

# DIFFERENCE IN ADHERENCE ASSOCIATED WITH ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

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## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Adherence to medication is crucial to achieve outcomes in health.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To assess annual adherence to medications in outpatient pharmacy during 2019.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

All patient on chronic therapy in outpatient pharmacy → the medication possession rate (MPR) was measured (pharmacy refill record).



MEDICAMENTO ↑	DIARIA	FREC.	SER/SECC.	INDICACIÓN	F. INI.	F. FIN	ADHERENCIA
709452 - ADALIMUMAB (HUMIRA) 40MG PLUMA	2 PLUMA	QUINCENAL-14	ADG	ENFERMEDAD DE CROHN	12/02/2020	11/02/2021	100% MPR

To assess the relationship between variables and adherence, non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test and Kruskal-Wallis test was applied. A p-value < 0.05 was deemed to be statistically significant.

## RESULTS

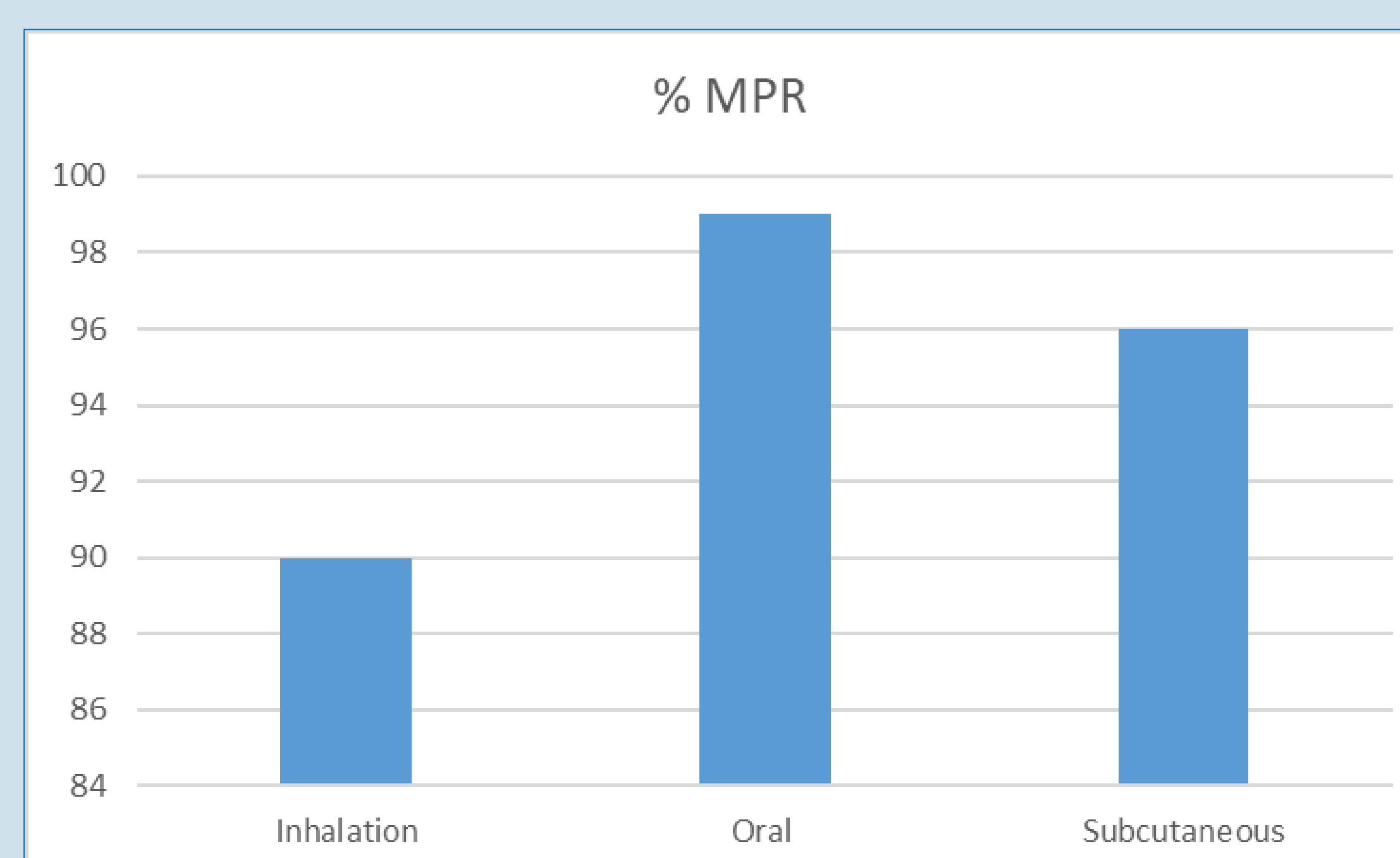
- 131 patients
- Age 55.8 (SD 16,9)
- 51.2% women

$$\text{MPR} = \left( \frac{\text{Sum of days' supply for all fills in period}}{\text{Number of days in period}} \right) \times 100\%$$

- MPR- 96.1% (SD 9,2%)
- Female- 97.24% (SD 4.85)
- Male- 94.86 % (SD 12.17)

No difference in age, gender nor specialties

ROUTE	% MPR	SD	number patient
Inhalation	90.32	18.76	9
Oral	99.32	3.05	22
Subcutaneous	95.88	8.72	100



## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The adherence level was high in our population and only eleven patients had an adherence level less than 90%.

The route of drug administration appear to be determinant for adherence, especially in inhaled therapy.