The Role of Adherence on the Effectiveness of Nonpharmacologic Interventions

Evidence From the Delirium Prevention Trial

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Background: The impact of adherence on outcome for a nonpharmacologic intervention strategy has not been previously examined.

Objective: To examine the impact of level of adherence on effectiveness of the intervention strategy in a large clinical trial of nonpharmacologic interventions to prevent delirium.

Methods: The subjects included 422 consecutive patients 70 years or older admitted to the medicine service at a university hospital. The intervention protocols were targeted toward 6 delirium risk factors. The primary outcome was new-onset delirium during hospitalization.

Results: During 9882 patient-days, complete adherence rates for individual intervention protocols ranged from 10% for the sleep protocol to 86% for the orientation protocol. The rate of complete adherence with all protocols was 57%, and combined partial and complete adherence was 87%. Higher levels of adherence resulted in lower delirium rates, with a significant graded effect, for orientation, mobility, and therapeutic activities protocols, and for the composite adherence measure. After controlling for potential confounding variables, such as illness severity, comorbidity, baseline delirium risk, and functional status, adherence continued to demonstrate a consistently strong and significant protective effect against delirium (adjusted odds ratio, 0.69; 95% confidence interval, 0.56-0.87). Patients in the highest adherence group demonstrated an 89% reduction in delirium risk compared with patients in the lowest group.

Conclusions: Adherence played an important independent role in the effectiveness of a nonpharmacologic multicomponent intervention strategy. Higher levels of adherence resulted in reduced rates of delirium in a directly graded fashion, with extremely low levels of delirium in the highest adherence group. Thus, adherence must be ensured in nonpharmacologic interventions to optimize effectiveness.

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ADHERENCE is defined as the extent to which medical recommendations are followed and implemented, typically representing the degree of the patient’s compliance with a prescribed drug regimen. As such, adherence has received widespread recognition as a fundamental contributor to the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy for a variety of conditions, notably human immunodeficiency virus therapy,1-3 alcohol dependence,4,5 coronary artery disease,6,7 hypertension,8,9 antibiotic prophylaxis,10 depression,11,12 and schizophrenia.14,15 However, the importance of adherence for the effectiveness of nonpharmacologic treatment strategies has not been examined systematically. Specifically, issues such as the existence of a “dose”–response relationship for nonpharmacologic interventions and the impact of influences that are beyond the control of the patient (eg, interventions requiring adherence by nurses, physicians, and other health care providers) have not been investigated previously. Examination of these issues is crucial to better understand the effectiveness of the broad domain of nonpharmacologic interventions, including educational and behavioral strategies. Moreover, in this era of cost containment, the issue of adherence assumes particular importance for the cost of care because considerable resources and staff time are required to ensure its achievement.

The data for this study of adherence were obtained during the performance of the Delirium Prevention Trial,16 a controlled clinical trial of a multicomponent intervention for the prevention of delirium in hospitalized older patients. This trial, already published, showed that a mul-
tocomponent nonpharmacologic intervention strategy could significantly reduce the incidence of delirium. The intervention incorporated protocols that involved patients and staff to address 6 delirium risk factors. The data collected for the present study were designed to examine how much adherence to a complex intervention strategy by patients and staff influenced the outcome of the nonpharmacologic approaches.

The specific aims of this study were to examine the impact of level of adherence on effectiveness of the interventions in the Delirium Prevention Trial. Our hypothesis was that the extent of adherence with the intervention strategy would be a critical determinant of intervention effectiveness, and that the more of the intervention a patient received, the less likely the patient would be to develop delirium.

TABLE 1. Description of Intervention Protocols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Targeted Patients</th>
<th>Description of Protocol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>Provide and update orientation board (each shift) with names of care team members and daily schedule; provide orienting communication at least once daily (patients with MMSE &lt; 20 receive protocol 3 times daily)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic activities</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>Engage patient in cognitively stimulating activities 3 times daily (eg, discussion of current events, structured reminiscence activities, word games, art activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>Provide ambulation or active range-of-motion exercises 3 times daily; minimize use of immobilizing devices (eg, bladder catheters, physical restraints)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>Patients complaining of difficulty initiating sleep or requesting sleep medication (at bedtime)</td>
<td>Administer nonpharmacologic sleep protocol, consisting of warm drink (milk or herbal tea), relaxation tapes, and back massage; scheduling of medications and procedures to allow uninterrupted period for sleep at night; multifaceted noise reduction strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing or vision</td>
<td>Patients with vision impairment (&lt; 20/70 visual acuity on bedside binocular near-vision testing) or hearing impairment (&lt; 6/12 whispers heard on Whisper test)</td>
<td>Provide or repair visual (eg, glasses, magnifying lenses) or hearing (eg, hearing aids, amplifying devices) aids and adaptive equipment for vision (eg, large-print books, fluorescent tape on call bell) or hearing (eg, adapted telephone)—with daily reinforcement of use of these adaptations; use special communication techniques for vision- or hearing-impaired patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume repletion</td>
<td>Patients with BUN/Cr ratio ≥ 18, with clinical evidence of dehydration</td>
<td>Screen for dehydration and institute volume repletion measures as appropriate (eg, encouragement of oral intake of fluids)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: BUN/Cr, blood urea nitrogen–creatinine; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

Informed consent for participation was obtained verbally from the study patients or, for those with substantial cognitive impairment, from a proxy (relative or legal guardian), according to procedures approved by the institutional review board of Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven.

INTERVENTION PROTOCOLS

The intervention protocols, described in Table 1, were implemented by specially trained hospital staff members called “Elder Life Specialists,” assisted by trained volunteers and overseen by a geriatric clinical nurse specialist and geriatrician. The intervention protocols were designed to be practical and feasible approaches to address well-documented risk factors for delirium. The protocols included orientation, therapeutic activities, mobility, sleep, hearing or vision, and volume repletion. These protocols were targeted either to all patients or to the appropriate subgroup of patients with the identified risk factor. Table 1 describes the standardized intervention protocols and the targeted patients for each protocol.

On admission, eligible patients were enrolled and assigned to 3 or more appropriate intervention protocols by the Elder Life Specialists. All patients were assigned to receive an orientation, mobility, and therapeutic activities protocol; other protocols were assigned according to risk factors present at screening. Patients were reassessed daily for changes in risk factors, such as level of orientation, insomnia, or dehydration, that might necessitate changes in their protocol assignments. All intervention staff and volunteers underwent quarterly standardization with completion of competency-based checklists to ensure consistent application of all intervention protocols.

ASSESSMENTS AND VARIABLES

Intervention Adherence

On a daily basis, the Elder Life Specialists recorded the level of adherence to each assigned intervention protocol for each patient by reviewing forms filled out by the interventionist after completing each protocol. The data recorded included the intervention assignment and the degree of completion of each protocol assigned (ie, number of times and duration if applicable, full or curtailed receipt of all parts of intervention). If any intervention protocol was not completed in full, detailed information on reasons for nonadherence were recorded, includ-
ing reasons such as patient refusal, lack of availability of the patient because of medical procedures, lack of availability of intervention staff members, or severe medical symptoms preventing participation.

Summary Adherence Measure for Each Protocol

Adherence was considered complete if the patient received all parts of the assigned protocol for the total number of times it was to be given that day. Partial adherence indicated that the patient either received some but not all parts of the protocol on at least one occasion or did not receive the protocol for the required number of times that day. Nonadherence indicated that none of the parts of the assigned protocol was received that day. An adherence rate was calculated for each protocol for each patient-day. A summary adherence measure for each protocol was computed for the entire hospital stay as the average of all the daily adherence rates for that patient. To accomplish this, the adherence rates for each patient-day were summed and divided by the number of assigned days, yielding an average adherence score for each intervention protocol. These average adherence scores were further categorized as follows. The goal was to categorize the average adherence scores into 3 groups defined as low, intermediate, and high adherence groups. Although initially attempted, the use of the same definition to categorize each intervention into the 3 adherence groupings was not feasible, since the distributions were highly skewed for some protocols. Thus, categorizations were selected that resulted in as balanced a distribution of patients across the 3 groupings as possible. For vision-hearing and volume repletion protocols, only 2 categorizations could be created. It is important to note that all of these categorizations were selected a priori solely on the basis of the distribution of patients in the groupings, without reference to delirium rates.

Composite Overall Adherence Score

On the basis of the 3 intervention protocols that were assigned to all study subjects (orientation, mobility, and therapeutic activities), a composite overall adherence score was computed. The other 3 intervention protocols (sleep, vision-hearing, and volume repletion) were excluded from the composite score because (1) they were received by only a proportion of the sample and (2) they were targeted toward patients with specific risk factors, making it difficult to assess intervention effectiveness (and, thus, the effect of adherence on effectiveness) across all of these protocols. The composite scores were calculated by assigning 0 points for low adherence, 1 point for intermediate adherence, and 2 points for high adherence on the orientation, mobility, and therapeutic activities protocols. These scores were summed across the 3 protocols, resulting in a composite score with a range from 0 to 6.

Other Study Variables

All other study variables, including the delirium outcome, were collected by a separate research team who had no role in the intervention and who were blinded to the research question, the interventional nature of the study, and the patients’ group assignment. The research team was composed of experienced clinical research staff who underwent intensive training, standardization, and interrater reliability assessment in all interview and data collection procedures. The screening and baseline interviews, completed within 48 hours of admission, included demographic information, current living situation, self-reported Katz activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living, 23 standard near-vision (Jaeger type) and hearing (Whisper) 22 tests, Mini-Mental State Examination, 21 Digit Span Test, 20 and the Confusion Assessment Method. 24 Baseline delirium risk was defined according to a previously validated predictive model for delirium, based on 4 delirium risk factors: visual impairment, severe illness, cognitive impairment, and high blood urea nitrogen–creatinine ratio. 25 Intermediate risk was defined as the presence of 1 or 2 risk factors at baseline, and high risk as the presence of 3 or 4 risk factors. A nurse was interviewed on admission to provide an overall and stable patient’s cognitive functioning before admission and to complete the modified Blessed Dementia Rating Scale. 27,28

Thereafter, patients were examined daily until discharge with a structured interview consisting of the Mini-Mental State Examination, Digit Span Test, and the Confusion Assessment Method. After discharge, medical records were reviewed for medical diagnoses, laboratory results, vital signs, and pertinent clinical data needed to rate the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE II) score and Charlson Comorbidity Index. 30 All medical record abstractors were blinded to the intervention group assignment, adherence status, and delirium outcome status of each patient.

OUTCOME

The primary outcome was new-onset delirium during hospitalization, defined according to the Confusion Assessment Method criteria, 24 which required the presence of acute onset and fluctuating course, inattention, and either disorganized thinking or altered level of consciousness. Each of these features was rated by the blinded research staff on the basis of cognitive assessment and observations made during the daily interviews. The Confusion Assessment Method criteria provide a standardized rating of delirium, which has been previously validated against geropsychiatric diagnoses, with a sensitivity of 94% to 100%, a specificity of 90% to 95%, and high interrater reliability. 25 For the present study, delirium was considered as present or absent according to its earliest occurrence, and only one episode of delirium per patient was counted. High interrater reliability for the delirium rating was confirmed in 16 paired observations that involved all research staff in the present study (k = 1.0). Although delirium was the primary outcome measure, adherence was the independent variable against which the outcome was measured.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The characteristics of the study group were described with appropriate descriptive statistics, including means and SDs for continuous variables and percentages for categorical variables. We described assignment to intervention protocols by the number and proportion of patients assigned to each protocol at any time during their hospital stay, and among those assigned a given protocol, adherence rates by patient-day. For each intervention protocol, the delirium rate was computed for each level of adherence and the trend in delirium rate with increasing adherence was assessed via the 2-sided Cochran-Armitage test for trend. To account for the small sizes of some cells, the exact method of calculating the P value was used.

The proportion of patients developing delirium at each level of the overall composite adherence measure was calculated. To assess the relationship between the overall composite adherence score and the incidence of delirium, adjusting for other factors likely to be associated with adherence and risk of delirium, we conducted logistic regression analysis. In these models, the composite adherence measure was treated as a continuous predictor, and the resulting odds ratios estimated the
Characteristics of the patients in the study are shown in Table 2. The cohort represents a frail older population with substantial degrees of functional and cognitive impairment (86.7% with impairment of instrumental activities of daily living, 34.4% with impairment of activities of daily living, and 41.0% with Mini-Mental State Examination score <24), as well as high indexes of illness burden (mean APACHE II score of 15.5 and mean Charlson index score of 3.1).

Patients assigned to the intervention protocols and the adherence rates with each protocol by patient-days are indicated in Table 3. The orientation protocol had the highest adherence rates, and the sleep protocol had the lowest rates. The overall rate of complete adherence with all intervention protocols across all patient-days was 57% (5610/9882). Combined partial and complete adherence with all intervention protocols across all patient-days was 87% (8593/9882). No adverse effects were associated with the intervention protocols. The most common reasons for nonadherence in 1289 (13%) of 9882 patient-days were lack of availability of intervention staff members (52%), patient refusal (27%), lack of availability of the patient because of medical procedures (10%), and severe medical symptoms preventing participation or medical contraindication (7%).

Delirium rates by adherence groupings for each intervention protocol are shown in Table 4. Delirium rates were lower when adherence was higher for orientation, mobility, and therapeutic activities—demonstrating the beneficial effect of higher levels of adherence with these protocols on the outcome. While trends were demonstrated for sleep and vision-hearing protocols, these values did not achieve statistical significance.

Using the composite adherence score, calculated from the orientation, mobility, and therapeutic activities protocols (See “Statistical Analysis” subsection of the “Methods” section), the Figure demonstrates a significant decrease in incidence of delirium with higher levels of adherence (P_trend = .002). Even after stratification by baseline delirium risk group (intermediate vs high), the relationship of lower incidence of delirium with higher levels of adherence persisted (P_trend = .04 for each delirium risk group).

Table 5 shows the impact of adherence on the risk of delirium, and the effect of adding important covariates that were selected because of their potential im-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No. (%)*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean ± SD, y</td>
<td>79.7 ± 6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sex</td>
<td>257 (60.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White race</td>
<td>374 (88.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>160 (37.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence in nursing home</td>
<td>24 (5.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, mean ± SD, y</td>
<td>11.3 ± 3.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APACHE II score, mean ± SD</td>
<td>15.5 ± 4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlson Comorbidity Index score, mean ± SD</td>
<td>3.1 ± 2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any ADL impairment</td>
<td>145 (34.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any IADL impairment</td>
<td>366 (86.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMSE score, mean ± SD</td>
<td>23.7 ± 4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score &lt;24</td>
<td>173 (41.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified Blessed DRS, mean ± SD</td>
<td>1.6 ± 2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score &gt;2</td>
<td>94 (24.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline delirium risk†</td>
<td>304 (72.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>118 (28.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of stay, median (range), d</td>
<td>7 (2-45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ADL, activities of daily living; APACHE, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; DRS, Dementia Rating Scale; IADL, instrumental activities of daily living; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

*Unless otherwise indicated.
†Baseline delirium risk defined by a previously validated predictive model for delirium, see “Other Study Variables” subsection of the “Methods” section for details. Low-risk patients were not included in the Delirium Prevention Trial.

Our observations show that the effectiveness of a non-pharmacologic multicomponent intervention strategy for a serious condition can be critically dependent on the level...
of adherence with the interventions. In the Delirium Prevention Trial, the degree of adherence correlated with the effectiveness of the protocol. Higher levels of adherence resulted in reduced rates of incident delirium in a graded fashion. In the fully adjusted model, the risk of delirium of a patient in the highest adherence group was 89% lower than the risk in the lowest adherence group. In the highest adherence group, the rate of delirium was less than 3%. The relationship of adherence and delirium persisted even after controlling for baseline delirium risk, severity of illness, and comorbidity in stratified and multivariable analyses. Thus, adherence was not merely a reflection of severity of illness, with sicker patients being more likely to be nonadherent. In fact, adherence demonstrated an independent, statistically significant effect on delirium even in the face of multiple covariables. Multivariable analyses showed that these covariables had relatively little confounding effect on the relationship of adherence and incident delirium.

The results demonstrate convincingly that the intervention strategy works, and the more of the intervention received by the patients, the better the response. Moreover, one component alone did not account for the effect, but rather, several components worked together to produce the effect, lending strong support for the multicomponent approach and for the underlying mechanism of multiple risk factor reduction. These results were neither obvious nor predictable. It was equally likely that one component might have driven most of the effect, or that effectiveness might have been demonstrated only with complete adherence, rather than a consistently graded response across adherence levels. Thus, these findings suggest that the multicomponent intervention strategy should be conducted as designed, and that adherence should be ensured to result in an effective intervention.

Previous studies have demonstrated that patients with high adherence to pharmacologic interventions may have better outcomes than patients with low adherence, whether they receive active intervention or placebo. However, in these studies, the patients themselves were the primary determinants of adherence. In the Delirium Prevention Trial, adherence was only partly determined by patient factors. In fact, the main reason for nonadherence—lack of availability of intervention staff—was beyond the control of the patients. This factor may explain in part the relative lack of influence of patient-related covariables on the relationship between adherence and incident delirium.

Strengths of this study include the detailed daily tracking of adherence with each intervention protocol, the daily assessment of patients for the outcome of delirium by means of a standardized validated instrument by blinded research staff with no losses to follow-up, and the comprehensive patient-related data on severity of illness, comorbidity, and other potential confounding variables. Nonetheless, we should point out that only 3 intervention components were included as a part of the composite overall adherence measure. Three components were excluded because they were received by only a proportion of the sample; moreover, adherence with these 3 protocols (sleep, vision-hearing, and volume repletion) did not demonstrate a significant trend with the delirium outcome variable. In addition, because the latter

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Incidence delirium by adherence group. Adherence groups were categorized according to levels of the composite adherence score as low (0-1 point), intermediate (2-4 points), and high (5-6 points). A, Decreasing rate of delirium with increasing levels of adherence (P_trend=.002). B, Corresponding odds rates stratified by baseline delirium risk group, created according to our previously developed predictive model.$^{17}$ Again, decreasing rates of delirium are demonstrated with increasing levels of adherence for both intermediate-risk (P_trend=.002) and high-risk (P_trend=.04) groups.

3 intervention protocols were targeted toward patients with specific risk factors present (rather than the entire cohort), it was difficult to compare intervention effectiveness—and consequently, the related effect of adherence on effectiveness—across all protocols.

Our results hold substantial implications. Methods to monitor and to ensure adherence appear to be as critical to the effectiveness of nonpharmacologic intervention strategies as they are to those that involve drugs. The direct relationship between adherence and outcome demonstrated in this study lends strong support for the potency of nonpharmacologic interventions in influencing important medical outcomes, and for the need to apply such interventions completely and consistently. The refinement of nonpharmacologic multicomponent intervention studies, based on the results of adherence-outcomes analyses, may contribute to improved medical outcomes by identifying the most effective intervention protocols. Such refinement has important economic implications during replication and dissemination of these multicomponent intervention strategies. For example, a recent meta-analysis of all hospital-based fall-prevention programs$^{34}$ commented that the effectiveness of a variety of multicomponent intervention strategies was difficult to establish, as no studies analyzed compliance with their published interventions. Thus, adherence-outcomes evaluations provide crucial information for clinicians, administrators, and policymakers to formulate recommendations about multicomponent intervention strategies. Moreover, future work is needed to examine further the factors influencing adherence in the Delirium Prevention Trial, including both staff- and patient-related factors, and to determine strategies to improve adherence with nonpharmacologic intervention protocols.

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