

Pharmacist-Led Management of Congestive Heart Failure: Improving Treatment Adherence and Patient Outcomes: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Research showed that congestive heart failure (CHF) patients receiving pharmacist-participated management interventions have improved clinical and non-clinical benefits. This is a systematic review study evaluating the impact of pharmacists' interventions in improving adherence and patient outcomes in CHF. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) peer-reviewed in English-language assessing the pharmacist-participated collaborated care intervention in CHF were included. PubMed/MEDLINE database was searched for relevant literature published from January 1997 until October 2024. The systematic search strategy yielded 557 articles from PubMed/MEDLINE. Using the relevant title and or abstract review as a basis, 465 papers in total didn't meet inclusion criteria. The remaining 92 full-text articles were assessed manually. Finally, 24 RCTs were identified for inclusion with a total of 9,785 patients. The 24 RCT articles reported six different impacts of the pharmacist-participated interventions. In most of the articles, 16 (66.7%) pharmacist-led intervention was the type of pharmacist-participated intervention in multidisciplinary team management of CHF patients. Pharmacists' interventions had significant effects on medication adherence and reduction of medication errors among CHF patients. However, rates of hospitalization, mortality, and quality of life of the intervention groups were not significantly different compared to the control groups. The findings of this review suggest that pharmacist-led interventions improved medication adherence and reduced medication errors among patients with CHF. Pharmacists ought to be a member of the collaborative care team of CHF patients for better clinical and non-clinical outcomes.

Keywords: Congestive heart failure; Hospitalization; Adherence; Multidisciplinary team; Pharmacist intervention; systematic review

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