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Master's Dissertation

St. Luke's International University

Graduate School of Nursing Science (2023)

Title:

**Analysis of Medication Adherence among Children and
Young Adults with Cardiovascular Disease using the
COM-B Model of Behavior Change: A Scoping Review**

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Abstract

Background: One of the medical concerns is medication adherence which is an essential issue in clinical practice. Even though medication adherence studies are abundant in medical research, studies about and integrated knowledge regarding medication adherence in children and young adults with cardiovascular disease are scarce. This study aimed to identify medication adherence rate and factors associated with medication adherence and explore its consequences on children and young adults with cardiovascular disease.

Methods: This scoping review was conducted in accordance with the JBI methodology for scoping reviews and would be reported following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-analyses extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist. The following electronic databases were searched: PubMed, CINAHL, and PsycInfo. For additional articles, reference lists and citations of eligible studies for full-text review will be examined. Moreover, Google Scholar will also be searched for relevant articles with free-hand search. The medication adherence rate and outcomes were synthesized and reported in a narrative summary. The COM-B model of behavior change was used to guide the analysis of the factors associated with medication adherence.

Result: Thirteen studies met the eligibility criteria. Two categories were found in this scoping review, including injectable medication adherence, and oral medication adherence. Twelve studies reported the medication adherence rate. Most of the participants were injection non-adherence but adhered to oral medication. 46 factors were reported in ten studies (e.g., understanding the disease, experiences of childhood maltreatment, etc.). There was no factor reported under automatic motivation. Only one study reported the outcomes for oral medication non-adherence, which were graft rejection, risk of mortality, and death.

Conclusion: Factors were mapped and identified that required further research. Studies regarding the outcomes of medication adherence were scarce. Moreover, The COM-B model of behavior change was recommended for further research, practice, and policy development for easy understanding, and implementation.