OPTIMISATION OF DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANT TREATMENTS: ANALYSIS OF PRESCRIPTIONS AND PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVIEWS (PI)
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Background and importance
In a multidisciplinary hospital with 426 beds, anticoagulant treatments have high risk of iatrogenism and prescription error. We decided to focus on the direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) treatments.

Aim and objectives
We analyzed prescriptions to evaluate rate of correct prescription. We wanted to assess level of patient knowledge and impact of a pharmaceutical interview (PI) on this degree of knowledge.

Material and Methods
- A prospective study including 38 patients from 07/01/2020 to 08/31/2020.
- Evaluation: relevance of dosage of DOAC during pharmaceutical analyze
- Assesss of patients’ knowledge of DOACs was evaluated by a questionnaire before and after PI.
- Statistical test (α = 2.5%)
- 9 items concerning: general notions about DOAC, drug administration, over and under-dosing and drug interactions

Results
38 patients included
Sex ratio: 1
Mean age: 83 years

Indication
prevention of stroke in adult patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation: 95%

Distribution of DOAC prescriptions

- Rivaroxaban 45%
- Apixaban 3%
- Dabigatran 3%
- Xarelto 52%
- Eliquis
- Pradaxa
- Rivaroxaban
- Apixaban
- Dabigatran

Pharmaceutical analyze
- Patient’s weight was not indicated in patient file in 90% of prescriptions of apixaban
- A dosage error was noted in 9 prescriptions and 4 prescriptions were changed following pharmaceutical intervention

Conclusion
This study reveals patients’ poor knowledge of their DOAC treatment. However, performing PI statistically improves patient knowledge. It would therefore be interesting to systematically carry out these PI. It would also be interesting to develop a city-hospital link in conjunction with pharmacists for optimized patient follow-up.