AN OBSERVATIONAL RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON TREATMENT ADHERENCE OF LONG-ACTING INJECTABLE ANTIPSYCHOTICS

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Background and importance

• Treatment with long-acting injectable (LAI) antipsychotics have been shown to improve treatment adherence when compared with treatment with oral antipsychotics.
• It is still controversial if the adherence would be modified with the use of polytherapy with oral and LAI antipsychotics.

Aim and objectives

❖ To evaluate treatment adherence in patients with different psychiatric disorders:
  LAI antipsychotics (monotherapy)

  vs

  LAI and oral antipsychotics (polytherapy)

Material and methods

Observational retrospective study

2nd-level hospital

Patients who began treatment with LAI antipsychotics before 2016

Monotherapy: LAI antipsychotics

Polytherapy: LAI + oral antipsychotics

Data obtained from:
- Electronic clinical history ➔ Demographics
- Electronic registration of LAI antipsychotics administrations and oral antipsychotics withdrawal at pharmacy offices ➔ Adherence

Optimal adherence was defined as 100% of the prescriptions withdrawn or 100% of the doses of LAI antipsychotic administered.

Results

73 patients were included
Mean age: 57.1 yo

39 patients monotherapy

34 patients polytherapy

Diagnosis

Monotherapy

Polytherapy

Conclusion

✓ Adherence to treatment was suboptimal in both groups, but lower in the patients receiving polytherapy with oral and LAI antipsychotics.
✓ Treatment adherence decreases as treatment complexity increases, as seen in previous literature.

ATC code: N05 - Psycholeptics

Mean age: 57.1 yo

39 patients monotherapy

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Optimal Adherence

Suboptimal Adherence

Optimal Adherence

Suboptimal Adherence

Monotherapy

Polytherapy

Psychosis

Substance use disorder

Bipolar disorder

Obsessive compulsive disorder

Personality disorder

Mental retardation

82.1%

7.7%

2.6%

2.6%

97.3%

78.5%

15%

8.8%

2.9%

0%

0%

2.7%

12.9%