

HEPATITIS B TREATMENT: TOWARD EFFECTIVENESS AND ADHERENCE

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BACKGROUND

Although Hepatitis B (HB) drugs have strong antiviral activity, they can not eradicate the virus, so they must be administered for long periods of time, making long term adherence difficult to keep. **Non adherent patients are more likely to have virologic failure, so it is necessary to promote optimal adherence to treatments.**

PURPOSE

To describe the **evolution of HB treatment management** from a regional perspective, and to **step beyond health outcomes (effectiveness and adherence) using integrated patient-centered computer tools.**

MATERIAL AND METHODS

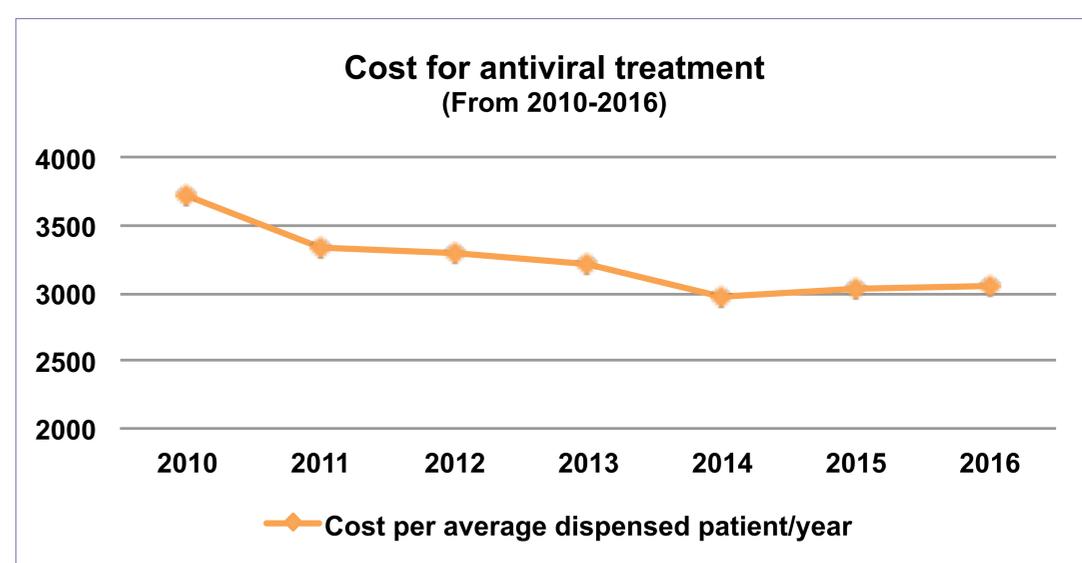
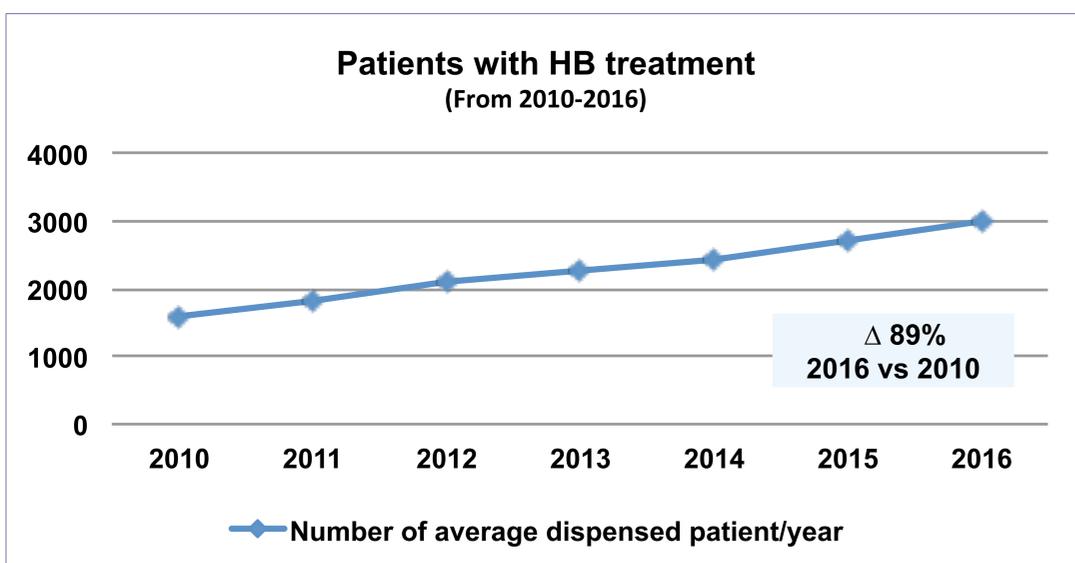
❖ **Descriptive study** of the information obtained by indicators that hospital pharmacy services submit to the **Regional Pharmacy Department every 3 months**. The indicators are focussed on the most relevant pathologies, including HB.

❖ Indicators collected:

- 1) Since **2010**, total cost for antiviral treatment, number of average dispensed patients and cost per average dispensed patient/year.
- 2) Since **2015**, the percentage of patients with treatment and virological response (viral DNA<20IU/ml) and the percentage of patients with treatment and adherence ≥90% (records of dispensing).

RESULTS

❖ From 2010 to 2016, total HB treatment expenditure has decreased by 35%.



❖ **Patients with HB treatment have increased by 89%** (1,594 patients in 2010 and 3,019 in 2016).

❖ **The cost per average dispensed patient has been 18% lower in 2016 than in 2010** (3,728€ in 2010 and 3,064€ in 2016).

Indicator	Year 2015	Year 2016
Virological response	89.9% (rango: 71-98.7%)	91.6% (rango: 72-100%)
Adherence	93.5% (rango: 84.6-100%)	93.2% (rango: 82.8-100%)

→ Improvement of 1.8 percentage points

→ Decreasing 0.3 percentage points



CONCLUSIONS

❖ The cost per patient has been reduced without decreasing the effectiveness at least in last years, with **91% of patients with virological response and 93% adherence**.

❖ Making progress in getting results in effectiveness and adherence adds value to simple economical indicators and allows clinical professionals useful tools for the management of therapeutic resources.