

Self-Reported Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV+ Colombian Population

SAGE Open
July-September 2013: 1–7
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DOI: 10.1177/2158244013497727
sgo.sagepub.com


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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess psychometric properties of the CEAT-VIH (“Cuestionario para la Evaluación de la Adhesión al Tratamiento Antirretroviral en Personas con Infección por VIH y Sida” in the original) questionnaire applied to 652 HIV+ adult Colombian population and identify perceived psychological barriers to self-reported adherence. Questionnaire items analysis showed that most items were expectedly skewed toward reporting adherence. Corrected homogeneity index for the 20 items varied between 0.08 and 0.70. However, none of the items would considerably improve the reliability if deleted. Total score on CEAT-VIH ranged from 42 to 89 (median 83, mean 80.5, SD 8.1). Mean adherence scores varied across cities. No floor (0%) or ceiling (0.8%) effects was observed for the CEAT-VIH adherence score, and 85% of respondents scored 87 or below (cutoff score ≥ 87 = strict adherence). The instrument showed good reliability (Cronbach’s $\alpha = .86$) and evidences of criterion-related validity. Adherence behaviors seemed to be particularly at risk when the patients felt physically better or worse or emotionally distressed, if they perceived adherence as difficult and requiring time and effort, if they had less confidence in their ability to comply with medications, if they felt less satisfied with their treatment and consultant, if they had low information about the treatment and if they experienced burden side effects. The application of the CEAT-VIH to Colombian HIV+ adult population shows to be useful, reliable, and valid, and it allows recommending the instrument for research and clinical practice assessment in this population.

Keywords

adherence, HIV, AIDS, adults, CEAT-VIH

Introduction

Nowadays the pool of options available as medical treatment to control HIV infection and disease progression is enormous and increasing. Thus, progresses toward universal access to treatment have been made (WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF, 2011). Perceptions regarding HIV infection are starting to change in social representations, from a life-threatening condition to a chronic or controllable condition. However, several sources of evidence describe that the benefits from HIV antiretroviral (ARV) therapy and virus control are directly linked to the degree of adherence to ARV treatment (Conway, 2007), that is, strictly take medications as prescribed. Also ARV treatment is being considered the source of prevention against HIV spread (Cohen et al., 2011; Flash, Krakower, & Mayer, 2012) as the ARV therapy reduced rates of sexual transmission of HIV. For that reason, the assessment and measurement of adherence became a crucial aspect to take into account in the HIV patient’s management in health care settings. The assessment of indicators related to the adherence behavior is important to the individual level (patient) and collective level (health community programs offering access

to treatment). Availability of tools to measure feasibly the adherence behavior may help, on one hand, to detect patient difficulties to comply with treatment prescription and, on the other hand, assess the efficacy of interventions (or counseling) focusing in empowerment of patients following HIV treatment.

There are different ways to assess adherence to medical regimens, direct methods (e.g., biological assays of active drug in blood) versus indirect methods (e.g., clinician assessment, clinic attendance, behavioral observation, pill count, pharmacy refill records, electronic drug monitoring, and self-reports). Scientific literature review has shown that both methods are acceptable and equally reliable (Simoni et al., 2006; Thirumurthy et al., 2012), with the difference that the

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indirect methods are low cost, quicker, and less invasive. In the case of self-reports, additional advantages consist in easy to use in a resource-limited setting (Thirumurthy et al., 2012), flexibility in terms of mode of administration and periods of assessment (Simoni et al., 2006), and may incorporate more comprehensive aspects related to the adherence behavior.

However, not any self-report is acceptable to use for that objective. To be eligible to use, a self-report should show proper characteristics as be feasible, reliable, sensible, and valid.

Currently, several self-report instruments have been proposed to assess adherence in patients receiving HIV therapy, and there is no agreement on the best strategy or measure for assessing ARV adherence (Simoni et al., 2006). For this reason, assessing measurement properties of the available tools is relevant, to provide elements for researchers and practitioners make decisions when choosing for potential measures. One of the instruments available to measure adherence behavior for ARV therapy is the CEAT-VIH (“Cuestionario para la Evaluación de la Adhesión al Tratamiento Antirretroviral en Personas con Infección por VIH y Sida” in the original) developed by the author during 1999 to 2001 (Remor, 2001) and first published in 2002 (Remor, 2002). The instrument is a brief Patient-Reported Outcomes (PRO) measure, and since its initial diffusion in Spain and after inclusion in the BiblioPRO: PRO Web Database (Barcelona, Spain), several investigators have decided to integrate the tool in their patient’s assessment protocol. Currently, the instrument is available in six language versions with a bilingual user’s manual (Spanish/English), and published psychometric information is available for several countries as Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, and Spain (Remor, 2013). Thus, the questionnaire has been used as a measure of adherence in other several studies (e.g., Lorscheider, Geronimo, & Colacite, 2012; Reis, Lencastre, Guerra, & Remor, 2010; Remor, Penedo, Shen, & Schneiderman, 2007)

The PRO measure CEAT-VIH is a multidimensional instrument including items targeting behavioral indicators of adherence (i.e., during the past week, from the beginning of treatment, in relation to the medication schedule, global self-evaluation, and accuracy of remembering current medication), and also focus on determinants of adherence: antecedents of nonadherence behaviors (i.e., feeling physically better, feeling worse, feeling sad or depressed), doctor-patient interaction (i.e., frequency of doctor’s reinforcement of adherence behaviors, global assessment of the quality of the relationship), patient’s beliefs regarding the adherence-related effort, time, degree of difficulty, self-efficacy, and outcome expectations, patient’s perception of side-effects intensity, level of personal knowledge regarding medication, satisfaction with treatment, improvements in health attributed to treatment (Remor, 2002).

As very little research has been conducted so far on adherence to HIV medication in Colombia (e.g., Arrivillaga, 2012; Machado-Alba & Vidal, 2012; Villa-González, 2005), and only preliminary information about the usefulness of CEAT-VIH in Colombia is available, a new study including a broad sample of people with HIV from the six main cities in Colombia was conducted. The main aim of the present work was to assess psychometric properties of the questionnaire and identify psychological perceived barriers to self-reported adherence that may be useful for future approach in intervention to foster adherence to ARV.

Method

Participants

A nonrandom national sample of 652 patients followed in the Multicentre Clinic of Psychosocial Counselling and Medical Care in six main cities of Colombia (i.e., Bogotá 131, Barranquilla 70, Bucaramanga 179, Valledupar 54, Manizales 25, and Cucuta 193) were assessed for the present study. Patients were invited according to study inclusion criteria: aged more than 18 years, receiving ARV therapy for at least 3 months, and the ability to read and speak Spanish. All participants received information detailing the study’s purpose and the related ethical issues. The patients that gave written informed consent then underwent study procedures. The patients were assessed during their regular visit to the clinic.

Variables and Instruments

Adherence to treatment. To assess the adherence to ARV treatment, a 20-item multidimensional self-report measure of adherence to HIV medication called CEAT-VIH was used (Remor, 2002, 2013). For information on, or permission to use the questionnaire please contact ceat.vih@gmail.com

ARV treatment. Information related to the ARV treatment were collected from the clinical files and included: treatment prescribed by the specialist, number of pills a day, frequency and doses of prescribed treatment.

HIV/AIDS clinical indicators. Information related to the patient’s clinical status was collected from the clinical files and included: Time since HIV diagnosis, TCD4+ count, viral load count, psychiatric treatment prescription, route of HIV infection.

Sociodemographical characteristics. Information related to the patient’s characteristics were collected from the clinical files and included: city of residence, sex, education level, socio-economic status (SES), work status, sexual orientation, and who live with.

Procedures

After agreement between the author and professionals from the Department of Psychology at the clinic (M.L.V.R., C.V.B.) the CEAT-VIH and manual with application and scoring instructions were sent to the center to be included along with their usual assessment protocol. Research approval was also obtained from the respective committees of Milagro Corporation (Colombia) and Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain). The procedure for data collection in the center started with inviting patients that match inclusion criteria to participate, obtaining informed consent from the patient, followed by the completion of adherence self-report measure. The information regarding sociodemographics, HIV/AIDS-related markers, and treatment were collected from patient files in the clinic. Data collection was developed between August 2008 and March 2010. After this date, the database incorporating the information that was used to develop the present manuscript was sent to the author for statistical analysis and manuscript development.

Data Preparation and Statistical Analyses

Data were first examined for input accuracy and missing values (identified missing values was reported in Table 1). Data analysis was performed using SPSS/PC. Item analyses were performed to identify potential areas of questionnaire improvement. Psychometric properties were examined within classical test theory (reliability and criterion-related validity). Additional associations of adherence report with sociodemographic (sex, education level) and illness-related variables (time since HIV diagnosis) were also examined. Finally, correlations between determinants of adherence (psychological barriers) and self-reported compliance behavior were computed to identify the barriers to adherence most relevant for the current cohort at a group level. Significance tests were set at .05 level.

Results

Sample Characteristics

From the 652 adult participants aged 18 to 75 years, 65.8% were male, 41% were unemployed, 45.1% had a primary school education level, 45.7% had a low socioeconomic status, and 58.1% live with their families. The majority self-identified themselves as heterosexual (77.9%), and the main HIV infection route was sexual intercourse (75.3%). Mean months since HIV diagnosis was 56.2, current number of pills taken daily ranged from 2 to 14 (mean 4.8). Patients received combination of 2, 3, or 4 medicines within an option of 15 ARV medication (i.e., Abacavir, Atazanavir, Duranavir, Didanosina, Efavirenz, Enfurvitida, Estavudina, Fosamprenavir Calcico, Indinavir, Lamivudina, Lopinavir, Nelfinavir, Nevirapina, Ritonavir, Zidovudina). The most

frequent combination regimen was Zidovudina + Lamivudina + Efavirenz (44.8%). Of the participants, 19.6% showed viral load below 400 copies/ml. Sample characteristics are detailed in Table 1.

Psychometric Analysis of the CEAT-VIH

Item analysis. Statistics for individual items showed that most items were expectedly skewed toward reporting adherence. Corrected homogeneity index (CHI) for the 20 items varied between 0.08 and 0.70. Three items showed a CHI below 0.30 (Items 5, 8, and 20). However, none of the items would considerably improve the reliability if deleted.

Examination of the qualitative responses to item 20 revealed that the most frequently used strategy to remember taking pills was using clock or mobile phones alarms ($n = 27$), followed by placing medication in a visible location ($n = 3$), associating medication with food intake ($n = 1$), and use of pillbox ($n = 1$).

Reliability and evidences for criterion-related validity. Total scores on CEAT-VIH ranged from 42 to 89 (out of a possible range of 17-89), showing an expectedly skewed distribution (median 83, mean 80.5, SD 8.1). No floor (0%) or ceiling (0.8%) effects were observed for the CEAT-VIH adherence score. In our sample, 85% of respondents scored 87 or below; thus a score ≥ 87 could be interpreted as strict adherence in Colombian population (percentiles and correspondent CEAT-VIH cutoff score: 50 = 83, 75 = 86, 85 = 87, 95 = 88). Mean adherence scores varied across cities (Bogotá 79.4, Barranquilla 83.8, Bucaramanga 81.2, Valledupar 70.1, Manizales 78.3, and Cucuta 82.5). The instrument showed good reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$). Evidences of criterion-related validity (i.e., number of pills taken daily, viral load, CD4+, and SES) were presented in Table 2. CEAT-VIH scores were not related to sex, education level, and time since HIV was diagnosed (all $ps > .05$).

Psychological Barriers to Adherence to ARV Therapy

We examined the associations (Table 3) between 14 CEAT-VIH items targeting adherence determinants and self-reported compliance behavior. Following previous work (Dima et al., 2013), the compliance was computed by summing four CEAT-VIH items (1, 12, 17, and 19) measuring adherence behaviors (Cronbach's $\alpha = .50$). The table shows that the majority of items were significantly associated with self-reported compliance.

Thus, adherence behaviors seemed to be particularly at risk when the patients felt physically better or worse or emotionally distressed, if they perceived adherence as difficult and requiring time and effort, if they had less confidence in their ability to comply with prescribed medications, if they

Table 1. Sample Characteristics: Sociodemographics and HIV-Related Markers (Colombia, $n = 652$).

	<i>n</i>	%	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Cities in Colombia				
Bogotá	131	20.1		
Barranquilla	70	10.7		
Bucaramanga	179	27.5		
Valledupar	54	8.3		
Manizales	25	3.8		
Cucuta	193	29.6		
Sex				
Male	429	65.8		
Female	223	34.2		
Working status				
Unemployed	267	41		
Working	382	58.6		
Only studying	1	0.2		
Retired	2	0.3		
Who live (with)				
Alone	68	10.4		
Friends	5	0.8		
Partner	137	21		
Partner and sons	63	9.7		
Family	379	58.1		
Socioeconomic status (SES)				
Low	298	45.7		
Middle-low	230	35.3		
Middle-high	110	16.9		
High	14	2.1		
Education level				
No education	44	6.7		
Primary school, basic (4 years total)	294	45.1		
Secondary education (9 years total)	124	19		
High school (11 years total)	97	14.9		
Technician (not university)	50	7.7		
University	41	6.3		
Missing values	2	0.2		
Self-identified sexual orientation				
Homosexual	115	17.6		
Heterosexual	508	77.9		
Bisexual	27	4.1		
Missing values	2	0.3		
HIV infection route informed				
Unknown	147	22.5		
Sexual	491	75.3		
Injection drug use	4	0.6		
Blood transfusion	7	1.1		
Vertical	1	0.2		
Occupational	1	0.2		
Missing values	1	0.2		
Psychiatric medication				
Yes	17	2.6		
No	635	97.4		
Months since HIV diagnosis (range 1 to 240)			56.2	39.3
ARV pills daily (range 2 to 14)			4.8	2.1
Adherence self-reported score (CEAT-VIH)			80.5	8.1
CD4+ cell count			335.1	202.7
Missing values	58	8.9		

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

	<i>n</i>	%	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
HIV viral load (log ¹⁰ transformed)			6.1	3.1
Missing values	333	51.1		
Viral load (copies ml.)				
<400	128	19.6		
401-30.000	138	21.2		
>30.000	53	8.1		
Missing values	333	51.1		

Note. ARV = antiretroviral; CEAT-VIH = “Cuestionario para la Evaluación de la Adhesión al Tratamiento Antirretroviral en Personas con Infección por VIH y Sida” in the original.

Table 2. Distribution of Viral Load Levels and Evidences of Validity Related to External Criteria (Controlled by Place of Data Collection).

	Place of data collection (city)											
	sc	Bogotá	sc	Barranquilla	sc	Bucaramanga	sc	Valledupar	sc	Manizales	sc	Cucuta
Viral load (copies ml.)												
<400	81.6	(12) 21.8%	83.9	(9) 39.1%	80.5	(35) 35.4%	68.8	(42) 77.8%	85.0	(2) 25%	83.2	(28) 35%
401-30.000	77.3	(34) 61.8%	82.7	(10) 43.5%	81.6	(46) 46.5%	74.5	(12) 22.2%	75.8	(6) 75%	80.3	(30) 37.5%
>30.000	72.4	(9) 16.4%	80.0	(4) 17.4%	81.5	(18) 18.2%	—	(0) 0%	—	(0) 0%	80.0	(22) 27.5%
Missing values		76		47		80		0		17		113
External criteria	CEAT-VIH global score, Pearson correlation coefficients (<i>p</i>)											
ARV pills daily		0.02 (*)		-0.40 (0.00)		-0.01 (*)		-0.19 (*)		0.17 (*)		-0.11 (*)
Viral load (log ¹⁰ transformed)		-0.29 (0.03)		-0.23 (*)		0.07 (*)		0.05 (*)		-0.95 (0.00)		-0.27 (0.01)
CD4+		0.18 (0.04)		0.22 (0.09*)		0.11 (*)		0.45 (0.08*)		0.09 (*)		0.18 (0.01)
	CEAT-VIH global score, Spearman correlation coefficients (<i>p</i>)											
SES (range 1 to 4)		0.26 (0.003)		^a		0.12 (0.09*)		0.79 (0.000)		0.06 (*)		0.17 (0.01)

Note. sc = mean score CEAT-VIH (Cuestionario para la Evaluación de la Adhesión al Tratamiento Antirretroviral en Personas con Infección por VIH y Sida” in the original) questionnaire at group level; SES = Socioeconomic status.

^aCannot be calculated because SES is constant (i.e., low) for all participants.

**p* > .05, n.s.

Table 3. Perceived Barriers to Adherence—Correlations With Self-Reported Compliance Behavior.

Item no.	Abbreviation of CEAT-VIH items	Compliance behavior (Spearman's <i>r</i>)
2	Feeling physically better as motive for skipping taking pills	0.49**
3	Feeling physically worse as motive for skipping taking pills	0.49**
4	Feeling sad or depressed as motive for skipping taking pills	0.51**
6	Doctor–patient communication (quality of relationship)	0.29**
7	Perceived difficult to take ARV medication	0.48**
8	Knowledge about ARV medication	0.12**
9	Perceived benefits from ARV medication	0.27**
10	Perception of health improvement associated with ARV medications	0.27**
11	Self-efficacy to take ARV medication	0.32**
13	Doctor–patient communication (physicians reinforcement)	0.34**
14	Perceived benefits associated with ARV medication	0.38**
15	Perception of side-effects intensity	0.40**
16	Costs in terms of time taking ARV medication	0.30**
18	Perceived difficult to take the medication	0.51**

Note. CEAT-VIH = “Cuestionario para la Evaluación de la Adhesión al Tratamiento Antirretroviral en Personas con Infección por VIH y Sida” in the original; ARV = Antiretroviral treatment.

***p* < .01.

felt less satisfied with their treatment and consultant, if they had low information about the treatment and if they experienced burden side effects.

Discussion

The findings reported here contribute to the existing literature in important ways. They indicate that the application of the CEAT-VIH to Colombian HIV+ population showed to be useful, reliable, and valid to assess adherence behavior. Data reported in previous studies (for a systematic review see Remor, 2013) indicated good psychometric properties for the instrument across 20 independent studies. Thus, a validated self-report measure of ARV adherence is now available for research and clinical practice in this population. They also represent a more detailed characterization of adherence behaviors and perceived barriers in Colombian HIV+ adults, which adds to the limited existing information on this population.

In the current sample, the questionnaire showed good reliability, a more detailed psychometric item analysis revealed that most CEAT-VIH items had high corrected item-total correlations, with the exception of items 5 (remembering medications that are being taken), 8 (information about the treatment), and 20 (use of strategies to remember taking pills). This may suggest the need to improve these items (or deleted) in future research, but equally may reflect the lower relevance of these aspects for adherence in the examined group. Similar results have been reported earlier for the Romanian population (Dima et al., 2013).

It was shown that it is important to examine single items for each patient to identify specific difficulties, when delivering intervention to improve adherence, as well as computing a global score.

Past research had described that low SES may be a risk factor to adherence to ARV (Falagas, Zarkadoulia, Pliatsika, & Panos, 2008). The present results support this evidence; CEAT-VIH scores were associated with SES. However, effect sizes were low and therefore indicated small contributions to variance in self-reported adherence.

Both structural (poverty-related, institutional, social, and cultural; Kagee & Delpont, 2010) and perceived psychological barriers to adherence to ARV treatment need to be taken into account when helping patients deal with medical therapy. As present results show, perceived psychological barriers may also have some contribution to low compliance behavior. Negative mood, perception of side effects, negative expectations or attributions related to treatment, lack of skills to take medication and poor interaction with the health care provider constituted risk factors that were related to difficulties to comply with prescribe therapy. The early detection of these perceived barriers in patients receiving ARV therapy is needed to prevent damage to adherence behavior. Future research could be aimed at developing programs that remove perceived barriers and standardized tools as CEAT-VIH could then be used to

measure the effectiveness of such programs. Previous work has pointed out the need for more research in theory-based interventions to increase ARV adherence, especially in resource-limited contexts (Bärnighausen et al., 2011).

Finally, the results of this study should be considered in light of its limitations.

First, the time intervals between measurements—adherence score and viral load—was not well controlled in the present study and may vary considerably, due to logistical and resources restrictions aimed at minimizing interference with standard clinical care. This variation may have led to an underestimation of the associations between adherence scores and viral load due to possible intraindividual fluctuations.

Second, more detailed information regarding current HIV treatment (e.g., reports of adverse drug reaction, and past changes in regimen) were not available, so the role of these variables in relation with nonadherence behavior remain not explored in the Colombian population.

Third, in the current study, adherence was measured only by self-report. Beyond clear usefulness and robust psychometric properties of self-reports, several authors had claimed for a multimethod assessment of adherence to minimize the potential overestimation of adherence observed in self-reports (Mills et al., 2006; Ortego, Huedo-Medina, Vejo, & Llorca, 2011; Thirumurthy et al., 2012). However, the cost associated with the use of objective measures or electronic monitoring devices may introduce several obstacles for research in limited-resource settings. Moreover, additional difficulties related to the implementation of these methods in clinical settings had been reported (Wendel et al., 2001).

Evidence from research (Thirumurthy et al., 2012) had pointed out that beyond potential overestimation of adherence, information from self-reports is necessary and relevant for clinical monitoring and program evaluation.

In conclusion, according to the evidence described, the CEAT-VIH shows being a precise, reliable, and valid measure to be used in Colombia for HIV treatment adherence assessment in research and clinical settings. Hence, allow to recommend the instrument for the assessment of changes in adherence levels after an intervention or psychoeducational program; for inventorying perceived barriers to comply with HIV medication, and for screening adherence levels in people with HIV receiving ARV treatment.

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank the entire team of professionals from the clinic “Corporación Milagro” (Colombia) for their help in the data collected to the present study, especially to the psychologists Martha Lucía Urbina Ramirez, and Claritza Vasquez Bernal.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author received no financial support for the research and/or authorship of this article.

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