

Use of tyrosine kinase inhibitor by patients with chronic myeloid leukemia at a public hematology institution in the state of Amazonas, Brazil

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Abstract

Objectives: To evaluate the conditions of use of tyrosine kinase inhibitors and adherence by patients with chronic myeloid leukemia treated at a public hematology institution. **Methods:** This was an observational and cross-sectional study carried out from December 2015 to April 2016. Data collection was carried out through interviews with standardized questionnaires that assessed the socioeconomic and demographic profile, drug therapy and by the Morisky-Green test that assessed the green adherence. Patients over 18 years old who had been using one of the tyrosine kinase inhibitors for more than one month were included; imatinib, dasatinib or nilotinib and who signed the informed consent form, agreement to participate in study. Descriptive statistical analysis and chi-square test with Yates correction were performed. **Results:** 63 patients were interviewed, with a mean age of 50 years with a standard deviation of 15.95, being 60% men. As for knowledge about the aspects related to the use of inhibitors: 95.2% took at the right time, 93.7% did not use other medications concomitantly, 63.5% kept it in an appropriate place and 97% of the patients received prior guidance from the doctor about the use. As for information about treatment, 90.5% knew the purpose of taking the medication, 60% did not know the time of use, 83% did not know what would happen if they stopped taking it and 73% believed they could stop the treatment at some point. Adherence to treatment was identified 46% of patients. **Conclusion:** No statistically significant differences were found between having or not adherence, when compared with the studied variables.

Keywords: tyrosine kinase inhibitors, chronic myeloid leukemia, pharmacological treatment.

Uso de inibidor de tirosina quinase por pacientes com leucemia mieloide crônica em uma instituição pública de hematologia do estado do Amazonas, Brasil

Resumo

Objetivos: Avaliar as condições de uso dos inibidores de tirosina quinase e a adesão por portadores de leucemia mieloide crônica atendidos em uma instituição pública de hematologia. **Métodos:** Tratou-se de um estudo observacional e transversal realizado de dezembro de 2015 a abril de 2016. A coleta de dados foi através de entrevistas com questionários padronizados que avaliaram o perfil socioeconômico e demográfico, a terapia medicamentosa e pelo teste de Morisky-Green que avaliou o grau de adesão. Foram incluídos pacientes com mais de 18 anos em uso há mais de um mês, de um dos inibidores de tirosina quinase; imatinibe, dasatinibe ou nilotinibe e que assinaram o termo de consentimento livre esclarecido, de concordância de participação do estudo. Foi realizada a análise estatística descritiva e o teste do qui-quadrado com correção de Yates. **Resultados:** Foram entrevistados 63 pacientes, com média de idade de 50 anos com desvio-padrão de 15,95, sendo 60% homens. Quanto ao conhecimento sobre os aspectos relacionados ao uso dos inibidores: 95,2% tomaram no momento correto, 93,7% não usaram concomitantemente outros medicamentos, 63,5% guardavam em local adequado e 97% dos pacientes receberam orientação prévia do médico sobre o uso. Quanto à informação sobre o tratamento, 90,5% conheciam a finalidade de tomar o medicamento, 60% não sabiam o tempo de uso, 83% não sabiam o que aconteceria se parassem de tomar e 73% acreditavam poder interromper o tratamento em algum momento. Identificou-se uma adesão ao tratamento de 46% dos pacientes. **Conclusão** Não foram encontradas diferenças estatisticamente significativas entre ter ou não adesão, comparando-se com as variáveis estudadas.

Palavras-chave: inibidores de tirosina quinase, leucemia mieloide crônica, tratamento farmacológico.



Introduction

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) is a hematological neoplasm cytogenetically characterized by the presence of the Philadelphia chromosome and the production of a protein with increased tyrosine kinase activity^{1,2} and represents 15 to 20% of all leukemias.³

The drugs most used in the treatment of CML are tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs): imatinib mesylate, dasatinib, nilotinib, bosutinib and ponatinib. These represent an important advancement in treatment, as they allow the patients survival rates practically similar to that of the general population.^{4,5}

The analysis of drug safety is one of the instruments available to health systems that significantly help the optimization of pharmacotherapy and its rational use. This, in turn, comprises the selection of drugs that meet not only safety criteria, but also quality, effectiveness and pharmacotherapeutic follow-up, which aims to identify and prevent negative outcomes associated with drug treatment.⁶

The CML patient needs assistance not only for the symptoms and complications of the disease, but also for comorbidities that determine the continuous use of the drug with possibilities of interactions, as well as the toxicity of the antineoplastic treatment, adverse reactions, self-medication and alternative treatments.⁷ The patient's understanding of the prescription is essential to ensure adherence to the treatment.⁸

The evaluation methods proposed to assess adherence to the treatment can be direct (dosages of drugs or metabolites, dosage of a marker in the blood) or indirect (questionnaires, patient diaries, pill count, electronic monitoring of medication and evaluation of clinical response).^{9,10} A widely used evaluation method is the indirect test by Morisky and Green (TMG), which uses standardized questions about the reasons that can hinder treatment.¹¹

In CML, adherence is essential for a successful treatment based on TKIs, and the evidence suggests that reduced adherence is associated with reduced efficacy and increased health costs.¹²

Considering the importance of tyrosine kinase inhibitors in the treatment, this study aimed to analyze the conditions of use of these drugs and their adherence by CML patients in a public hematology institution in the state of Amazonas.

Methods

This was an observational and cross-sectional study carried out at *Fundação Hospitalar de Hematologia e Hemoterapia do Amazonas* (FHMOAM), a medium-sized institution that monitors patients with benign and malignant hematological diseases. FHMOAM has outpatient clinics and wards that offer specialized treatments, emergency care, pharmaceutical, dental, and physical therapy, as well as psychological and social support. It also carries out research and teaching activities.

The study was carried out from December 14th, 2015 to April 26th, 2016, with CML patients who met the following inclusion criteria: being 18 years of age or older, being in treatment for more than one month with one of the tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs): imatinib, dasatinib or nilotinib, and who signed the Free and Informed Consent Form (FICF). Patients under 18 years of age and those who had been using one of the drugs for less than a month were excluded because it would prevent the assessment of adherence to the treatment.

The interviews were conducted with two instruments. The first addressed data from the sociodemographic and economic profile with independent variables. The second referred to obtaining data related to drug therapy, conditions of use of drugs at home and knowledge about the disease, adapted from the questionnaires by Dewulf (2005)¹³ and Volpe (2007).¹⁴ Regarding the questionnaire on drug therapy, aspects related to the independent variables were addressed (according to the patients' report): type of TKI used (imatinib, dasatinib or nilotinib), time of use (months or years); if the patient received guidance on the purpose of use (yes, from whom); if there were adverse reactions (if yes, which ones), about the time of administration (time and whether with meals or not), liquid ingestion (water or other) and quantity (less than one glass, one glass or more than one 180 mL glass); whether the supplier of the medication was known (local, state or federal government); if it was difficult to get the medication, the place where the medication was stored, the purpose of taking the TKI, if the patient knew how long they would use the TKI; if they stopped using it (positive answer, asked why); if they knew the consequences of the suspension, and if they believed that they could interrupt the treatment in the future (if the answer was affirmative, asked why). In addition to these, the Morisky and Green (1986) test¹¹ was also used.

Convenience sampling was used, non-probabilistic. Thus, the sample had 63 CML patients who met the criteria and accepted to participate in the research. The interviews were conducted in the outpatient clinic, while the patients waited for medical care. Each questionnaire was read and completed by the same researcher, according to each answer provided by the patient. The individual interview lasted a mean of 15 minutes

The simple and relative absolute frequencies were calculated for the categorical data and, at the crossing of the variables, the chi-square test with Yates correction was applied. The software used in data analysis was the Epi Info program, version 7.2 for Windows. The level of significance set for the application of the tests was 5%.

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of *Fundação Hospitalar e Hemoterapia do Amazonas* (FHMOAM), under CAAE No. 48313015.3.000.0009.

Results

Among 133 CML patients using one of the TKIs, 63 were interviewed. Of these, 38 (60%) were men. The mean age of the patients was 50 years old, with a deviation of 15.95. The youngest patient was 21 years old and the oldest, 85.

Regarding the use of TKIs, 65% of the CML patients used imatinib, 17.5% nilotinib and 17.5% dasatinib. Regarding the daily dose of the TKI, all the respondents were able to mention it. Regarding the time of administration, most of the patients (95.2%) followed what was specified in the package insert. In addition, a large part (90.5%) drank it with the appropriate liquid, water, but only 58.7% drank the amount of one glass or more.

As for the knowledge about the purpose of taking TKIs, 90% of the patients said that they knew and mentioned that it was to treat CML but, of these, 4% did not know how to specify the type of leukemia. As for the time they would use the antineoplastic, only 40% stated knowing and said it would be for life.

93.7% used some medication but only 6.3% used it concomitantly, with the therapeutic classes mentioned being analgesic, antihypertensive, antacid and oral antidiabetic.



Our study assessed the use of TKIs and the level of information regarding treatment. More than half of the patients had adverse reactions to TKIs, the most cited being nausea, diarrhea, vomiting and headache, Table 1.

As for adherence to drug therapy, 54% of the respondents were non-adherent and 46%, adherent. Patients was considered adherent only when they answered negatively to all four questions in the Morisky and Green test. The main causes of non-adherence according to the test were the following: forgetfulness (38%), neglect regarding time (32%), feeling bad (18%) and feeling good (12%).

Based on the result of the adherence assessment, some of the sociodemographic, economic and treatment status variables were compared. No statistical significant differences were found ($p > 0.05$) between the variables analyzed and total adherence or non-adherence: Table 2.

Discussion

The understanding of the prescription can be verified when assessing the patients' knowledge about the name, dose, duration and purpose of their treatment¹⁵. According to Piette et al (2006),¹⁶ the inappropriate use of medications by patients with chronic diseases, in terms of how to use them, should not be associated only with costs, but analyzed in a broader context, in which individual characteristics are observed (demographic, socioeconomic and clinical), as well as characteristics of the treatment, the care process and the health service in which the patient is included.

As for knowledge about the time of administration, administration liquid and amount of liquid ingested, more than half of the patients followed what was specified in the TKI package insert, which demonstrates an important initial understanding of the pharmacotherapy.

Table 1. Characteristics regarding the use and knowledge about TKIs by CML patients at the HEMOAM Foundation, Manaus-AM (n = 63).

Information	Patients (N= 63) % (n)
Education, autonomy and beliefs about the treatment	
Did you receive previous guidance?	
Physician	96.8 (61)
Pharmacist	1.6 (1)
No	1.6 (1)
Knows the purpose of taking TKIs¹	90.5 (57)
Knows how long they will take the TKI¹	40.0 (25)
Knows what happens if they stop taking TKI¹	83.0 (52)
Is aware that the inappropriate use of TKIs can compromise the success of the treatment¹	93.7 (59)
Believes that at some point they may stop treatment with TKI	73.0 (46)
Pharmacotherapy data	
Do you know who provides your medications?¹	42.9 (27)
It is difficult to get the TKIs¹	43.0 (27)
Suitable storage location¹	63.5 (40)
Uses other medications¹	54.0 (34)
Adequate liquid used for medication use	90.5 (57)
Adequate quantity of liquid used	58.7 (37)
Adequate time of administration¹	95.2 (60)
Takes the TKI concomitantly with some other medication¹	6.3 (4)
Most cited adverse reactions¹	
Nausea	38.1 (24)
Diarrhea	22.2 (14)
Vomiting	20.6 (13)
Cephalaea	17.5 (11)
Tiredness	15.9 (10)
Abdominal pain	15.9 (10)
Fever	14.3 (9)
Swelling	14.3 (9)
Cramps	6.3 (4)
Dizziness	6.3 (4)

¹Dichotomous variable, results only shown for one of the two categories.

Table 2. Sociodemographic and treatment adherence profile of patients with CML treated at the HEMOAM Foundation, Manaus-AM, from December 2015 to April 2016.

Variables (n = 63)	All N = 63 % (n)	Adherence		p-value
		No N = 34 % (n)	Yes N = 29 % (n)	
Sociodemographic and economic				
Age group				
20-40	31.7 (20)	20.6 (13)	11.1 (7)	0.363
41-59	33.3 (21)	14.3 (9)	19.0 (12)	
≥60	35.0 (22)	19.0 (12)	15.9 (10)	
Male gender	60.3 (38)	27.0 (17)	33.3 (21)	0.120
Income Range ≤ 1 minimum wage^{1,2}	46.0 (29)	55.9 (19)	34.5 (10)	0.148
Schooling over 8 years of study¹	47.6 (30)	44.1 (15)	51.7 (15)	0.727
Origin				0.510
Inland of the state	25.0 (16)	20.6 (7)	31.0 (9)	0.510
Manaus	75.0 (47)	79.4 (27)	60.0 (20)	
Education, autonomy and beliefs about the treatment				
Knows how long they will take the TKI¹	40.0 (25)	38.2 (13)	41.4 (12)	0.998
Believes that at some point they may stop treatment with TKI	73.0 (46)	73.5 (25)	72.4 (21)	0.998
Pharmacotherapy data				
Uses other medications¹	54.0 (34)	52.9 (18)	55.2 (16)	0.998
Adequate time of administration¹	95.2 (60)	49.2 (31)	46.0 (29)	0.296
Reported adverse reactions¹	75.0 (47)	73.5 (25)	75.9 (22)	0.998
It is difficult to get the TKIs¹	43.0 (27)	17.5 (11)	25.4 (16)	0.117

¹Dichotomous variable, results only shown for one of the two categories. ²Mean minimum wage in the study period = R\$ 788.00 (US\$ 197)



Intake of the TKI at the specific time and with the appropriate amount of water leads to a lower risk of gastrointestinal disorders.

When making a comparison with previous studies carried out over the last 17 years,^{15,17,18} with patients on continuous use of medications, at different times, it was noticed that the CML patients of the HEMOAM Foundation, in relation to the knowledge variables about the use, duration and purpose of treatment, knew more about the pharmacotherapy.

As for the storage of TKIs, most of the respondents kept the medication properly. Among those who kept it in an incorrect manner, we identified the following: out of the original packaging, storage of medications in bathrooms and kitchens (humid places) and in places with easy access to children. According to the WHO, deficient packaging of medications can render them ineffective or have serious consequences for the health of the individual if ingested in the wrong way.¹⁹

In our study, most of the patients mentioned having adverse reactions, and higher frequencies of reactions were found related to gastrointestinal disorders, mainly nausea, diarrhea and vomiting, similar to those mentioned in the study by Rea (2015).²⁰ According to Pinilla-Ibaaz et al (2015),²¹ adverse reactions associated with therapy with TKIs can be managed by careful monitoring or dose adjustments.

As for the simultaneous use of TKIs with other medications, only 6% of the patients used them. The point is that the fact that TKIs are used for long periods can influence the risk of interactions. In an INCA study (between 2008 and 2009) on prescription drugs, 36% had a potential risk of interaction with imatinib.^{22,23}

Regarding the question about what would happen if they voluntarily stopped taking the TKI, more than half of the patients stated knowing what would happen, which corroborated with the study by Hamerschlak and collaborators²⁴ with 1,102 patients with CML registered in the Brazilian Association Lymphoma and Leukemia (*Associação Brasileira de Linfoma e Leucemia*, ABRALÉ), which assessed patients' perceptions of the disease, diagnosis, monitoring, treatment and adverse reactions.

The question on the belief of being able to interrupt the treatment in the future was also evaluated, most believed it was possible, the following being mentioned as reasons: cure given by God, followed by the response to the treatment, transplantation and change to a more innovative medication. The patients' perception contradicted the recommendations of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network and the European Leukemia Network that there is an indefinite maintenance of the use of TKIs, even in patients who present a good therapeutic response.^{25,26}

When assessing whether the patients knew who the supplier of their medication was, we indirectly aimed to check the patients' perception of the cost. Less than half of those interviewed knew it was the federal government. Much is discussed about the high cost of TKIs, but not always it is known how much the patient is informed of this expense, which in a way could even influence greater adherence to the treatment.

As for previous information received on the use of TKIs, almost all the patients mentioned that they were given by the physician. And the negligible mention of the pharmacist is surprising since, for more than a decade, in large hospitals throughout Brazil, there has already been an active and evident participation in pharmacotherapeutic monitoring and consequent pharmaceutical care. The result of the negligible participation of the pharmacist

in HEMOAM, regarding the orientation to the use of medications, did not follow the evidence of the studies by Vinholes et al (2009), Simons et al (2011), Liekweg et al (2012), Oliveira et al (2013) and Ruiz et al. (2015), who showed greater participation by the pharmacist in therapeutic adherence.^{27, 28, 29, 30, 31}

In the clinical practice, the patient's difficulty in using the prescribed medication is a present problem and, therefore, it is estimated that only 1/3 of the patients present adequate adherence.³² Adherence to the use of medications has been studied for a long time and discussed in the literature by countless professionals. Its importance is crucial for the treatment of the patients and for the improvement of their health status.³³

In our study, complete adherence was greater than 1/3, which can be related to the fact that most of the patients have used the TKI for more than a year; this result was similar to other studies.^{34,35}

Unintentional causes, forgetfulness or neglect regarding time were the main factors responsible for non-adherence, in our research. According to Marques and Pierin (2008),³⁶ the largest barriers to antineoplastic adherence are the following: forgetting the time to take the medication and state of health (when they feel good or bad, they stop), for Efficace et al (2014),³⁷ most CML patients are non-adherent due to unintended causes.

A comparison was made between adherence or non-adherence to the treatment and the sociodemographic and economic variables and the treatment situation, and no significant differences were found in the relationship between these factors. This corroborated with the study by Strelec (2003)³⁸, which found no association between demographic factors and adherence to drug therapy.

The present study had a higher percentage of patients who had complete adherence and greater performance but, when making a statistical comparison between the variables (adherence or non-adherence), there was no great significance. In contrast, the study by Sabate (2003)³⁹ mentions that it is possible that the higher the performance, the greater the adherence to drug treatment.

In another study,⁴⁰ better adherence was found among patients who understood the severity of their disease, trusted their physician and believed in the effectiveness of the recommended therapeutic measures. It is understood that a detailed explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of the medication is considered the basis for improving agreement in the drug-adherence relationship. In this context, the work of a multidisciplinary team, which includes the pharmaceutical professional, can lead to the optimization of treatment and to greater adherence, which represents an effective way to reduce morbidity and mortality.

It is noticed that interventions to optimize adherence tend to be more effective when adapted to individual needs and perceptions about the treatment and linked to the factors that prevent or allow adherence.⁴¹

As for the limitations of our study, we can consider the following: convenience sampling, which limits the results to the population studied; interviews being conducted in the outpatient clinic, at a single moment, which may have caused memory inaccuracy in some answers, and the short period of the research, since some patients from the most distant inland cities only return to consultations every 3 months.

Conclusion

Adherence to drug therapy was 46%; no statistically significant differences were identified between adherence or non-adherence to drug therapy and the variables studied. This can be related to the small sample size of our study, which somehow limits comparisons.

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Collaborators

ADM participated in the conception of the project; data collection, data analysis and interpretation, writing of the article, and critical review. NAF participated in the conception of the project, critical review and approval of the final version to be published. All the authors approved the final version to be published and assume responsibility for all the information of the paper, ensuring the accuracy and integrity of any of its parts.

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Conflicts of interest statement

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

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