

ADVANCEMENT OF PRACTICE AND USE OF MEDICATION ADHERENCE TECHNOLOGIES

**Ivana Tadić¹, Job van Boven², Ioanna Tsiliogianni³, Ines Potočnjak⁴,
Jovan Mihajlović^{5,6,7*}, Alexandra Lelia Dima⁸, Urška Nabergoj Makovec⁹,
Tamás Ágh¹⁰, Przemysław Kardas¹¹, Cristina Mihaela Ghiciuc¹²,
Guenka Petrova¹³, Noemi Bitterman¹⁴, Fatjona Kamberi¹⁵, Josip Culig¹⁶,
Bjorn Wettermark^{17,18}, Valentina Marinković¹**

¹University of Belgrade – Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation, Belgrade, Serbia

²University of Groningen – University Medical Center Groningen, Medication Adherence Expertise Center of the Northern Netherlands (MAECON), Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Groningen, Netherlands

³University of Crete – School of Medicine, Department of Social Medicine, Rethymnon, Greece

⁴University Hospital Centre Sisters of Charity – Institute for Clinical Medical Research and Education, Zagreb, Croatia

⁵Mihajlović Health Analytics (MiHA), Novi Sad, Serbia

⁶University of Groningen – University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

⁷University of Novi Sad – Faculty of Medicine, Novi Sad, Serbia

⁸Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu – Research and Development Unit, Barcelona, Spain

⁹University of Ljubljana – Faculty of Pharmacy, Ljubljana, Slovenia

¹⁰Syreon Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary

¹¹Medical University of Lodz – Medication Adherence Research Centre, Lodz, Poland

¹²"Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy – School of Medicine, Department of Morphofunctional Sciences II – Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology and Algesiology, Iasi, Romania

¹³Medical University of Sofia – Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Social Pharmacy and Pharmacoconomics, Sofia, Bulgaria

¹⁴Israel Institute of Technology – Technion, Industrial Design, Haifa, Israel

¹⁵University of Vlore "Ismail Qemali" – Faculty of Health, Research Center of Public Health, Vlore, Albania

¹⁶"Dr. Andrija Štampar" Teaching Institute of Public Health – Pharmacoepidemiology Department, Zagreb, Croatia

¹⁷Uppsala University – Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy, Uppsala, Sweden

¹⁸Vilnius University – Faculty of Medicine, Vilnius, Lithuania

*vmarinkovic@pharmacy.bg.ac.rs

Medication non-adherence is recognized as a global problem associated with financial burden for patients and healthcare funds. At the European level, different Medication Adherence Technologies (MATech) are in use. The European Network to Advance Best practices and technoloGy on medication adherencE (ENABLE, COST Action 19132) was launched to: 1) identify current practices for Medication Adherence (MA) support by healthcare professionals; 2) create a structure for the repository of existing MATech that could be used by different stakeholders; and to 3) prepare guidance for sustainable implementation of MATech across European healthcare settings. ENABLE gathered different healthcare professionals and academics from 39 countries, to achieve the set of goals during a four-year period. Several cross-European studies were conducted employing stakeholder consultation (Delphi) and survey methods, including analysis of current practices for assessing and supporting MA in routine care, as well as barriers and facilitators to managing MA, work on medication management during COVID pandemic, reimbursement pathways of adherence interventions and protocols to identify the best practices and technologies. The MATech repository was designed by ENABLE members, and consultation of different stakeholders is currently in progress. The repository structure includes information about the MATech product and provider, goals and content related to managing MA, and information about the scientific evaluation and implementation. A cross-European expert survey identified a limited number of MA enhancing interventions that are currently subject to reimbursement. ENABLE identified the need for collaboration, infrastructure, and reimbursement to enhance the uptake of MATech in daily practice.

UNAPREĐENJE PRAKSE I UPOTREBE TEHNOLOGIJA ZA UNAPREĐENJE ADHERENCE

**Ivana Tadić¹, Job van Boven², Ioanna Tsiliogianni³, Ines Potočnjak⁴,
Jovan Mihajlović^{5,6,7*}, Alexandra Lelia Dima⁸, Urška Nabergoj Makovec⁹,
Tamás Ágh¹⁰, Przemysław Kardas¹¹, Cristina Mihaela Ghiciuc¹²,
Guenka Petrova¹³, Noemi Bitterman¹⁴, Fatjona Kamberi¹⁵, Josip Culig¹⁶,
Bjorn Wettermark^{17,18}, Valentina Marinković¹**

¹Univerzitet u Beogradu – Farmaceutski fakultet, Katedra za socijalnu farmaciju i farmaceutsko zakonodavstvo, Beograd, Srbija

²Univerzitet u Groningenu – Univerzitetski medicinski centar Groningen, Ekspertski centar za adherencu Severne Holandije, Katedra za kliničku farmaciju i farmakologiju, Groningen, Holandija

³Univerzitet u Kritu – Medicinski fakultet, Katedra za socijalnu medicinu, Retimnon, Grčka

⁴Klinički bolnički centar Sestre milosrdnice – Institut za klinička medicinska istraživanja i edukaciju, Zagreb, Hrvatska

⁵Mihajlović Health Analytics (MiHA), Novi Sad, Srbija

⁶Univerzitet u Groningenu – Univerzitetski medicinski centar Groningen, Groningen, Holandija

⁷Univerzitet u Novom Sadu – Medicinski fakultet, Novi Sad, Srbija

⁸Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu – Sektor za istraživanje i razvoj, Barselona, Španija

⁹Univerzitet u Ljubljani – Farmaceutski fakultet, Ljubljana, Slovenija

¹⁰Istraživački institut Syreon, Budimpešta, Mađarska

¹¹Medicinski univerzitet u Lođu – Centar za istraživanje adherence, Lodz, Poljska

¹²"Grigore T. Popa" Univerzitet za medicinu i farmaciju – Medicinski fakultet, Katedra za morfolofunkcionalne nauke II – Farmakologija, klinička farmakologija i algeziologija, Iasi, Rumunija

¹³Medicinski univerzitet Sofija – Farmaceutski fakultet, Katedra za socijalnu farmaciju i farmakoekonomiju, Sofija, Bugarska

¹⁴Izraelski institut za tehnologiju – Technion, Industrijski dizajn, Haifa, Izrael

¹⁵Univerzitet Vlore "Ismail Qemali" – Fakultet za zdravstvo, Istraživački centar javnog zdravstva, Vlore, Albanija

¹⁶Nastavni zavod za javno zdravstvo „Dr Andrija Štampar“ – Katedra za farmakoepidemiologiju, Zagreb, Hrvatska

¹⁷Univerzitet Upsala – Farmaceutski fakultet, Katedra za farmaciju, Upsala, Švedska

¹⁸Univerzitet Viljnjus – Medicinski fakultet, Viljnjus, Litvanija

*vmarinkovic@pharmacy.bg.ac.rs

Neadherenca pacijenata prema terapiji prepoznata je kao globalni problem udružen sa finansijskim opterećenjem pojedinaca i zdravstvenih sistema. Na nivou Evrope koriste se različite tehnologije za unapređenje adherence (*Medication Adherence Technologies* - MATech). Evropska mreža za razvoj najboljih praksi i tehnologija za unapređenje adherence (ENABLE, COST Action 19132) pokrenuta je sa ciljem da se: 1) identifikuju trenutne prakse unapređenja adherence (*medication adherence* – MA) od strane zdravstvenih profesionalaca; 2) kreira struktura repozitorijuma postojećih MATech koju mogu da koriste različiti stejkholderi; 3) da se pripreme vodiči za održivu implementaciju MATech širom Evrope. ENABLE okuplja zdravstvene profesionalce različitih profesija iz 39 zemalja kako bi se postigli ciljevi tokom četvorogodišnjeg perioda. Nekoliko studija u više zemalja Evrope pokrenuto je kako bi se izvršilo ispitivanje 1) stavova različitih stejkholdera delfi metodom i upitnicima, uključujući analizu trenutnih praksi u vezi analize i podrške MA u rutinskoj praksi, kao i barijere i facilitatore koji utiču na MA, 2) menadžment lekovima tokom COVID pandemije, 3) načine refundacije intervencija u vezi sa MA i 4) protokola koji identifikuju nabolje prakse i tehnologije. Kreirana je struktura MATech repozitorijuma, dok je usaglašavanje sa različitim stejkholderima u toku. Struktura repozitorijuma zasniva se na informacijama o MATech, ciljevima i sadržajima u vezi MA, i informacijama o naučnim procenama i implementaciji MATech. Na području Evrope istraživanje je identifikovalo ograničeni broj intervencija za unapređenje MA koje podležu refundaciji. ENABLE ukazuje na potrebu za kolaboracijom, razvojem infrastrukture i politike refundacije kako bi se unapredila upotreba MATech u rutinskoj praksi.