

**00400 A Study to Investigate Adherence, Knowledge and Safe Handling to Prescribed Opioids**

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**Aims:** To determine the rate of adherence to prescribed opioid analgesics among Singaporean cancer patients and elucidate the underlying factors that influence opioid adherence.

**Methodology:** 76 patients were engaged in an interviewer-led questionnaire to establish opioid adherence (MEDTAKE assessment), personal beliefs towards opioid taking (POABS-CA) and self-efficacy toward opioid-taking related tasks (OTSES-CA). Responses were analysed using Chi-square test and Wilcoxon rank-sum test to identify significant influencing factors in the sample population, and logistic regression was used to construct a model for predicting adherence outcome.

**Result:** Reported opioid adherence rate (63.2%, n=48) was lower than previously observed in Singapore and Taiwanese populations. A statistically significant difference between adherent and non-adherent patient groups was detected in race ( $p=0.009$ ), negative effect beliefs ( $p=0.027$ ), overall POABS-CA score ( $p=0.024$ ), as well as the OTSES-CA subgroups of self-efficacy in acquiring help ( $p=0.027$ ) and managing treatment-related concerns ( $p=0.013$ ). A regression model was constructed (Nagelkerke  $R^2=0.539$ ) where only self-efficacy in managing treatment-related concerns was identified as a significant predictor of adherence outcome.

**Conclusion:** Self-efficacy in managing treatment-related side effects was found to have the greatest contribution to predicting opioid adherence, and hence should be the target of patient education programs to improve adherence outcomes in the Singaporean population.