PRESCRIPTION ANALYSIS OF DIRECT ACTING ORAL ANTI COAGULANTS

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BACKGROUND

The use of direct-acting oral anticoagulants (DOACs) has increased in recent years. Their posology and adverse effects require pharmaceutical monitoring in order to guarantee effective and safe treatment.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Analyze the prescription and utilization criteria of DOACs in clinical practice as well as the acceptance of the pharmaceutical recommendations made.

MATERIALS AND METHODS


Source Information: Electronic medical history.

RESULTS

73 patients

50.68%  49.32%

82 years median age (IQR 73-87)

97.26% with atrial fibrillation

90.41% had the treatment funded by the national health system.

Previous treatment:

- 80.82% acenocoumarol
- 5.48% DOACs
- 13.70% has not received previous treatment.

ACENOCOUMAROL  DOAC

52.05% need a dose adjustment

86.64% correctly made by the physician

13.16% required a pharmaceutical intervention: Kidney failure, age and/or weight

60% acceptance

CONCLUSIONS

The most DOAC used is apixaban, prescribed mainly by cardiologists to patients with atrial fibrillation, as opposed to the acenocoumarol, mainly prescribed by hematologists. Most patients had previously been treated with acenocoumarol, failing on the treatment due to bad INR control. Most had the treatment funded by meeting funding criteria. Dose adjustments were actually carried out, receiving a highly acceptance.

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