar@gmail.com

Guidelines (2020), treatment of acute insomnia with BZD should not exceed 2 weeks and chronic users of BZD should be encouraged to withdraw.³

A number of earlier studies have explored the patients' perceptions and experiences of their BZD use.^{13–19} Some of these studies have reported patients' experiences of the benefits and risks of their BZD medications.^{14,17–19} BZD users may usually think that their BZD medication is helpful and effective, however, at the same time they may underestimate or even may not be aware of the potential risks related to BZD.^{19–21} Age appears to be one of the major contributing factors to risk perception because older people have shown to have lower perceptions of risk.²⁰ Previous studies also found that there is a concerning discordance between older BZD users and their physicians regarding the perceptions of risks and benefits of their BZD use.^{14,15}

Better understanding of perceived risks about BZD use would help healthcare professionals to support their patients' safe use of BZD. Although the recent studies have investigated the risk perceptions of BZD users,^{13–19} risk awareness of BZD users, ie, what they actually know about the potential risks, is not well understood. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore how well older people are aware of potential risks related to the BZD they are taking and whether the risk awareness has changed between the years 2004 and 2015.

Patients and Methods

Study Design and Setting

This was a descriptive study based on personal patient interviews. We compared two cross-sectional data sets collected from the same hospital's in-patients in one-month periods in the years 2004 and 2015. The same study protocols and practices were followed in both study periods. The study hospital was a mid-sized public primary care hospital in the City of Pori, Finland, with wards offering acute and rehabilitation specialist services in internal medicine, geriatrics, and neurology, with a total of 191 beds. The two acute wards with 28 beds each were selected for both study periods. Acutely ill patients were randomly directed to these wards.

Data Collection

Patients aged ≥ 65 years admitted to both wards with an acute illness during the study periods, between 1 June and 30 June 2004, and 1 May and 30 May 2015 were included in the study. Of all patients admitted to the wards, eligible

patients using BZD for treatment of insomnia were interviewed after their cognitive function was assessed using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)²² on the first or second day after their hospitalization. Patients scoring ≥ 20 MMSE sum points were considered as eligible to be interviewed. This cut-off point based on the MMSE was used to increase the reliability of patients' responses on the BZD use. Current regular and pro re nata (PRN; when required) medication use were reviewed by interviewing the patients during the first week after admission and from outpatient medical records. Only the baseline outpatient medical records were used; therefore, possible acute changes to medications after admission to the ward were not considered. BZD use for 3 months or longer within a year (12 months) was defined as regular use.

In both study periods, each consented eligible patient using BZD was interviewed personally on their awareness of ten main potential risks related to the use of BZD. The selection of potential risks was based on statutory package leaflets (PLs) that are in harmonized use within European Union countries.²³ During the personal face-to-face interviews, the researcher asked whether the patients were aware of the following 10 potential risks related to BZD: 1) dependence, 2) interaction with alcohol, 3) withdrawal symptoms, 4) dizziness, 5) do not aid sleep in the long-term use, 6) reduced psychomotor performance and memory, 7) tolerance, 8) falls, 9) depression, and 10) muscle weakness. Patients' awareness of potential risks related to the BZD use was scored by giving 1 point for each known adverse reaction, yielding a score range of 0–10.

Each eligible patient using BZD was also interviewed on their experiences of BZD withdrawal and their willingness to discontinue BZD therapy by asking whether they had withdrawal attempts; whether they had experienced BZD withdrawal symptoms and whether at the time of the interview they were willing to discontinue their BZD therapy. There was no specific time frame set for these questions, eg, for withdrawal attempts.

Statistical Analysis

The χ^2 test or Fisher's Exact test was used to test the differences in categorical variables. The significances of changes in all study patients and BZD users (with MMSE ≥ 20) were tested using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The differences of the mean sum scores, the mean ages and the mean number of medications and the changes of mean sum scores between study periods were tested using the two-sample *t*-test, one-way analysis of variance, the Mann–

Whitney *U*-test or the Kruskal-Wallis test. A *p*-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS System for Windows, version 9.1 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Research Ethics

Both study periods were conducted with the approval of the Institutional Review Board of the Primary Care Hospital Services in the City of Pori, Finland. The study was carried out in accordance with the National Research Ethics Guidelines and Regulations,²⁴ which are in line with the Declaration of Helsinki.²⁵ Written informed consent was obtained from participating patients. The Regional Ethics Committee, Turku Clinical Research Centre (Turku CRC) was also consulted. According to the Turku CRC's statement, additional approval from the Regional Ethics' Committee was not required for this observational study. Turku CRC offers support and services for investigator-initiated clinical studies. Its services are available to investigators at the University of Turku and in the Hospital District of Southwest Finland, including Primary Care Hospital Services in the City of Pori. At the time of this study, according to the research ethics guidelines in Finland,²⁴ Regional Research Ethics'

committee's approval was required only for research in which patients are exposed to a clinical intervention other than the routine clinical practice based on current care guidelines. The Regional Ethics Committee (Turku CRC) stated that no such interventions were performed in this descriptive study.

Results

Characteristics of the Study Patients

The study sample in 2004 consisted of 188 patients, of which 164 were aged ≥ 65 years (Table 1). BZD users who scored eligible in MMSE were interviewed ($n=37$). In 2015, 166 patients were admitted, of which 105 were aged ≥ 65 years. BZD users who scored eligible in MMSE ($n=31$) were interviewed. Mean age of the BZD users did not differ between the study periods in 2004 and 2015 (80.3 ± 5.4 vs 80.2 ± 8.6 , respectively). The female gender was more common in both study periods among BZD users (81% in both 2004 and 2015). The total number of medications in use had increased significantly among BZD users ($p<0.001$), also PRN use had increased ($p<0.001$). The regular use of at least one BZD among BZD users had declined ($p<0.043$), while PRN use had increased ($p<0.003$). The difference in concomitant use of BZD between the two study periods was not significant (Table 1).

Table 1 Characteristics of the Study Patients (BZD Users: $n=37$ in 2004 and $n=31$ in 2015)

		All Study Patients			BZD Users		
		2004 (n = 164)	2015 (n = 105)	p	2004 (n = 37)	2015 (n = 31)	p
Gender n (%)	Female	128 (78)	64 (61)	–	30 (81)	25 (81)	–
	Male	36 (22)	41 (39)	–	7 (19)	6 (19)	–
Age (y) Mean \pm SD		81.6 \pm 6.8	81.9 \pm 8.1	0.767	80.3 \pm 5.4	80.2 \pm 8.6	0.951
Number of total medication, Median [LQ, UQ]	All	8 [6,12]	12 [9,16]	<0.0001	10 [7,15]	16 [12,18]	<0.001
	Regular use	7 [5,11]	9 [6,11]	0.007	8 [6,12]	11 [7,12]	0.664
	PRN use	1 [0,2]	3 [1,6]	<0.0001	1 [0,3]	6 [4,6]	<0.001
Use of at least one BZD n (%)	All	76 (46)	36 (34)	0.05	NE	NE	NE
	Regular use	51 (31)	13 (12)	<0.005	21 (57)	10 (32)	0.043
	PRN use	36 (22)	27 (26)	0.477	17 (40)	25 (81)	<0.005
Concomitant use of BZD (two or three) n (%)	Regular or PRN or use	20 (12)	7 (7)	0.110	11 (30)	6 (19)	0.132

Abbreviations: BZD, benzodiazepines and related drugs; PRN use, pro re nata (when required); SD, standard deviation; LQ, lower quartile; UQ, upper quartile; NE, not estimable.

Patients' Awareness of Potential Risks Related to BZD Use

The patients' awareness of potential risks related to BZD had increased between the study periods on dependence, interaction with alcohol, dizziness and developing tolerance (Figure 1). In 2004, dependence was the only potential risk that more than half of the patients (62%) were aware of, while in 2015 more than half of the patients were aware of dependence (84%), interaction with alcohol (77%), dizziness (68%), developing tolerance (58%) and withdrawal symptoms (55%). The awareness of other potential risks remained unchanged, muscle weakness

being the least known potential risk in both study periods (8% vs 13% of the patients being aware of it as a potential risk, respectively).

The mean risk awareness score in 2004 and 2015 was 3.0 ± 2.6 vs 5.3 ± 2.9 , respectively ($p=0.001$). In 2004, six out of 37 patients (16%), while in 2015, 16 out of 31 patients (52%) had higher than 6/10 risk awareness scores. The number of patients who were not aware of any of the ten potential risks (total score=0) was eight (22%) in 2004, while two patients (7%) were found with zero total scores in 2015 (Figure 2).

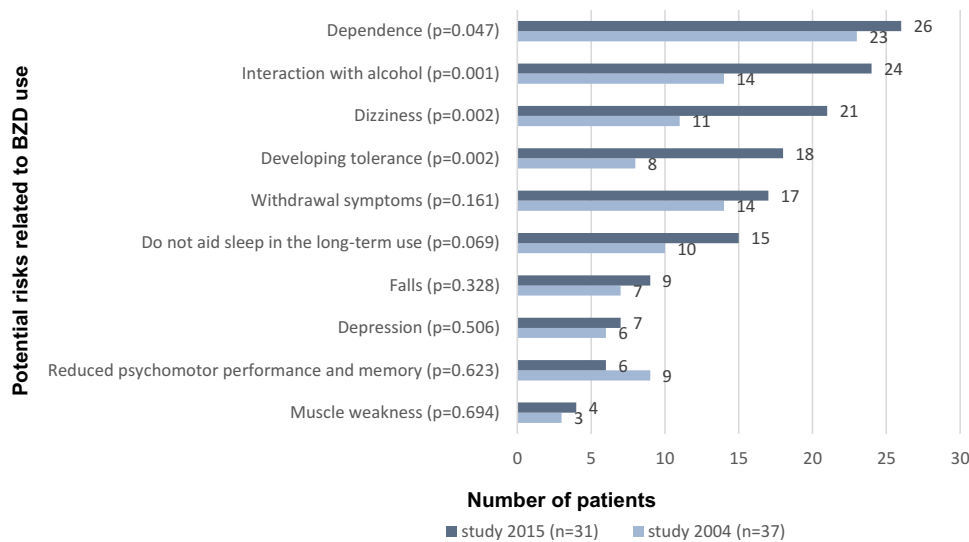


Figure 1 Patients' awareness of potential risks related to the use of BZD in 2004 and 2015.

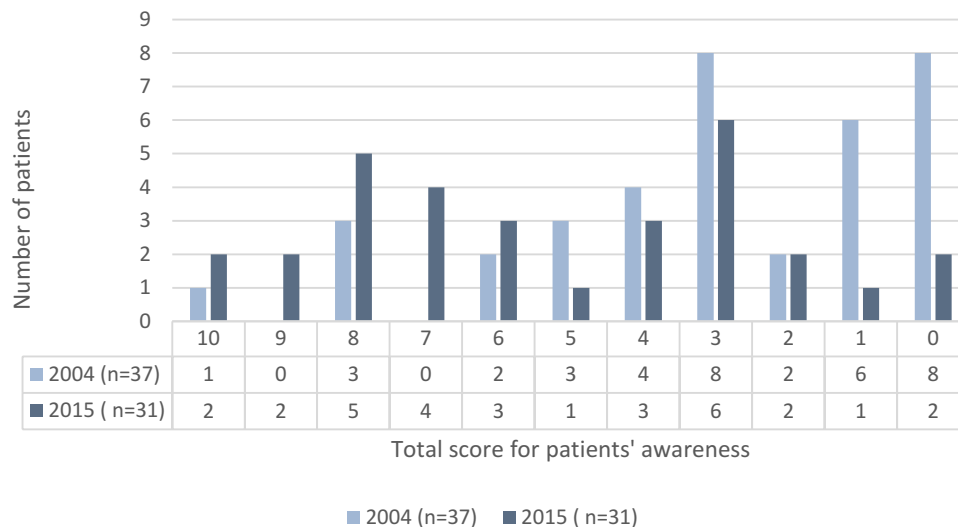


Figure 2 Total scores (0–10 points) for patients' awareness of potential risks related to BZD use. Abbreviation: BZD, benzodiazepines and related drugs.

Table 2 BZD Withdrawal Attempts and Willingness to Discontinue BZD Therapy

	Study 2004	Study 2015	p
	n (%)	n (%)	
Patients with BZD withdrawal attempts	12 (32)	7 (23)	0.367
Patients experienced BZD withdrawal symptoms	9 (69)	2 (33)	0.319
Patients with willingness to discontinue BZD therapy	12 (35)	8 (26)	0.408

Abbreviation: BZD, benzodiazepines and related drugs.

BZD Withdrawal and Willingness to Discontinue BZD Therapy

Between study periods, no significant differences were found in patients with BZD withdrawal attempts, the patients who experienced BZD withdrawal symptoms or patients who were willing to discontinue BZD therapy (Table 2).

Discussion

This study investigated the change in older patients' awareness of the potential risks related to their BZD medications in 2004 and 2015. To our knowledge, this study is the first study to investigate directly the patients' awareness of potential risks related to their BZD use based on personal interviews. We found that older patients' awareness of potential risks related to their BZD use had increased; however, most patients were not aware of such potential risks as reduced psychomotor performance and memory, falls, depression, and muscle weakness. Awareness of the potential risk of dependence, interaction with alcohol, dizziness and developing tolerance had improved. We also found that overall BZD use had declined but PRN BZD use had increased. Despite the improvement in patients' awareness, no significant change was found in the willingness to discontinue BZD therapy.

This study had the opportunity to compare findings in the same health-care organization between approximately 10 years to find out what has changed in the older patients' awareness of potential risks of BZD use. The same study protocol and practices were followed in both study periods in order to facilitate the comparability of the results. Our study covered quite the same period as a national register-based study that observed a declining trend in BZD use during the years 2006 to 2014.¹² Despite the observed decline, the long-term use remained high, particularly in older adults. This overall high long-term BZD use may be due to the common use of few BZD drugs such as clonazepam and zolpidem: their use and long-term use had even increased in older adults.¹² Another national register study found that more than one-third of the total potentially inappropriate medicines (PIM) use was

associated with BZD in older adults in 2007.²⁶ In that study temazepam was clearly the most commonly reimbursed PIM.

The authors of both above-mentioned national studies^{12,26} suggested several actions to be taken to influence the use and long-term use of BZD in older adults. These actions included training physicians and other healthcare providers in geriatric pharmacotherapy and psychotropic withdrawal, providing computerized decision-making support and alerting systems for physicians, and involving pharmacists in medication reviews.²⁶ Researchers also suggested to monitor regularly national trends in PIM use,²⁶ especially the duration of BZD use.¹² Some of the recommended actions highlighted the need to enhance patient involvement: eg, the researchers noted that a considerable proportion of repeat prescriptions of BZD were prescribed without a face-to-face consultation.¹² They suggested that not only the first prescription but also the first repeat prescription of a BZD should be carefully considered.¹² For the long-term BZD users, BZD withdrawal interventions were suggested,^{12,26} considering BZD withdrawal requires strong commitment and motivation from both the patient and the health-care professionals.^{12,26–29}

Given how common BZD use and long-term use are in older adults, surprisingly little user-centered research was found, eg, concerning awareness of potential risks, or communicating about the risks with BZD users.^{19–31} As the evidence on the BZD risks has been growing, reflecting eg, to leading PIM criteria,^{4,32} an interesting question is why this risk information is not shared with older BZD users to a greater extent than we found? It would be interesting to further investigate whether better risk awareness of BZD users may affect their willingness to discontinue long-term BZD use. Our small-scale study did not show this association. However, in our previous intervention study carried out in the same hospital as the present study, one-time counselling by a geriatrician on BZD use, including counselling on potential risks of these medicines, helped significantly to reduce the BZD use, these effects persisting for the total 12-month intervention period.²⁷ More such intervention studies with BZD user-centered withdrawal practices are needed. On the other hand, more awareness

should be created of non-pharmacological treatments for insomnia, which are currently emphasized as the primary forms of treatment in care guidelines.^{3,4} Also, awareness of prolonged-release melatonin as an option to reduce BZD use in the treatment of insomnia should be promoted.^{29,33} It is a non-sedative hypnotic which has demonstrated clinically relevant efficacy on quality of sleep with a good safety profile, without risks such as dependence and withdrawal effects.^{33–35}

Our study indicates that patients were not aware of some of the important potential risks related to their BZD, such as reduced psychomotor performance and memory, falls, depression, and muscle weakness. These findings suggest that patient education and communication practices should be enhanced in order to improve patients' awareness of the potential risks of BZD they take. Health-care professionals, including pharmacists, need to better recognize patients' risk perceptions and use effective communication strategies to ensure better patient involvement when BZD use is considered as the best therapeutic choice in their condition.

The primary focus of our study was to explore patients' risk awareness related to their BZD use. We developed a scoring system to evaluate the risk awareness and changes in it over time, based on personal interviews. We were able to generate comparable findings between two study periods with a time difference of 11 years. The main limitation of our study is the relatively small number of study participants derived from the local health-care organization. Further studies are needed with a larger number of patients. Future studies should also focus on older patients' willingness to discontinue BZD therapy and how it is influenced by their awareness of potential risks these medicines pose them.

Conclusion

Older BZD users' awareness of potential risks related to BZD use (dependence, interaction with alcohol, dizziness and developing tolerance) was improved between 2004 and 2015. However, most patients were not aware of such potential risks as reduced psychomotor performance and memory, falls, depression, and muscle weakness. BZD use had declined, but PRN BZD use increased. Despite the improvement in patients' awareness, there was no significant change in their willingness to discontinue BZD therapy. Enhanced patient education and communication approaches with relevant assessment methods for risk awareness are needed.

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Disclosure

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