

# Impact of Clinical Pharmacist Interventions on Patients' Quality of Life and Medication Adherence Among Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients

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## Background

- Rheumatoid arthritis is associated with high disease activity and multiple comorbidities that may negatively impact the patient's quality of life (QOL).
- Furthermore, the presence of complex drug regimens and polypharmacy raises the risk of medication non-adherence.
- Hence, we aimed to assess the impact of clinical pharmacist interventions on patients' QOL and medication adherence among rheumatoid arthritis patients.

## Objectives

- To assess the patients' quality of life among rheumatoid arthritis patients.
- To assess the medication adherence among rheumatoid arthritis patients.

## Methods

**Study Design:** A prospective cohort study

**Study Site:** Department of Rheumatology & Immunology, JSS Hospital, Mysuru, India.

**Study Period:** July 2019–April 2021

**Study Subjects:** Patients diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis

**Study inclusion criteria:** Patients of any gender and aged  $\geq 16$  years and diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis.

## Methodology

- Patients were randomised either into intervention group (IG) or usual care group (UCG).
- Patients in IG received physician care along with pharmacist interventions, whereas, UCG patients received only physician care.
- At the baseline visit, 3 months and 6 months, the WHOQOL-BREF scale and medication adherence rating scale (MARS) were used to assess patients' QOL and medication adherence respectively.
- Mean & SD was calculated for continuous data and SPSS v25 was used for statistical analysis.

## Results

- Of 320 RA patients enrolled, 298 completed the final follow-up in this study. Majority of patients were females than male.
- There was statistically significant improvement was observed in the WHOQOL-BRIEF score and MARS at the baseline versus 6 months follow-up between both groups.

Patients' quality of life (WHOQoL-BREF, mean $\pm$ SD score)

| Disease condition | UCG at Baseline n= 160 (%) | UCG at 6 months n= 149 (%) | P Value | MDCT at Baseline n= 160 (%) | MDCT at 6 months n= 149 (%) | P Value |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Domain 1          | 25.51 $\pm$ 8.8            | 32.24 $\pm$ 9.30           | <0.0001 | 24.2 $\pm$ 10.2             | 64.28 $\pm$ 17.52           | <0.0001 |
| Domain 2          | 26.40 $\pm$ 9.9            | 30.62 $\pm$ 11.82          | <0.0001 | 25.25 $\pm$ 9.9             | 67.47 $\pm$ 13.17           | <0.0001 |
| Domain 3          | 27.65 $\pm$ 11.4           | 29.89 $\pm$ 11.57          | 0.003   | 27.85 $\pm$ 12.03           | 67.83 $\pm$ 24.24           | <0.0001 |
| Domain 4          | 26.48 $\pm$ 11.4           | 34.72 $\pm$ 10.88          | <0.0001 | 25.98 $\pm$ 11.7            | 69.93 $\pm$ 21.74           | <0.0001 |
| Overall           | 26.51 $\pm$ 10.42          | 31.86 $\pm$ 10.89          | <0.0001 | 25.82 $\pm$ 10.96           | 67.37 $\pm$ 19.16           | <0.0001 |

\*Paired T-test at 95% CI and p < 0.05 considered as statistically significant

Average mean score compression of medication adherence between baseline visit versus 6 months follow-up within groups

| Disease condition    | UCG at Baseline n= 160 (%) | UCG at 6 months n= 149 (%) | P Value | MDCT at Baseline n= 160 (%) | MDCT at 6 months n= 149 (%) | P Value |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Rheumatoid arthritis | 5.99 $\pm$ 2.53            | 5.08 $\pm$ 1.92            | 0.54    | 4.43 $\pm$ 2.31             | 7.91 $\pm$ 1.03             | <0.0001 |

\*Paired T-test at 95% CI and p < 0.05 considered as statistically significant

## Conclusion

- Patient quality of life and adherence towards medication is too low among rheumatoid arthritis patients.
- This study reveals that clinical pharmacists' interventions can improve patients' quality of life and medication adherence in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

## Reference

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