DURATION OF DUAL ANTIPLATELET THERAPY IN CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE: IS PHARMACIST INTERVENTION NECESSARY TO IMPROVE PATIENT SAFETY?

Basurto University Hospital, Pharmacy Service (Bilbao, Spain)
Contact: ana.revueltaamallo@osakidetza.eus

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

According to 2017 Update European Society of Cardiology (ESC) on Dual Antiplatelet Therapy (DAPT) guidelines, optimal duration of DAPT remains a controversial topic. The decision must be dynamic and re-evaluated during the course. So it is essential that patients must be monitored in order to avoid coronary complications but also to prevent bleeding risk.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To identify patients with long-term DAPT, their indications, clinical conditions and to evaluate the bleeding risk. To explore if a pharmaceutical intervention, to adapt the therapy duration according to guidelines, is needed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Business intelligence tool

Data registered

Clinical contexts

Indication for long-term DAPT

Bleeding risk

Patients ≥ 75 years on active prescriptions of DAPT >3 years without cardiological monitoring during the last year

74 patients

Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)

Stable coronary disease after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)

Prior myocardial infarction

Prior stent thrombosis multivessel PCI

PRECISE-DAPT score

RESULTS

Clinical context

Stable coronary disease after PCI: 8%
ACS: 10%
High risk cardioembolic stroke: 82%

Indications for long-term DAPT

Multivessel PCI: 55%
Prior myocardial infarction: 19%
Prior stent thrombosis: 23%
Unknown: 3%

PRECISE-DAPT score

≥25: 4%
0-24: 96%

Calculated in 49 patients

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

• The duration of DAPT is longer than the recommendations of guidelines in a considerable number of patients.

• Most patients received DAPT after PCI with stent implantation. The value of the PRECISE DAPT score was over the recommended cut-point.

• It seems necessary a pharmacist intervention according to cardiologists and GPs to avoid long-term DAPT if not necessary improving the patient safety.

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