Author's Accepted Manuscript

The Impact of Psychosocial Factors on Success Rates of Hepatitis C Treatment

Maria Janda, Kari A. Mergenhagen

www.elsevier.com/locate/psym

PII: S0033-3182(17)30156-1
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psym.2017.07.003
Reference: PSYM795

To appear in: *Psychosomatics*

Cite this article as: Maria Janda and Kari A. Mergenhagen, The Impact of Psychosocial Factors on Success Rates of Hepatitis C Treatment, *Psychosomatics,* http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psym.2017.07.003

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

The Impact of Psychosocial Factors on Success Rates of Hepatitis C Treatment

Maria Janda PharmD[1], Kari A Mergenhagen PharmD, BCPS, AQ-ID[1]

[1] Veterans Affairs Western New York Healthcare System

Corresponding Author:
Maria Janda, Pharm D.
Maria.janda@va.gov
VA Western New York Healthcare System
3495 Bailey Ave
Buffalo, NY 14215
585-330-9083

Kari Mergenhagen PharmD, BCPS, AQ-ID
Kari.mergenhagen@va.gov
VA Western New York Healthcare System
3495 Bailey Ave
Buffalo, NY 14215

Accepted manuscript

Abstract

Purpose: Our study was to determine which psychosocial factors interfere with patients reaching sustained virologic response (SVR), a marker for HCV eradication.

Methods: A retrospective chart review was performed between 1/6/15-2/24/16. The primary outcome was to assess which social and psychological factors may interfere with patients reaching SVR. SVR was defined as having an undetectable viral load 12 weeks after the completion of the treatment regimen. Bivariate analysis was followed by a multivariate logistic regression analysis to determine significant factors for SVR. Depression and generalized anxiety disorder were included.

Results: A total of 204 patients completed treatment within the designated timeframe and were included in the final analysis. Social or home support was associated with SVR (odds ratio (OR): 7.0, p=0.02). Cocaine use was also a significant factor predicting SVR. Historical cocaine use compared with active cocaine use during treatment was associated with an odds ratio of SVR of 39.3 (p=0.04). Interestingly historical cocaine use versus no history of cocaine use did not influence SVR. No history of depression or generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) was associated with a higher rate of SVR (OR: 10.4, p=0.05). No depression/GAD compared with untreated depression/GAD was associated with a 13.1 times greater rate of SVR (p=0.04).

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6820307

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/6820307

Daneshyari.com