Bennett KA, Ong T, Verrall AM, et al. Project ECHO-Geriatrics: Training Future Primary Care Providers to Meet the Needs of Older Adults. *J Grad Med Educ*. 2018;10(3):311 -316.

Participants' Plans to Change Practice as reported on Project ECHO- Geriatrics Post-Session Surveys – Examples.

Approach to prescribing in older adults

- I will likely review medications lists with patients and discontinue unnecessary medication
- Check and recheck medication list for side effects and Beers criteria (medications to avoid in older adults).
- Pay closer attention to drug interactions
- Have patients bring medications bottles to every visit avoid unnecessary dangerous polypharmacy at all costs!

**Strategies for Fall Prevention** 

- Utilize community resources for fall prevention/exercise/etc. programs, incorporate fall assessments into my patient assessments.
- Might ask more about if they've fallen or worried about falling

**Prognosis / Advance Care Planning** 

- Be more proactive about discussing with patients about [Advanced Directives]
- All patients regardless of age will have this conversation with me [about Advance Directives] at our initial visit.
- Use <u>eprognosis.org</u> for calculating life expectancy.
- More shared decision making.

## **Older Drivers**

- Think of [driving assessment] as a part of the geriatric assessment. Talk about retiring from driving.
- Familiarize myself with OT (occupational therapy) support and private driving assessments.
- Ask more consistently about driving habits. Consider Occupational therapy referrals for driving safety evals.

**Depression Assessment/Management** 

- Pay closer attention to somatic manifestations of depression in the elderly and keep depression in the differential diagnosis.
- Consider Geriatric Depression Scale.
- Start low go slow with SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors).
- Try to find [community] resources for my patients [with depression].