

The prevalence and impact of potentially inappropriate prescribing among older persons in primary care settings: multilevel meta-analysis.

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Liew TM, Lee CS, Goh SKL, et al. The prevalence and impact of potentially inappropriate prescribing among older persons in primary care settings: multilevel meta-analysis. *Age Ageing*. 2020;49(4):570-579. doi:10.1093/ageing/afaa057.

<https://psnet.ahrq.gov/issue/prevalence-and-impact-potentially-inappropriate-prescribing-among-older-persons-primary-care>

[Potentially inappropriate prescribing](#) in older adults can lead to adverse health outcomes and worsened health-related quality of life. This meta-analysis estimated the prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescribing in older adults to be 3.3%, and estimated that potentially inappropriate prescribing explains 7.7 to 17.3% of adverse outcomes affecting older adults in primary care. Interventions to prevent potentially inappropriate prescribing should be prioritized as a key strategy to reduce medication-related harm among older adults in primary care settings.