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**Title:** Consensus among healthcare stakeholders on a collaborative medication therapy management model for chronic diseases in Malaysia; A Delphi study  
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**Source:** PLOS ONE **Volume:** 14 **Issue:** 5 **Article Number:** e0216563 **DOI:** 10.1371/journal.pone.0216563 **Published:** MAY 10 2019

**Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection:** 0

**Total Times Cited:** 0

**Usage Count (Last 180 days):** 2

**Usage Count (Since 2013):** 2

**Cited Reference Count:** 56

**Abstract:** Background

The general problem is lack of inter-professional collaboration and the way private primary care responds to manage chronic diseases in Malaysia. Absence of prescription review, inadequate patient education, the highest percentage of prescribing errors and half of the chronic disease patients are nonadherent. Medicines are the most common and life long used interventions in chronic diseases. Hence, the need to manage medicine in chronic diseases becomes obligatory. As both general practitioner and community pharmacist can dispense medications, this has resulted in a business rivalry. There is a need to build consensus among various healthcare stakeholders for a collaborative medication therapy management model (CMTM) where community pharmacist has an active role in chronic care.

**Method**

This study utilized modified e-Delphi method to build consensus. A validated e-Delphi survey was administered to a purposive sample of 29 experts. Consensus was pre-defined to be the point where > 85% of the experts fall in either agree or strongly agree category for each statement. The inter-expert agreement was computed in both rounds using Intra-class correlation coefficient and Kendall's W. Delphi operates in an iterative fashion till there comes stability in responses. At the end of each round, experts were provided aggregate response, their own response and choice to change their response in the light of aggregate response.

**Results**

Response rate was 70.73% and 100% in 1st and 2nd round, respectively. Consensus was achieved on 119/132 statements which mainly referred to the need, structural and regulatory aspects of CMTM model in Malaysia. However, there were some flashpoints on dispensing separation and means to finance this model. Stability in response of experts was achieved after 2 nd round; hence, no next round was executed.

**Conclusion**

Overall, the study findings witnessed the expert panel's support for the CMTM model. Study helped to sketch CMTM model and facilitated development of some recommendations to the authorities which may help to formulate a policy to bring CPs under a working relationship with GPs. Hence, this study should be taken as a call for redefining of the roles of CPs and GPs in Malaysia.

**Accession Number:** WOS:000467556300031

**PubMed ID:** 31075110

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**KeyWords Plus:** MEDICINES USE

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**Publisher:** PUBLIC LIBRARY SCIENCE

**Publisher Address:** 1160 BATTERY STREET, STE 100, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111 USA

**Web of Science Categories:** Multidisciplinary Sciences

**Research Areas:** Science & Technology - Other Topics

**IDS Number:** HX7AR

**ISSN:** 1932-6203

**29-char Source Abbrev.:** PLOS ONE

**ISO Source Abbrev.:** PLoS One

**Source Item Page Count:** 28

**Funding:**

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Ministry of Education Malaysia	FRGS 15-195-0436

CSZ was supported by a research grant from The Ministry of Education Malaysia (Fundamental Research Grant Scheme, FRGS 15-195-0436).

Open Access: DOAJ Gold  
Output Date: 2019-08-01

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