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**Title:**
Assessment of the compliance degree in non-dependant residents in a nursing-home and repercussions of the pharmaceutical interventions

**Background**
An important function of a Pharmacist in nursing homes is to assess residents compliance to self-administer their medication with the aim of improving their compliance.

To interview the residents and to meet the doctors are the cornerstones to improve compliance in this group of population.

**Purpose**
To assess the compliance degree in non-dependant residents as well as pharmaceutical interventions.

**Materials and Methods**
38 non-dependant resident treatments were reviewed (November 2009-April 2011), checking the compliance by therapeutic group.

*Non-dependant residents*: self-administration of drugs; *partially non-dependant*: some drugs are administered by nursing staff.

*Compliance*: personal interview, remaining units count.

*Statistical analysis*: t Student, logistic regression.

**Results**
Residents: 15 men, 23 women, mean age $84.7 \pm 7.3$ ($79,9 \pm 5,6$ males, $88 \pm 6,8$ females)

Medications: drugs belonged to 27 therapeutic groups. Each resident received an average of $5.3 \pm 3.7$ drugs.

Relevant pharmaceutical interventions: **13**. Loss of compliance: 4; recommend change to dependant status: 4; dose increase: 1; inefficacy: 1; analytical control: 1; wrong inhaler use: 1; wrong dose: 1.

13 residents (33%) became dependant, in 4 , pharmaceutical intervention was determinant.

Compliance degree by drug:

| Number of residents | Drugs taken uncorrectly |
|:---:|:---:|
| 29 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 12 |

Compliance degree by therapeutic group:

| Terapeutic group | Residents (number) | Compliance |
|---|:---:|:---:|
| Antihypertensive | 25 | 96% |
| Antiacids | 20 | 95% |
| Laxatives | 13 | 78% |
| Benzodiazepines | 13 | 82% |
| Diuretics | 11 | 81% |
| Antivaricoses | 9 | 100% |
| Antiplatelets | 9 | 89% |
| Bronchodilators | 7 | 71% |
| Hypolipidemics | 6 | 83% |
| Ca+VitD | 6 | 50% |
| Bifosfonates | 5 | 100% |
| Antianginal | 5 | 80% |

**Conclusions**
Due to pharmaceutical interventions 10.5% of residents changed their status from non-dependant to dependant, and 27% had their treatments reviewed and modified.

76% were fully compliant, 13.5% were partially compliant and 10.5% were fully uncompliant.

Antihypertensives (96%), antivaricoses and bifosfonates (100%) got the highest compliance. Tablet size, need to chew, and stomachache were related with the lowest compliance (50%) in calcium - vitamin D supplements.