

## PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC PROFILE AND RISK OF DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS AND DRUG INTERACTIONS IN HIV+ PATIENTS OF A HEALTH AREA

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### Background

The **expected lifespan of HIV+ patients has increased** dramatically as a result of improved antiretroviral therapy (ART), with the consequent increase in **comorbidities** and **polypharmacy**.

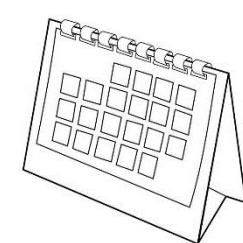
### Purpose

To analyze the **profile of comorbidities and polypharmacy in HIV+ patients** of a Health Area and determine their influence on the **risk of presenting drug-related problems (DRPs)** and **potential clinically significant drug interactions (CSDIs)**.

### Material and methods

Retrospective observational study conducted in a Reference Hospital Area that attend 457 HIV+ patients with ART.

HIV+ patients who collected ART in our Pharmacy Service



Randomly chosen week of March 2018

#### Variables included in the analysis:

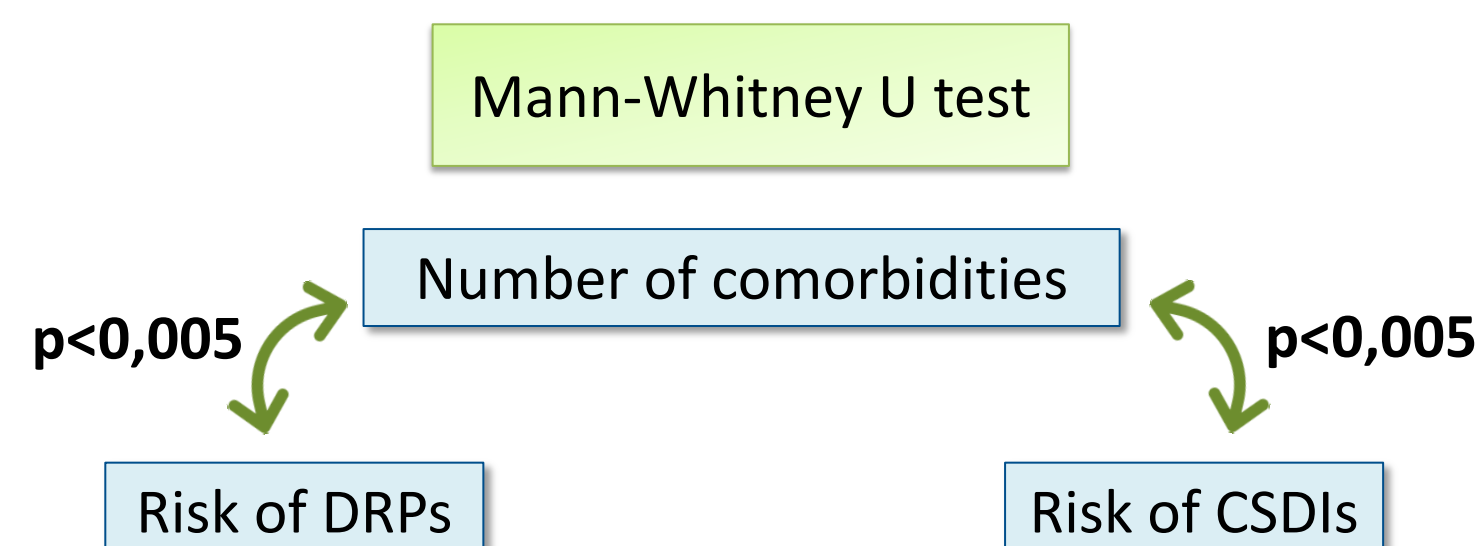
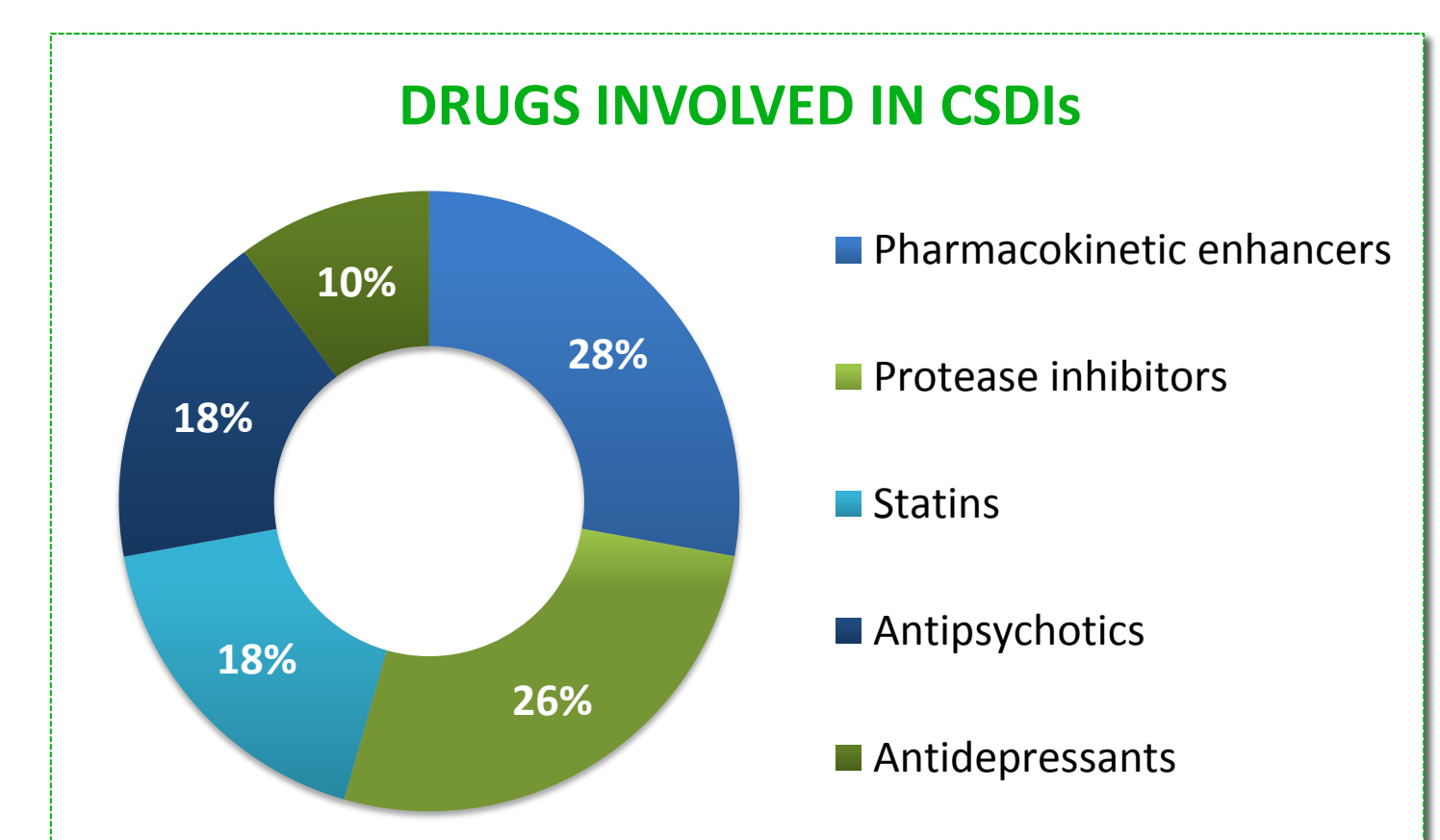
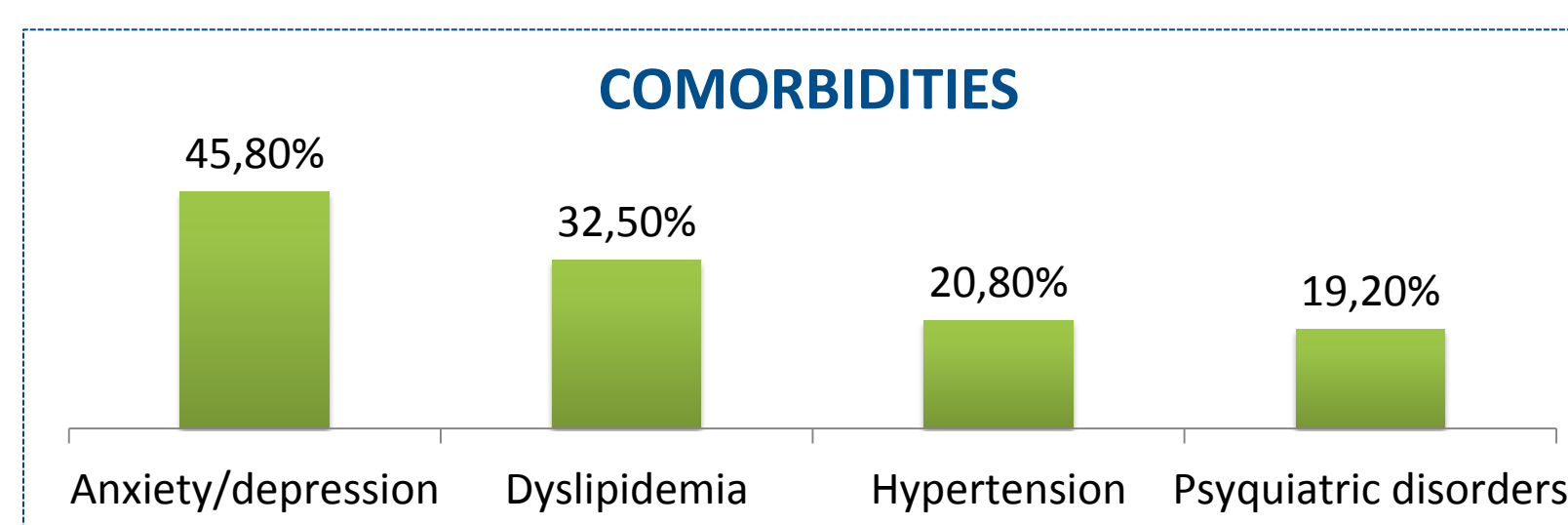
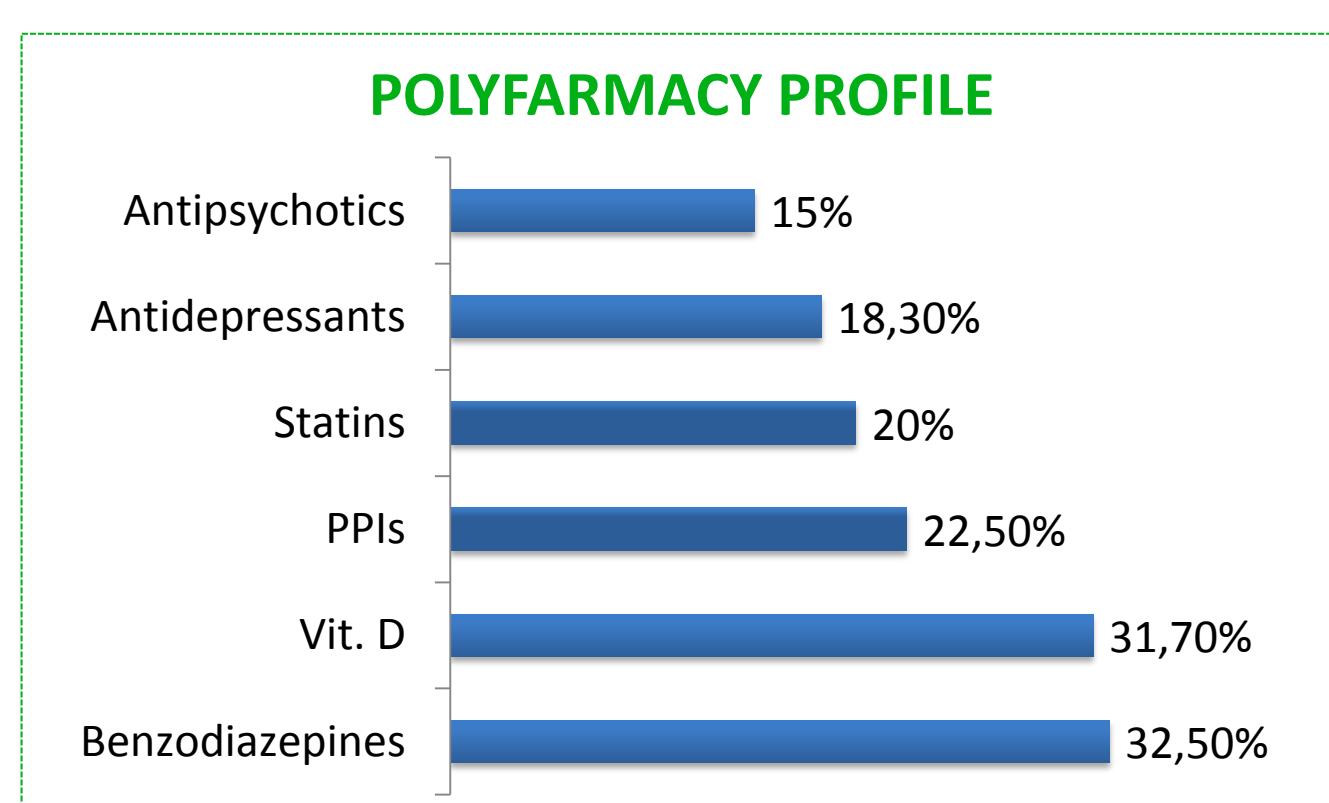
Demographic	Clinical	Pharmacotherapeutic
Age	Viral load (VL)	ART scheme
Sex	Comorbidities	Dispensing data
		Concomitant treatment
Computerised medical records	SAVAC® + Ágora Plus®	

\* Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v23.0

- ✓ ≥2 chronic non-AIDS pathologies = **PLURIPATHOLOGIC**
- ✓ ≥5 non-ART drugs = **POLYMEDICATED**
- ✓ PREDICTOR® → Risk of **DRPs**
- ✓ Lexicomp® database → **CSDIs**

### Results

120 patients (76.7% males)  
 51.15 ± 9.61 years (**59.17% >50 years old**)  
 94.17% undetectable VL  
**26.7% polymedicated** → 7(6-9) drugs per patient  
**54.2% pluripathologic** → 3(2-4) comorbidities per patient  
 High PREDICTOR® in 46.7% patients  
**55 CSDIs** were identified in **41 patients** (34.2% of patients)  
 78.18% of CSDIs involved ARV drugs



### Conclusions

The results of the study demonstrate the aging of the HIV population and the consequences that this entails: an **increased risk of presenting DRPs as well as the risk of CSDIs**. Due to this, a meticulous and multidisciplinary approach is necessary in these population in order to identify most susceptible patients.

