



Risk factors for medication non-adherence among Victorian patients receiving Home Medicine Reviews

Aim: identify risk factors that predict non-adherence among HMR patients.

Methods: logistic regression analysis of medication lists + HMR reports of 109 patients.

Possible predictors analysed: age, gender, CALD status, No. medicines, No. comorbidities, No. OTC & CAM products, availability of carers/family, pillbox use, patients' need for education, CHF, diabetes, pain, respiratory conditions & dyslipidaemia.

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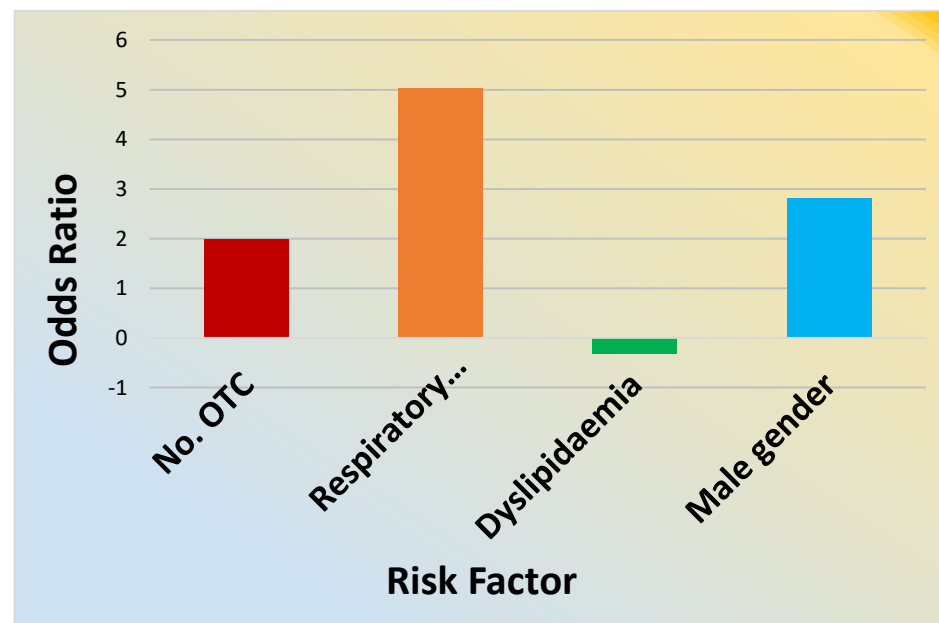
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Results

Overall Model Fit...							
Chi Square= 30.0901; df=5; p= 0.0000							
	Variable	Coeff.	StdErr	p	O.R.	Low	High
No. OTC	1	0.6899	0.2272	0.0024	1.9935	1.2771	3.1118
Respiratory Conditions	2	1.6131	0.7031	0.0218	5.0185	1.2651	19.9078
Dyslipidaemia	3	-1.1555	0.4672	0.0134	0.3149	0.1260	0.7867
Age	4	-0.0270	0.0190	0.1538	0.9733	0.9378	1.0102
Gender	5	1.0325	0.4888	0.0347	2.8081	1.0773	7.3201
Intercept		1.0918	1.3960	0.4341			

3 factors related to risk of patients' non-adherence.



Significance to allied health

- Improve compliance to medications & optimise health outcomes:
 - Screen patients with risk factors
 - Refer to HMR services
- Support patients in the community, before medication-related problems worsen & hospital visits become unavoidable.
- HMR referral criteria should be re-evaluated, to accurately define patients who would benefit the most.

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