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Evaluating the degree of adherence and satisfaction with oral anticoagulant treatment with AVK, according to the degree of INR control in the field of primary care in Galicia. ANFAGAL + Study

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Background & Aim: Knowing what is the degree of adherence and satisfaction with the treatment with AVK, depending on the degree of control of INR in patients in the ANFAGAL study, one year later.

Method: The ANFAGAL + study, corresponds to the second cross-sectional analysis (437 patients) made a year after over the original sample of ANFAGAL study (510 patients). A subsample of 272 patients answered the Morisky-Green questionnaires, to evaluate adherence, and SAT-Q, to evaluate their satisfaction with anticoagulation.

Results: 437 patients were included. 40.1% of them have a time in therapeutic range by Rosendaal <65%. The Morisky-Green questionnaire showed similar results between the two groups ($3,6\pm0,1$ vs $3,5\pm0,2$, p=0,505). The SAT-Q test showed differences in dimension of satisfaction for the good control ($8,3\pm0,3$ vs $7,8\pm0,3$, p=0,060). The other dimensions did not show statistically significant results: adverse effects ($5,7\pm0,4$ vs $5,9\pm0,5$, p=0.565), forgetfulness ($3,1\pm0,2$ vs $3,2\pm0,3$, p=0,477), effectiveness ($6,9\pm0,4$ vs $6,9\pm0,4$, p=0,973), convenience ($6,8\pm0,4$ vs $6,8\pm0,4$, p=0,956) and health care provided ($5,5\pm0,4$ vs $5,7\pm0,4$, p=0,673).

Conclusions: Despite the clinical differences between patients right and wrong controlled patients in terms of oral anticoagulation with AVK, in our sample there not seems to be differences in adhesion between both groups but neither the patient has different level of satisfaction treatment administered despite being familiar with poor control.