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

Morillo-Verdugo R1, Robustillo-Cortés MA1, Sánchez-Rubio Ferrández J2, Gimeno-Gracia M3, Manzano-García M1, Martinez-Sesmero JM4.
1 Hospital de Valme (Sevilla). 2 Hospital de Getafe (Getafe). 3 Hospital Lozano Blesa (Zaragoza). 4 Hospital Clínico San Carlos (Madrid)

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

PATIENTS

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

DESIGN

POLYPHARMACY: as “simultaneous prescription of six active principles including ART”

RESULTS

1225 patients (81 hospitals)

Table 1. Basal Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex (Male) % (n)</td>
<td>79.0% (964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (mean±sd)</td>
<td>47.7±10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetectable viral load (&lt;50 cop/mL)</td>
<td>91.1% (1106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4 ≥ 200 cel/uL</td>
<td>94.1% (1146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall complexity index</td>
<td>6 (3-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients with high complexity index (&gt;14 points) % (n)</td>
<td>14.2% (174)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of drugs per patient</td>
<td>2.0±2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients with potential interactions</td>
<td>34.7% (425)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients with contraindications % (n)</td>
<td>6.5% (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART adherence % (n)</td>
<td>51.8% (633)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concomitant medication adherence % (n)</td>
<td>49.8% (326)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSIONS

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

“This study has been funded by the Merck Sharp & Dohme Investigator Studies Program with code MISP#54901”