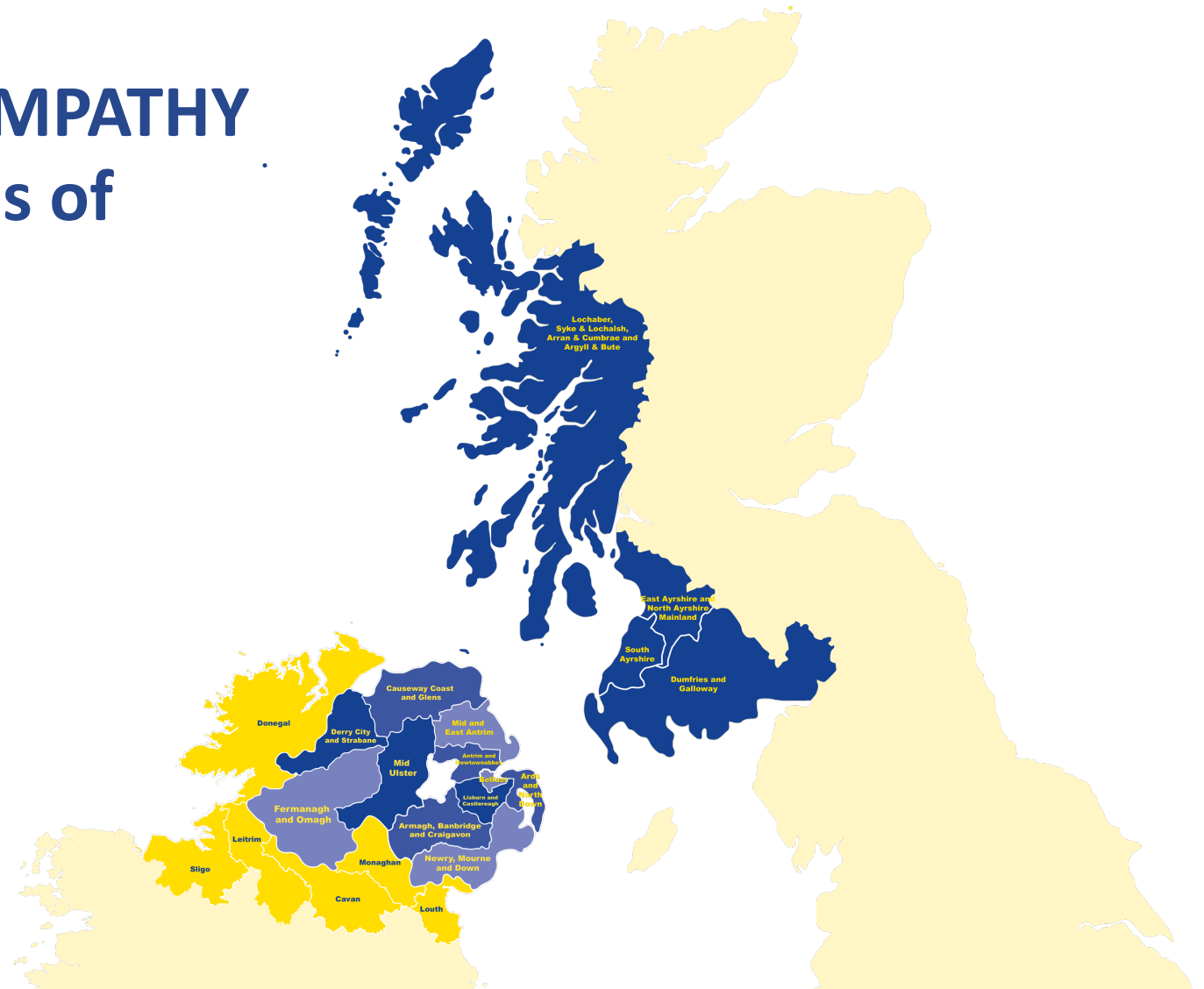


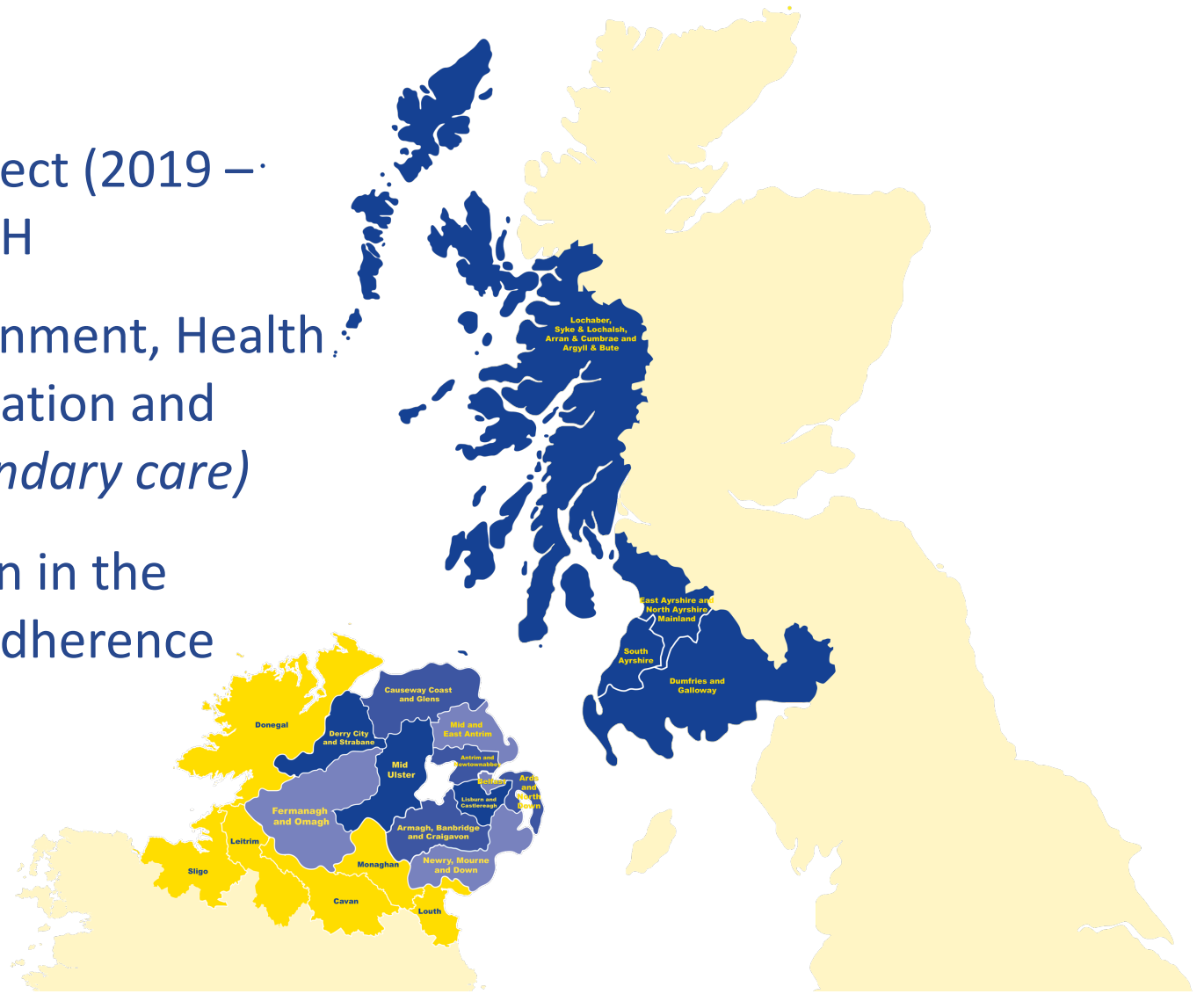
Initial findings from the iSIMPATY project and our experiences of implementation

December 1st 2022



iSIMPATHY is

- 3-year EU-INTERREG VA funded project (2019 – 2023) with matched funding from DoH
- Partnership between Scottish Government, Health Service Executive, Medicines Optimisation and Innovation Centre (*Primary and Secondary care*)
- implementing Stimulating Innovation in the Management of Polypharmacy and Adherence Through the Years



iSIMPATHY...What we do:

- Delivering effective, comprehensive, person-centred, pharmacist led, polypharmacy medicines reviews
- Across the three project jurisdictions
- Liaising with doctors and nurses to implement agreed changes



iSIMPATHY...Why we do it:

- To enable those with multiple morbidities to live healthy & active lives

iSIMPATHY...Shared Decision Making

iSIMPATHY recognises that experts in Healthcare include

- ✓ Healthcare Professionals
- ✓ Policy Makers

iSimpathy Polypharmacy reviews also recognise - Patients

- As experts in their own care and they own needs
- Holistic medication review
- We put the patient & family at the heart of every decision & empowering them to be genuine partners in their own care¹

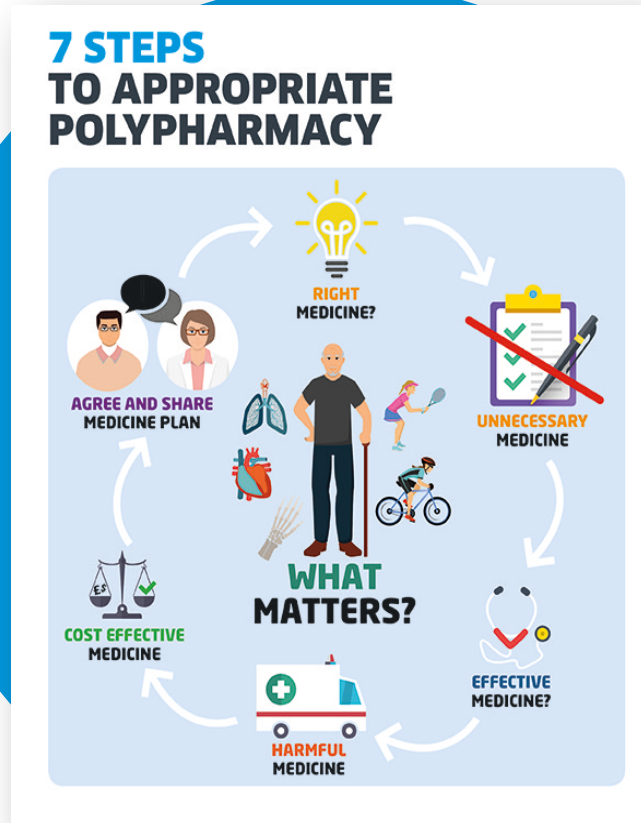
¹ M.J. Barry, S. Edgman-Levitan, Shared Decision Making — The Pinnacle of Patient-Centered Care NEJM 2012 366;9

Aim of Appropriate Polypharmacy¹

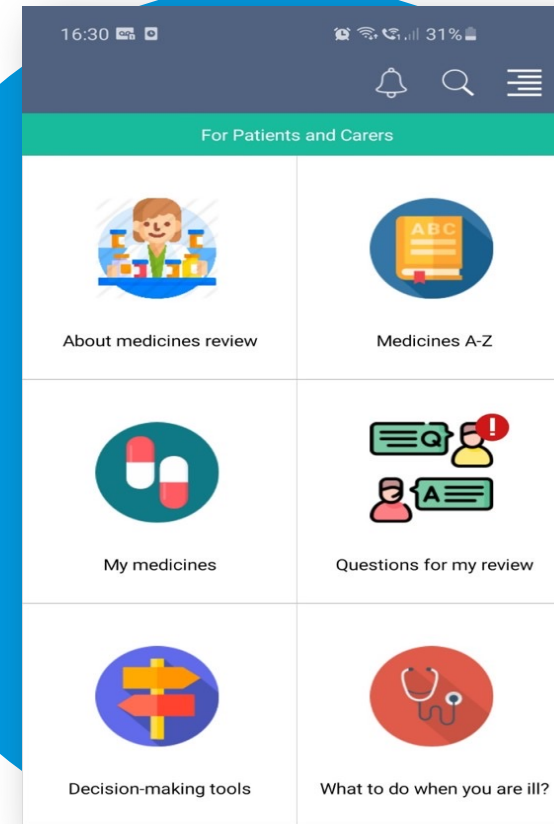
- ✓ All drugs are prescribed for the purpose of achieving specific therapeutic objectives that have been agreed with the patient.
- ✓ Therapeutic objectives are actually being achieved or there is reasonable chance they will be in the future.
- ✓ Drug therapy has been optimised to minimise the risk of ADRs
- ✓ The Patient is motivated & able to take all medications as intended (Adherence)
- ✓ **WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge – Medication Without Harm**

¹ Scottish Government Polypharmacy Model of Care Group. Polypharmacy Guidance realistic Prescribing, 3rd edn. 2018

iSIMPATHY Key Resources



www.isimpathy.eu/uploads/Polypharmacy-Guidance-2018.pdf



www.managemeds.scot.nhs.uk

7 STEPS TO APPROPRIATE POLYPHARMACY



Step 1: What matters to the patient

Step 2: Identify essential drug therapy

Step 3: Does the patient take unnecessary drug therapy?

Step 4: Are therapeutic objectives being achieved?

Step 5: Is the patient at risk of ADRs or suffers actual ADRs?

Step 6: Is drug therapy cost-effective?

Step 7: Is the patient willing and able to take drug therapy as intended?

Evaluation tools used in iSIMPATY

1. Eadon Clinical Intervention Grading
2. Medicine Appropriateness Index – Person Centred (PC-MAI)
3. Polypharmacy Indicators
4. Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMS) – Pre & Post Review
5. Other feedback from other clinicians – GPs, Nurses, Consultants etc

Evaluation tools; Eadon Clinical Intervention Grading

Problem	Intervention	Grade
---------	--------------	-------

- Drug: interaction, formulation, dose, frequency, duration, duplication, indication, etc
- Adherence
- Drug/ Device omitted
- Adverse Drug Reaction
- Allergy
- Review of Patients on Medications
- Formulary Change
- Patient/ Carer Education
- Request/ Review Labs/ Observations
- Referral to another Health Professional

Eadon Grading Scale
1. Detrimental to patient
2. No significance to patient
3. Significant: does not improve patient care
4. Significant: improves patient care
5. Very significant: prevents a major organ failure or adverse reaction of similar importance
6. Potentially lifesaving

Evaluation tools; PC-MAI

- Patient Centred Medicines Appropriateness Index
- Carried out for 10% of Patients
- Weighted tool to allocate a score to each medicine based on their appropriateness **for that patient at that time**
- Calculated Pre & Post Medication Review

J. Hanlon et al. A method for assessing drug therapy appropriateness. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology. 10, P1045-1051, OCTOBER 01, 1992

Drug: Aspirin	Grade A-B-C	Score
Indicated	C	3
Effective for the condition in this individual	C	3
Correct Dose	B	0
Practical Directions	B	0
Significant Drug-Drug interaction	C	2
Significant Drug-Condition	C	2
Unnecessary Duplication	A	0
Duration appropriate	C	1

Evaluation tools; Polypharmacy Indicators

- Polypharmacy Guidance Realistic Prescribing 2018
- Used to help prioritise patients for review

Examples;

- ✓ Prescribed Oral Anticoagulant & NSAID
- ✓ Prescribed ACEi/ ARB and diuretic & NSAID
- ✓ Prescribed Steroid long term without co-prescription of bone protecting agent
- ✓ Patient ≥65yrs & Prescribed 3 or more drugs with sedating or anticholinergic effects (excluding anti-epileptics)

CVDevents	Patients aged 65 years or older with dementia is prescribed an antipsychotic
	Female patient with a history of venous thromboembolism is prescribed an oestrogen
	Patient with AF and CHADSVASC score >=3 is not prescribed an oral anticoagulant
Dependency	Patient is prescribed an opioid at an average daily dose equivalent to >180mg morphine per day over the previous 6 months
	Patient is prescribed gabapentin or pregabalin at an average daily dose of >4800mg gabapentin per day over the previous 6 months
ExtraPS	Patient prescribed levodopa is prescribed metoclopramide or prochlorperazine on repeat
	Female patient with a history of breast cancer is prescribed an oestrogen
	Female patient with intact uterus is prescribed an oestrogen without progestogen
	Patient aged 65 years or older is prescribed metoclopramide on repeat
Falls	Patient aged 75 years or older is prescribed a steroid long term without co-prescription of a bone protecting agent
	Patient with dementia is prescribed TWO or more drugs with significant sedating or anticholinergic effects (excluding drugs only used for epilepsy)
	Patient without dementia aged 65 years or older is prescribed THREE or more drugs with significant sedating or anticholinergic effects (excluding drugs only used for epilepsy)
	Patient without dementia aged 75 years or older is prescribed TWO or more drugs with significant sedating or anticholinergic effects (excluding drugs only used for epilepsy)

<https://www.therapeutics.scot.nhs.uk/polypharmacy/indicators/>

Evaluation tools; Patient Related Outcome Measures

- Helps to identify what is important to the patient in regards their medications.
- Highlights issues with adherence
- Carried out Pre & Post Review
- Provides qualitative data on the patient's opinions of the review process

Pre-review questions

You can download, print and complete a form with these questions [here](#)

[Open all](#)

Understanding my medicines -

1. Would you like to understand better what any of your medicines are for?

Please note any questions you have about what your medicines are for.

2. Would you like to understand better the problems that any of your medicines may cause?

Please note any questions you have about possible problems your medicines may cause.

3. In your last medicines review were your views and concerns fully considered, to help you to arrive at a joint decision with your healthcare professional?

Please note details of issues you would like to be more fully considered.

Medicines and my daily life +

Taking my medicines correctly -

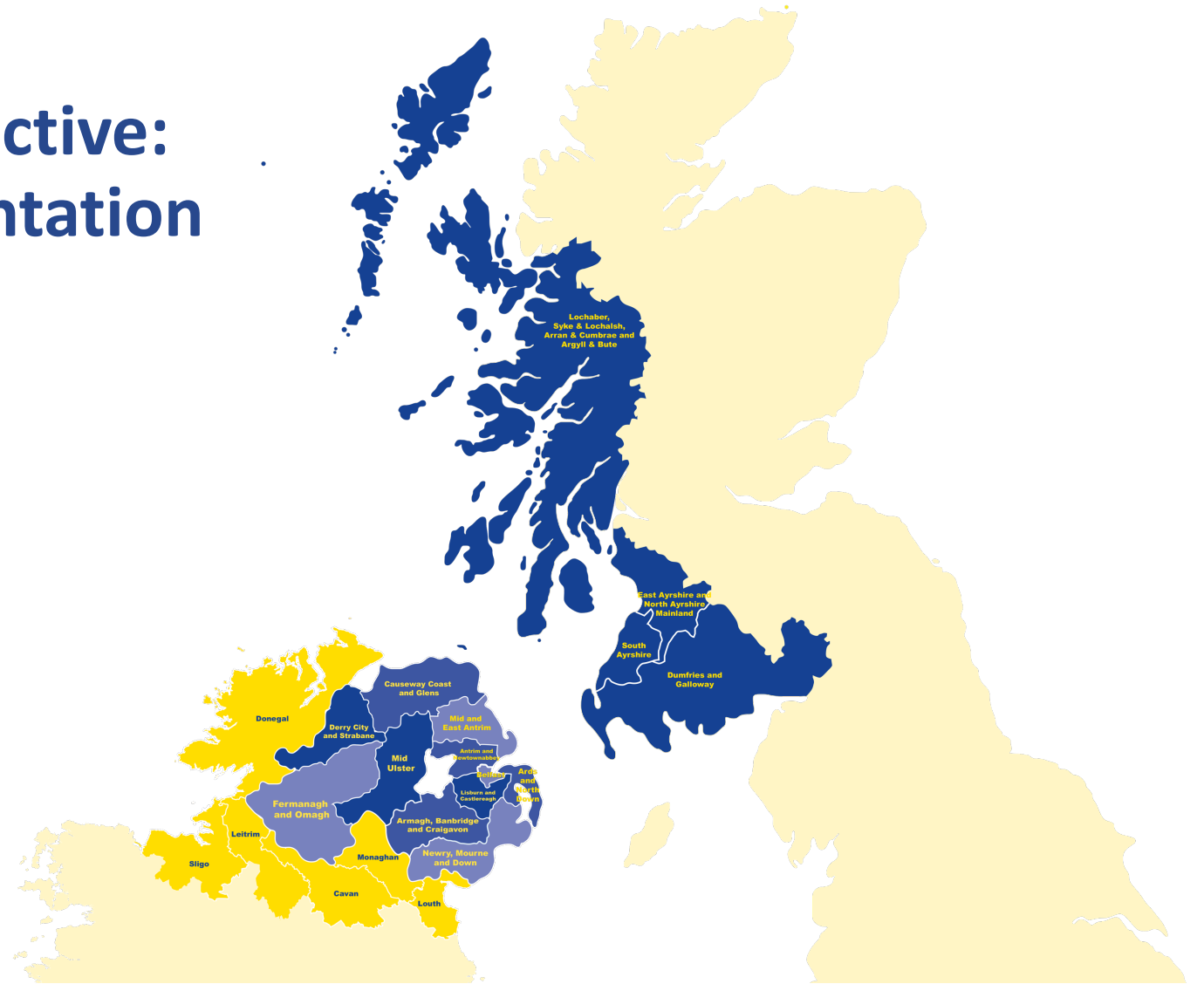
Thinking about taking your medicines over the past week, please answer the following questions:

- Did you ever forget to take any of your medicines?
- Did you ever have problems remembering to take any of your medicines?
- At times when you felt better, did you stop taking one or more of your medicines?
- If you felt worse when you took a medicine, did you stop taking it?
- Did you ever take more medicines than prescribed, or take medicines for a different purpose than prescribed?

Please note any problems you experience in taking your medicines correctly.


Northern Ireland Perspective: An overview of implementation

Joanne Brown




Implementation

- Acute Medical wards in Antrim Area Hospital
- Benefits & Challenges of Medication Reviews in this area



Transforming medication safety in Northern Ireland
Aligning our medication safety priorities to the World Health Organization Third Global Patient Safety Challenge 'Medication Without Harm'

This document has been produced in an interactive electronic book format and therefore this downloadable PDF version will not contain the links to additional information. Access to it can be found at <https://www.npsolip.com/Transforming-medication-safety-in-Northern-Ireland>



The diagram is a circular model with 'Northern Ireland Medication Safety Collaborative Programme' at the center. It is divided into four quadrants:

- Top (Purple):** Patients and the Public (Call to Action, Patient Involvement, Reporting)
- Right (Green):** Health and Social Care Staff (Culture, Education, Networking)
- Bottom (Orange):** Medicines (High Risk Medicines, Supply, Adherence, Poly-pharmacy)
- Left (Red):** Systems and Practice (Prescribing and Administration, Transitions of Care)

 Surrounding these are four outer rings: Collective Leadership (top), Human Factors (right), eHealth Technology (bottom), and Quality Improvement (left).



Results – Based on 1035 Reviews

Average
age 76

57%
Female

12.6 medicines Pre Review
12.3 Post Review

89% reduction
in PC-MAI

7 long term
conditions

8.4
Interventions

Positive patient and staff
feedback

94% grade 4
Eadon and above



Added value of iSIMPATY Reviews

Identification and Actioning of;

- ✓ Inappropriate Medicine Use
- ✓ Adherence issues
- ✓ Patient education and empowerment



Added value of iSIMPATY Reviews

Identification and Actioning of;

- ✓ Health literacy needs
- ✓ Adverse drug reactions
- ✓ Contributing factors/ important information for admission



Added value of iSIMPATY Reviews

Patient-Centred Medication reviews “What matters to you?”

- ✓ Psychology input to service
 - Motivational interviewing
 - Discussion of mental health issues
- ✓ Being a patient advocate
- ✓ Developed confidence, courage, ability & the ripple effect



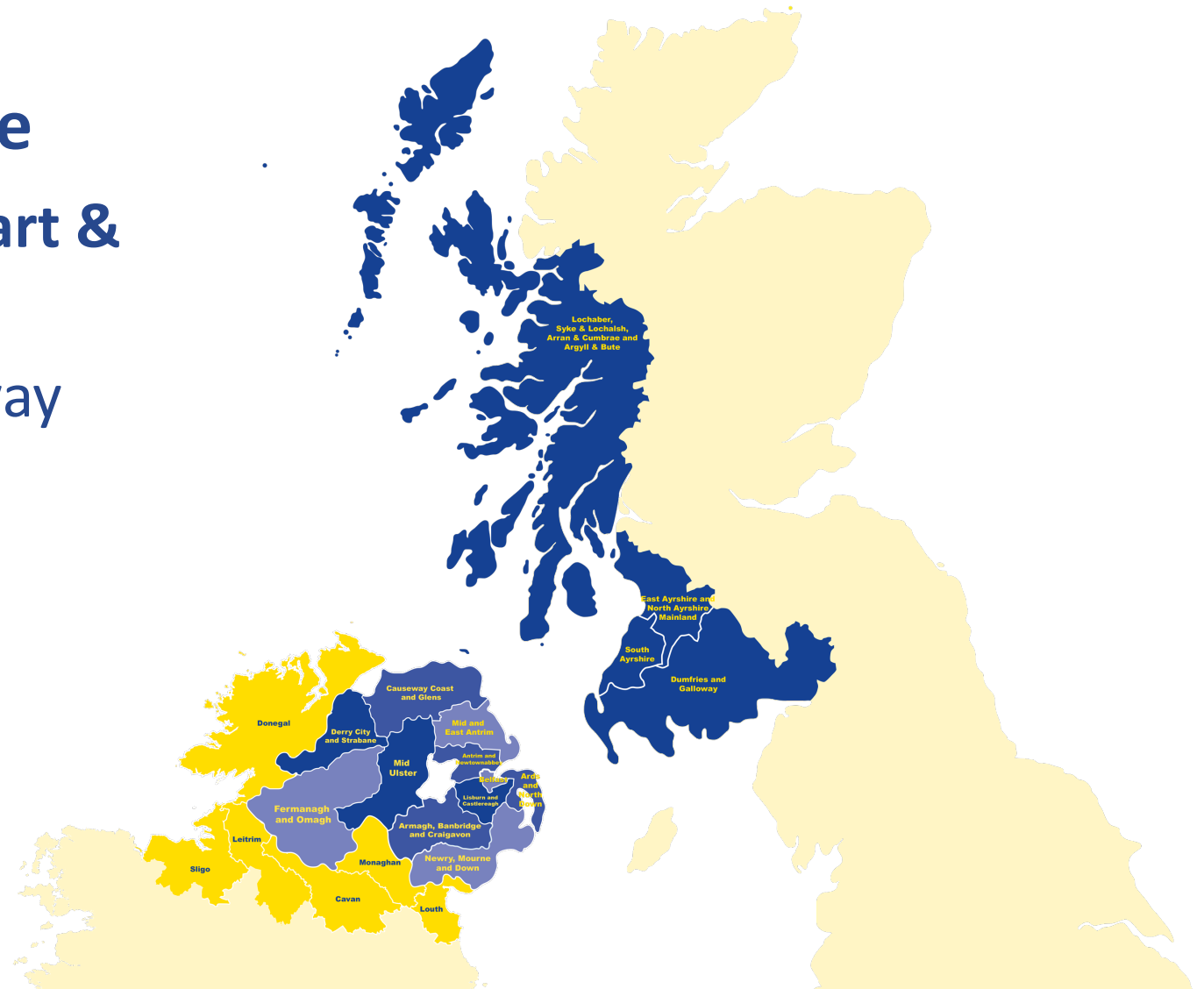
Scotland Perspective

Lesley Herd, Laura Urquhart &
Nicola Robertson

NHS Dumfries and Galloway

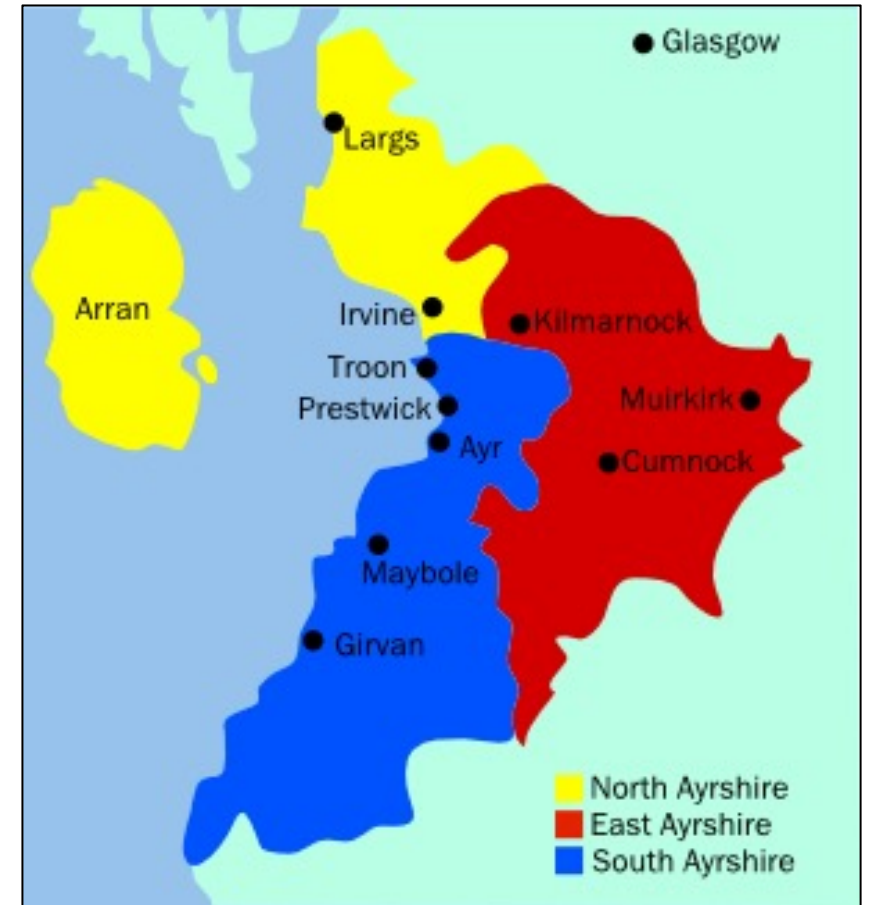
NHS Ayrshire and Arran

NHS Highland



NHS Ayrshire and Arran – Secondary Care

- Based at large district general hospital – University Hospital Crosshouse, Kilmarnock (517 Beds)
- Other Secondary Care facilities include:
 - Smaller district general hospital (Ayr)
 - 2 long stay/ rehabilitation (Irvine, Prestwick)
 - 4 Community (Girvan, Brodick, Cumnock, Millport)
- Serves population of Ayrshire (367,000) & area of 3369Km²



NHS Dumfries and Galloway

- Based in Diabetes Outpatients department, Dumfries
- Serves population of Dumfries and Galloway (149,000) and total Area of 6426Km²
- Strongly Rural – so adaptable delivery mode
 - Face to Face
 - NHS Near Me
 - Telephone



Why Diabetes? Polypharmacy is inevitable

- Complex multi-system disorder increasing in prevalence in Scotland
- Crude prevalence ranges from 4.9% to 6.9% in NHS boards across Scotland
- Dumfries & Galloway on of the highest at 6.7%
- Diabetes is progressive – leading to intensifying therapy and additional treatment for potential complications & co-morbidities



Review Process Enablers

Established
Multidisciplinary
team working

Access to medical
notes (via Clinical
Portal)

Multiple
resources
from
iSIMPATY

Support from
peers and leads
on project

Electronic
prescribing
system

Access to
Emergency
Care
Summary

Experienced
pharmacist
prescribers

Quality Assurance
in place

Review Process Barriers

Acute setting,
patients
unwell

Consent for
data
collection

Access to patient
– MDT working

Appropriate
interventions?

Dignity and
privacy for pt
interview

Electronic
prescribing
system

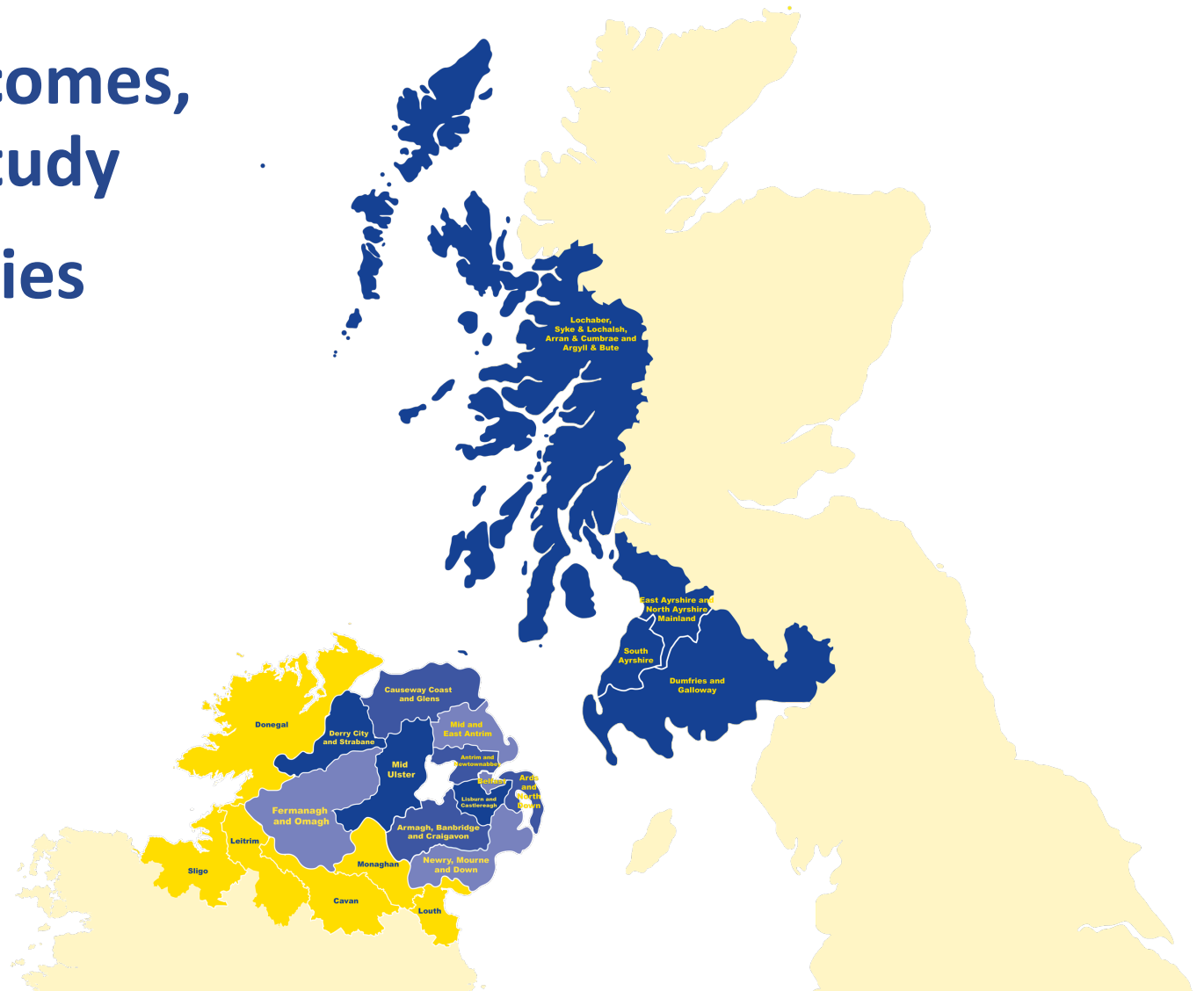
Under
multiple
specialities

Delay in
accessing
information
from primary
care

Ireland Perspective: Outcomes, Challenges and Case Study

When Patients Priorities differ from Ours

Clare Kinahan



Preliminary Outcomes

- Approximately 10 reviews per pharmacist per working week
- Average patient age = 77 years (31-101)
- Average number co-morbidities = 7 (complexity)
- Average of 13 interventions per Review (Approx 37% involved changes to Rx)
 - ✓ Drug Changes
 - ✓ Dose Changes
 - ✓ Education
 - ✓ Information
 - ✓ Monitoring
 - ✓ Referral
- Average of two drugs stopped per review (14 pre, 12 post) **net savings of €208 per review**

96% of interventions hold clinical significance (Eadon grade 4 or above)

Preliminary Outcomes

- **Medication Safety**
 - Average of 0.8 Polypharmacy indicators identified per patient (some none, others multiple)
 - 69% Addressed (others partially resolved or not appropriate to address)
- **Deprescribing**
 - 342 STOPP Criteria were identified; 75% Resolved (n=100)
- **Medicines Optimisation**
 - 54 START Criteria were identified; 80% resolved (n=100)
- **Integration into HSE initiatives**
 - Preferred drugs initiative, Antimicrobial Stewardship (85% enacted)

Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)

Comorbidities 8:

1. Unprovoked DVT x 2
2. Asthma / COPD
3. Epilepsy; 1990
4. Prostate disorder BPH
5. Irritable Bowel Syndrome
6. Atrial Fibrillation
7. Treated Dyspepsia
8. Hypertension

Hgt 170cm, Wgt 86kg, BMI 29.5

HbA1c 40, Chol 4.3, LDL 2.5

Cr 86, CrCl 58.4-65ml/min Ideal-Adj

Medications = 14 Pre-review

28 x Atorvastatin 20mg – 1 nocte

56 x Apixaban 5mg - BD

28 x Theophylline 400mg – 1 Nocte

28 x Phenytoin 100mg – 1 Daily

28 x Amlodipine 5mg Tablets – 1 Daily

28 x Ramipril 10mg – 1 Daily

28 x Dutasteride/ Tamsulosin 0.5mg/0.4mg – 1 Daily

28 x Isphagula Husk 3.5gm Sachets Orange – 1 Mane


1 x Salmeterol/ Fluticasone 25mcg/250mcg – P2 BD

1 x Salbutamol PRN



28 x Omeprazole 20mg – 1 Daily PRN






















1 x Clobetasone 0.05% Ointment – Sparingly PRN

Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)



Search Stockley's Drug Interactions

<div style="background-color: #1a3d4d; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Filter by warnings</div> <div style="background-color: #e6e6fa; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Show all warnings 14 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Dosage adjustment or close monitoring is needed 6 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #f4cccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Give guidance about possible adverse effects and/or consider some monitoring 3 Results </div>	<div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  apixaban systemic </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  phenytoin systemic </div>	<p>Explanation: Phenytoin is predicted to decrease the exposure to apixaban, and therefore also decreases its anticoagulant effects.</p>	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <p>Action: Consider using an alternative drug with apixaban. If this is not possible, consider switching to an alternative anticoagulant for which monitoring is available to ensure adequate anticoagulation is maintained. Avoid (US); avoid in treatment of DVT or pulmonary embolism (UK).</p> </div>
<div style="background-color: #1a3d4d; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Filter by warnings</div> <div style="background-color: #e6e6fa; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Show all warnings 14 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Dosage adjustment or close monitoring is needed 6 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #f4cccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Give guidance about possible adverse effects and/or consider some monitoring 3 Results </div>	<div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  phenytoin systemic </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  amlodipine systemic </div>	<p>Explanation: Phenytoin is predicted to decrease the concentrations of the calcium-channel blockers.</p>	<p>Action: Monitor concurrent use to ensure the calcium-channel blocker remains effective, adjusting the dose if necessary; consider using an alternative class of drugs (ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, and beta blockers are not known to be affected by CYP3A4).</p>
<div style="background-color: #1a3d4d; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Filter by warnings</div> <div style="background-color: #e6e6fa; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Show all warnings 14 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Dosage adjustment or close monitoring is needed 6 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #f4cccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Give guidance about possible adverse effects and/or consider some monitoring 3 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  No interaction, or no interaction of clinical significance 5 Results </div>	<div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  theophylline systemic </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  phenytoin systemic </div>	<p>Explanation: Phenytoin increases the clearance of theophylline, but the magnitude of effect reported varies widely. Limited evidence suggests that theophylline may also reduce phenytoin levels, although an interaction is not established.</p>	<p>Action: Monitor theophylline levels to ensure theophylline remains effective, adjusting the dose if necessary: theophylline dose increases of up to 50% or more may be needed. Monitor phenytoin levels: separating the doses by 1 to 2 hours may minimise the effects of theophylline on phenytoin.</p>
<div style="background-color: #1a3d4d; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Filter by warnings</div> <div style="background-color: #e6e6fa; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Show all warnings 14 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Dosage adjustment or close monitoring is needed 6 Results </div> <div style="background-color: #f4cccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  Give guidance about possible adverse effects and/or consider </div>	<div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  theophylline systemic </div> <div style="background-color: #fff2cc; padding: 5px;">  salbutamol systemic </div>	<p>Explanation: The use of theophylline and beta2-agonists is common and useful, but hypokalaemia and tachycardia can occur, particularly with high-dose theophylline.</p>	<p>Action: Monitoring of serum potassium is recommended, particularly in patients with severe asthma.</p>

Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)

Apixaban/ Phenytoin inducers of CYP3A4(strong) and P-glycoprotein = **Avoid**

Severity Major Reliability Rating Good. Higher risk (4.76) of stroke or systemic embolism compared with patients treated with DOACs without phenytoin. **Median peak Apixaban concentrations that were 29% lower,** and patients had a **6-fold greater risk of an apixaban concentration below the expected range.**

Change or stop Antiepileptic?

Levetiracetam might decrease the exposure to apixaban but not edoxaban. No interaction exists for either Pregabalin or Lamotrigine with either Edoxaban or **Apixaban BUT It is risky to modify an established AED, risk of seizures recurrence,** and anticoagulant use increases the risk of major bleeding due to traumatic injury.

Change Anticoagulant?

Edoxaban / P-glycoprotein/ABCB1 Inducers Risk Rating D: Consider therapy modification

Severity Moderate Reliability Rating Good. Efficacy may be decreased. Avoid co-administration when possible.

Complicated to start anticoagulant in patient with epilepsy well-controlled by old AEDs, especially phenytoin

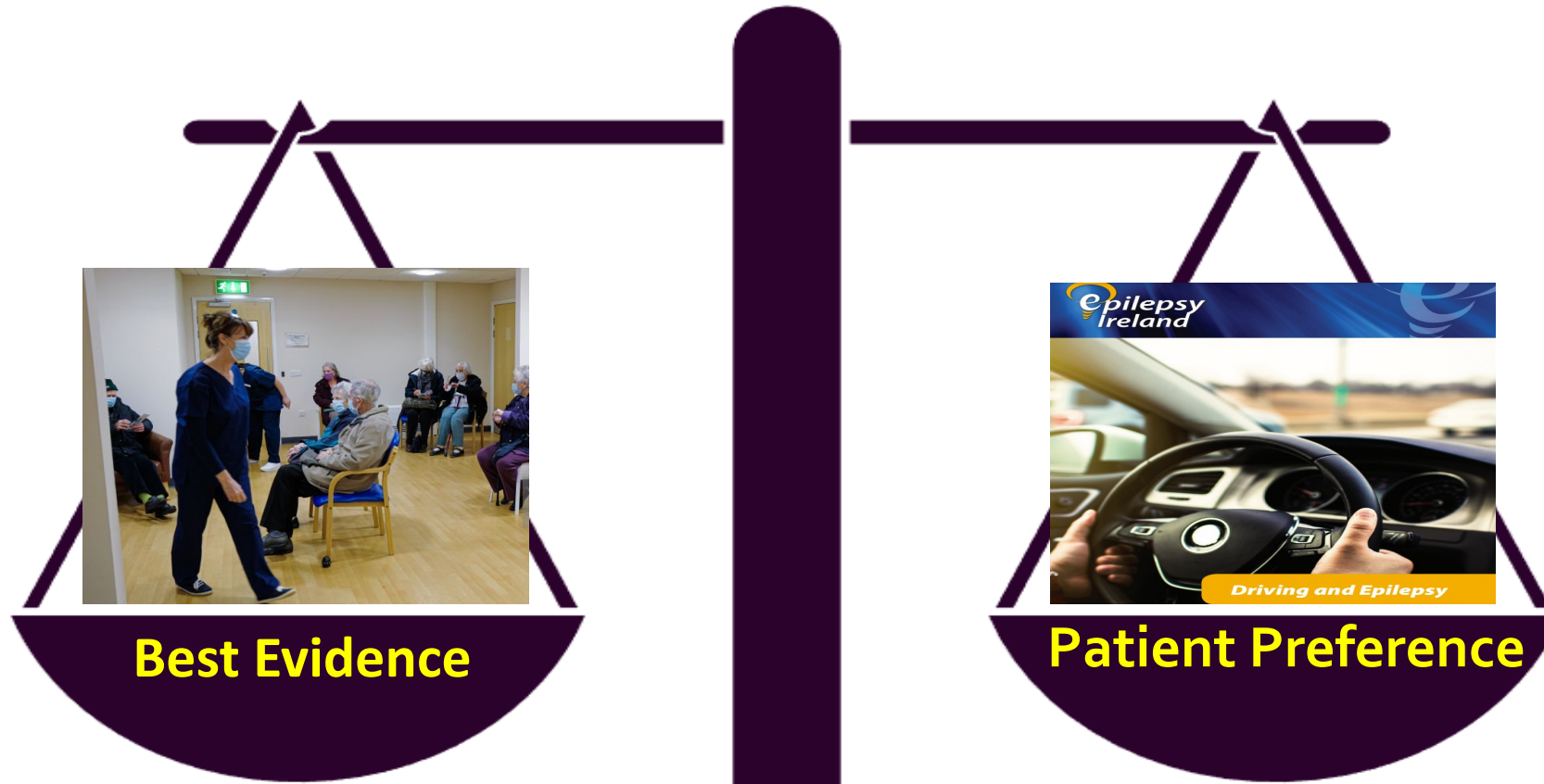
Reasonable to use warfarin as can tailor dosage to INR values

www.uptodate.com/drug-interactions

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6292857/>

Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)

What matters to You? “Staying on the road but off warfarin”



Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)

MedicinesComplete Search All Publications

Martindale's ADR Checker

Search ADRs

Drug/s: atorvastatin x, omeprazole x, theophylline x, finasteride x
 Drug Group/s: tamsulosin hydrochloride x, phenytoin x, amlodipine x, ramipril x

Add ADR/s (optional): tinnitus x

Results 1 - 3 of 3, sorted by severity and frequency.

Drug	ADR	Frequency	Route
Atorvastatin	Tinnitus	Uncommon	Oral
Amlodipine	Tinnitus	Uncommon	Oral
Ramipril	Tinnitus	Rare	Oral

Medicines Management Programme Preferred Drugs

- ACE Inhibitor: Ramipril
- Angiotensin Receptor Blocker: Candesartan
- Beta Blocker: Bisoprolol
- Calcium Channel Blocker: Amlodipine
- Oral Anticoagulant: Warfarin
- Direct Oral Anticoagulant: Apixaban
- Proton Pump Inhibitor: Pantoprazole
- Serotonin Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitor: Venlafaxine
- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor: Sertraline
- Statin: Atorvastatin
- Urology: Tolterodine PR

ADR messages for: Rosuvastatin + Lercanidipine Hydrochloride + Tinnitus

ADR: None
 There are no ADR results for Rosuvastatin + Lercanidipine Hydrochloride + Tinnitus



Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)

Initial Recommendations made to GP

- 1. Consider Neurology Referral** for review of ongoing burden vs benefit of Phenytoin in light of its potential to decrease efficacy of Apixaban. **At last neurology r/v Dec 2000 was reduced to current dose** and patient was told, likely doesn't need it- but kept on low dose on **"just in case"**- **PLEASE NOTE he does not wish to stop if it means he cannot drive for 6 months**
- 1. Trial reduced dose Theophylline 200mg Nocte.** Last respiratory review was 2006. **As per patient, his nocturnal symptoms resolved in 2004 and he attributes them in retrospect to inhalation of his late wife's hairspray at night.** He is happy to trial gradual dose reductions as he feels his chest is fine. Note risk of hypokalaemia and tachycardia, particularly with high-dose theophylline. It can exacerbate cardiac arrhythmias and therefore caution should be exercised in patients with cardiac disorders. Also cautioned if history of prostatic enlargement & seizures
- 2. Could consider changing Atorvastatin 20mg to Rosuvastatin 10mg and Amlodipine to Lercanidipine,** as the latter in both cases do not list tinnitus a potential ADR

Case Presentation – 78yr old Male; Joe (consent granted)

Follow Up.....No response from neurology and noticed increase SOB when walking up hill

Plan B..... Urgent Cardiology referral and anti-Factor Xa assay

As per SPC “A calibrated quantitative anti-Factor Xa assay may be useful in exceptional situations where knowledge of Apixaban exposure may help to inform clinical decisions”

One hospital laboratory would only test at the request of a haematologist. However another said they could facilitate assay if given prior notice and sample makes it to lab by 9.30am, to be separated & frozen prior to transfer to National Coagulation Centre.

PLAN : Patient to come in at 8.30am Monday morning for blood sample and then he and his daughter will drive sample together to deliver to hospital lab

Follow Up.... NO RESULT. Sample defrosted when it reached National Coagulation Centre.

Advised should be processed on consultant request only, not from community.

Advised that because there are no internationally accepted antiXa therapeutic ranges for DOACs, assay should not be used to monitor therapeutic responses. Instead if drug-drug interaction precludes the use of a DOAC (such as phenytoin) warfarin recommended.

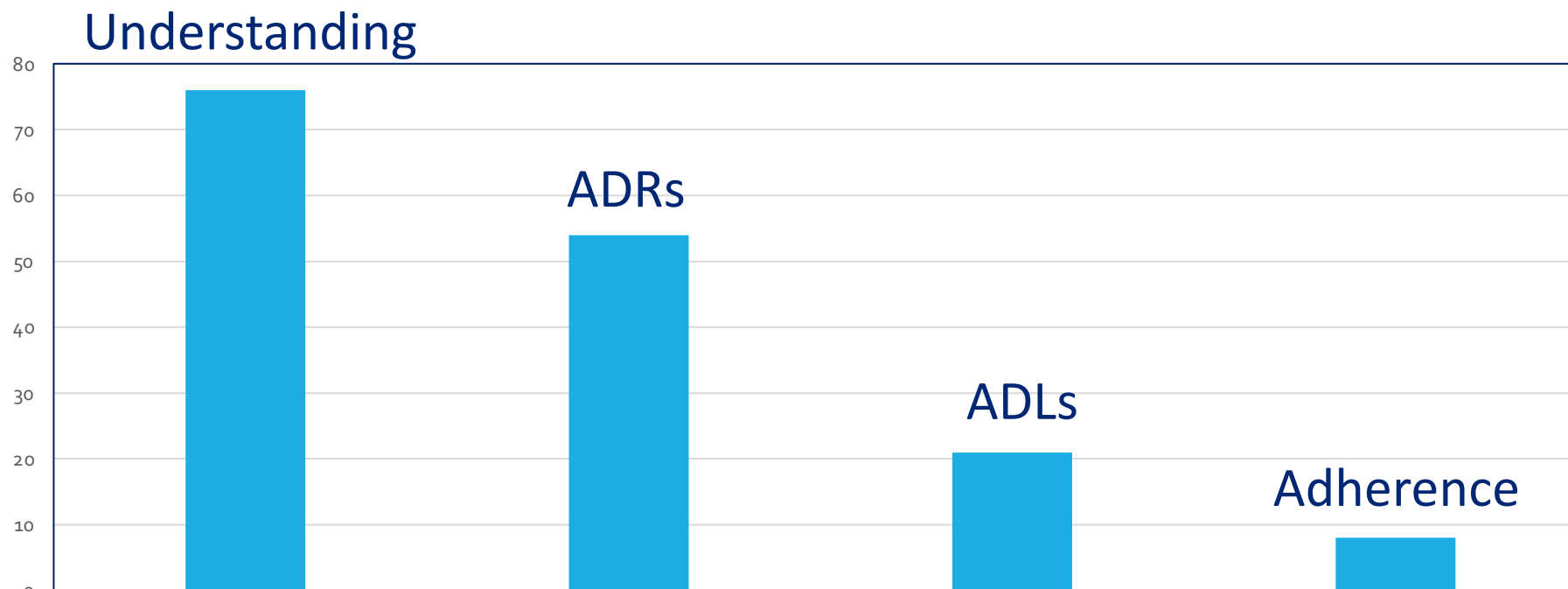


Lessons learned in Republic of Ireland

1. Patients priorities often differ from our priorities
2. There is no “UNSEE” button
3. Sharing decisions means sharing responsibility for them
4. There is much learning to be gained from following up
5. Practices/ service availability varies widely at different sites
6. **Irish GPs and Patients face many challenges – They are grateful for our help!**

Feedback

- GPs report: Positive effect on GP job satisfaction, knowledge and understanding
- High patient uptake and openness to shared decision making
- 88% experienced improvements in Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs)



Patient / Carer Feedback

This was some of the best care my mother has received and it has resulted in a significant improvement in her confusion, her steadiness on her feet, and her relationship and interaction with me

My medication review led to a huge improvement! I'm now walking for an hour and a half each morning. I used to have to stop every few minutes because of dizziness

I honestly feel what you are doing will make such an impact in such a positive way. Let's hope it will be rolled out, I am very much in favour

It's made a huge difference to Dad's quality of life and to us as a family, knowing he is at less risk of falling

It was good to have somebody on my side and take time to hear my views

There was a definite improvement in my constipation and shortness of breath. I had no idea that changing my tablets could help with these things

Dad's mood and appetite are much better since his medication review

My mouth is less dry and my bowels have improved

Before my medication review I suffered badly with heavy legs and wheezing, which stopped me doing a lot of things I wanted to do. After just a few small changes to my tablets I'm now out walking for 30mins every morning

The review considered me as a whole person, not just my medical conditions

I'm delighted to be on less medications. I feel much better and I'm eating a bit better now too

Questions & Answers

www.isimpathy.eu

 twitter.com/isimpathy

