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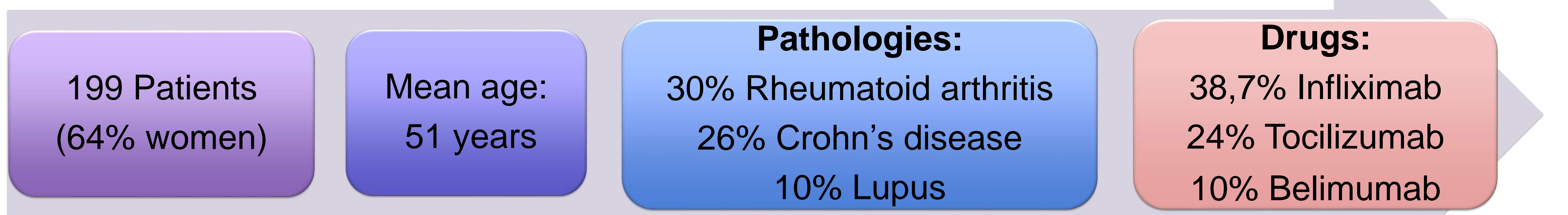
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OBJECTIVES: To assess the degree of adherence to the non-chemotherapy intravenous treatment of chronic patients who came to the day hospital, as well as to identify the possible specific factors related to therapeutic compliance.

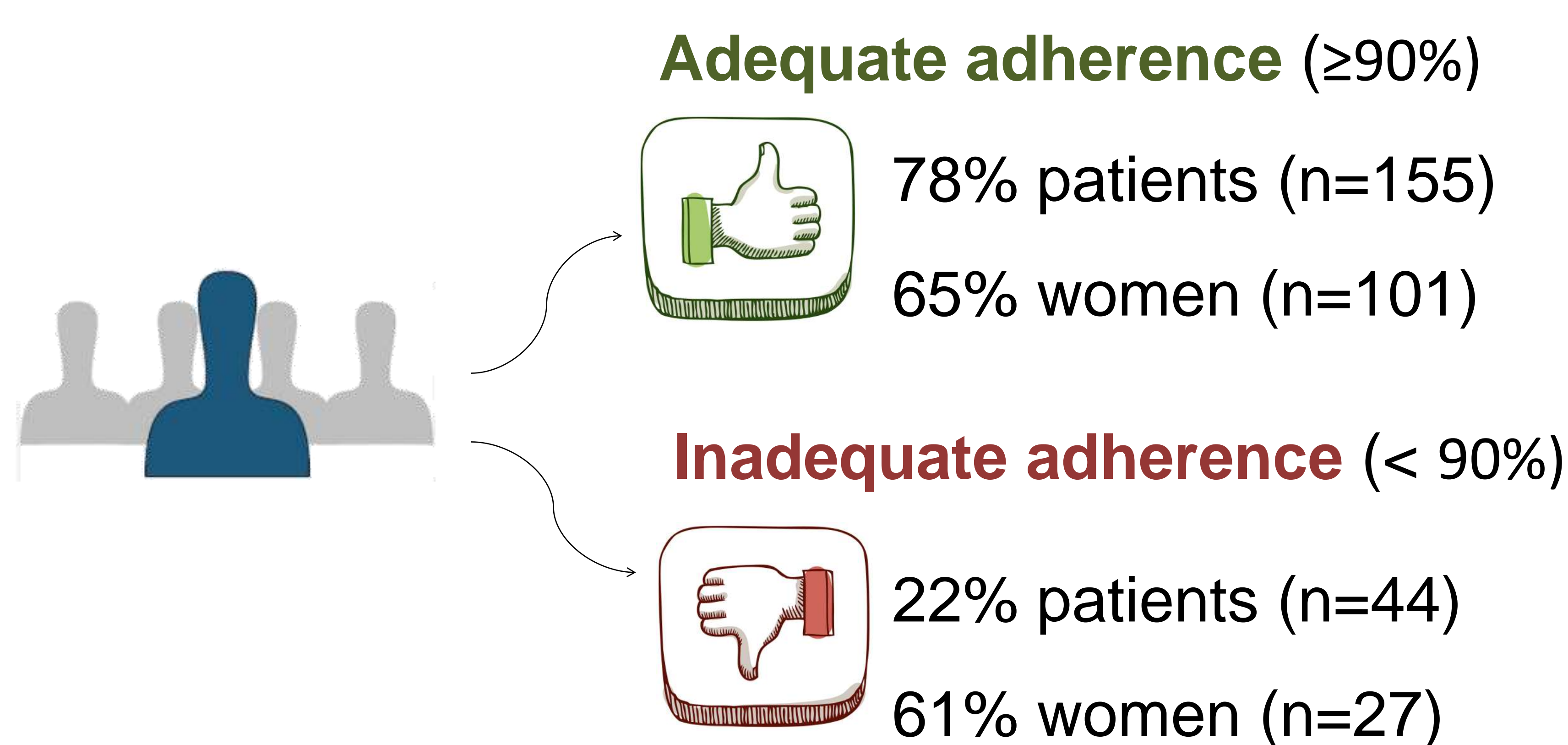
METHODS:

- ✓ Retrospective longitudinal descriptive study (2017).
- ✓ Patients who went to the day hospital to receive treatment.
- ✓ The adherence data were extracted from the pharmacy service database and day hospital records. The degree of adherence (%) was calculated from the records previously submitted and taking into account the posological interval. Adherence $\geq 90\%$ was considered adequate.
- ✓ The demographic and clinical data of the patients were obtained from the review of electronic health records: age, gender, pathology and treatment.

RESULTS:

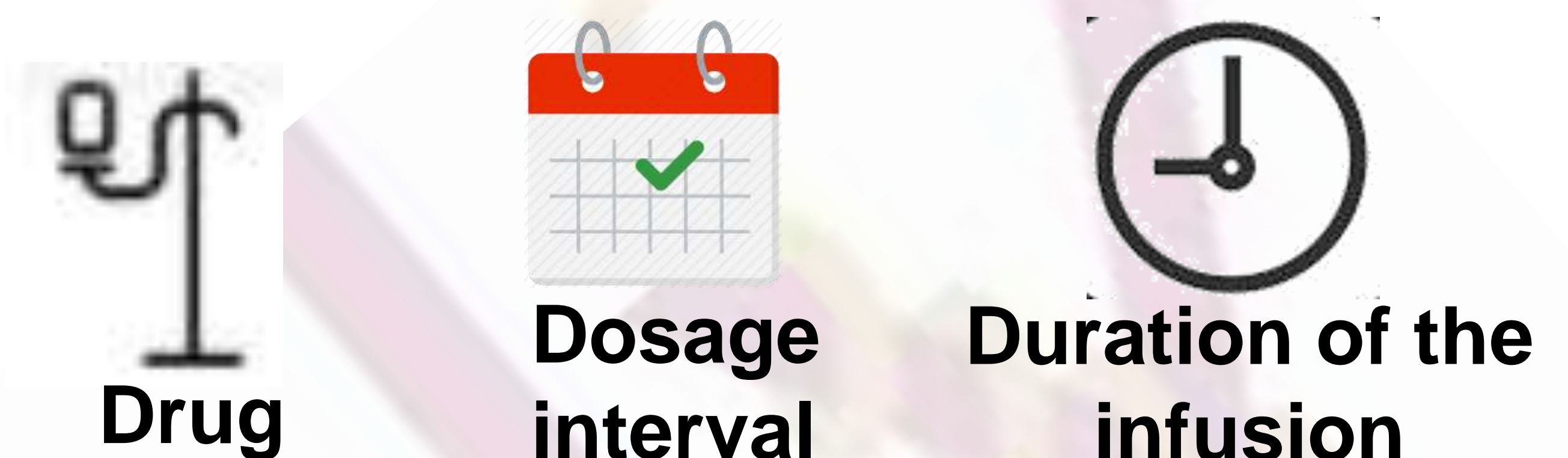


Degree of adherence



Variables

The variables that showed a statistically significant association (chi square $p < 0,05$) with adherence to the treatment were:



Treatment with frequently administered drugs and therapies whose administration required a long time \rightarrow **favored** \downarrow **adherence.**

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

The degree of adherence to the intravenous ambulatory treatment was inadequate in a 22% of the population. The infused drug, the dosage interval and the duration of the administration were the variables that showed association with the adherence of the patients.