

Pharmacotherapy Knowledge, Drug Related Problems, Treatment Effectiveness and Satisfaction and Quality of Life among Chronic Cardiovascular Patients

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SUMMARY: The study aimed to assess pharmacotherapy knowledge, drug related problems, treatment effectiveness and satisfaction and quality of life among chronic cardiovascular patients. A single-centered cross-sectional study was conducted among cardiovascular patients. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to examine association of different clinical and sociodemographic correlates with therapy knowledge, drug related problems, treatment effectiveness, and therapy satisfaction. Data from 387 cardiovascular patients were collected with 33.6% males and 66.4% females. Regarding therapy knowledge and occurrence of DRPs, comorbidities other than CVDs and disease duration were observed statically significant ($p = 0.015$ and $p = 0.007$, respectively) in univariate analysis. In multivariate analysis, both of variables (correlates) were also reported statistically significant ($p = 0.036$ and $p = 0.029$, respectively). Regarding treatment effectiveness and therapy satisfaction, in univariate analysis, gender ($p = 0.003$) and comorbidities other than CVDs ($p = 0.005$) were statistically significant and in logistic regression, both of them were also statistically significant ($p = 0.033$ and $p = 0.039$, respectively). Gender, comorbidities other than CVDs and disease duration were observed as clinical and sociodemographic correlates of therapy knowledge, drug related problems, treatment effectiveness, and therapy satisfaction among chronic cardiovascular patients.

RESUMEN: El estudio tuvo como objetivo evaluar el conocimiento de la farmacoterapia, los problemas relacionados con los medicamentos, la eficacia del tratamiento y la satisfacción y la calidad de vida de los pacientes cardiovasculares crónicos. Se realizó un estudio transversal unicéntrico entre pacientes cardiovasculares. Se utilizaron estadísticas descriptivas e inferenciales para examinar la asociación de diferentes correlatos clínicos y sociodemográficos con el conocimiento de la terapia, los problemas relacionados con los medicamentos, la eficacia del tratamiento y la satisfacción con la terapia. Se recogieron datos de 387 pacientes cardiovasculares con 33,6% hombres y 66,4% mujeres. Con respecto al conocimiento de la terapia y la ocurrencia de PRM, las comorbilidades distintas de las ECV y la duración de la enfermedad se observaron estadísticamente significativas ($p = 0,015$ y $p = 0,007$, respectivamente) en el análisis univariado. En el análisis multivariado, ambas variables (correlatos) también resultaron estadísticamente significativas ($p = 0,036$ y $p = 0,029$, respectivamente). En cuanto a la efectividad del tratamiento y la satisfacción con la terapia, en el análisis univariado, el género ($p = 0,003$) y las comorbilidades distintas de las ECV ($p = 0,005$) fueron estadísticamente significativas y en la regresión logística, ambas también fueron estadísticamente significativas ($p = 0,033$ y $p = 0,039$), respectivamente). El género, las comorbilidades distintas de las enfermedades cardiovasculares y la duración de la enfermedad se observaron como correlatos clínicos y sociodemográficos del conocimiento de la terapia, los problemas relacionados con los medicamentos, la eficacia del tratamiento y la satisfacción con la terapia entre los pacientes cardiovasculares crónicos.

KEY WORDS: DRPs, therapy knowledge, therapy satisfaction correlates, treatment effectiveness.

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