

15TH WORLD NEPHROLOGY CONFERENCE

May 20-21, 2019 Tokyo, Japan

Association of adherence to treatment evaluated by the simplified medication adherence questionnaire with a history of rejection in pediatric kidney transplant

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The lack of adherence to treatment in transplant patients is a direct factor associated with the loss of graft and even death. Amongst the tools to measure adherence to treatment is the Simplified Medication Adherence Questionnaire (SMAQ). SMAQ is a brief and simple instrument, based on questions to the patient about his habit in taking medication, validated to measure adherence in patients with kidney transplant. Multiple studies have been conducted to assess adherence to treatment and the repercussion in rejection in patients with poor adherence, but so far, we do not have any study of this type in Mexico. The National Medical Center of the West (CMNO) has the most number of cases of kidney transplants in pediatric patients in Mexico, for this reason, we considered it pertinent to perform this study in the population of CMNO. The aim of this study was to determine the association of attachment to treatment measured by the SAMQ in the pediatric patients with a history of rejection to kidney transplantation in our hospital. We performed transversal analysis in pediatric patients with kidney transplant of the Pediatric Hospital of CMNO. We reviewed the clinical records of the patients that came to follow up on January 2017 and applied the SMAQ to those patients. A total of 89 questionnaires were applied during the period. The SMAQ showed that patients with functional graft were adhered to the treatment 96.7%, while patients with dysfunctional graft had 50% treatment adherence. Patients without treatment adherence have a higher risk of transplant dysfunction ($p < 0.001$). When adherence to treatment is less than 95%, the risk of graft dysfunction is 39% ($p = 0.006$), compared to those who show adherence to treatment of 95% or more. Based on the SMAQ, patients who are not adhered to treatment and those who have adherence to immunosuppressive treatment of less than 95%, have a higher risk of graft dysfunction.

Biography

Hernandez-Martinez Efren A studied Medicine at the Autonomous University of Coahuila. He further studied specialty in Pediatrics at National Medical Center La Raza, endorsed by the National Autonomous University of Mexico from 2011 to 2015. He has studied medical sub-specialty on Pediatric Nephrology in the National Medical Center of the West in Guadalajara, Mexico in 2017. He has also completed the Fellowship on Clinical Preparation in Kidney Transplant in Pediatrics at CMNO in 2018.

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