Predictors and correlates of adherence to combination antiretroviral therapy (cART): meta-analysis

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Background

Insight in predictors/correlates of non-adherence to cART:

- Enable health care providers to tailor their care to patients most in need.
- Guide targets for development of adherence enhancing interventions.

Objectives

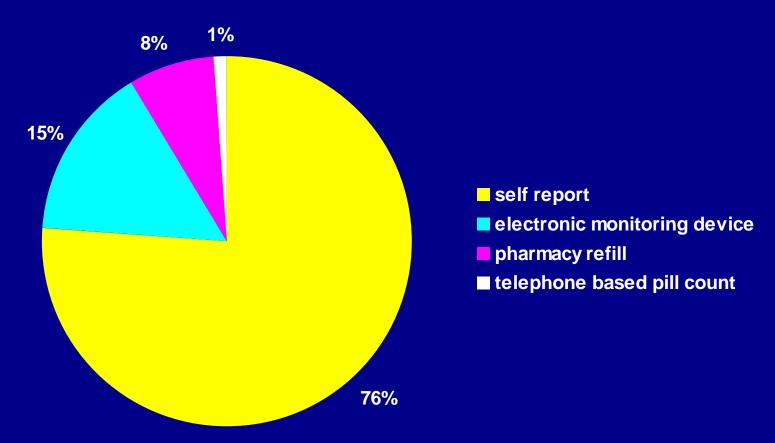
- To review current evidence on predictors/correlates of adherence to cART.
- To aggregate findings into quantitative estimates (effect sizes) of their impact on adherence
- To assess the impact of study design features on effect sizes
 - (adherence assessment method, study design, countries' Human Development Index (HDI)).

Methods

- PubMed search
- · Common effect size: d
 - (0.20 small, 0.50 medium, 0.80 large)
- Random effect models with inverse variance weights to pool effect sizes
- Mixed-effects meta regression
- · Comprehensive Meta Analysis Version 2

Included 170 studies Patients: 82.304

Adherence assessment method



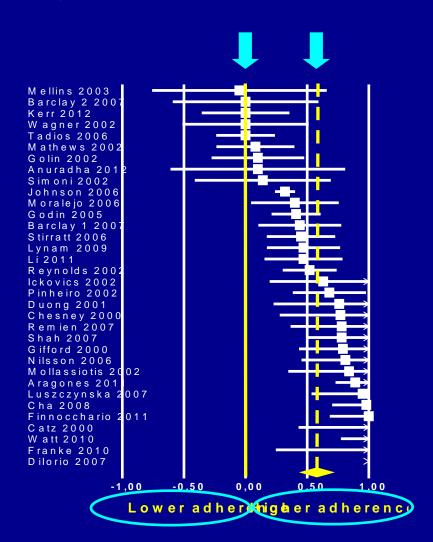
Adherence self-eff

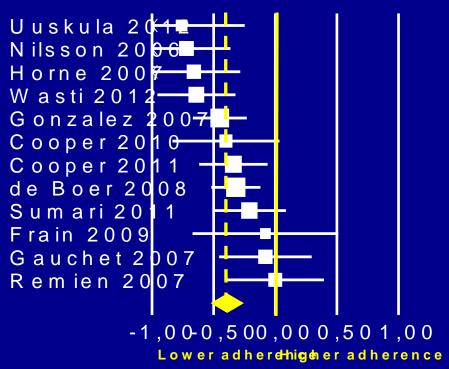
Beliefs: concerns abou

Study name

Std diff in means and 95% CI

Study namSetd diff in means and 95

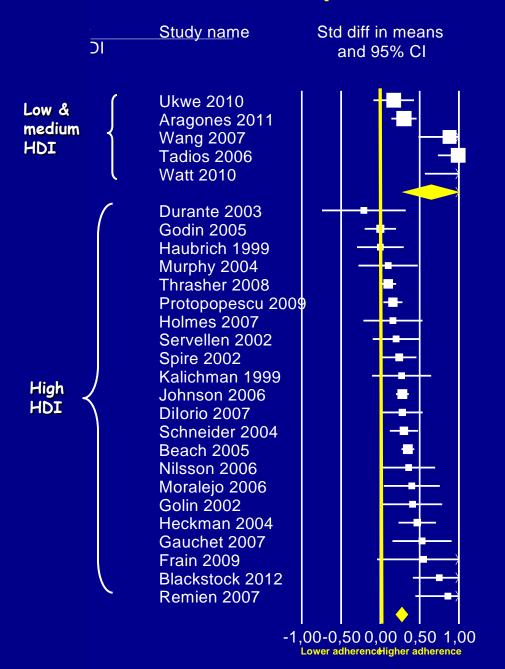




Results

Medium effects statistically significant	Small effects statistically significant	No effect
Beliefs in necessity 1 /utility of cART	Social support	CD4 cell count
Trust / satisfaction 1 health care provider	Age, male gender, duration of HIV infection	
Current substance use	Daily dosing frequency, PI containing regimen, pill burden	Duration of cART
Depressive symptoms	Financial constraints	
HIV stigma		

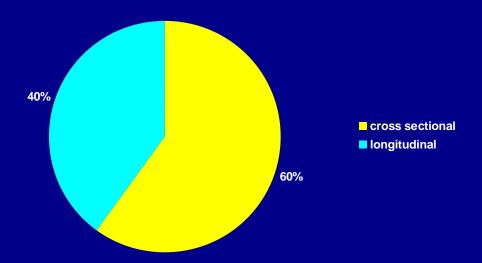
rust/satisfaction provider



Conclusions

- Adherence enhancing interventions should target psychological factors
- Simplification of cART regimens expected to have smaller albeit significant effects.
- Trust/satisfaction with health care provider more important influence in countries with low or medium HDI.

Study design



Human Development Index

