It has been shown that the Medication Regimen-Complexity Index (MRCI) is an useful and reliable tool for calculating the complexity of the pharmacotherapeutic regimen. Furthermore, high MRCI is associated with lower adherence. However, MRCI in opioid-dependent patients has not been studied.

A new MMP persistence definition has been created. We identified age, comorbidities, and receiving methadone maintenance doses as successful predictors for MMP persistence.

MRCI does not seem to be a useful tool to determine the MMP persistence, probably because there are multiple factors that influence in addition to the complexity of the pharmacotherapeutic regimen. It is necessary to continue searching for more precise selection and stratification tools for opioid-dependent patients to improve their persistence. However, it should not be an obstacle to implementing measures to optimize their pharmacotherapy.