Evaluation of Adherence, Knowledge, and Practices towards the Therapy in Patients of Chronic Kidney Disease

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Abstract

Objective: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a prolonged illness with co-morbidities. These patients have to take a large number of pills per day. Hence, this study evaluates the extent of medication adherence and study factors responsible for the same.

Methods: A cross-sectional, questionnaire based study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital. Patients (n = 100) suffering from CKD for three months or more were interviewed. Morisky medication adherence questionnaire was used to assess overall adherence. Scoring was done accordingly: high (score =0), medium (score 1-2) and low (score >2).

Results: 36% patient’s show low adherence. Common causes of low adherence were complex dosing schedule (20%), difficult to take large number (20%) and forgetfulness (18%). 70% patients were not aware about importance of taking each medicine. Average number of medicines taken by each patient was 6.13 per day. Only 3% stopped taking medicines due to high cost. Statistically significant positive correlation was observed between poor adherence and number of concurrent illnesses (r=0.68, P<0.0001) and number of medicines (r=0.77, P<0.0001) taken.

Conclusion: Since majority of patients were not aware about importance of taking each medicine, creating awareness about same is essential for improving drug adherence. Measures to make patient aware regarding seriousness of the condition, prevention of its complication and management of co-morbidities are essential. Physician should try to avoid poly-pharmacy. Use of long acting preparations and/or fixed dose combinations may be encouraged whenever required.

Keywords: Morisky medication adherence Score, adherence, CKD.

Introduction

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as abnormalities of kidney structure or function, present for more than 3 months, with implications for health.[1] It is a prolonged illness usually coexisting with diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. Consequently, these patients have to take a large pill burden on an average around 8–10
This imposes high personal and monetary burden on patients and their families. Hence, adherence is a major concern in therapy of CKD. Adherence is defined as the extent to which individuals follow instructions they are given for prescribed treatments. Medication adherence is defined by the World Health Organization as "the degree to which the person’s behavior corresponds with the agreed recommendations from a health care provider." Adherence signifies that the patient and physician collaborate to improve the patient’s health by integrating the physician’s medical opinion and the patient’s lifestyle, values and preferences for care. World Health Organization estimates that only half of people with chronic diseases take their medications consistently as prescribed. Non-adherence to medication can be harmful as well as expensive for patients. In CKD patients, it has been reported to cause uncontrolled hypertension, dialysis, increased medication, and hospitalization related costs. Thus, non-adherence reduces health benefits of drug therapy and augments advancement of CKD to end-stage renal disease. Widely variable rates of non-adherence are reported in various studies depending on the type of instrument used. Previous studies have reported 26–28% CKD patients to be non-adherent. Reasons for non-adherence have been shown to vary depending on disease and characteristics of medicines prescribed. Hence, it is necessary to understand non-adherence to medication in a particular disease and study factors affecting it. Various studies have reported factors such as polypharmacy, psychological factors to be responsible. Other factors such as financial constraints, patients’ beliefs, and adverse drug reactions may be responsible for non-adherence. Hence, this study was planned to evaluate the extent of medication non-adherence within the CKD population and study factors responsible for the same.

### Aim and Objectives

- To evaluate adherence to the medications in patients with chronic kidney disease.
- To study factors associated with non-adherence to medications in patients with chronic kidney disease.
- To study patients knowledge and practices about medicines in chronic kidney disease.

### Materials & Methods

A cross-sectional, observational, questionnaire based study was carried out in Medicine department of a B.J. Government medical college and Sassoon General Hospital in Pune. Approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee (BJGMC/IEC/Pharmac/ND-Dept 0216034-34) was obtained before initiating the study. It was conducted for 3 months of period from 01st March 2016 to 31st May, 2016.

Patients meeting eligibility criteria were briefed about the study and informed consent was obtained from those willing to participate.

**Inclusion criteria**

1. Patients of either sex, aged between 18-70 years old.
2. Diagnosed cases of CKD since 3 months or more, irrespective of stage of CKD and their dialysis status.
3. Diagnosed cases of CKD since 3 months or more, irrespective of stage of CKD with or without co-morbidity.

**Exclusion criteria**

1. Patients aged <18 years and >70 years.
2. Patients with psychiatric illnesses.
3. Patients not willing to give informed consent.

Patient were enrolled as per inclusion criteria and were interviewed with self-developed, pre-validated questionnaire during 3 months period. The questionnaires are designed to obtain information about various issues concerned with medication non-adherence, exercise, dietary/ fluid restrictions, and use of any non-prescribed medicines. Morisky medication adherence questionnaire (MMAQ) was used to calculate overall adherence. Adherence which then graded as high, medium, and low. It consisted of 8 questions. Total score was...
calculated according to MMAQ scale. Patient with higher score (>2) indicating low adherence, patient with low score (0) indicating high adherence and with 1 or 2 score indicating medium adherence. The patient with low adherence/ non- adherence will be evaluated for the cause of non-adherence. Another 10 questionnaires was then asked to evaluate patient’s knowledge and practices about medicines for chronic kidney disease. A total of 100 patients were interviewed between this 3 months of period.

**Statistical Analysis**
All detailed data entered in MS Excel 2010 and values expressed in counts and percentages. Spearmann correlation test was used to find correlation among adherence, number of medicines, and number of coexisting illnesses.

**Results**
A total of 134 patients were screened, reviewed and of whom 100 participant patients were selected and interviewed. Of which 66 were males and 34 were females. Mean age of the patients was 50.17± 13.06 (Mean ± Standard Deviation). Average number of medicines taken by each patient in a day was 6.13± 1.52 (Mean ± Standard Deviation).

Thirty-six (36%) percentages of patients did not strictly follow Medicine schedule as prescribed and seventy (70%) patients were not aware about the importance of each medicine they were taking [Table 1].

In MMAQ, high, medium, and low adherence was reported in 10%, 54%, and 36% of patients, respectively. [Fig 1]

90% of patients with chronic kidney disease were found to have at least 1 of the co-morbidity like Anemia/ Severe anemia (20%), Diabetes mellitus with Hypertension (15%), Diabetes Mellitus alone (14%), Hypertension alone (10%) etc. 31% of patients with CKD were having more than or equal to ≥ 2 co-morbidities with only 10% of them having no any co-morbidities. [Fig 2]

![Fig 1- Adherence scale (Morisky Medication Adherence Questionnaire (MMAQ) Scale.](image-url)
91% of patients were aware about how to take each medicine in a day but 70% of them didn’t know about the importance of taking each medicine. [Table 2]

76% of patients were following dietary and fluid restrictions as told by physician and 4% of them were also taking alternative system of medicines like Ayurvedic (01) and Homeopathic (03) and none of them told treating physician about it. Only 14% followed exercise schedule.

One of the significant finding noted was that 61% of total patients were having low level of education whereas from low adherent population of 36, 26 (72%) were with low level of education i.e. 10th standard and below.

No significant association was noted between adherence score and age and gender. Statistically significant positive correlation was observed between poor adherence and number of concurrent illnesses (r=0.68, P<0.0001) and number of medicines (r=0.77, P<0.0001) taken. As adherence score of more than 2 indicates poor adherence i.e. higher the score was associated with low adherence. It was also found that more the number of concurrent illnesses and more the number of medicines taken a day, poorer is the adherence.

**Table 2- Patients knowledge and practices about medicines (n=100)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Know the disease suffering from</td>
<td>93 (93%)</td>
<td>07 (07%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strictly follow medicine schedule</td>
<td>92 (92%)</td>
<td>08 (08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know the importance of each medicine</td>
<td>30 (30%)</td>
<td>70 (70%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware about how to take each medicine</td>
<td>91 (91%)</td>
<td>07 (07%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped taking any medication that was prescribed</td>
<td>21 (21%)</td>
<td>79 (79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped any medicine due to adverse effects</td>
<td>14 (14%)</td>
<td>86 (86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel sick when you miss your medicines</td>
<td>73 (73%)</td>
<td>27 (27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not taking medicines would affect you in anyway</td>
<td>32 (32%)</td>
<td>68 (68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tried any alternate therapies</td>
<td>04 (4%)</td>
<td>96 (96%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

Non-adherence to medication regimens is a serious problem. It has many serious effects on prognosis of the illness and overall effectiveness of the health system. Non-adherence may signal that the patient and physician differ over the goals and priorities regarding the treatment and its schedule. Increasing the effectiveness of adherence has a greater impact on the health of the population rather than implementing any improvement in specific medical treatments. Therefore, information regarding factors influencing the optimal use of medications is vital.

In one of the study in patients with CKD 17.4% were found non-adherent to medication at baseline and 26.8% at 1 year. [10] There is a need of uniform definition of being non-adherent, as many patients report adherence according to personal definitions rather than conventional scientific concepts of non-adherence.

Number of medicines per prescription affects inversely to adherence score. It was found that poor adherence had positive correlation with number of concurrent illnesses and number of pill burden on them. Hence, complex medication schedule along with poly-pharmacy can be considered a significant predictor of non-adherence. [10,14]
Only 3% of patients gave high cost of medications as reason for non-adherent, because many patients were getting free or subsidized government supplied medicines.

Many patients knew the disease they were suffering from. They were of opinion that continuing medicines will be affecting them anyway, which was one of the reason which influenced adherence to the treatment. Many patients were aware about schedule of administration of each medicine but 70% of them did not know about importance of each medicine. Lack of knowledge about the usefulness of each medicine was another reason reported for non-adherence. Low knowledge about medications among patients has been reported in earlier studies. Thus, it is evident that low health literacy along with complex medication schedule contributes to non-adherence, hence health professionals can play an active part in overcoming this barrier to adherence.

Fear of adverse effects due to medication was another factor due to which patients are reluctant to adhere to the medication schedule. Adverse effects, if present, can play a crucial role in deciding whether or not patients will take their medications as prescribed. Hence, health professionals can play a vital role in convincing patients that benefits of treatment outweigh risk of adverse effects.

76% of patients followed fluid and diet restrictions as told by treating physician. They were also following exercise and taking other nutritional supplements as prescribed. It is imperative that health professionals repeatedly emphasize upon patients about the importance of adhering to dietary and fluid restrictions and exercise.

**Conclusion**

Since majority of patients were not aware about importance of taking each medicine, creating awareness about same is essential for improving drug adherence. Measures to make patient aware regarding seriousness of the condition, prevention of its complication and management of co-morbidities are essential to improve adherence to medication. Physician should try to avoid poly-pharmacy. Use of long acting preparations and/or fixed dose combinations may be encouraged whenever required. Incidence of non-adherence in Chronic Kidney Disease patients was 36%. Patient-related and drug-related reasons were the two most prevalent causes of medication non-adherence. Strategies need to be developed and implemented to address those variables in order to enhance medication adherence, and thereby achieve a better therapeutic outcome in CKD patients.

**References**


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