

PREVALENCE AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC COMPLEXITY OF POLYPHARMACY IN HIV+ PATIENTS IN SPAIN: POINT STUDY

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OBJECTIVES

To determine the prevalence and characteristics of polypharmacy in HIV+ patients in real-life clinical practice in Spain.

METHODS

• Multicentre, observational, cross-sectional study

• Adult HIV+ patients on active antiretroviral therapy who attended a pharmaceutical care visit on the day of the preset cross-cut

• Demographic, clinical and pharmacotherapeutic variables were collected.

- Polypharmacy and comorbidity pattern
- ART and concomitant medication adherence.
- Overall, ART and other medication Complexity index.
- Interactions and contraindications

DESIGN



PATIENTS



VARIABLES



POLYPHARMACY :as "simultaneous prescription of six active principles including ART"

RESULTS

1225 patients (81 hospitals)

Table 1. Basal Characteristics

Sex (Male) %(n)	79.0% (964)
Age (mean+sd)	47.7±10.9
Undetectable viral load (<50 cop/mL)	91.1%(1106)
CD4 ≥ 200 cel/uL	94.1% (1146)
Overall complexity index	6 (3-11)
Patients with high complexity index (> 14 points) %(n)	14.2% (174)
number of drugs per patient (mean+sd)	2.0±2.7
Patients with potencial interactions	34.7% (425)
Patients with contraindications %(n)	6.5% (80)
ART adherence % (n)	51.8% (633)
Concomitant medication adherence % (n)	49.8% (326)

CONCLUSIONS

The prevalence of polypharmacy was high, with a predominantly cardiovascular pattern.

Figure 1. Antiretroviral Treatment

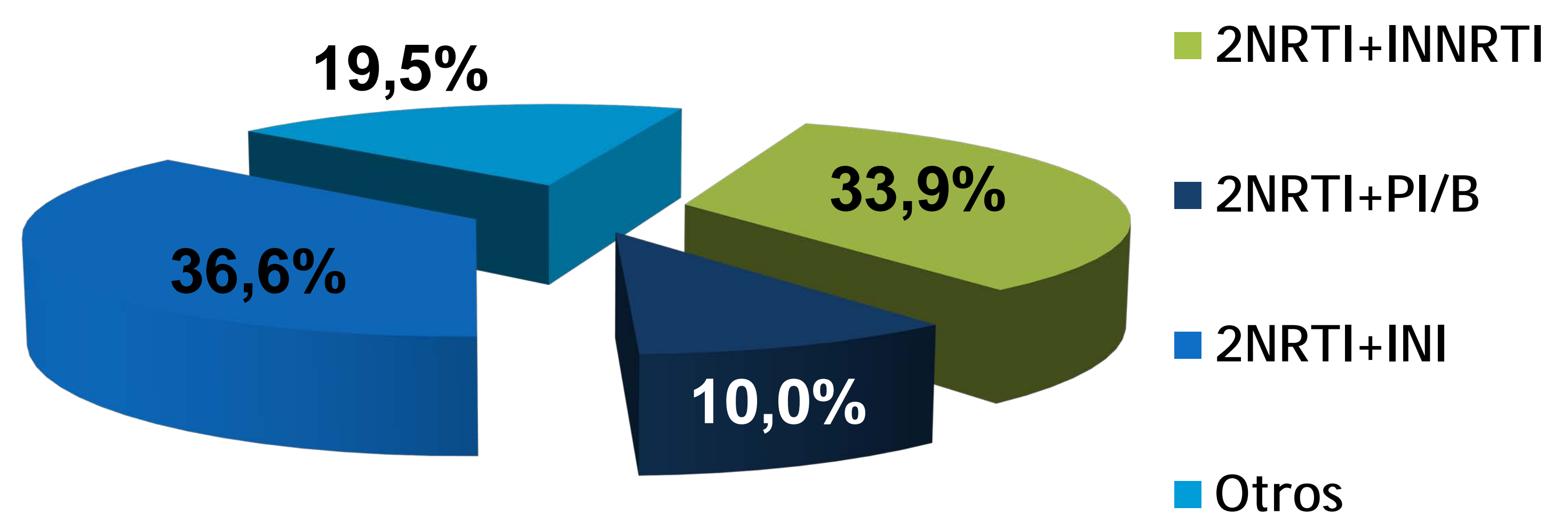


Figure 2. Polypharmacy Prevalence

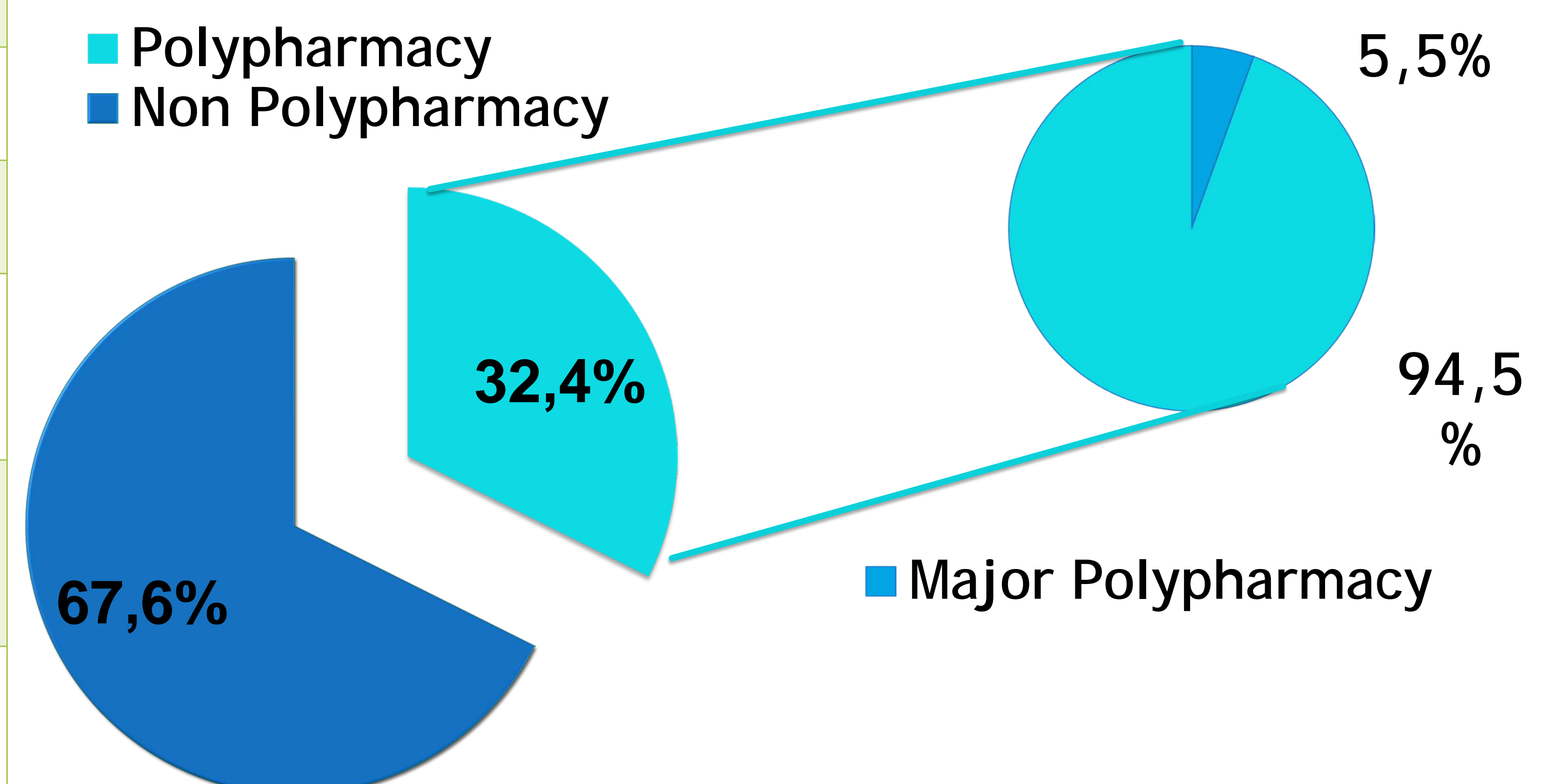


Figure 3. Polypharmacy Patterns

