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RESULTS OF AN INTERVENTION IN PRESCRIPTION OF CONVENTIONAL RELEASE VERSUS IMMEDIATE RELEASE IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION IN COLOMBIA

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OBJECTIVES: Identify patients who were being treated for hypertension with conventional release (CRV) versus immediate release (IR) and to verify the responsibility of health care about cardiovascular risk to which they are exposed and achieve a reduction in the number of patients who use it. METHODS: A quasi-experimental prospective before and after study without a control group was conducted in 729 patients diagnosed with hypertension to be found in treatment with CRV between October 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, in 8 Colombian cities from a database for dispensing medicines. Socio-demographic and pharmacological variables were evaluated. The total of 1086 patients were monitored and 922 patients were observed for those responsible for health care, and evaluated within three months. The proportion of suspension of the prescriptions of CRV Multivariate analysis was performed using SPSS 22.0. RESULTS: The mean age of patients was 67.9±11.8 years (range: 26-96 years). 70.6% were men. It was observed that discontinuation treatment with CRV a total of 1922 patients (26.3% of users), distributed as follows: 1160 (60.4%) were the presentation of 120 mg, while 762 (39.6%) the 80 mg. The variable being treated in the city of Medellin. (OR 17.6; 95% CI: 11.9-25.9). The discontinuation is associated statistically significant with change of CRV by another antihypertensive. CONCLUSIONS: We found relative moderate adherence to recommendations about the proper use of CRV in hypertensive patients. Must be reinforced intervention pharmacists with patients to improve the adherence to treatment and...