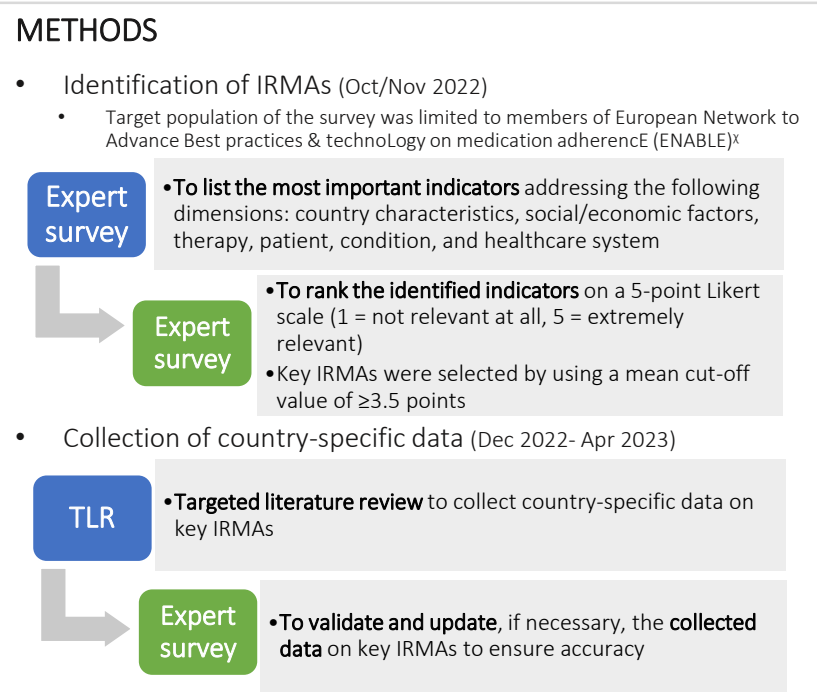


OBJECTIVES

- To identify key country-specific indicators related to medication adherence (IRMAs) and to present country-specific data on key IRMAs for European countries and Israel



RESULTS – Identification of IRMAs

- In the 1st round survey, a total of 206 indicators were provided by 17 participants
- After the 2nd round survey with 21 participants, 26 top-ranked indicators were selected

Dimension	Indicator	Definition
Country characteristics	Method of payment	Refers to the process by which patient is reimbursed for healthcare expenses
	Medication adherence assessed and reported on the national level	Is medication adherence assessed and reported on the national level? (yes/no)
	Healthcare provider	Refers to the system by which patient can access healthcare services (e.g., public, private)
	Model of healthcare system financing	Refers to the system of healthcare financing (e.g., taxes, voluntary health insurance, co-payment)
	Proportion of population aged 65 and over	Proportion of population aged 65 and over
	Country population	Population size (based on projection for a given year)
Social/economic factors	Patient co-payment	The amount of money that a patient is required to pay out-of-pocket for medications
	Percentage of prescriptions dispensed at no cost to patients	Percentage of prescriptions dispensed at no cost to patients at population level
	Population coverage	Proportion of population that has access to healthcare services (public, private)
	Availability of doctors' services for citizens at no payment	Availability of healthcare services without requiring any out-of-pocket payment
Therapy related factors	Average number of medicines per patient	Average number of medicines per patient
	Proportion of 75 years and over who are taking >5 medications concurrently	Proportion of 75 years and over who are taking >5 medications concurrently
	Self-reported use of prescribed medicines	Proportion of population using prescribed medication
Patient related factors	Persons reporting a chronic disease	Proportion of population reporting asthma, COPD, hypertension, DM, chronic depression
	Self-perceived health	Proportion of population with very good level of self-perceived health
	Current depressive symptoms	Proportion of population reporting current depressive symptoms
Condition related factors	General health literacy	Proportion of population with inadequate/problematic/sufficient/excellent general health literacy
Healthcare system related factors	Percentage of patients receiving adherence interventions	Proportion of patients received interventions designed to improve medication adherence
	Nationwide availability of e-prescription (Yes/No)	Is e-prescription system nationwide available for patients? (yes/no)
	Waiting time for prescriptions / medical appointments	Average waiting time for prescriptions and medical appointments
	Number of practising physicians	Number of practising physicians per 100,000 inhabitants
	Proportion of healthcare expenditure on pharmaceuticals	Proportion of healthcare expenditure on pharmaceuticals
	Number of practising pharmacists	Number of practising pharmacists per 100,000 inhabitants
	Total health care expenditure	Total health care expenditure expressed in percentage of GDP
	Public pharmaceutical expenditure as % of total pharmaceutical expenditure	Public pharmaceutical expenditure expressed in percentage of total pharmaceutical expenditure
	Self-reported consultations of a medical professional	Distribution of the population according to the number of consultations of a medical doctor in the past 4 weeks

RESULTS – Collection of country-specific data

- Data on IRMAs were collected for 39 European countries and Israel
- To access data, please scan this QR-Code



CONCLUSION

- By adopting an iterative approach, we were able to identify key country-specific IRMAs and create a cohesive list of these indicators. This study also allowed for fair benchmarking of scenarios for medication adherence management across 40 countries
- Our results may help to raise awareness of medication adherence among policy makers, and pave the way for adherence enhancing interventions to be wider implemented