A literature review to explore the link between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, and persistence

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Purpose: To explore the published evidence on the link between treatment satisfaction and patients’ compliance, adherence, and/or persistence.

Methods: Articles published from January 2005 to November 2010 assessing compliance, adherence, or persistence and treatment satisfaction were identified through literature searches in Medline, Embase, and PsycInfo. Abstracts were reviewed by two independent researchers who selected articles for inclusion. The main attributes of each study examining the link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence were summarized.

Results: The database searches yielded 1278 references. Of the 281 abstracts that met the inclusion criteria, 20 articles were retained. In the articles, adherence and compliance were often used interchangeably and various methods were used to measure these concepts. All showed a positive association between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence. Sixteen studies demonstrated a statistically significant link between satisfaction and compliance or persistence. Of these, ten demonstrated a significant link between satisfaction and compliance, two showed a significant link between satisfaction and persistence, and eight demonstrated a link between either a related aspect or a component of satisfaction (e.g., treatment convenience) or adherence (e.g., intention to persist). An equal number of studies aimed at explaining compliance or persistence according to treatment satisfaction (n = 8) and treatment satisfaction explained by compliance or persistence (n = 8). Four studies only reported correlation coefficients, with no hypothesis about the direction of the link. The methods used to evaluate the link were varied: two studies reported the link using descriptive statistics, such as percentages, and 18 used statistical tests, such as Spearman’s correlation or logistic regressions.

Conclusion: This review identified few studies that evaluate the statistical association between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence. The available data suggested that greater treatment satisfaction was associated with better compliance and improved persistence, and with lower regimen complexity or treatment burden.

Keywords: treatment satisfaction, adherence, compliance, persistence

Introduction

Adherence to medication has been recognized as a key issue in health outcomes and efforts to improve patients’ adherence are being made by the pharmaceutical industry, experts, and government bodies alike. The “Ascertaining Barriers for Compliance” European research project is one such initiative, whose aim is to identify and disseminate methods for promoting adherence. Inadequate adherence reduces the effectiveness of treatment, and this can lead to complications, deterioration in health, and ultimately death. This represents a significant burden not just for patients but also for the healthcare team, healthcare system, and society. These costs are both personal
and societal, such as those caused by complications, hospitalization, or absenteeism.\(^1\)\(^2\)

There are a number of elements that determine a patient's adherence to their treatment, including dosing complexity and frequency, convenience, and satisfaction. Indeed, the association between treatment satisfaction and adherence is clinically intuitive. If a patient is dissatisfied with treatment, this may negatively affect their behaviors in terms of quality of treatment regimen execution but also in terms of their involvement in treatment, their perception and attitude toward treatment, and intention to persist. Satisfaction with treatment is increasingly recognized as an important and sensitive measure for treatment differentiation and its multidimensionality is well documented.\(^3\)\(^-\)\(^8\) Indeed, this link is one that is often suggested in articles and research, and yet the evidence available for this link and how it is measured has not been recently reviewed.

The objective of this literature review was to identify the link between treatment satisfaction and adherence. A clear understanding of the nature of this link could be of use for clinical practice and future investigations.

### Material and methods

#### Search strategy and selection criteria

Published data assessing compliance, adherence, or persistence and treatment satisfaction from the past 5 years (from January 2005 to November 2010) was searched for in Medline, Embase, and PsycInfo databases. The search performed used the following commands: (“compliance” OR “persistence” OR “adherence”) AND (“satisfaction”) AND (“medicines” OR “drug” OR “medication”). These searches were limited to abstracts on human subjects and in English. As there is currently no consensus regarding the definitions of adherence, compliance, or persistence, all three terms were retained in the search. Abstracts were retained for the following step if they included the terms, (a) satisfaction or dissatisfaction, (b) adherence, compliance, or persistence, and (c) reference to a drug or medication or if reference was made to mode of administration associated with adherence, compliance, or persistence. Abstracts meeting these criteria were ranked one, two, or three according to the pertinence of their content and results. Figure 1 illustrates the series of steps followed and ranking criteria used during this abstract selection process.

![Figure 1 Steps and criteria for abstract and article selection.](https://www.dovepress.com/abstracts-40)
and article selection. Articles with no relevant results were ranked three and excluded. Rank one and two abstracts were reviewed in detail by another researcher and a subset of articles that studied the link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence, or that had results on both satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence, were ordered. The articles were analyzed in depth and those that reported empirical results on the link between satisfaction and adherence using statistical tests or descriptive statistics were retained. The study design, patient population, study objectives, measurement methods, treatment(s) studied, and results on the link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence were reported in a table.

**Results**
The database searches yielded 1278 references. Abstracts that met the inclusion criteria were then submitted to the selection process (n = 281). Abstracts that were ranked one or two were reviewed by a second reviewer (n = 186), and 72 articles of those were selected for in depth analysis. Finally, 20 articles were identified that reported results on the link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance or persistence.9–28 Of the 20 studies included, 15 were observational studies, four were randomized controlled trials, and one was a nonrandomized clinical trial. The most frequent diseases in which these studies were carried out were glaucoma, diabetes, osteoporosis and schizophrenia. These studies and their results are presented in Table 1.

**Methods used to evaluate links**
The evaluation methods used were varied in terms of the tests used and their complexity. The majority of studies used statistical tests such as Spearman’s correlation or logistic regressions to evaluate the link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence.10–19,21,22,24–29 Only two studies reported a link using descriptive statistics such as percentages.20,21 Even though the causal relationship between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence was not explicitly investigated in these studies, the direction of the relationship was studied. An equal number of studies aimed at reporting on compliance or persistence explained by treatment satisfaction18–22,24,25,27 and treatment satisfaction explained by compliance or persistence.9–16 Four studies only reported correlation coefficients, which do not specify any hypothesis about the direction of the link.17,23,26,28

**Links identified**
Of the 20 studies that examined the link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence, only a small number explicitly stated the study of this relationship in their objectives.10,19,22,25 The other studies mentioned either satisfaction or adherence, compliance, or persistence in their objectives, mostly when examining the determinants of one of these elements. All studies showed a positive association between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence; the most satisfied patients were the most compliant or persistent and the least satisfied were the least compliant or persistent. Of the 20 studies, 16 demonstrated a link between satisfaction and compliance or persistence that was statistically significant.9–14,16–19,21,22,25–28 For the four studies that did not demonstrate a statistically significant link, one reported that significant results had been found but did not report what the results were,15 two did not use statistical tests,20,21 and one had results that did not reach statistical significance but showed a trend of positive association between satisfaction and compliance.24

Of the 16 studies that demonstrated statistically significant links, ten showed a link between satisfaction and compliance9,11–14,16,18,19,22,27 and two studies showed a
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### Misso et al. (2012)

**Morisky–Green Test**

**Semi-structured interview**

**N = 21, bipolar affective disorder**

**Any treatment for bipolar affective disorder**

**To verify the adherence of people with bipolar affective disorder to medication and compare, among adherent and nonadherent patients, satisfaction with the health team and treatment**

**Cross-sectional, observational, qualitative, and quantitative study in Brazil. Semi-structured interviews used for data collection**

**Description:** of six patients who adhered, three (50%) were satisfied, one (16.7%) had doubts about its efficacy and two (33.3%) patients were dissatisfied.

### Regnault et al. (2014)

**EDSQ and electronic system**

**EDSQ**

**N = 180, glaucoma**

**Glaucome treatment**

**Ascertained the scoring and assessed the psychometric properties of the EDSQ**

**Observational cross-sectional study**

**Kruskal-Wallis:** no association found between the six EDSQ dimension scores and compliance profiles (low, moderate, high): \( P > 0.079 \) for all

### Rofail et al. (2016)

**Satisfaction with ICT**

**Satisfaction with ICT**

**N = 107, thalassemia* sickle cell disease or myelodysplastic syndromes**

**Lifelong ICT, oral chelator deferasirox**

**To describe the development scoring and validity of the satisfaction with ICT instrument. To assess satisfaction with ICT. To explore relationship between satisfaction and adherence to ICT**

**Observational cross-sectional**

**Multivariate linear regression:** satisfaction domains (perceived effectiveness, burden, and side-effects) were predictors of “never thinking about stopping” (coefficient = 0.44, 0.42, and 0.27; \( P = 0.003, 0.002, \) and 0.01, respectively)

### Ruiz et al. (2016)

**Morisky–Green Test and clinician judgment**

**Glaucome satisfaction questionnaire**

**N = 98, glaucoma**

**Glaucome treatment**

**Report on development and initial psychometric properties of glaucoma satisfaction questionnaire**

**Observational cross-sectional study**

**Spearman’s correlation:** compliance was correlated with patient’s self-reported effectiveness \( (r = 0.403, P = 0.003) \) and tolerability \( (r = 0.456, P = 0.001) \)

### Shigemura et al. (2017)

**Unvalidated self-report questionnaire**

**Unvalidated self-report questionnaire**

**N = 1151, depressive disorder**

**Various antidepressant treatments (patients already taking them): amitriptyline, amoxapine, clomipramine, fluvoxamine, imipramine, maprotiline, milnacipran, nortriptyline, paroxetine, sulpiride, trazodone, others.**

**Ascertained the relationships between antidepressant adherence, sociodemographic factors, pharmacological characteristics, and subjective perceptions**

**Observational cross-sectional study**

**Student’s t-test:** low adherence was associated with low drug satisfaction \( (P = 0.001) \).

**Pearson’s correlation:** satisfaction score negatively correlated with nonadherence \( (r = -0.115, P < 0.001) \)

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**Abbreviations:** 3TC, lamivudine; EDSQ, Eye-Drop Satisfaction Questionnaire; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; ICT, iron chelation therapy; ITSQ, Insulin Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SwAM, Satisfaction with Antipsychotic Medication; TSQM-9, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication-9; TSS-IOP, Treatment Satisfaction Survey-Intraocular Pressure; ZDV, zidovudine.
significant link between satisfaction and persistence. The multidimensional aspect of satisfaction and adherence was not always fully studied. The four other studies that showed statistically significant results were among several studies that demonstrated a link between either a related aspect or a component of satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence. For instance, treatment convenience, effectiveness, ease of use, acceptability, or tolerability were investigated as elements of treatment satisfaction. Concepts close to compliance or adherence, such as “reluctance to use medications,” “never thinking about stopping,” or “barriers to adherence” were also analyzed.

Significant relationships between satisfaction and compliance or persistence were found more frequently in observational studies than in randomized controlled trials; the majority of these observational studies were cross-sectional in design.

Four studies focused on the change in treatment frequency or route of administration and demonstrated that less treatment burden entailed greater satisfaction and greater compliance. Two randomized controlled trials compared subcutaneous to inhaled treatment for diabetes; patients with less previous or current treatment burden had higher treatment satisfaction, and lower adherence barriers were found for patients with inhaled insulin versus subcutaneous insulin injection. A nonrandomized clinical trial demonstrated that patients with poor compliance with previous weekly treatment were twice more likely to be satisfied with new monthly treatment for osteoporosis. In an observational study on subcutaneous versus oral treatment for iron chelation therapy, greater satisfaction in the oral treatment group was found and “never thinking about stopping treatment” was associated with less burden of treatment.

**Discussion**

The purpose of this review was to explore the evidence available on the link between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence. Even though the number of published studies was quite limited, the data available supported a positive link between treatment satisfaction and compliance and/or persistence. The link between satisfaction and compliance is well established; greater satisfaction being associated with greater compliance or on the contrary, greater dissatisfaction being associated with poorer compliance. This link was demonstrated for a large spectrum of diseases (eg, osteoporosis, diabetes, psychosis, glaucoma) and in different settings (clinical trials and observational studies). This link was also studied with different routes and frequencies of administration; greater satisfaction or compliance being associated with lower regimen complexity or treatment burden. The link between satisfaction and persistence was also demonstrated, albeit less frequently; greater satisfaction was associated with more time in the study or more time on medication. These results were consistent with theoretical models in which satisfaction with treatment leads to positive behaviors. Thus, the evidence from 16 of the 20 studies that demonstrated the statistical link between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence supported the intuitive and theoretical link between these concepts. Moreover, the direction of the link was also examined and significant results were reported in both directions: satisfaction explaining compliance/persistence and compliance/persistence explaining satisfaction. This is evidence of the interrelated and dynamic nature of these concepts that certainly have some common drivers.

These results should be considered in light of the variability in definitions used for adherence, compliance, and persistence. Indeed, the review confirmed that there is no acknowledged single definition for these terms, and adherence, compliance, and persistence are often used interchangeably across publications. The multidimensional aspects of satisfaction and adherence were not always fully studied. Moreover, there was great diversity in measurement methods used for satisfaction, adherence, compliance, and persistence. Questionnaires used across studies were different even for a same condition, and many of them were partially or not at all validated. It was noted that there is no commonly accepted threshold for “good” or “bad” satisfaction and “acceptable” or “inadequate” compliance or persistence rates, meaning that results are interpreted inconsistently.

Possibilities for the generalization of study results may be limited by the diversity in study designs, definitions, and measurement methods used for satisfaction, adherence, compliance, and persistence, as well as by the variability in methods used to evaluate the link in terms of tests and complexity.

The studies considered were reports from different research designs: randomized controlled trials, nonrandomized clinical trials, and observational studies. Measuring compliance in clinical studies is important since inadequate compliance can reduce the effectiveness of a treatment or intervention. A high compliance rate in randomized controlled trials ensures the quality of the study and is critical for the success of therapeutic outcomes evaluation. However, clinical trials have limitations when measuring compliance as these studies are conducted in specific settings, with a highly selected population and close patient monitoring that
do not reflect real life conditions. Moreover, it is unlikely that patients would refuse a treatment after consenting to participate and they are likely to be more motivated to use it. For these different reasons, rates of compliance in clinical trials are more likely to be overestimated compared to real life and the findings cannot be extrapolated. In addition, measuring persistence for chronic long-term therapies is limited by the length of the trial. If the majority of patients discontinued their treatment in the first year for example, the follow-up of patients within a 6-month study can produce incomplete or biased results. Similarly, cross-sectional study design limits the analysis of the link between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence over time.

Another possible limitation of this review is the potential publication bias; the association may be only reported when it is present and simply not reported when it was not significant.

There is a clear need for a consensus on definitions and a framework for interpretation, to ensure that results of well-designed studies that appropriately assess this association using a rigorous methodological approach can be fully explored. In the management of patients with chronic diseases, it is important to understand the determinants of patient satisfaction with various therapeutic alternatives as these factors are likely to have a great impact on compliance and persistence with therapy over time. In the context of clinical practice, the routine assessment of satisfaction with treatment and/or adherence using validated patient questionnaires could help physicians to identify patients facing adherence or satisfaction issues and needing specific support. The support may take the form of further information and discussion about medication and disease, change of medication, regimen, or mode of administration.

**Conclusion**

The review of the empirical evidence on the link between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, and persistence with medication identified few studies that evaluate the statistical association between these concepts. The available data suggested that greater treatment satisfaction was associated with better compliance and improved persistence. These results should be taken with caution since there are some limitations in terms of measurement methods, study designs, and inconsistency in definitions used for these concepts. Well-conducted observational longitudinal studies including a rigorous measurement strategy for satisfaction and adherence, compliance, and persistence, and designed specifically to explore their relationships would be worthwhile to confirm these associations.

A deeper understanding of the nature of the association between satisfaction and adherence, compliance, or persistence, and especially evidence of a causal direction, could have implications in the context of clinical practice and could help to identify strategies to increase patient satisfaction and promote positive behaviors with regards to treatment. One of the most actionable barriers for improving compliance, adherence, and persistence may include improving components of treatment satisfaction, such as treatment convenience or side effects.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors wish to thank Antoine Regnault (Mapi Consultancy) and Muriel Viala (Mapi Consultancy) for their review of the manuscript. This study was funded by Novartis Pharma AG.

**Disclosures**

Carla Dias Barbosa and Nicola Germain are employees of Mapi Consultancy, a consulting company commissioned by Novartis for this study. Maria-Magdalena Balp and Karoly Kulich are employees of Novartis. Diana Rofail was employed by Mapi Values UK while this project was conducted. She is now employed by a pharmaceutical company.

CDB participated in the definition of study objective and search strategy, conducted the analysis and interpretation of results, and drafted the manuscript. MMB initiated the study, participated in the definition of the study objective, participated in the interpretation of results, and critically reviewed the manuscript. KK participated in the interpretation of results and critically reviewed the manuscript. NG participated in the conduct of analysis and participated in the results section of the manuscript. DR participated in the definition of the project objective and search strategy, interpretation of the results, and critically reviewed the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

**References**


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