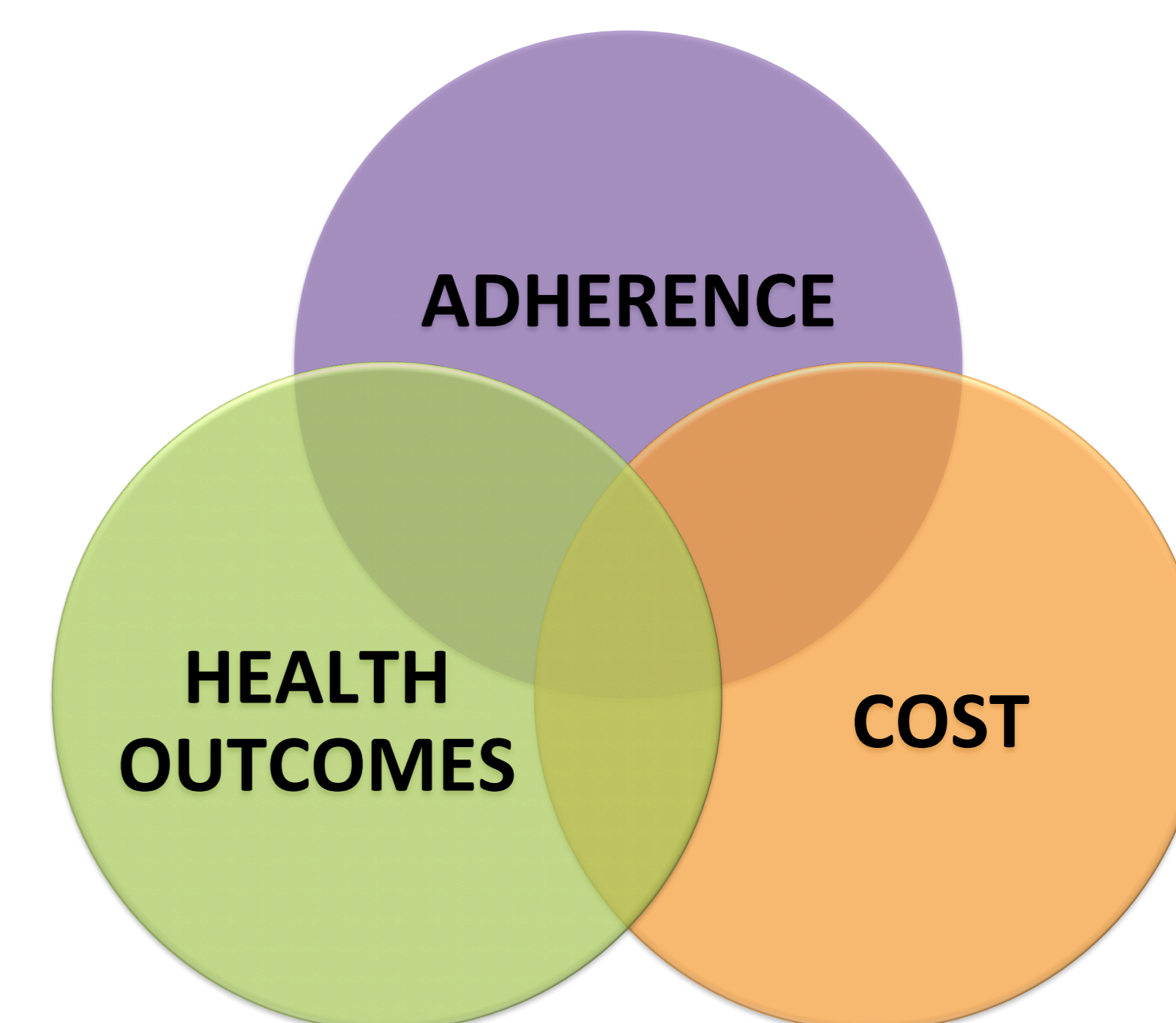


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BACKGROUND

Patients with multiple antiretroviral therapy (MAT), defined as a combination of at least 3 drugs with different mechanisms of action, are difficult and costly to treat and also affect treatment adherence.



PURPOSE

To describe characteristics of HIV patients with MAT and to evaluate the efficacy and adherence to the treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study from June-December 2013.

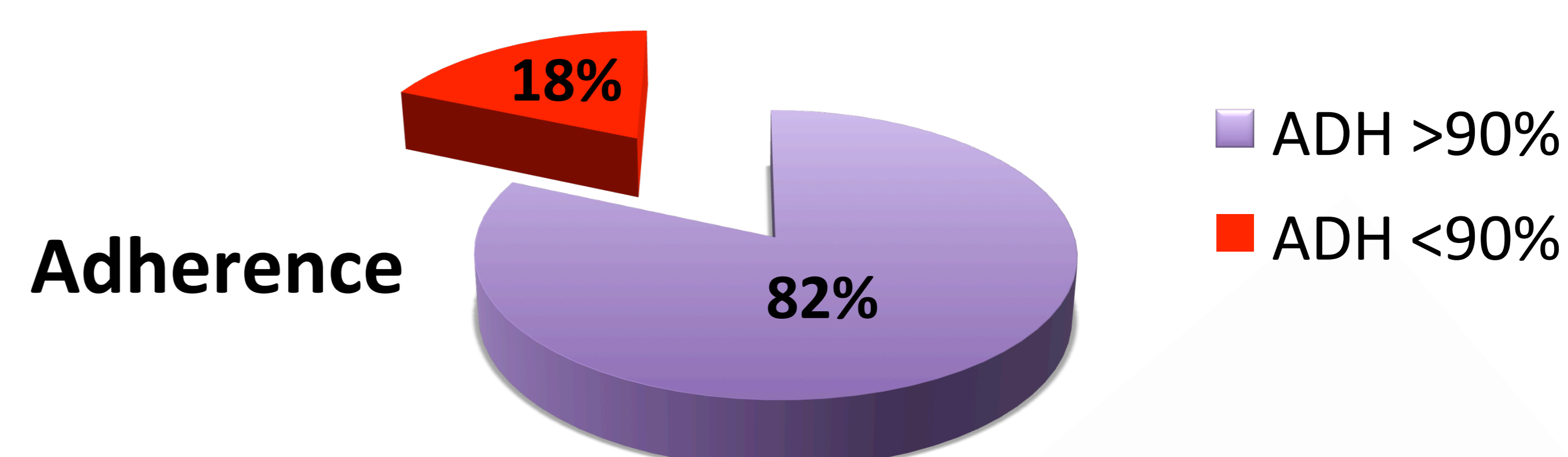
Inclusion criteria: MAT patients without treatment changes in the last 24 weeks.

Data collected: demographics, current MAT, duración treatment for HIV, adherence, resistance profile, viral load(VL) and CD4 count.

RESULTS

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Patients included | 49 |
| Men | 28 |
| Mean age (range) | 46 (19-73) |
| Mean drugs for patient (range) | 4 (3-6) |
| Mean duration of treatment (range) | 12 (1-17) |
| Mean adherence | 94% |

Seven, eight and two patients showed resistance to analogues, non-analogues and protease inhibitors, respectively.



Adherence evaluated by

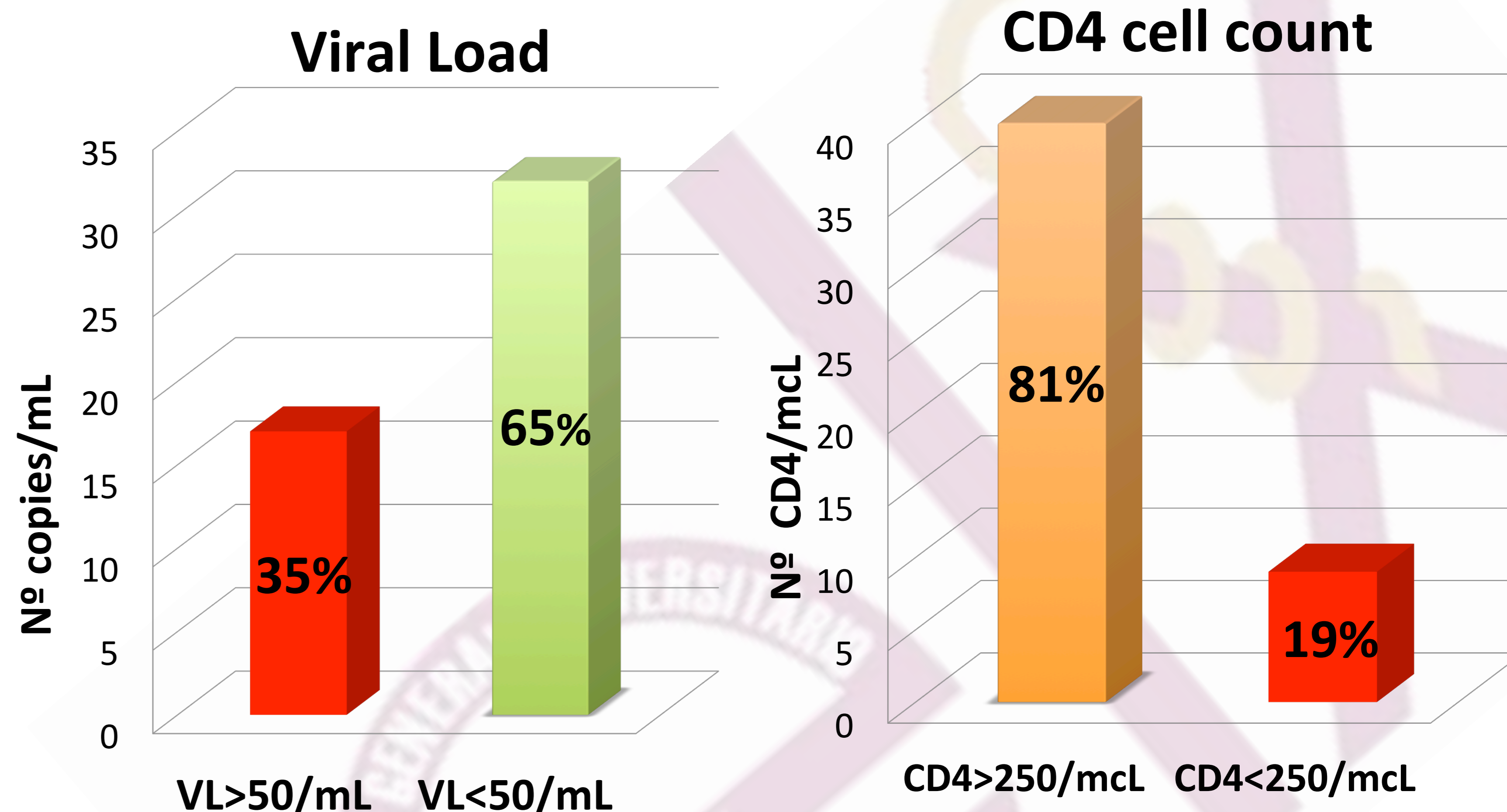
1. Pharmacy dispensing records
2. Simplified questionnaire

Patients classified as

- Adherents (> 90%)
- Non adherents (< 90%)

Efficacy evaluated by

1. CD4 cell count (>250/mcL)
2. Viral load (<50copies/mL)



CONCLUSION

Most patients had effective treatments. The complexity of the treatment had not a negative impact on adherence. All patients with resistance profile had his treatment optimized according to it.