Antiretroviral Refill Adherence is an Early Predictor of Retention in HIV Care Robert Bonacci MS3, Warren Bilker PhD, Laura Bamford MD MSCE, Baligh Yehia MD MSPH, Katherine Frasca MD, Lyles Swift, Jing Ren MS4, Daohang Sha, *Robert Gross MD MSCE







Disclosure

- Pfizer
 - -DSMB member for trial of drug unrelated to HIV
 - -During time of these studies
 - -Ongoing

Introduction

- "Drugs don't work in people who don't take them"-Koop
 - -Non-adherence is normal behavior
 - -Perfect adherence is unrealistic
- Non-retention is a related construct
 - **–Prevents renewal of Rx**
 - –Decreased salience of therapy (?)
 - Decreased access to preventive care
 - -Decreased effect of provider on behavior

Continuum of HIV Care



Hypothesis

- Can detection of non-adherence identify risk for non-retention?
 - Pharmacy records valid measure of adherence
 - -Monthly refills = frequent monitoring
 - -Tracking possible despite absence of patient

Study Design

- Retrospective cohort study
- Site
 - –Jonathan Lax Center, urban Philadelphia site
- Population
 - -HIV infected adults prescribed ARVs
 - ->2 clinic visits >4 weeks apart
 - -One visit after 5/2012 and another visit scheduled after 10/2012
 - -Refills obtained via Walgreens (340B)
 - -Exclude: automated refillers

Variables Measured

Primary outcome

- -'No show' to index visit
- –Index visit: randomly selected scheduled visit after 10/2012
- -'No show'=no call to reschedule
- -If rescheduled, another visit selected
- Primary exposure

–Refill adherence (MPR) calculated every month over time of study

Analysis Plan

- Summarize adherence every month back from index date
- Compare adherence between 'shows' and 'no shows'
 - -Over entire interval
 - **–Over most recent time points**
- Discriminative ability of adherence for 'no show'
 - -Area under ROC curve
 - -Sensitivity/specificity for 'no show'

Time to 3 refills (2 months)



Adherence metric: Σ intervals/(3rd fill date-1st fill date)

Missing refills imputed to occur on index date and enrollment date, as needed

Adherence conceptualized as either % doses taken or # days late for refill

Characteristic	'Show'	'No Show'	p value
	n=285	n=108	
Median age (IQR)	49 (42-53)	47 (38-52)	0.04
Sex			
Male	202 (71%)	70 (65%)	>0.5
Female	81 (28%)	37 (34%)	
Transgender	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	
Race			0.033
Black	171 (60%)	77 (71%)	
White	103 (36%)	25 (23%)	
Other	9 (3%)	6 (6%)	
Hispanic Ethnicity	24 (9%)	8 (7%)	>0.5
Prior AIDS Dx	145 (51%)	62 (57%)	0.13
MSM	146 (52%)	45 (42%)	0.08
IDU	49 (17%)	28 (26%)	0.09

Adherence Differences

Overall effect

-9.3% (95% CI: 12.3-5.7%) more doses by 'shows' than 'no shows', p<0.001

Limiting to most recent interval

-'Shows' 93.8% (66.7% - 107.1%) vs. 'No shows' 80% (53.6% - 107.1%) , p<0.005

Time from last refill to index date compared between 'show' and 'no show' groups



Discriminative Ability

Area under ROC curve

 ~0.6 (perfect=1.0, flip of a coin=0.5)

Sensitivity/specificity poor

Conclusions

- Non-adherence is associated with 'no show' to clinic
 - No clear threshold amount of adherence predicts 'no show'
- Incomplete overlap suggests related but distinct phenomena
 - Caution required for contacting patients with suboptimal adherence
 - May not be at high risk of 'no show'
 - Yet allows for more adherence conversation

Thanks to the study participants!