

POTENTIALLY INAPPROPRIATE MEDICATIONS AND POTENTIALLY PRESCRIBING OMISSIONS IN OLDER PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Older people living with HIV (PLWH) are more likely to be at risk of drug related problems, including potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs) and potentially prescribing omissions (PPOs)

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- To determine the prevalence of PIMs and PPOs in older PLWH.
- To identify the main groups of medications involved in PIMs and PPOs.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Three quarters of older PLWH included in our cohort present PIMs or PPOs.
- The main group of drugs involved in PIMs and PPOs are benzodiazepines and vaccines.
- Comprehensive medication review is essential to optimize pharmacotherapy and prevent drug related problems in this population.

MATERIAL AND METHODS



Study design

Cross-sectional, observational, multicentre study at four hospitals from Madrid (Spain) between 1 September 2021 and 31 December 2021.



Inclusion criteria

Older PLWH (aged 65 or older) who were on active antiretroviral treatment (ART).



Data collection

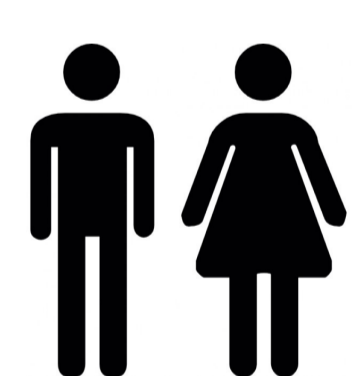
- Both Demographic, clinical and pharmacotherapeutic data were obtained from electronic medical records.



Polypharmacy and PIM/PPO assesment

- **Polypharmacy:** use of 5 or more chronic drugs (including ART).
- **PIMs/POMs:** identified using STOPP-START criteria v2 (O'Mahony *et al.*, 2015).

RESULTS



Patients and comorbidities

- N = 100 older PLWH (83% male)
- Age (mean) 73.1 (SD 6)
- VACS index (mean) 40.8 (SD 11)
- Non HIV comorbidities (mean) 4.3 (SD 2)



Pharmacotherapy and polypharmacy

- Chronic drugs (excluding ART) mean 8.5 (SD 3.4)
- Polypharmacy: 92%

Prevalence of potentially inappropriate prescriptions and potentially prescribing omissions

- A total of 124 PIMs and 119 PPOs were identified
- Global prevalence 75% (PIMs 53% , PPOs 68%)

STOPP criteria

Seventeen different categories were identified. Most frequent:

- **A1:** drug without indication (n=51, 41.1%)
- **D5:** chronic benzodiazepine use (n=20, 16.1%)
- **K1-4:** benzodiazepines and Z-drugs as a risk factor for falls (n=20, 16.1%)

START criteria

Twenty different categories were identified. Most frequent:

- **I1-I2:** influenza and pneumococcal vaccine (n=56, 47%).
- **E4:** bone antiresorptive or anabolic therapy in osteoporosis (n=10, 8.4%)
- **G2:** 5- α reductase inhibitor in symptomatic prostatism (n=8, 6.7%)

