

MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN PRIMARY CARE CLINICS IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA



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1. Introduction

- Patients with uncontrolled blood pressure have a higher risk of all cause cardiovascular (CVS) mortality and morbidity (1).
- In Malaysia, almost half of the population with hypertension remains uncontrolled (2).
- Factors attributed to medication adherence include polypharmacy, knowledge about medication, ethnicity, adverse effects of medication, traditional medication use, duration of hypertension, socio-economic status, and marital status (3-5).

2. Objectives

- To determine the medication adherence rate among hypertensive patients attending primary care clinics.
- To identify factors associated with medication adherence among hypertensive patients attending primary care clinics.

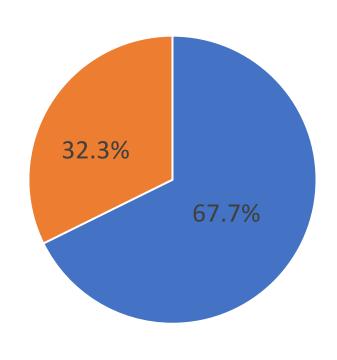
3. Material and Methods

- Cross sectional study
- Adult hypertension patients
- Government health clinics in Kuching and Kota Samarahan Division, Sarawak.
- Sample size 548 patients
- Systematic random sampling method.
- Patients' medication adherence were assessed by Medication Compliance Assessment Form.

4. Results

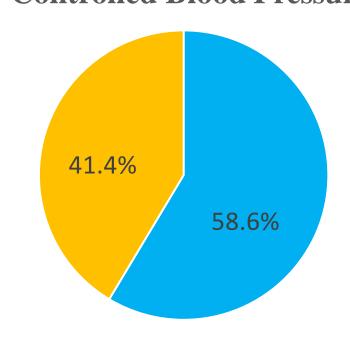
Demography	Mean (Range)	N (%)
Age	58.6 (23-103)	
Gender	Male	219 (40%)
	Female	329 (60%)
Ethnicity	Malay	190 (34.7%)
	Chinese	73 (13.3%)
	Iban	46 (8.4%)
	Bidayuh	239 (43.6%)
Education	No education	57 (10.4%)
	Primary	213 (38.9%)
	Secondary	223 (40.7%)
	Tertiary	55 (10.0%)
Comorbidity		N (%)
Diabetes	Yes	168 (30.7%)
	No	380 (69.3%%)
Cholesterol	Yes	344 (62.8%)
	No	204 (37.2%)

Chart 1. Percentage of Hypertensive Patient Who is Adherent



AdherentNon Adherent

Chart 2. Percentage of
Hypertensive Patient with Well
Controlled Blood Pressure



Well ControlledNot Controlled

Table 1. Percentage of Patient with Controlled Blood Pressure Who is Adherent

		Adherence		
		Adherent	Non- adherent	Total
Blood	Controlled	235 (73.2%)	86 (26.8%)	321
Pressure	Uncontrolled	136 (59.9%)	91 (40.1%)	227
Total		371	177	

p = 0.001 Chi square

*Patients who has uncontrolled blood pressure were more likely to be non-adherent to medication. (OR: 1.828, 95% CI: 1.272-2.628)

Table 2. Factors associated with Medication Adherence among Hypertensive Patients

Variables	OR	95% CI
Age*	0.981	0.963-0.999
Medicine other than antihypertensive**	1.553	1.178-2.047

Logistic regression *p= 0.035

**p = 0.002

5. Discussion

- Majority (67.7%) of the patients are adherent to medication.
- The percentage of adherent patients is significantly higher (73.2%) among patients with well controlled blood pressure than patients with uncontrolled blood pressure (59.9%).
- Older patients are more likely to be adherent to medication but patients taking medication other than anti-hypertensive are less likely to adhere to medication advice.
- Medication adherence need to be assessed in patient with uncontrolled blood pressure, young patient and patient taking medicine other than anti-hypertensive.

6. Conclusion

- Majority (67.7%) of hypertensive patient is adherent to medication.
- Medication adherence need to be assessed in patient with uncontrolled blood pressure, young patient and patient taking medicine other than anti-hypertensive.

7. Acknowledgement

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8. Reference

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