

Relation between cognitive impairment and treatment adherence in elderly hypertensive patients

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Background: Nonadherence to medical treatment and lack of cooperation in hypertensive patients >65 years of age are believed to be caused by a number of age-related problems, such as cognitive impairment. Numerous epidemiological and prospective studies have demonstrated that hypertension that remains untreated for many years or is unsuccessfully treated for reasons such as poor compliance and adherence of the patient may lead to cognitive impairment.

Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate the occurrence of cognitive impairment and its effect on treatment compliance and adherence in elderly hypertensive patients.

Design: This study was an analytical cross-sectional study.

Patients and methods: The study was conducted on 300 patients aged 65–91 years (mean age=71.8 years, SD=7.8 years) diagnosed with hypertension. The following research tools were used: 1) Hill-Bone High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale (HBCS) and 2) Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). We also analyzed medical documentation to obtain basic sociodemographic and clinical data. The study was approved by the Bioethics Committee of the Medical University of Wrocław (no KB-144/2016).

Results: Cognitive impairment occurred in 60% of the patients. A group of 63% patients complied with antihypertensive therapy, with the mean score of 20.8 points. Cognitive impairment was strongly correlated with the total score of the HBCS questionnaire ($p<0.001$) and two of its subscales: “appointment keeping” ($p<0.001$) and “medication taking” ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Compliance and adherence levels are higher in patients with a higher educational level, whereas male sex adversely affects treatment adherence in elderly hypertensive patients.

Keywords: cognitive impairment, compliance, hypertension, old age, treatment adherence

Introduction

Cognitive functions include a range of intellectual processes such as active memory, language processes (writing, reading and speaking), visual and special processing, abstract thinking and perception of external stimuli.¹ They enable problem-solving, planning and decision-making.² From the physiological perspective, the aging process results in age-related weakening of the memory and cognitive decline.³

Cognitive impairment affects people all around the world. The epidemiological data available confirm the high prevalence of the disease. Currently, dementia disorders occur in 2–10/1,000 people of ~70 years of age and 20–40 people in the population of 80-year olds. They are markedly more prevalent in the elderly.⁴

Initial reports on the effect of hypertension on vascular lesions yielded varied results. The relation between chronic high blood pressure and development of vascular lesions was confirmed only after a long-term observation of changes in hypertension

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prior to the occurrence of cognitive impairment.⁵ In the literature on the subject, special attention has been paid to periodic decreases in blood pressure, which may contribute to hypoperfusion of the central nervous system and lead to ischemic changes in elderly subjects.⁶

Numerous epidemiological and prospective studies have demonstrated that hypertension, which remains untreated for many years or is unsuccessfully treated for reasons such as poor compliance and adherence of the patient, may lead to cognitive impairment.^{7–11} It also affects vascular remodeling and atherosclerotic processes, leading to pathological lesions in vessels. Cognitive impairment is most likely caused by ischemia, resulting from changes in microcirculation of the brain. There is no doubt, therefore, that successful antihypertensive therapy lowers the risk of vascular dysfunctions. The association between hypertension and cognitive impairment in the population of elderly patients is currently considered to be scientifically confirmed.¹²

Nonadherence to medical treatment and lack of cooperation in hypertensive patients >65 years of age are believed to be caused by a number of age-related problems, such as cognitive impairment.¹³

In the previous studies, it was proved that cognitive impairment may negatively affect the ability of patients to adhere to treatment protocols and medication regimes.^{14–16} A systematic review of medication nonadherence in people with dementia or cognitive impairment by Smith et al showed a poor adherence in people with cognitive impairment ranging from 10.7% to 38%, whereas adherence levels ranged from 17% to 100% among older adults with Alzheimer's disease. The authors emphasized that there are very limited systematic reviews to deconstruct cognitive functioning and identify specific domains associated with medication adherence and related behaviors.¹⁷

Results from another systematic review by Campbell et al¹⁸ identified several barriers to medication adherence in populations with cognitive impairment, such as memory disturbances, medication knowledge, health literacy, concern for adverse effects and cost. Moreover, a disconnection between barriers identified by patients and caregivers and those identified by health-care providers and researchers were indicated.

Austin et al¹⁹ demonstrated that cognitive function is linked closely to the spread in the timing of taking medications and that patients with poorer cognitive function exhibited a larger increase in this spread over time. In addition, Jerant et al²⁰ in their observational cohort study from 771 patients showed that a lower cognitive function is

significantly associated with nonadherence. Johnell²¹ reported that prevalence of nonadherence (named as an inappropriate drug use) in patients with cognitive impairment and dementia ranges from 10.2% to 56.4%.

Good compliance and perseverance result in better treatment outcomes, lower healthcare costs and increased satisfaction of both the patient and the entire medical team.²² Adherence to treatment recommendations and active attitude to prescribed medications may prevent the development of complications and progressing decline of daily functioning within the perspective of several years.²³ Despite these findings, there is a little knowledge about the relationship between cognitive impairment and adherence to recommended treatment among older adults with hypertension.

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the occurrence of cognitive impairment and its effect on treatment compliance and adherence in elderly hypertensive patients.

Patients and methods

Study participants

This prospective cross-sectional and analytical study involved 300 patients treated in the University Teaching Hospital, Wrocław, Poland, who were admitted due to aggravated hypertension. All the participants gave their informed consent to participate in the study and were informed of their right to withdraw from it at any time.

Research tools

The following research tools were used in the study:

1) Hill-Bone High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale (HBCS) and 2) Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). We also analyzed medical documentation to obtain basic sociodemographic and clinical data.

High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale

The HBCS questionnaire is a tool for assessing patient compliance with antihypertensive therapy requirements. The original HBCS consists of 14 four-point Likert-type items (1=none of the time, 2=some of the time, 3=most of the time and 4=all the time) with three underlying domains: "medication taking", "appointment keeping" and "salt intake". The reduced sodium intake subscale contains three questions (score range: 3–12). The appointment keeping subscale consists of two questions (score range: 2–8). The medication taking subscale contains nine questions (score range: 9–36). The maximum (Max) score to be obtained is 56 points. The higher the number of points, the lower the

adherence to therapy requirements. For the purpose of the present study, we used the Polish adaptation of the HBCS questionnaire. The Cronbach's alpha score for the entire questionnaire was 0.851.²⁴

Mini -Mental State Examination

The MMSE scale is a tool for measuring cognitive impairment. It consists of 30 questions that examine various aspects of cognitive performance. The test assesses orientation to time, orientation to space, registration, attention, calculation, recall, naming, repetition, comprehension, reading, writing and drawing. The respondent scores 1 point for each correct answer, the Max score being 30. Normal cognition is within the range of 27–30 points. Cognitive decline without dementia is recognized at 24–26 points. A score of 19–23 points indicates mild impairment, 11–18 points medium impairment and 0–10 points severe impairment.²⁵ For the purpose of the present study, we used the Polish-language version of the MMSE questionnaire.

Statistical analysis

The analysis of quantitative variables was conducted by calculating the mean (*M*), SD, median (*Me*), quartiles (*Q*), minimum (*Min*) and Max values. We have also used the Mann–Whitney *U* test, Spearman's coefficient and the Shapiro–Wilk test. The analysis of qualitative variables involved calculating the number and percentage of occurrences for each variable. Multivariate analysis was conducted using linear regression. A degree to which the obtained model explained variation in the dependent variable was assessed by calculating the coefficient of determination (*R*²). The threshold for statistical significance was set at *p*<0.05. The analysis was conducted in R statistical software, version 3.3.

Ethical considerations

The study was approved by the Bioethics Committee of the Medical University of Wrocław, Poland (no KB-144/2016). The study was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki and the principles of Good Clinical Practice as well as in respect for the rights and dignity of the other person. Signed informed consent forms were obtained from all patients who were included in the study.

Results

The study involved 300 patients (167 females and 133 males) with diagnosed hypertension. The age ranged between 65 and 91 years (*M*=71.8, *SD*=7.8). The mean value for systolic

blood pressure was 142 mmHg (*SD*=18.1 mmHg) and that for DBP was 85 mmHg (*SD*=14.2). The mean duration of the disease was 13.7 years (*SD*=8.5 years). The sociodemographic and clinical data are shown in Table 1.

In the MMSE questionnaire, 120 out of 300 (40%) participants had a normal score, 76 (25.3%) patients had moderate impairment, 53 (17.7%) patients had mild impairment, 41 (13.7%) patients had cognitive impairment without dementia and 10 (3.3%) patients had severe impairment (Figure 1).

The HBCS scores ranged between 14 and 56 points. The higher score indicates the poorer compliance and adherence. The mean score was 20.8 (*SD*=4.1). The total HBCS scores were within the range of 14–34 points. Half of the respondents scored <20 points and the other half >20 points (*Me*=20 points). The largest number of participants scored 18–23 points (first quartile [*Q*1]=18 points, third quartile [*Q*3]=23 points). The first subscale – reduced sodium intake – consisted of three questions with a score range of 3–12.

Table 1 Basic sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the study subjects

Parameters	Mean (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)
Age (years)	71.8 (7.8)	68 (65–78)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	142 (18.1)	140 (130–150)
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	85 (14.2)	90 (80–90)
Duration of disease (years)	13.7 (8.5)	12 (7–17)
	n	%
Sex		
Female	167	55.7
Male	133	44.3
Comorbidities		
Diabetes mellitus	161	53.7
Ischemic heart disease	86	28.7
Kidney failure	38	12.7
Rheumatic disorders	55	18.3
Marital status		
Married/living with a partner	161	53.7
Single	17	5.7
Separated/divorced	12	4
Widowed	110	36.7
Education		
None/elementary	84	28
Medium	138	46
Higher vocational or higher	78	26
Professional activity		
Professional	47	15.7
Retired	202	67.3
Pensioner	49	16.3
Unemployed	2	0.7
Type of therapy		
Monotherapy	129	43
Polytherapy	171	57

Abbreviations: Me, median; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

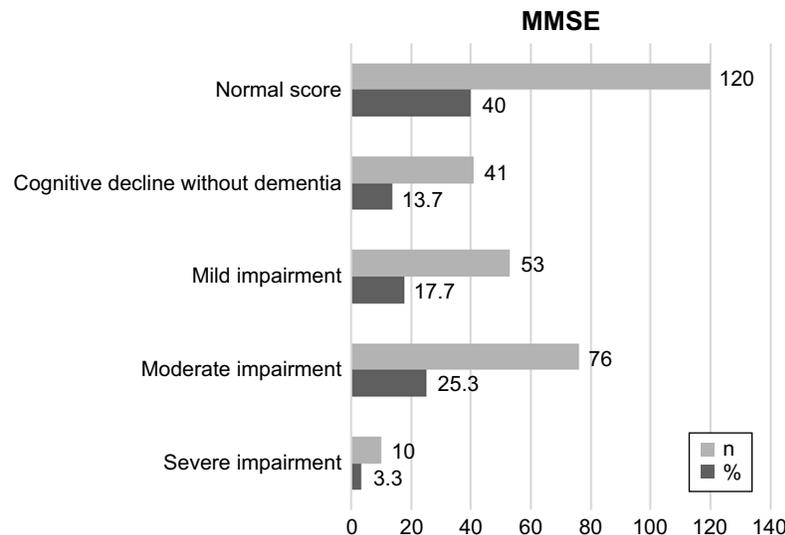


Figure 1 MMSE questionnaire results.
Abbreviations: MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; n, number of participants.

The mean score was 4.8 (SD=1.2). The second subscale – appointment keeping – consisted of two questions with a score range of 2–8. The mean score in this subscale was 3.5 (SD=1.1). The last subscale – medication taking – consisted of nine questions with a score range of 9–36. The mean score was 12.5 (SD=3.3; Figures 2 and 3).

Effect of cognitive impairment on compliance and adherence

Cognitive impairment significantly affected total scores of the HBCS questionnaire and two of its subscales: appointment keeping and medication taking ($p < 0.001$). These associations were negative, ie, the higher the MMSE score (indicating less severe impairment), the lower the HBCS score (indicating better compliance and adherence; Table 2).

Multivariate analysis

Within the linear regression model, the total compliance and adherence score measured using the HBCS questionnaire ($p < 0.05$) was influenced by the following variables: 1) sex: compared with female subjects, the mean total HBCS scores of male patients were higher by 1.16 points ($p = 0.01$, CI=0.34–1.97), which indicates poorer compliance and adherence in this group; 2) education: compared with patients with none or elementary education, the mean total HBCS scores of patients with a higher education were higher by 1.87 points ($p = 0.00$, CI=-3.13 to -0.62), which indicates better compliance and adherence in this group and 3) MMSE score: every additional point in the MMSE questionnaire lowers the mean HBCS total score by 0.19 points ($p < 0.001$, CI=-0.29

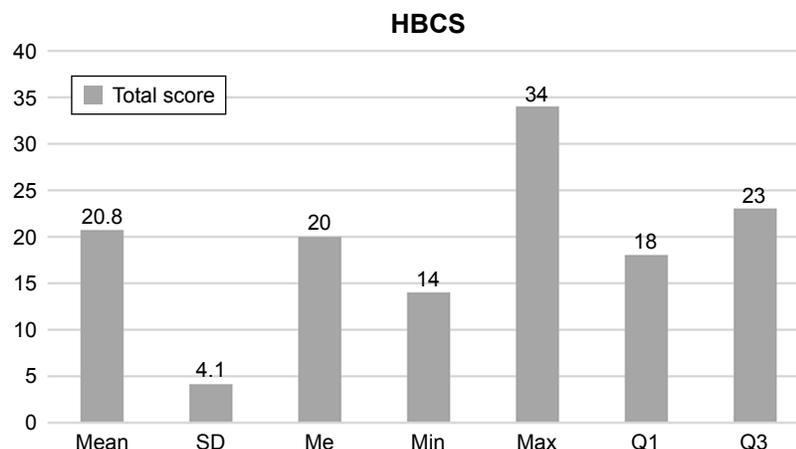


Figure 2 Hill-Bone total score (HBCS).
Abbreviations: HBCS, High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale; Me, median; Min, minimum; Max, maximum; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

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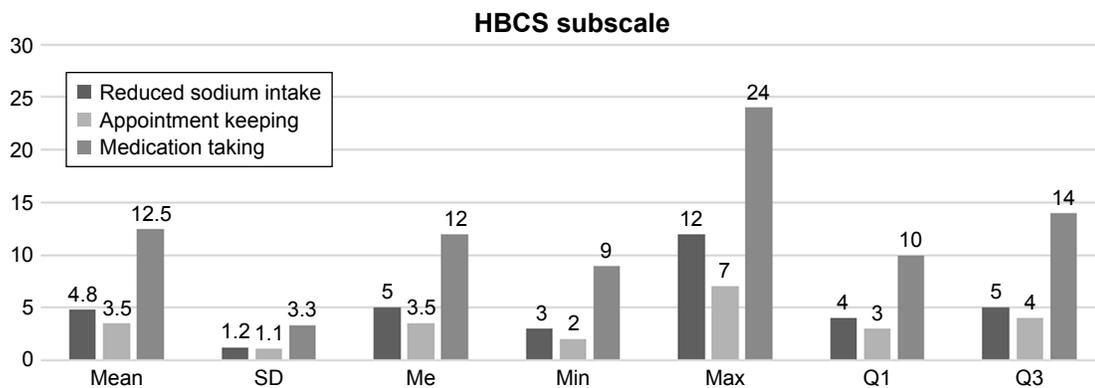


Figure 3 HBCS subscale scores.

Abbreviations: HBCS, High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale; Me, median; Min, minimum; Max, maximum; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

to -0.09), indicating better compliance and adherence in subjects with no cognitive impairment.

The R^2 coefficient for this model was 40%, which indicates that 40% of the HBCS total score variance was explained by the variables used in the model. The remaining 60% depended on variables that were not included in the model and random factors (Table 3).

Multivariate analysis of the “reduced sodium intake” subscale

Within the linear regression model, the compliance and adherence HBCS score for the “reduced sodium intake” subscale ($p < 0.05$) was influenced by the following variables: 1) sex: male sex increased the mean score in this subscale by 0.29 points ($p = 0.04$, $CI = 0.01-0.57$), which indicates poorer compliance and adherence in males; 2) professional activity: retirement increased the mean score in this subscale by 0.57 points ($p = 0.01$, $CI = -0.98$ to -0.17), which indicates poorer compliance and adherence in people who are not professionally active and 3) diabetes: diabetes increased the mean score in this subscale by 0.36 points ($p = 0.02$, $CI = 0.07-0.65$), which indicates poorer compliance and adherence in patients suffering from the disease.

The R^2 coefficient for this model was 13.4%, which means that 13.4% of the HBCS total score variance was explained

by the variables used in the model. The remaining 86.6% depended on variables that were not included in the model and random factors (Table 4).

Multivariate analysis of the appointment keeping subscale

The linear regression model did not show any significant variables for the scores in the appointment keeping subscale.

The R^2 coefficient for this model was 23.1%, which means that 23.1% of the HBCS total score variance was explained by the variables used in the model. The remaining 76.9% depended on variables that were not included in the model and random factors (Table 5).

Multivariate analysis of the medication taking subscale

Within the linear regression model, the compliance and adherence HBCS score for the medication taking subscale was influenced by the following variables ($p < 0.05$): 1) sex: male sex increased the mean score in this subscale by 0.79 points ($p = 0.02$, $CI = 0.15-1.43$), which indicates poorer compliance and adherence in males; 2) education: mean scores of patients with a higher vocational education or a higher education were lower by 1.58 points ($p = 0.00$, $CI = -2.57$ to -0.59), which indicates better compliance and

Table 2 Effect of cognitive impairment on the quality of life, compliance and adherence

HBCS subscale	Correlation with MMSE			
	Correlation coefficient	P-value	Direction of correlation	Strength of correlation
Total score	-0.5	<0.001	Negative	Moderate
Reduced sodium intake	-0.04	0.5	–	–
Appointment keeping	-0.3	<0.001	Negative	Weak
Medication taking	-0.5	<0.001	Negative	Moderate

Abbreviations: HBCS, High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

Table 3 Multivariate analysis of the HBCS total score

Variables	Parameter	p-value	CI
Sex			
Female – ref. item			
Male	1.16	0.01	0.34–1.97
Age (years)	–0.03	0.6	–0.13–0.07
Marital status			
Married/living with partner – ref. item			
Single/separated/divorced	1.31	0.08	–0.14–2.76
Widowed	0.59	0.33	–0.59–1.77
Education			
None or elementary – ref. item			
Medium	–0.79	0.16	–1.88–0.3
Higher vocational or higher	–1.87	0.00	–3.13 to –0.62
Professional activity			
Professional – ref. item			
Retired	–1.18	0.05	–2.36–0
Pensioner/unemployed	–1.25	0.1	–2.73–0.23
Duration of disease (years)	–0.04	0.19	–0.09–0.02
Diabetes mellitus			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.66	0.13	–0.18–1.5
Ischemic heart disease			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.5	0.31	–0.46–1.45
Kidney failure			
No – ref. item			
Yes	–0.12	0.85	–1.33–1.1
Rheumatic disorders			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.36	0.5	–0.67–1.39
Therapy			
Monotherapy – ref. item			
Polytherapy	0.31	0.65	–1.04–1.67
MMSE (points)	–0.19	<0.001	–0.29 to –0.09

Abbreviations: HBCS, High Blood Pressure Compliance Scale; ref., reference; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of the “reduced sodium intake” subscale

Variables	Parameter	p-value	CI
Sex			
Female – ref. item			
Male	0.29	0.04	0.01–0.57
Age (years)	0.01	0.59	–0.02–0.04
Marital status			
Married/living with a partner – ref. item			
Single/separated/divorced	0.37	0.15	–0.13–0.86
Widowed	0.30	0.14	–0.1–0.71
Education			
No or elementary – ref. item			
Medium	–0.12	0.54	–0.49–0.26
Higher vocational or higher	–0.11	0.63	–0.54–0.32
Professional activity			
Professional – ref. item			
Retired	–0.57	0.01	–0.98 to –0.17
Pensioner/unemployed	–0.33	0.2	–0.84–0.18
Duration of disease (years)	–0.01	0.28	–0.03–0.01
Diabetes mellitus			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.36	0.02	0.07–0.65
Ischemic heart disease			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.18	0.28	–0.15–0.51
Kidney failure			
No – ref. item			
Yes	–0.06	0.76	–0.48–0.35
Rheumatic disorders			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.01	0.94	–0.34–0.37
Type of therapy			
Monotherapy – ref. item			
Polytherapy	–0.03	0.92	–0.49–0.44
MMSE (points)	–0.01	0.6	–0.05–0.03

Abbreviations: ref., reference; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

adherence in this group and 3) MMSE score. Every additional point in the MMSE questionnaire lowered the mean score in this subscale by 0.15 points ($p < 0.001$, $CI = -0.23$ to -0.07), indicating better compliance and adherence in subjects with no cognitive impairment.

The R^2 coefficient for this model was 41.5%, which means that 41.5% of the HBCS total score variance was explained by the variables used in the model. The remaining 58.5% depended on variables that were not included in the model and random factors (Table 6).

Discussion

Nonadherence to therapy and lack of cooperation during treatment are crucial issues to be considered in elderly patients.

The reasons behind this worrying phenomenon include psychological aspects, beliefs about health, anxiety and depression symptoms and age-related disorders. Compliance with medical treatment and good patient cooperation are the key to an effective antihypertensive therapy. Detecting the source of the problem appears extremely important for implementing appropriate strategies aiming to improve adherence and compliance.

In our study, cognitive impairment occurred in 60% of the patients: 25.3% of patients had moderate impairment; 17.7% had mild impairment; 13.7% had cognitive decline without dementia and 3.3% had a severe impairment. Another important factor in this group of patients is concomitant hypertension, which contributes to vessel lesions. Therefore,

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Table 5 Multivariate analysis of the appointment keeping subscale

Variables	Parameter	p-value	CI
Sex			
Female – ref. item			
Male	0.08	0.54	–0.17–0.32
Age (years)	–0.01	0.51	–0.04–0.02
Marital status			
Married/living with partner – ref. item			
Single/separated/divorced	0.22	0.32	–0.21–0.65
Widowed	0.3	0.10	–0.06–0.65
Education			
None or elementary – ref. item			
Medium	0.19	0.25	–0.13–0.52
Higher vocational or higher	–0.19	0.33	–0.56–0.19
Professional activity			
Professional – ref. item			
Retired	0.05	0.77	–0.3–0.4
Pensioner/unemployed	–0.04	0.87	–0.48–0.41
History of the disease (years)	–0.01	0.38	–0.0–0.01
Diabetes mellitus			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.13	0.3	–0.12–0.39
Ischemic heart disease			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.16	0.27	–0.12–0.45
Kidney failure			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.06	0.75	–0.3–0.42
Rheumatic disorders			
No – ref. item			
Yes	–0.00	0.98	–0.31–0.3
Type of therapy			
Monotherapy – ref. item			
Polytherapy	0.38	0.07	–0.03–0.78
MMSE (points)	–0.03	0.06	–0.06–0

Abbreviations: ref., reference; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

Table 6 Multivariate analysis of the “medication taking” subscale

Variables	Parameter	p-value	CI
Sex			
Female – ref. item			
Male	0.79	0.02	0.15–1.43
Age (years)	–0.03	0.48	–0.1–0.05
Marital status			
Married/living with partner – ref. item			
Single/separated/divorced	0.72	0.22	–0.43–1.87
Widowed	–0.01	0.99	–0.94–0.93
Education			
None or elementary – ref. item			
Medium	–0.87	0.05	–1.73–0
Higher vocational or higher	–1.58	0.00	–2.57 to –0.59
Professional activity			
Professional – ref. item			
Retired	–0.66	0.17	–1.59–0.27
Pensioner/unemployed	–0.88	0.14	–2.06–0.3
History of the disease (years)	–0.02	0.39	–0.06–0.02
Diabetes mellitus			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.17	0.63	–0.5–0.83
Ischemic heart disease			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.15	0.7	–0.61–0.91
Kidney failure			
No – ref. item			
Yes	–0.11	0.82	–1.07–0.85
Rheumatic disorders			
No – ref. item			
Yes	0.35	0.4	–0.46–1.16
Type of therapy			
Monotherapy – ref. item			
Polytherapy	–0.04	0.94	–1.11–1.03
MMSE (points)	–0.15	<0.001	–0.23 to –0.07

Abbreviations: ref., reference; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

research in this area may have interesting practical implications. In this context, it is worth mentioning about Kilander et al⁵ and Skoog et al²⁶ who reported a significantly stronger correlation in patients who did not take hypotensive medication in comparison with pharmacologically treated patients with cognitive impairment.

Another study, 20-year follow-up by Elias et al,¹² demonstrated that high blood pressure adversely affected memory and concentration in the group of elderly patients. Tzourio et al²⁷ observed an approximately threefold increase in the prevalence of cognitive decline in a population of hypertensive patients in comparison with healthy individuals. Moreover, a longitudinal study (2 and 4 years) of hypertensive patients confirmed a higher risk of cognitive

impairment in untreated hypertensive patients compared to those successfully treated.²⁷

Interesting results were also obtained by Launer et al²⁸ who demonstrated that the risk for cognitive function impairment increased by 7% for every 10 mmHg increase in systolic blood pressure. Hanon²⁹ demonstrated that hypertension is one of the key risk factors of cardiovascular diseases and is strongly correlated with cognitive decline and dementia. Moreover, data from recent trials (SYST-EUR, PROGRESS, HOPE, SCOPE and HYVET) emphasize that prevention of cognitive decline should involve appropriate antihypertensive treatment. For this reason, the effect of antihypertensive treatment on cognitive functions is one of the main trends in the current research on elderly hypertensive patients.^{29,30}

As regards compliance with treatment requirements, the mean score in our study was 20.8 points out of 56. The range of scores was 14–34. This indicates compliance and adherence of 63% of the subjects. Higher results indicated worse compliance and adherence to therapy. In the study by Ramli et al,³¹ the appropriate level of adherence and compliance was observed in 53% of 653 hypertensive patients with a mean age of 57.8 years. Among the factors that adversely affect compliance and adherence enumerated by the authors were poor knowledge of the medications and the purpose of taking them and lack of knowledge on comorbidities and polypragmasy.

The study by Osamor and Owumi³² on 440 hypertensive patients with a mean age of 60 years found a high compliance and adherence level in 51% of the subjects. The patients gave the following reasons for missing or not taking antihypertensive medications: feeling better (11%), forgetfulness (8%), lack of funds (7%) and side effects of the medications (6%). Another study confirmed that only one-third of the respondents were aware that antihypertensive medications should be taken for life regardless of symptoms or blood pressure. In this study, as many as 58.3% of the subjects believed that pharmacotherapy should be applied only when symptoms of hypertension occur.³³

With regard to the relation between sex and compliance/adherence levels, males showed a significantly lower compliance and adherence than females. Some other studies^{34,35} reported that females were more compliant and adherent to therapy, as well as they were also less likely to stop pharmacotherapy. However, Gokdemir et al³⁶ obtained contradictory results and did not find a relation between sex and compliance or adherence levels.

Our analysis has shown that higher education improves compliance and adherence compared with elementary or no education. Previous studies confirmed that people with a higher educational level may show better compliance and adherence,^{37–39} whereas some studies found no association in this respect.^{40–45}

Bastos-Barbosa et al⁴⁶ emphasized the adverse impact of comorbidities on antihypertensive treatment. Cognitive impairment is listed as one of the many reasons for lack of compliance and medication adherence in elderly patients. Our study confirmed the adverse effect of cognitive impairment on the HBCS total scores and medication taking subscale scores. Similarly, a Medicaid study demonstrated that only 20% of hypertensive patients aged >65 years adhered to therapy.⁴⁷ Additionally, age-related problems with memory might contribute to nonadherence and poor understanding of

complex pharmacotherapy and mechanisms behind medication efficacy.⁴⁸

Effective antihypertensive therapy undoubtedly lowers the risk of vascular dysfunctions.⁴⁹ Hypertension that remains untreated for many years or is unsuccessfully treated for reasons such as poor compliance and adherence of the patient may lead to cognitive impairment. Active participation in the treatment (compliance and adherence) may prevent the development of complications and progressing decline in daily functioning.²³

To sum up, it has to be pointed out that comprehensive understanding of the influence of all patients' behaviors in relation to their cognitive impairment on nonadherence is necessary for clinicians and caregivers to improve the quality of care. In addition, much more sufficient education for patients and their families is needed. Subjects with cognitive impairment may not be able to successfully understand, maintain or follow instructions, implying that interventions focusing on traditional strategies for patient education may fall down in this case. Above all, health care providers need to explore understanding and concerns regarding medications of patients with impaired cognition, which may result in reduction in intentional nonadherence. Educational strategies for indication, medication and adverse events, together with the observation of patients' tolerance of side effects, may show a significant improvement in this area. Moreover, a brief screening tool for identifying at-risk patients for effective monitoring and improving the assessment methods may play an important role in adherence interventions. It should be mentioned that electronic monitoring provides objective, more valid, and clinically valuable longitudinal data than other strategies such as self-reports and pill counts regarding a prospective observation of adherence.^{17,18,50}

Study limitations

We are well aware of the potential limitations of this study. The most important of these stem from the fact that our study sample was recruited from a single center. We plan to extend our research on this subject and include more medical centers in the study.

Conclusion

Cognitive impairment was negatively associated with treatment compliance. Compliance and adherence levels were higher in patients with a higher educational level, while male sex adversely affected treatment adherence in elderly hypertensive patients.

Data sharing statement

All coauthors have agreed to the submission and publication of this manuscript. The authors are able to provide a signed consent if required by the Journal Editor. The authors confirm that all data underlying the findings described in this manuscript are fully available to all interested researchers upon request.

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Author contributions

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The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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