

Overview

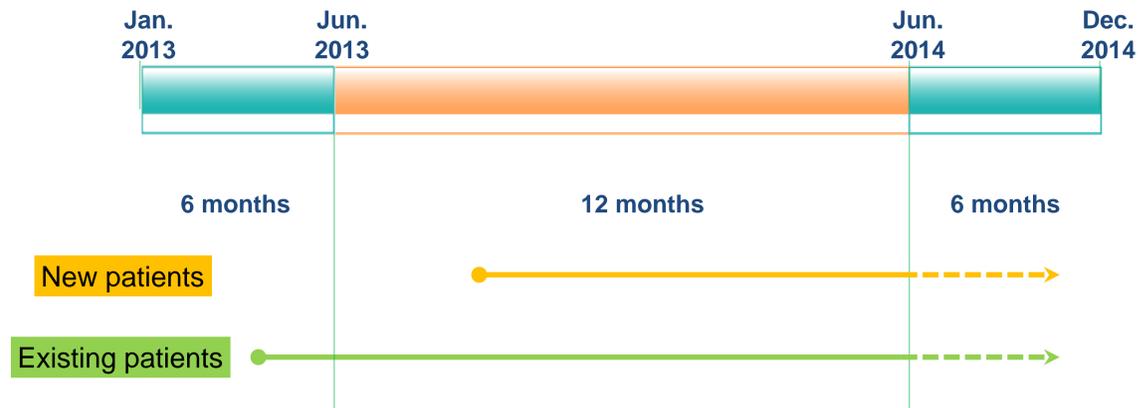
This poster displays our observation on the differences between consecutive and dropout patients in Japan.

Usually for such scenario, people tend to observe the relationships between physicians and patients; however, we focused on how the patients' adherence would change depending on the behavior of the pharmacists, who are in a way closer to the patients than the physicians, since they are the ones who give the prescription drugs to the patients.

The role of Japanese pharmacists is currently undergoing a major paradigm shift from "those who dispense drugs" to "patients' greatest partner".

Criterion to Classify Consecutive and Dropout Patients

Below criterion was used to determine whether patients were consecutive patients or dropouts.



The targets of tabulation were patients who visited the pharmacy between the period of Jun. 2013 to Jun. 2014.

Out of these, patients who visited again between the period of Jun. 2014 to Dec. 2014 were considered to be consecutive patients, while those who did not were classified as dropouts.

Data Source: Good Cycle System Co.,Ltd (Electronic medical record data)

What Can We Say from the Results?

Diabetes mellitus + Dyslipidemia + Hypertension

In relative terms, instructions on "patient's conditions" and "instructions to pay return visit" were able to keep dropout levels low in new patients; while in existing patients, instructions that seem to have great impact in keeping dropout levels low were contents that give patients a sense of safety such as "side effects and measures to handle them when they manifest" and explanation on "risks [that could happen in the future] and ways to prevent them". In addition, explanation on efficacy and continuous administration were shown to be information that have great impact in keeping patients' adherence rate high in both new and existing patients. On the other hand, the degree of influence of confirming content of prescription and explanation of administration method on adherence rate was low in both new and existing patients.

Therefore, it can be seen that in order to lower the dropout rate and increase adherence, it is important to not only explain about the content of prescription and administration method;

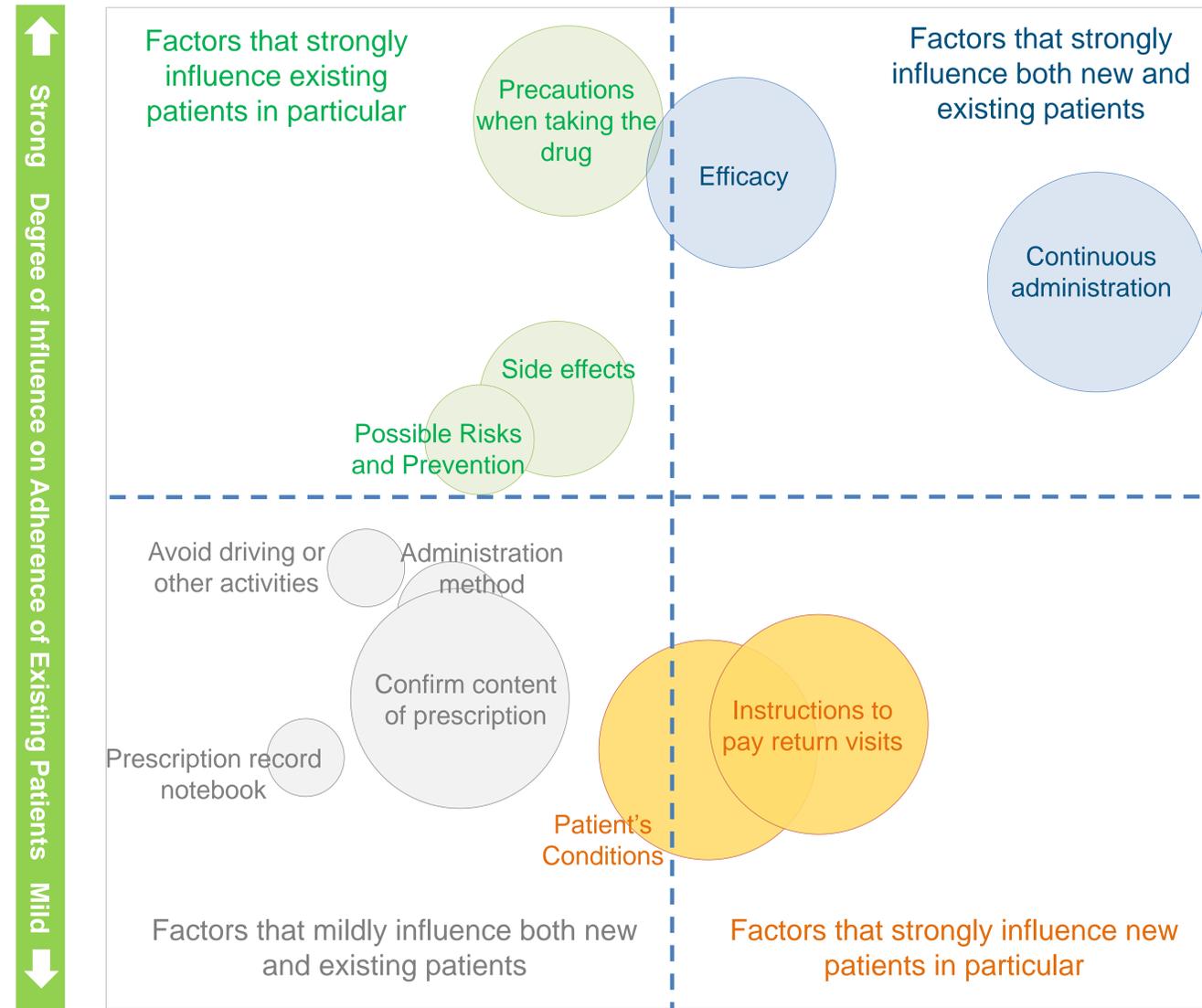
but also to additionally explain about "necessity to pay return visits" to new patients, and "risks that could happen in the future and methods to prevent them" to existing patients.

*The current results are results from analysis using text data.

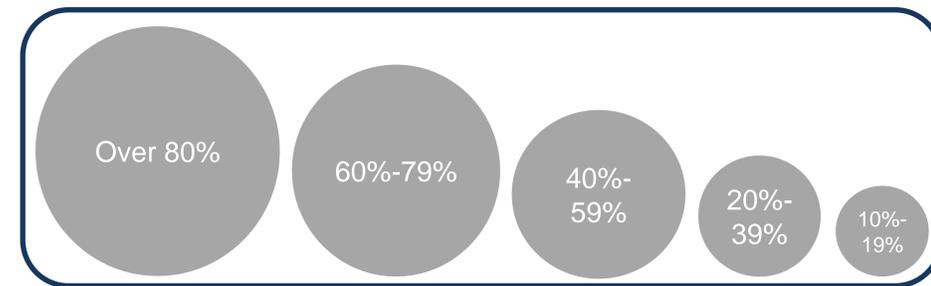
X axis= % of new consecutive patients that received explanation - % of new dropout patients that received explanation.

Y axis= % of existing consecutive patients that received explanation - % of existing dropout patients that received explanation

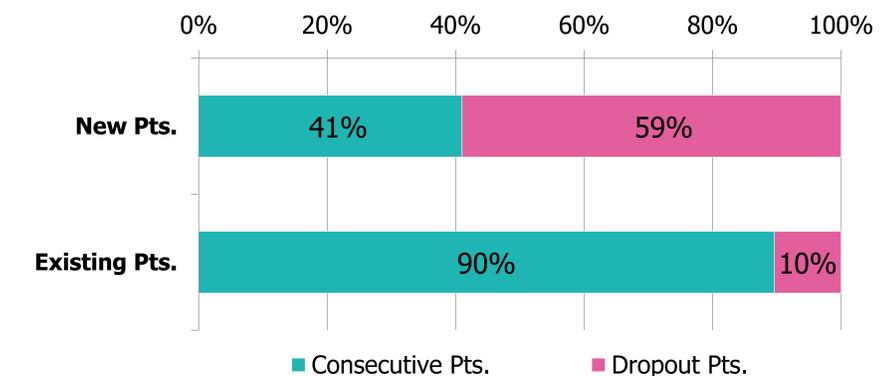
In both new and existing patients, the larger the value, the larger the influence the explanation has on adherence.



Size of the bubble:
% of patients that were explained by the pharmacists



% of Consecutive and Dropout Pts. out of the New/Existing Patients



New Patients n=719 / Existing Patients n=3117