



Impact

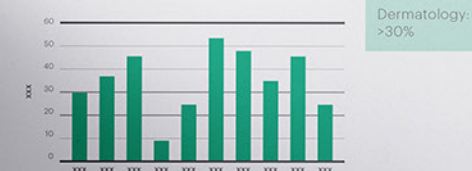
Improving
Patient Commitment
to Treatment

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Figure 1. Primary non-adherence to newly prescribed medications. Patients aged 19 and over



Dermatology:
>30%

1.1.2 Implement

The process continues with the implementation of the dosing regimen (i.e. frequency, timing, and dose) by the patient.

- **Non-adherence** occurs when the patient delays, omits or takes extra doses.
- **Measurement:** Usually through dosing history.

Daily, around **15%** of patients do not implement treatment as prescribed.²

DRUG FORGIVENESS

But how much implementation is enough? A patient only needs to be "adherent enough" to a given treatment to reach the desired outcome. This concept is known as drug forgiveness. Therefore, the acceptable level of adherence is dependent on:



Another factor to keep in mind is that different patients display different patterns of adherence (Figure 2). Adherence of each patient could be improved by making them aware of their adherence pattern.

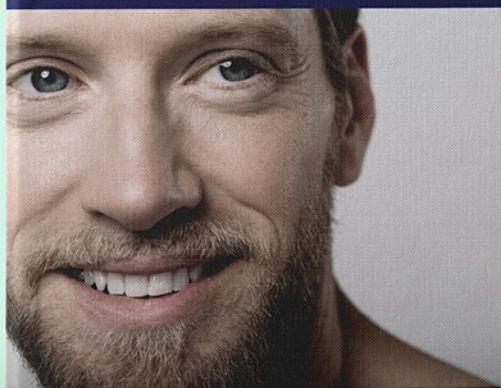


Impact

It's not about psoriasis,
it's about patients.

Feel the science

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Adherence definition

Adherence to medications is the process by which patients take their medications as prescribed. Adherence has three components:

Initiation

Implementation

Persistence

1.1.1. Initiate

The process starts when the patient fulfils a prescription, takes the first dose of the prescribed medication and initiates treatment.

- **Non-adherence** occurs when the patient does not initiate treatment.
- **Measurement:** binary (Yes/No), for whether or not the patient initiates treatment.

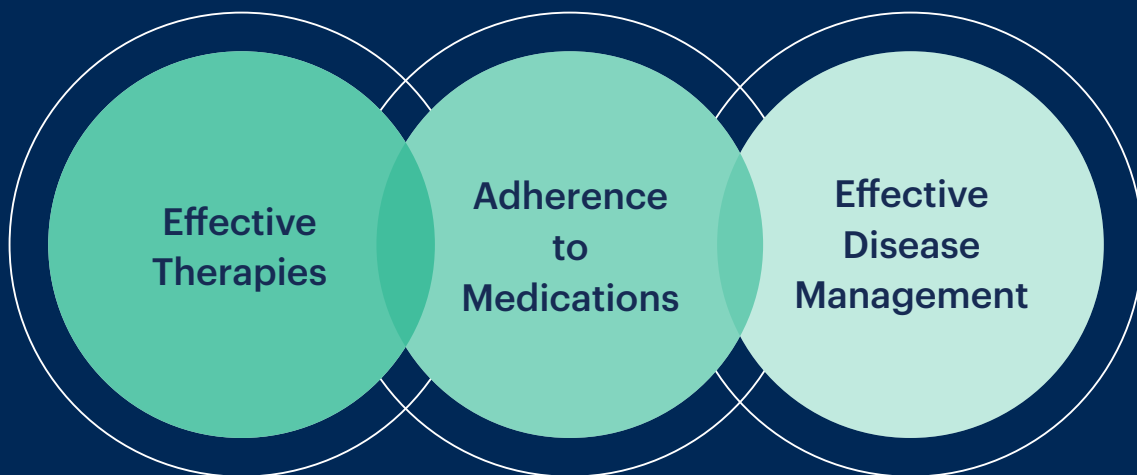
In general, **20-30%** of patients do not initiate a new prescription and this number increases to **>30%** when dermatology patients are considered (Figure 1).²

Study design: Adherence study to evaluate primary non-adherence in community-based practices and identify predictors of non-adherence. 75,589 patients treated by 1,217 prescribers in the first year of a community-based e-prescribing initiative in Massachusetts (USA) participated and 195,930 e-prescriptions were analysed.²



The voice of the expert

Therapeutic success is the result of:



Adherence - key point to therapeutic success¹,

has the aim to get patients to comply with their dosing regimen.

The vast majority of errors in adherence involve:

- Delayed or never-occurring initiation of dosing
- Intermittently missed doses during regimen implementation
- Short persistence.¹

This worsening regimen execution can lead to complete discontinuation.

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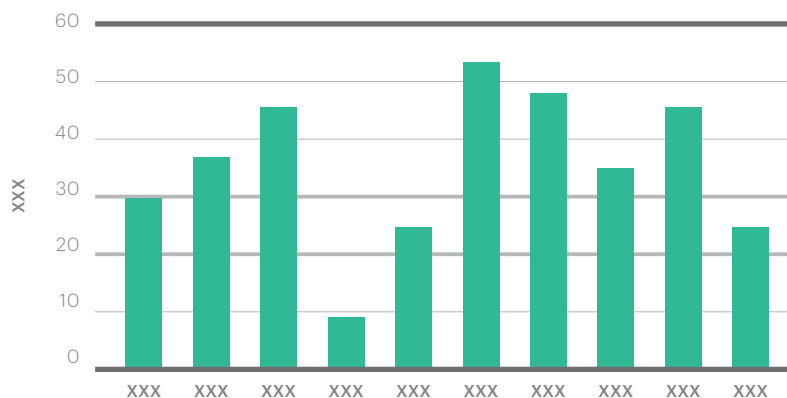
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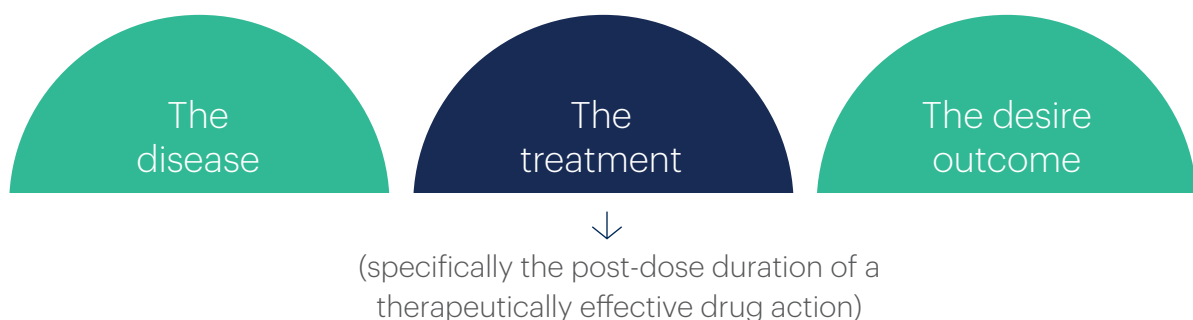
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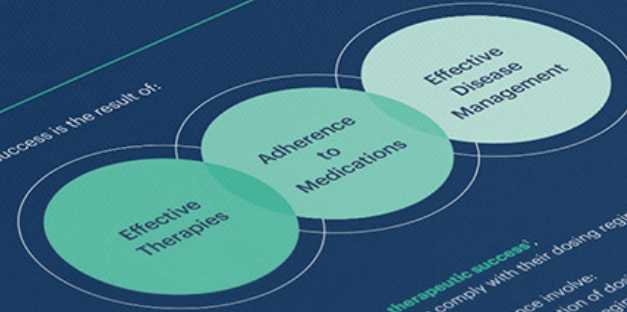
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Study design: Adherence study to evaluate primary non-adherence in community-based practices and identify predictors of non-adherence: 75,598 patients treated by 1217 prescribers in the first year of a community-based e-prescribing initiative in Massachusetts (USA) participated and 195,950 e-prescriptions were analyzed.



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(specifically the post-dose duration of a therapeutically effective drug action)

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