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Assessing Treatment Adherence in Tunisian Behçet's Disease Patients

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Introduction

Behçet's disease (BD) is a chronic, inflammatory disease with multisystem involvement. Treatment adherence is an important parameter in the follow-up of patients. The purpose of this study was to assess treatment adherence in BD patients and its associated factors.

Method

We conducted a transversal monocentric study in the Rabta University Hospital Center enrolling BD patients aged over 18 years. The 4-item Morisky Green Levine Medication Adherence Scale was used.

Discussion

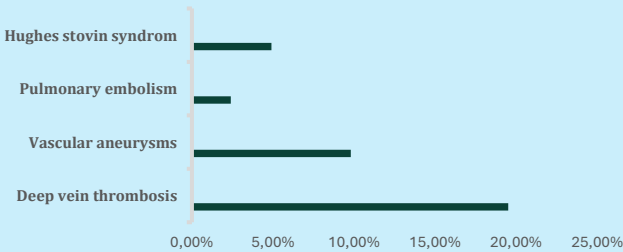
- Epidemiological findings:

- Our study included 41 patients, male to female ratio was 3,2
- Mean age : 43.1±11.5 years
- Mean duration of the disease : 8.9±9.1 years

- Disease manifestations :

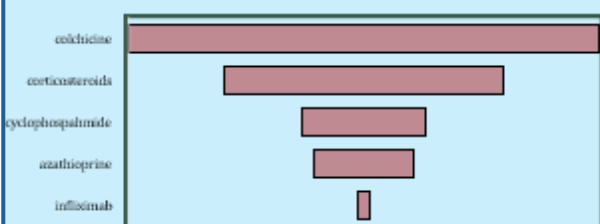
- Oral ulcers: 83,3%
- Genital ulcers: 64,3%
- Articular involvement : 33,3%
- Vascular involvement: 31,7% (figure 1)
- Ocular involvement : 28,7%
- Neurological involvement: 19,5%

Figure: vascular manifestations



- Treatments: (figure 2)

Figure 2



- Evaluation of the treatment adherence:

- Most patients had moderate adherence to treatment (figure 2)
- No statistically significant association was found between the studied parameters and treatment adherence (table 1)

Figure2: evaluation of the treatment adherence

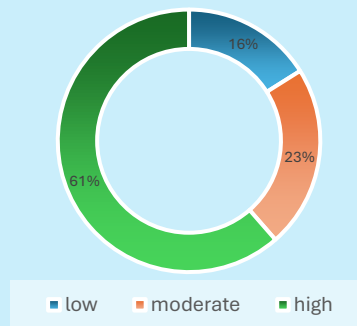


Table 1

Studied parameters	p value
Age	0,24
Disease duration	0,19
Colchicine	0,32
Corticosteroids	0,9
Cyclophosphamide	0,6
Azathioprine	0,14
Infliximab	0,9

Conclusion

Non-adherence is common in BD patients. Tailored interventions may be needed to enhance adherence and raise awareness among BD patients.