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Appendix B: Supporting Patients with Poor Medication Adherence

| Factors that may contribute to poor medication adherence | |
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| Clinical Factors | Environmental and Social Factors |
| Difficulty using inhaler device (e.g., arthritis, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's) Burdensome regimen (e.g., multiple administrations per day) Multiple different inhalers Cost | May misunderstand instructions Forgetfulness Absence of a daily routine Perception that treatment isn't necessary Denial or anger about diagnosis or treatment Inappropriate expectations Concerns about side effects Dissatisfaction with healthcare (system or provider) Stigmatization Cultural or religious concerns (e.g., no dairy, natural remedies only) |

Step 1: Check the medication and its usage.

Consider checking PharmaNet or the date of the last controller prescription and the date and dose counter on the inhaler.

Step 2: Ask an empathetic question.

Acknowledge the likelihood of incomplete adherence and open a non-judgemental discussion. Examples include:

- "Do you find it easier to remember to use your inhaler in the morning, or in the evening?"
- "Many patients use their inhaler more (or less) often than prescribed. In the last month, how many days per week have you been taking your inhaler: 1, 2, 3, or more times?"
- "Sometimes patients will spread out the doses of their more expensive medications. Would a less expensive alternative be easier to take daily?"

Step 3: Involve the patient in identifying an appropriate solution.

Explain that the most effective medication is the one that can be taken as prescribed. Acknowledge that medication is not a one-size-fits-all solution, and as the patient what would make it easier for them to adhere. Possible solutions include:

- Setting an alarm reminder on the patient's phone (ask them to do this in the office).
- Switching to a once-daily medication.
- Switching to a lower cost medication.
- Identifying an aid or tool to help the patient take their medication comfortably.