POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH DABIGATRAN, PREVALENCE AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

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Background

- The thrombin inhibitor dabigatran(D), is the first new oral anticoagulant approved in Europe for the prevention of non-valvular atrial fibrillation, whose advantage is that it has less interactions that antagonists of vitamin-K.

Objective

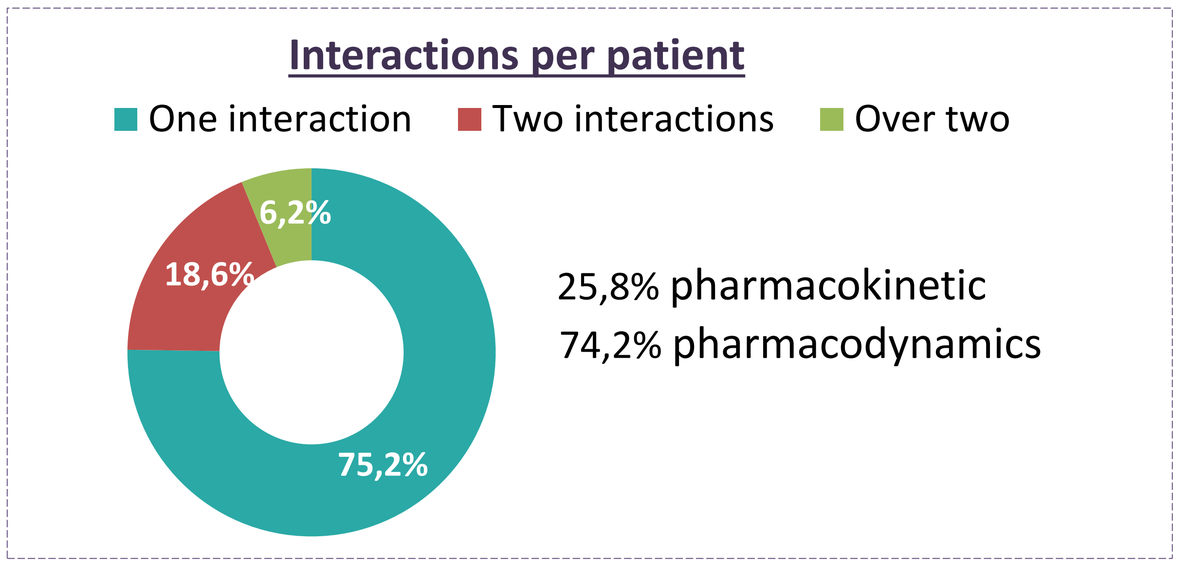
- To determine the prevalence and type of potential drug interactions (PDI) in the treatment of patients with D in a health area, and to analyze the possible clinical relevance of these.

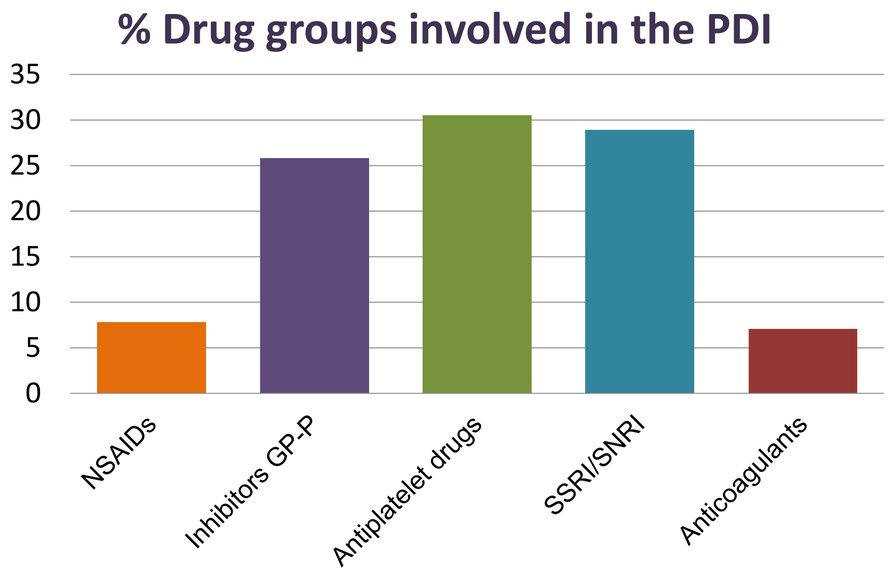
Material and methods

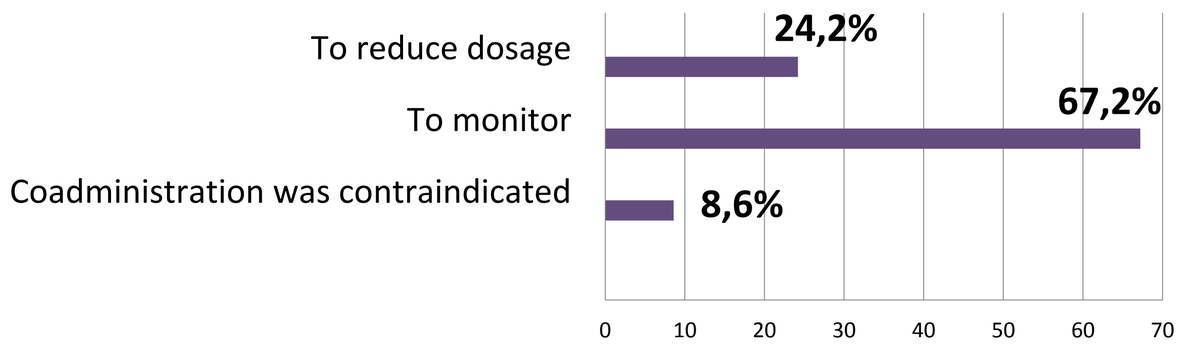
- The study was performed between July and December 2014.
- We included all patients treated with D and recorded demographic data and the full treatment prescribed for each patient to identify PDI.
- We considered PDI the ones described in the technical data.
- Finally we estimated the potencial clinical relevance of the presence PDI based on: visits to emergency service (per patients and average/patient), hospitalizations and diagnoses in emergencies related with an adverse effect to D.

Results

- **206** patients treated with D
- Mean age 76.8±8.6 years
- **128 PDI** were recorded in 50.5% of patients (average per patient of 1,24±0,53)







We didn't found significant differences in any of the relevant clinical variables studied between patients with PDI and patients without them.

Conclusion

A considerable proportion of patients (50.5%) presented PDI in treatment, but without apparent clinical relevance to serious adverse events.

The majority of PDI were pharmacodynamics and could be sought to improve the therapeutic effect. However, the significant percentage of PDI with SSRIs highlights, suggesting that may be unknown by some prescribers, as well as the need to monitor their use along with inhibitors of GP-P often prescribed to these patients.