

DI-072. MOBILE PHONE TEXT MESSAGING TO IMPROVE ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT IN HIV INFECTED PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES:

To determine the influence of sending mobile phone text messaging to remind drug refill on the adherence to ART in HIV-infected patients.

METHODS:

Type of study: Intervention study carried out in HIV-infected patients who were attended the pharmaceutical care office of a hospital pharmacy service during 2012. Data were collected retrospectively.

Patients included: The intervention group: patients received mobile phone text messages to remind them the drug refill. The control group: only received standard pharmaceutical care.

The variables analyzed: age, gender, naïve-treatment status and type of ART that it was classified as: a) 2 NRTI plus NNRTI; b) 2 NRTI plus 1 PI/r and others.

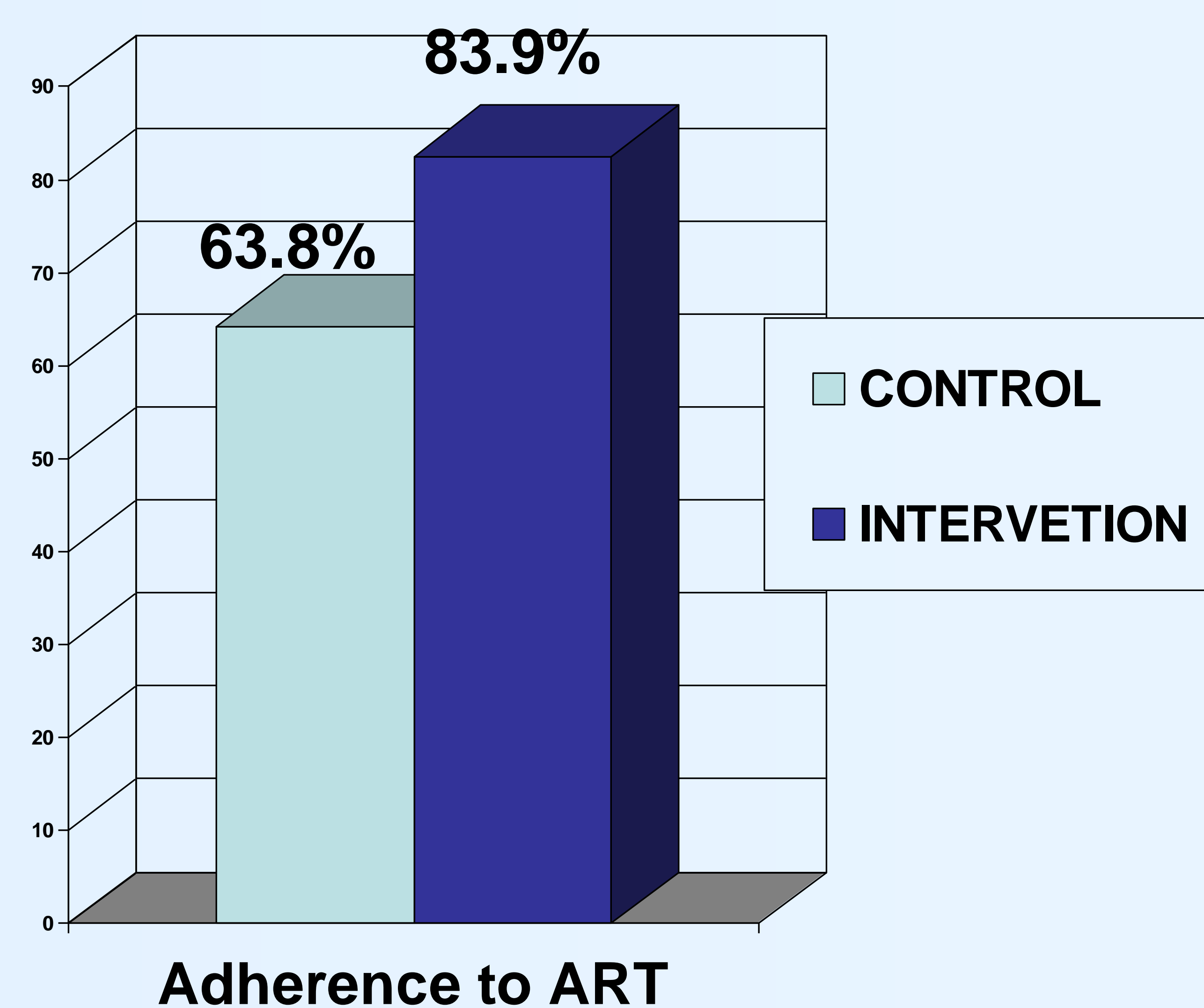
Adherence to ART was compared between in both groups. Patients were considered adherent if ART adherence through dispensing records was $\geq 95\%$.

Statistical analysis:

To determine the influence of sending mobile text messaging on the adherence to ART, we performed the chi-squared test. We used statistical package SPSS 20.0 for windows.

RESULTS:

	CONTROL	INTERVENTION GROUP
Patients	58	62
Sex	M: 73,7%	M: 69,8%
Naïve-treatment	100% NAIVE	100% NAIVE
ART :NRTI+NNRTI	38.6%	47.5%
Adherence to ART	63.8%	83.9%(p=0.013)



CONCLUSIONS:

Mobile phone text messaging can be an important tool to improve the adherence to ART in HIV infected patients.

