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PRIDRŽAVANJE TERAPIJE LEKOVIMA KOD STARIJIH OSOBA: FAKTORI I STRATEGIJE ZA POBOLJŠANJE

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Sažetak: Pridržavanje terapije lekovima predstavlja složen i višedimenzionalan problem u zdravstvenoj zaštiti. Analizirajući faktore koji utiču na pridržavanje terapije kod starih osoba identifikuju se tri glavne grupe: faktori povezani sa pacijentima, lekovima i okolinom. Pacijenti koji se suočavaju sa fizičkim, kognitivnim ili senzornim ograničenjima mogu imati poteškoća u pravilnom uzimanju lekova, dok nedostatak zdravstvene pismenosti može doprineti nedovoljnom razumevanju terapije. Složenost režima lečenja, nuspojave lekova i finansijski faktori takođe mogu uticati na pridržavanje terapije. Posledice nepridržavanja terapije lekovima mogu biti ozbiljne, uključujući nedovoljnu kontrolu bolesti, pogoršanje simptoma i bolesti, povećanje troškova zdravstvene zaštite i smanjenje kvaliteta života. Zbog toga su intervencije usmerene na poboljšanje pridržavanja terapije od ključnog značaja. Ove intervencije uključuju pojednostavljenje režima doziranja, upotrebu podsetnika, poboljšanu komunikaciju između pacijenta i lekara, kao i korišćenje savremenih tehnologija. Jasna i podržavajuća komunikacija između pacijenta i lekara može biti od suštinskog značaja za poboljšanje pridržavanja terapije kod starih osoba.

Ključne reči: pridržavanje terapije, starije osobe, komunikacija

UVOD

Starenje populacije predstavlja globalni fenomen koji ima značajan uticaj na zdravstvene sisteme i pružanje zdravstvene zaštite. Povećanje očekivanog trajanja života dovodi do većeg broja starijih osoba koje zahtevaju dugoročnu medicinsku terapiju radi održavanja zdravlja i kvaliteta života [1,2]. Međutim, pridržavanje propisane terapije kod starijih osoba često je problematično i može dovesti do suboptimalnih rezultata lečenja [2,3]. Pridržavanje terapije lekovima, odnosno uzimanje lekova u skladu sa propisanom dozom i rasporedom, od vitalnog je značaja za postizanje željenih zdravstvenih ishoda [4]. Istraživanja pokazuju da stariji odrasli često imaju nisku stopu pridržavanja terapiji, što može rezultovati komplikacijama, pogoršanjem bolesti i povećanim troškovima zdravstvene zaštite [5]. Stope nepridržavanja propisane terapije u literaturi se kreću od 16% do 76% kod osoba sa multimorbiditetom i starijih osoba sa kognitivnim oštećenjem u zavisnosti od dizajna studije [6,7]. Urađena je meta-analiza sa osam studija (n=8949) koje su koristile inkluzivnu definiciju multimorbiditeta za regrutovanje učesnika. Objedinjena prevalencija nepridržavanja je bila 42,6% (95% CI: 34,0-

51,3%, k=8, I²=97%, p<0,01). Ukupan raspon nepridržavanja je bio 7,0%-83,5%. Nije urađena stratifikacija ove analize prevalencije prema starosti, pa to potencijalno ograničava tumačenje ovih nalaza. Starost nije značajna korelacija u ovoj sintezi prediktora, a ranije je sugerisano da ne postoji konsenzus o starosti kao prediktoru nepridržavanja. Ipak, može biti uverljivo da su varijable različito povezane sa nepridržavanjem u različitim životnim fazama. Na primer, među analiziranim studijama, Domino i njegove kolege su prijavili niže nivoe nepridržavanja kod ljudi sa više bolesti, sa prosečnom starosti među učesnicima od 43 godine; Schuz i kolege su otkrili veće namerno nepridržavanje kod učesnika sa multiborbiditetom, sa prosečnom starošću od 73 godine. Istraživanje kako se nepridržavanje predviđa kliničkim i psihosocijalnim uticajima tokom životnog veka moglo bi da utiče na način intervencije usmerene prema životnoj dobi [6].

Rezultati su pokazali značajnu pozitivnu korelaciju između lekarske pismenosti, samoeфикаsnosti i pridržavanja lekova kod starijih odraslih osoba sa multimorbiditetom. Slični nalazi su prijavljeni u prethodnim studijama koje su uključivale grupe pacijenata, kao što su hipertenzivni pacijenti.

MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN OLDER PEOPLE: PREDICTORS AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

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Abstract: Medication adherence represents a complex and multidimensional issue in healthcare. Analyzing the factors influencing medication adherence in elderly individuals identifies three main groups: patient-related, medication-related, and environmental factors. Patients facing physical, cognitive, or sensory limitations may struggle with proper medication intake, while a lack of health literacy can contribute to an insufficient understanding of the therapy. The complexity of treatment regimens, medication side effects, and financial factors can also influence adherence to therapy. The consequences of non-adherence to drug therapy can be severe, including inadequate disease control, worsening symptoms and conditions, increased healthcare costs, and reduced quality of life. Therefore, interventions aimed at improving therapy adherence are crucial. These interventions include simplifying dosing regimens, using reminders, enhancing communication between patients and healthcare providers, and utilizing modern technologies. Clear and supportive communication between patients and healthcare providers can improve therapy adherence in elderly individuals.

Keywords: medication adherence, older adults, communication

Introduction

Population aging is a global phenomenon that significantly impacts health systems and the provision of health care. The increase in life expectancy leads to a larger number of older adults who require long-term medical therapy to maintain health and quality of life [1,2]. However, adherence to prescribed therapy in the elderly is often problematic and may lead to suboptimal treatment results [2,3]. Adherence to drug therapy, that is, taking drugs by the prescribed dose and schedule, is vital for achieving the desired health outcomes [4]. Research shows that older adults often have low adherence rates, which can result in complications, worsening of the disease, and increased health care costs [5]. Depending on the study design, nonadherence rates in the literature range from 16% to 76% [6,7]. Nonadherence to prescribed drug therapy can have severe consequences for the health of patients [4,8]. Improper intake or skipping doses can reduce the effectiveness of the treatment and lead to insufficient control of the disease [7]. Then, lack of adherence can lead to worsening symptoms and disease, which can result in

complications or adverse effects and worse outcomes [8]. In this regard, poor adherence to therapy may require additional medical interventions, a change in medication, or an extension of the duration of therapy [4]. In addition, healthcare costs may increase due to the need for additional treatment or hospitalization [9]. Deteriorating health conditions can affect the patient's quality of life and ability to perform daily activities. Because of all the above, it is essential that patients, especially the elderly, follow their drug therapy according to the doctor's instructions to achieve optimal disease control and reduce possible complications [8].

Understanding the factors influencing medication adherence in the elderly is critical to developing effective interventions to improve adherence and health outcomes [5,7]. This paper presents the most important factors influencing adherence to therapy in the elderly and potential strategies to improve adherence.

Definition of terms

Medication nonadherence is a complex and multidimensional healthcare problem [5]. Adherence is the degree to which patients can

Konkretno, pacijenti sa nižom medicinskom pismenošću pokazali su nižu stopu pridržavanja leka. Ovo se može pripisati činjenici da niži nivo medicinske pismenosti povećava verovatnoću pogrešnog razumevanja bolesti, što posledično dovodi do nepoštovanja ponašanja u vezi sa lekovima. Stoga je od ključne važnosti da se proceni medikamentozna pismenost i da se razviju efikasne intervencije koje imaju za cilj poboljšanje medikamentozne pismenosti kod starijih odraslih osoba sa multimorbiditetom. Vredi naglasiti da je poboljšanje samoefikasnosti važna intervencija za poboljšanje pridržavanja lekova u kliničkoj nezi. Zdravstveni radnici mogu pružiti informacije o upravljanju lekovima i individualizovanom vođenju, ohrabriti i pomoći u rešavanju pojedinačnih problema i stvoriti uspešna iskustva u vezi sa primenom odgovarajućih lekova. Stariji pacijenti sa multimorbiditetom, takođe, mogu da se pridruže grupama za podršku vršnjacima kako bi podelili savete i tehnike za pridržavanje lekova sa kolegama pacijentima kako bi im pomogli da se osećaju sigurnije u upravljanju svojim lekovima. Sistematski pregled je pokazao da intervencije samoupravljanja i elektronske zdravstvene intervencije mogu biti efikasne u poboljšanju pridržavanja lekova kod starijih osoba sa multimorbiditetom [8].

Nepridržavanje propisane terapije lekovima može imati ozbiljne posledice po zdravlje svih, a posebno starijih pacijenata [4,9]. Nepravilno uzimanje ili preskakanje doza može smanjiti efikasnost lečenja i dovesti do nedovoljne kontrole bolesti [7]. Zatim, nedostatak pridržavanja terapije može dovesti do pogoršanja simptoma i bolesti, što može rezultirati komplikacijama ili neželjenim efektima bolesti i lošijim ishodima [9]. U vezi sa tim, loše pridržavanje terapiji može zahtevati dodatne medicinske intervencije, promenu lekova ili produženje trajanja terapije [4]. Pored toga, mogu se povećati troškovi zdravstvene zaštite usled potrebe za dodatnim lečenjem ili hospitalizacijom [10]. Pogoršanje zdravstvenog stanja utiče na kvalitet života pacijenta i njihovu sposobnost obavljanja svakodnevnih aktivnosti. Zbog svega navedenog, važno je da pacijenti, posebno stariji, prate svoju terapiju lekovima u skladu sa uputstvima lekara, kako bi se postigla optimalna kontrola bolesti i smanjile moguće komplikacije [9].

Razumevanje faktora koji utiču na pridržavanje terapije lekovima kod starih osoba

ključno je za razvoj efikasnih intervencija usmerenih na poboljšanje pridržavanja i unapređenje zdravstvenih ishoda [5,7].

Cilj ovog rada je da predstavi najvažnije faktore koji utiču na pridržavanje terapije kod starijih osoba i potencijalne strategije za poboljšanje pridržavanja terapije.

Definisanje pojmova

Nepridržavanje terapiji lekovima je složen i višedimenzionalni problem zdravstvene zaštite [5]. Pridržavanje se definiše kao stepen u kojem su pacijenti u stanju da prate preporuke za propisane tretmane [11]. Povinovanje terapiji (ili Usklađenost sa lečenjem) (*compliance*), pridržavanje (*adherence*), istrajnost, dužina uzimanja lekova bez prekida (*persistence*) i usaglašenost (*concordance*) su termini koji se koriste u vezi sa suboptimalnim uzimanjem propisane terapije lekovima [2]. Iako se često koriste kao sinonimi, pružaju različite poglede na odnos između pacijenta i zdravstvenog radnika i odgovarajućeg uzimanja lekova. Usklađenost ili komplijansa se definiše kao pacijentovo praćenje preporuka lekara, dok pridržavanje predstavlja usklađenost ponašanja s preporukama. Perzistencija (istajnost) meri dužinu vremena između prvog i poslednjeg uzimanja leka u slučajevima kada pacijent prekida uzimanje terapije relativno brzo nakon početka lečenja [2,5].

Od velikog značaja za razvoj efikasnih intervencija usmerenih na poboljšanje pridržavanja terapiji lekovima je svest o namernom i nenamernom nepridržavanju [11]. Namerno nepridržavanje se može smatrati procesom u kome pacijent aktivno odlučuje da ne koristi tretman, ili da ne sledi preporuke za lečenje [2]. Nenamerno nepridržavanje odnosi se na neplanirano ponašanje i manje je povezano sa verovanjima i nivoom spoznaje nego namerno nepridržavanje. Nenamerno pridržavanje može biti rezultat zaboravljanja i nepoznavanja tačnog načina upotrebe lekova [2].

FAKTORI KOJI UTIČU NA PRIDRŽAVANJE TERAPIJE LEKOVIMA KOD STARIH OSOBA

Postoji mnogo faktora koji mogu uticati na pridržavanje terapije lekovima kod starih osoba [1,5]. Generalno mogu se podeliti u tri velike grupe: faktori povezani sa pacijentom, faktori u vezi sa lekovima i socijalni i ekonomski faktori.

follow recommendations for prescribed treatments [10]. Compliance, adherence, persistence, and concordance are terms used in connection with suboptimal taking of prescribed drug therapy [2]. Although often used synonymously, they provide different perspectives on the patient-healthcare professional relationship and appropriate medication administration. Compliance is the patient following the doctor's recommendations, while adherence is behavioral compliance. Compliance refers to the agreement between the doctor and the patient about the purpose and use of the drug. Persistence measures the time between the first and last drug intake in cases where the patient stops therapy relatively soon after starting the treatment [2,5].

Awareness of intentional and unintentional non-adherence is crucial for developing effective interventions to improve drug therapy adherence [10]. Intentional non-adherence can be considered a process in which a patient actively chooses not to use treatment or to follow treatment recommendations [2]. Unintentional non-adherence refers to unplanned behavior and is less related to beliefs and level of cognition than intentional non-adherence. Unintentional adherence can result from forgetting and not knowing the correct way to use medications [2].

Factors affecting adherence to drug therapy in the elderly

Many factors can affect adherence to drug therapy in older people [1,5]. They can generally be divided into three broad groups: patient-related, drug-related, and social and economic factors.

Patient-related factors

Elderly patients, especially those with physical, cognitive, or sensory limitations, may have difficulty taking medications properly [1,9, 10]. For example, people with arthritis may have difficulty opening medication bottles, while people with dementia may forget to take their medication or take it at the wrong dose [10]. Lack of understanding of the importance of adherence to therapy can lead to incorrect medication intake, such as skipping doses or incorrect dosing [11]. Then, a lack of

understanding about the consequences of non-adherence to therapy can lead to an underestimation of the severity of the disease or a lack of awareness of potential complications [12]. In addition, the risk of medication errors may increase, which may reduce the effectiveness of therapy and lead to poor health outcomes. Older adults who lack an understanding of the importance of adherence may need additional education and support from healthcare providers to improve adherence and achieve better health outcomes [2,7].

Older patients with a higher level of health literacy are usually better informed about their medications and understand the importance of proper medication intake and possible side effects [9]. They can better understand the medication instructions given to them by a healthcare professional, including the dosage, method of administration, and time of taking the medication [7]. Next, they are more likely to ask relevant questions about their medications, which can improve their understanding and reduce the risk of medication errors. In addition, they better assess the accuracy of drug information they find on the Internet or other sources, thereby reducing the risk of accepting inaccurate or unreliable information [9]. Considering these factors, improving health literacy among older adults may be crucial to improving medication adherence and their health and quality of life [10].

Drug-related factors

The complexity of treatment regimens significantly impacts adherence in older people for several reasons. First, older people often have chronic diseases that require multiple drug therapy [1,13]. With the increase in the number of drugs, the complexity of the therapeutic regimen also increases, which can make it difficult to follow and take the prescribed medications in the correct schedule [5]. Second, the treatment regimen's complexity can manifest through different ways of administering medications, such as oral tablets, drops, injections, and patches. The variety of drug administration methods can further complicate adherence, especially if the patient is unable to self-administer certain forms of medication or if side effects occur because of a particular administration method [10]. Third,

1) Faktori povezani sa pacijentom

Stariji pacijenti, posebno oni koji se suočavaju sa fizičkim, kognitivnim ili senzornim ograničenjima, mogu imati poteškoća u pravilnom uzimanju lekova [1,10,11]. Na primer, osobe sa artritisom mogu imati poteškoće sa otvaranjem bočica lekova, dok osobe sa demencijom mogu zaboraviti da uzmu lekove ili ih uzimati u pogrešnoj dozi [11].

Nedostatak razumevanja o važnosti pridržavanja terapije može dovesti do nepravilnog uzimanja lekova, kao što su preskakanje doza ili nepravilno doziranje [12]. Zatim, nedostatak razumevanja o posledicama nepridržavanja terapije može dovesti do potcenjivanja ozbiljnosti bolesti ili nedostatka svesti o potencijalnim komplikacijama [13]. Pored toga, može se povećati rizik od grešaka u uzimanju lekova, što može smanjiti efikasnost terapije i dovesti do loših zdravstvenih ishoda. Starijim osobama kod kojih postoji nedostatak razumevanja važnosti pridržavanja terapije može biti potrebna dodatna edukacija i podrška od strane zdravstvenih radnika, kako bi se poboljšalo pridržavanje terapije i postigli bolji zdravstveni ishodi [2,7]. Stariji pacijenti sa većim nivoom zdravstvene pismenosti obično su bolje informisani o svojim lekovima, razumeju važnost pravilnog uzimanja lekova i mogućih nuspojava [10]. Sposobniji su da pravilno razumeju uputstva o lekovima koje im je dao zdravstveni radnik, uključujući doziranje, način primene i vreme uzimanja leka [7]. Zatim, skloniji su postavljanju relevantnih pitanja o svojim lekovima, što može poboljšati njihovo razumevanje i smanjiti rizik od grešaka u uzimanju lekova. Pored toga, bolje procenjuju tačnost informacija o lekovima koje pronalaze na internetu ili drugim izvorima, čime se smanjuje rizik od prihvatanja netačnih ili nepouzdatih informacija [10]. Uzimajući u obzir ove faktore, poboljšanje nivoa zdravstvene pismenosti kod starijih osoba može biti ključno za unapređenje pridržavanja terapije lekovima i poboljšanje njihovog zdravlja i kvaliteta života [11].

2) Faktori u vezi sa lekovima

Složenost režima lečenja ima značajan uticaj na pridržavanje terapije kod starih osoba iz više razloga. Prvo, stariji pacijenti često imaju hronične bolesti koje zahtevaju uzimanje terapije različitim lekovima [1,12]. Sa povećanjem broja lekova, povećava se i složenost terapijskog režima, što može otežati

praćenje i uzimanje propisanih lekova u pravilnom vremenskom rasporedu [5]. Drugo, složenost režima lečenja može se manifestovati kroz različite načine primene lekova, poput oralnih tableta, kapi, injekcija, flastera. Raznolikost načina primene lekova može dodatno komplikovati pridržavanje, posebno ako pacijent nije u stanju da samostalno primeni određene oblike lekova, ili ako se javljaju neželjeni efekti kao posledica određenog načina primene [11]. Treće, različite instrukcije o uzimanju lekova, kao što su različiti rasporedi doziranja, specifični uslovi uzimanja [npr. pre jela, ili posle jela], ili zahtevi vezani za hranu [npr. uzimanje više vode] mogu dodatno otežati pridržavanje terapije [14]. Meta analiza 76 studija je pokazala da se 72% pacijenata na režimu jednom dnevno pridržavalo terapije, 69% sa režimom dva puta dnevno, 65% sa režimom tri puta dnevno, a 51% sa režimom četiri puta dnevno [15].

Prisustvo neugodnih nuspojava lekova može značajno uticati na pridržavanje terapije lekovima kod starijih osoba [7]. Neugodne nuspojave lekova mogu otežati pridržavanje terapije kod starijih osoba, smanjujući kvalitet života i motivaciju za uzimanje lekova. Strah od nuspojava može dovesti do nepridržavanja terapije, čak i ako su one retke ili blage. Osim toga, mogu samoinicijativno prekinuti terapiju ako osete neugodne nuspojave, što može dovesti do nedostatka efikasnosti lečenja. Stariji pacijenti sa nuspojavama mogu zahtevati podršku zdravstvenih radnika za nastavak terapije i efikasnost lečenja. Upravljanje nuspojavama lekova i pružanje podrške može biti ključno za poboljšanje pridržavanja terapije kod starijih osoba [13].

3) Socijalni i ekonomski Faktori

Socijalni faktori mogu imati značajan uticaj na pridržavanje terapije lekovima kod starih osoba [5]. Osobe koje žive same ili nemaju podršku porodice i prijatelja mogu se osećati usamljeno i depresivno, što može dovesti do nedostatka motivacije za pridržavanje terapije [7]. Ograničen pristup zdravstvenim uslugama, poput teškoća sa prevozom do lekara ili apoteka, može otežati starijim osobama da redovno preuzimaju svoje lekove. Takođe, finansijski faktori mogu biti prepreka za pravilno uzimanje lekova, jer neki lekovi mogu biti skupi ili nisu pokriveni zdravstvenim osiguranjem [1,16]. Visoki troškovi lečenja kod starih osoba mogu

different medication instructions, such as different dosing schedules, specific conditions of administration [e.g., before meals or after meals], or dietary requirements [e.g., drinking more water], may further complicate adherence to therapy [13]. A meta-analysis of 76 studies showed that 72% of patients on a once-daily regimen were adherent, 69% on a twice-daily regimen, 65% on a three-times-daily regimen, and 51% on a four-times-daily regimen [14].

The presence of unpleasant side effects of drugs can significantly affect adherence to drug therapy in older people [7]. Undesirable side effects of medications can make treatment adherence difficult for older people, reducing quality of life and motivation to take medications. Fear of side effects can lead to non-adherence to therapy, even if they are rare or mild. In addition, they can stop therapy on their initiative if they feel unpleasant side effects, which can lead to a lack of treatment effectiveness. Elderly patients with side effects may require the support of healthcare professionals to continue therapy and treatment effectiveness. Managing adverse drug reactions and providing support may be vital in improving adherence in older adults [12].

Social and economic factors

Social factors can have a significant impact on adherence to drug therapy in older people [5]. People living alone or without the support of family and friends may feel lonely and depressed, which may lead to a lack of motivation to adhere to therapy [7]. Limited access to health services, such as difficulties with transportation to doctors or pharmacies, can make it difficult for older people to collect their medications regularly. Also, financial factors can be an obstacle to taking medicines properly because some drugs can be expensive or not covered by health insurance [1,15]. High treatment costs for older people may limit access to specific therapies or force patients to choose different medications, affecting adherence [5,15].

INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IMPROVING ADHERENCE TO MEDICATION THERAPY

Interventions aimed at unintentional non-adherence include simplifying dosing regimens, reminders, improved patient-

physician communication, an individualized approach to each patient, and introducing or improving patient counseling [7,14,16–18].

Attempts to increase adherence are increasingly using modern technologies [2,4,7]. Currently, the Internet and the mobile phone are often used in interventions to improve adherence [18]. Short message service [SMS] is increasingly used to remind patients to take their medication. SMS enables instant delivery of short text messages to individuals at any time, place, and environment. As such, SMS reminders are a straightforward method with low intrusiveness and relatively low cost [2,4].

Communication between patient and doctor is of utmost importance, especially regarding adherence to therapy [11,16,18]. Healthcare professionals should never assume a patient is adhering to treatment [19]. Questioning patients about medication habits is also recommended [2]. In the study by Van Dulmen and Van Bijnen, GPs were shown videos of their consultations. Afterward, they were asked why they did not ask specific questions or why some of the patients' questions were ignored. GPs often cited lack of time as a reason for this, but there was also an element of presumption of patient adherence to therapy [19]. Through clear communication, the physician can provide detailed information about the importance of treatment, its goals, dosage, method of administration, and possible side effects, which can improve patient understanding and motivate them to adhere to therapy [19]. In addition, effective communication can help set realistic therapy expectations, reduce frustration, and increase patient motivation to adhere to treatment [18]. Through empathic and supportive communication, the physician can provide emotional support and motivate elderly patients to adhere to treatment despite side effects or difficulties. In this way, the doctor allows patients to ask questions and express their concerns or doubts regarding the therapy, contributing to better understanding and cooperation [11].

ograničiti pristup određenim terapijama ili prisiliti pacijente da biraju između različitih lekova, što može uticati na pridržavanje terapije [5,16].

INTERVENCIJE USMERENE NA POBOLJŠANJE PRIDRŽAVANJA TERAPIJE LEKOVIMA

Intervencije usmerene ka nenamernom nepridržavanju uključuju pojednostavljenje režima doziranja, podsetnike, poboljšanu komunikaciju između pacijenta i lekara, individualizovan pristup svakom pacijentu i uvođenje ili poboljšanje savetovanja pacijenata [7,15,17-19].

Pokušaji povećanja adhirencije se sve više koriste savremenim tehnologijama [2,4,7]. Trenutno se internet i mobilni telefon često koriste u intervencijama za povećanje pridržavanja [19]. Sve se više koristi usluga kratkih poruka [SMS] koja podsećaju pacijente da uzimaju lekove. SMS omogućava trenutnu isporuku kratkih tekstualnih poruka pojedincima u bilo koje vreme, mesto i okruženje. Kao takvo, SMS podsećanje je jednostavan metod sa niskom nametljivošću i relativno niskom cenom [2,4]. Potsetnik (reminder) putem alarma sa telefona svaki dan u vreme uzimanja leka je takođe, efikasna intervencija.

Komunikacija između pacijenta i lekara je od najveće važnosti, posebno kada se govori o pridržavanju terapije [12,17,19]. Zdravstveni radnici nikada ne bi trebalo da pretpostavljaju da se pacijent pridržava terapije [20]. Takođe se preporučuje ispitivanje pacijenata o navikama upotrebe lekova [2]. U studiji Van Dulmena i Van Bijvena, lekarima opšte prakse su pokazani video snimci njihovih konsultacija. Nakon toga su ih pitali zašto nisu postavili određena pitanja, ili zašto su neka pitanja pacijenata ignorisana. Lekari opšte prakse su često navodili nedostatak vremena kao razlog za to, ali je postojao i element pretpostavke da se pacijent pridržava terapije [20]. Kroz jasnu komunikaciju, lekar može pružiti

detaljne informacije o važnosti terapije, njenim ciljevima, doziranju, načinu primene i mogućim nuspojavama, što može poboljšati razumevanje pacijenta i motivisati ih da se pridržavaju terapije [20]. Pored toga, efikasna komunikacija može pomoći u postavljanju realnih očekivanja u vezi sa terapijom, što može smanjiti frustracije i povećati motivaciju pacijenta za pridržavanje terapije [19]. Kroz empatičnu i podržavajuću komunikaciju, lekar može pružiti emocionalnu podršku i motivisati starije pacijente da se pridržavaju terapije čak i u slučaju nuspojava ili teškoća. Na taj način lekar omogućava pacijentima da postavljaju pitanja i izraze svoje brige ili nedoumice u vezi sa terapijom, što može doprineti boljem razumevanju i saradnji [12].

ZAKLJUČAK

Pridržavanje terapije kod svih pacijenata a posebno starih ljudi ima mnogo veći uticaj nego što se obično pretpostavlja. Osim što direktno utiče na njihovo zdravlje, pridržavanje terapije može takođe, imati značajan uticaj na njihovu emocionalnu dobrobit i socijalnu interakciju. Stariji ljudi koji se pridržavaju svojih terapijskih planova često imaju veću samostalnost i osećaj kontrole nad svojim životom, što može doprineti povećanju njihovog kvaliteta života. Pored toga, pridržavanje terapije može pomoći u održavanju stabilnih fizičkih stanja, sprečavanju komplikacija i smanjenju rizika od hitnih medicinskih intervencija. Ovo je od izuzetne važnosti kod starijih osoba, čije telo može postati sve osetljivije na promene i nedostatke u terapijskom pristupu. Razumevanje važnosti pridržavanja terapije može pomoći starijim osobama da održe aktivniji i nezavisniji stil života, što je od presudne važnosti za njihovu dobrobit. Identifikovanjem i rešavanjem specifičnih potreba ove populacije, zdravstveni radnici mogu poboljšati ishode pacijenata, smanjiti troškove zdravstvene zaštite i poboljšati ukupan kvalitet života starijih odraslih osoba.

CONCLUSION

Adherence to therapy in older people has a more profound impact than is commonly assumed. In addition to directly affecting health, adherence to therapy can significantly impact emotional well-being and social interaction. Older people who adhere to their treatment plans often have greater independence and a sense of control over their lives, which can increase their quality of life. In addition, adherence to therapy can help maintain stable physical conditions, prevent complications, and

reduce the risk of emergency medical interventions. This is extremely important in older people, whose bodies can become increasingly sensitive to changes and deficiencies in the therapeutic approach. Understanding the importance of adherence can help older adults maintain a more active and independent lifestyle, which is critical to their well-being. By identifying and addressing the specific needs of this population, healthcare providers can improve patient outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and improve the overall quality of life of older adults.

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