





MEASURING ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT: CORRELATION AND CONCORDANCE BETWEEN TWO INDIRECT METHODS

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Background and Importance



One of the most important variables for achieving all the benefits

Measuring adherence

Direct methods:

Analysing substances in biological samples

Indirect methods:

Patient interviews and dispensing records

Aim and Objectives

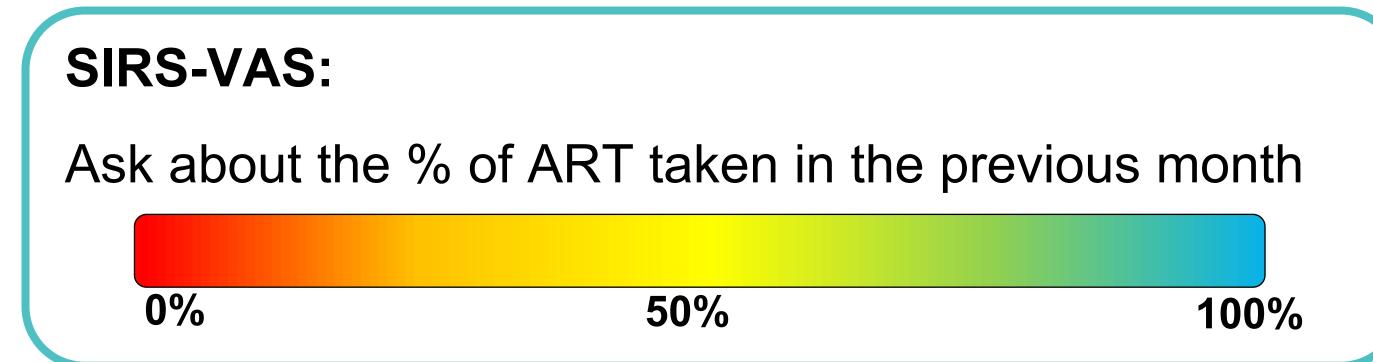


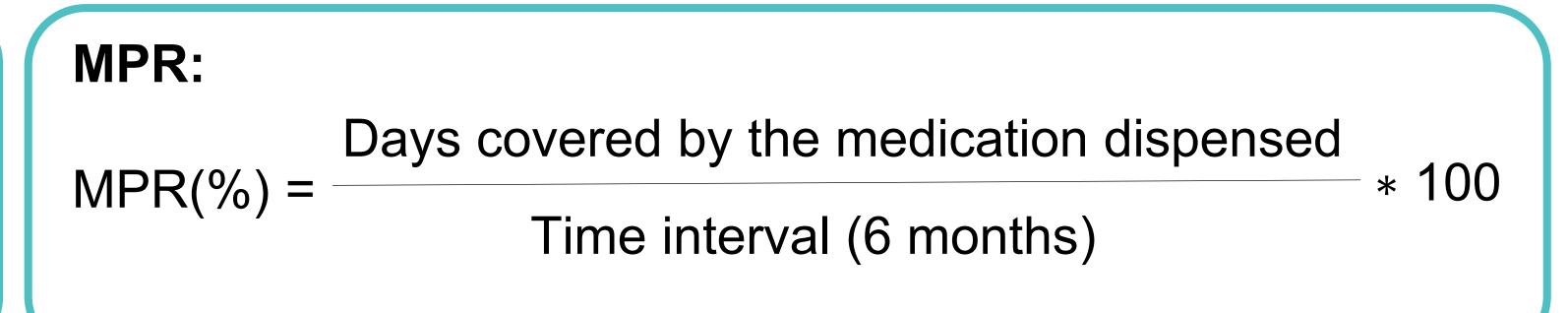
- To describe ART adherence in people living with HIV (PLHIV)
- To analyse the correlation and the concordance between two indirect methods used to measure adherence:
 - o Single Item Rating Scale answered with a Visual Analog Scale (SIRS-VAS)
 - Medication Possession Rate (MPR)

Materials and Methods

Multicenter (5 centers), observational, prospective and cross-sectional study

Inclusion criteria: adult PLHIV on ART







Adherent or Non-adherent with different cut-off points: 95%, 90%, 85% and 80%



Results

Descriptive statistics:

- N = 128
- Age: 20-81 years old ($x=46.9\pm11.7$)
- 112 men, 14 women and 2 non-binary people

SIRS-VAS: Mean ± SD : 96.9 ± 5.8 %

MPR Mean ± SD : 96.8 ± 7.0 %

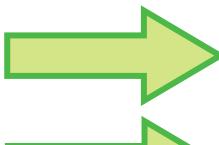
Correlation:

r = 0.31, p < 0.001

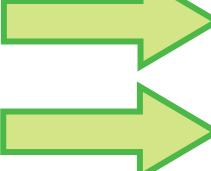
Qualitative concordance

Adherence cut-off point	K	p
95%	0.318	0.000
90%	0.280	0.001
85%	0.127	0.145
80%	-0.030	0.724

Conclusion and Relevance



The adherence to ART in our population is optimal



The correlation between the SIRS-VAS and the MPR was only modest

The concordance between both measures was higher for people with high adherence results