digoxin (OR=0.30, 95% CI [0.14-0.63], p=0.004), a beta-blocker (OR=0.44, 95% CI [0.23-0.86], p=0.008) or an ACE-agent (OR=0.49, 95% CI [0.27-0.92], p=0.02) after discharge.

Conclusion: Overall, there is a satisfactory adherence to evidence-based guidelines for the secondary prevention of ACS in Russian out-patient practice. However, there is some potential underutilization of dual antiplatelet therapy (aspirin plus clopidogrel), statins, ACE-agents. Also there is some potential underutilization in patients presenting with unstable angina.

P2517 | BEDSIDE
Exploring beliefs about medicines among adherent and non-adherent patients with coronary artery disease to establish medicines partnership

R. Khatib1, A. S. Hall1, K. Marshall2, J. Silcock3, C. Forrest1, C. Morrell1 on behalf of Cardiovascular Research Unit, Leeds, UK; 2Leeds General Infirmary, Yorkshire Heart Centre, Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Leeds, United Kingdom; 3University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; 4University of Bradford, Bradford, United Kingdom

Introduction: Addressing non-adherence to secondary prevention medicines (SPM) by patients with stable coronary artery disease (CAD) requires establishing medicines partnership between healthcare professionals and their patients. This involves understanding patients’ beliefs about their medicines (BAM). We explored the BAM among adherent and non-adherent CAD patients to inform our clinical practice.

Methods: We surveyed a purposive sample of 696 patients with established CAD who were prescribed at least one SPM for at least 3 months using a specially designed postal questionnaire. Self-reported adherence was assessed using the Morisky Medicines Adherence 8 items Scale and the Single Question tool. BAM were explored using the validated 18 items Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire (BMQ). The 4 belief domains in BMQ were: necessity for taking SPM, concerns about SPM, general harm perception about medicines, and prescribers overuse of medicines. The average scores for the adherent and non-adherent groups were reported. Ethical approval was granted.

Results: 502 patients completed the survey. Self-reported non-adherence was 44% (219) to at least one SPM. Tests showed that the difference in average scores was statistically significant for all categories (see table 1). In a multiple regression model, concerns about SPM had the strongest positive association with non-adherence for every one unit increase in score (OR 1.12; CI 1.07–1.18; p<0.05). During their consultations healthcare professionals should address patients’ concerns about SPM. They should also investigate reasons for patients’ low belief in the necessity for taking SPM. Explaining the rationale behind prescribing multiple SPM might remedy the belief that prescribers oversubscribe medicines.

The findings indicate that a patient-centred approach which explores BAM before a consultation can help tailor the discussion to better meet patient’s needs and establish medicines partnership. This can potentially improve adherence.

P2518 | BEDSIDE
Trends in pharmacological therapy following an acute coronary syndrome in Portugal: a systematic review

M. Pereira1, L. Lopes-Conceicao1, K. Bennett2, P. Dias3, N. Lune1, A. Azevedo1, 1University of Porto Medical School; Institute of Public Health of the University of Porto (ISPUP), Porto, Portugal; 2Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Trinity Centre for Health Sciences, St James’s Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; 3Sao Joao Hospital, Department of Cardiology, Porto, Portugal

Purpose: To assess time trends in the use of main drug classes for secondary prevention, during hospitalization and at hospital discharge, following an ACS, in Portugal, using a systematic review.

Methods: We searched PubMed, from inception until 2012, to identify studies reporting the proportion of ACS patients treated with aspirin, clopidogrel, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and statins. We used linear regression to quantify the annual variation in use of drugs, adjusting for the proportion of men in the sample and patients’ mean age, and including a quadratic term of data collection year when relevant.

Results: In 25 eligible studies, including patients treated from 1993 to 2009, we observed an increase in the prescription of pharmacological treatments at hospital discharge. The use of pharmacological therapy for secondary prevention prescribed at hospital discharge, according to year of data collection (1990-2010) is illustrated in the Figure. Extrapolating from these data, and assuming a mean patient age of 65 years and 70% of men, we estimate that, in 2008, 95% of patients would have been discharged with aspirin, 92% with clopidogrel, 82% with beta-blockers, 80% with ACE inhibitors and 91% with statins. Treatment during hospitalization followed a similar pattern, except for a steeper increase in ACE inhibitors use, which was initially lower, but reached similar levels to those at discharge in recent years.

The therapy at hospital discharge

Conclusions: In Portugal, there was an increase in the use of recommended pharmacological therapy for secondary prevention after an ACS over the last 15 years, during hospitalization and at hospital discharge.