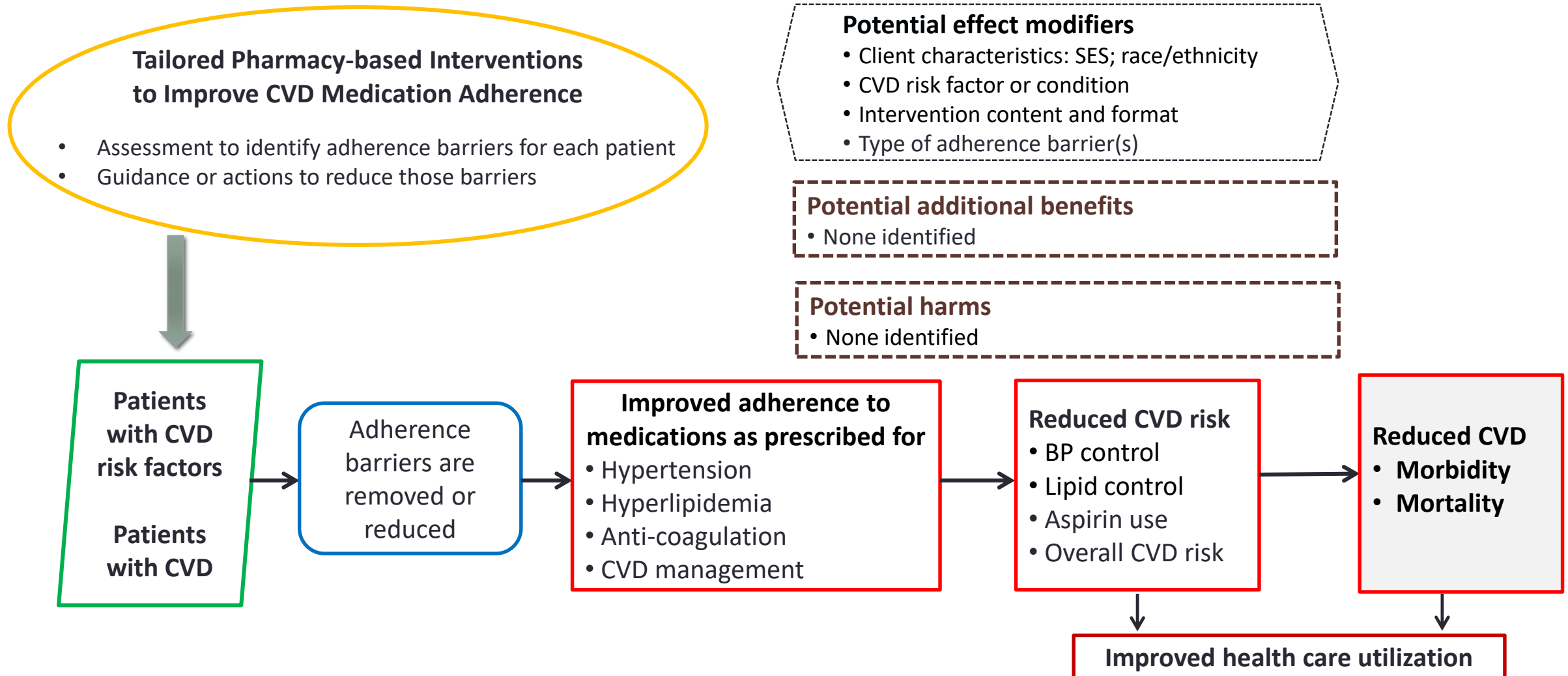# Analytic Framework: Tailored Pharmacy-based Interventions to Improve Patient Medication Adherence for Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Prevention and Management

Tailored Pharmacy-based Interventions to Improve CVD Medication Adherence

- Assessment to identify adherence barriers for each patient
- Guidance or actions to reduce those barriers

Potential effect modifiers
- Client characteristics: SES; race/ethnicity
- CVD risk factor or condition
- Intervention content and format
- Type of adherence barrier(s)

Potential additional benefits
- None identified

Potential harms
- None identified

Patients with CVD risk factors

Patients with CVD

Adherence barriers are removed or reduced

Improved adherence to medications as prescribed for
- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidemia
- Anti-coagulation
- CVD management

Reduced CVD risk
- BP control
- Lipid control
- Aspirin use
- Overall CVD risk

Reduced CVD
- **Morbidity**
- **Mortality**

Improved health care utilization

Tailored Pharmacy-based Interventions to Improve Patient Medication Adherence for Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Prevention and Management

The framework postulates that tailored interventions delivered to patients with cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors or CVD may lead to the reduction or removal of adherence barriers. This is expected to improve patient adherence to prescribed medications for hypertension, hyperlipidemia, anti-coagulation, and CVD management. These outcomes, in turn, would lead to reduced CVD risk related to blood pressure control, lipid control, aspirin use, and overall CVD risk which may lead to reduced CVD morbidity and mortality. These downstream outcomes (e.g., reduced CVD risk and morbidity and mortality) can lead to improvements in health care utilization.

It is not expected that the intervention would lead to potential harms or additional benefits. Potential effect modifiers could include client characteristics such as socioeconomic status (SES) and race or ethnicity, CVD risk factors or conditions, intervention content and format, and type of adherence barriers.