



CARDIOVASCULAR RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF NON STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS. COHORT STUDY

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Background

Since the clinical trial VIGOR, in which the use of rofecoxib was proved to be connected to a larger number of cardiovascular accidents, an increase of cardiovascular diseases connected to the use of non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs has been observed.

Purpose

This study intends to evaluate cardiovascular impact related to the use of non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Material and methods

- A retrospective observational study of clinical cohort during 5 years is done, from 1st of January 2008 to 31st of December 2012, in which all patients older than 18 years (n = 116. 686) was included.
- The risk associated with the consumption of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs was made by Poisson regression adjusting by sex and age. The exposure variable was introduced in dichotomous form models.

Results

- ✓ The connection between acute coronary syndrome and the use of anti-inflammatory drugs was positive and significant (RR 3,64; IC95% 2,94 a 4,52; p<0,001).
- ✓ The cardiovascular risk was higher en **alkanones** (RR 18; IC95% 2,53 a 127; p=0,004), followed by **propionicos** (RR 2,58; IC95% 2,16 a 3,69; p<0,001), thirdly **arylacetic** (RR 1,88; IC95% 1,6 a 2,22; p<0,001) and finally the **coxib** (RR 1,55; IC95% 1,25 a 1,92; p<0,001).
- ✓ In others antiinflammatory no increased cardiovascular risk was observed.

Conclusion

- ✓ The use of non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs has been connected to a higher risk of cardiovascular accidents, these drugs must not be consumed for a long time or at high doses.