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
- Assesse of patients' knowledge of DOACs was evaluated by a questionnaire before and after PI. Statistical test ($\alpha = 2.5\%$)
- 9 items concerning: general notions about DOAC, drug administration, over and under-dosing and drug interactions

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Results

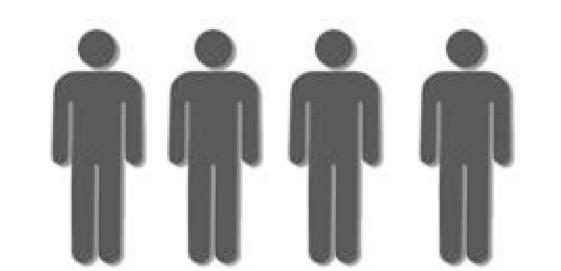
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Hôpital Marie-José TREFFOT

38 patients included

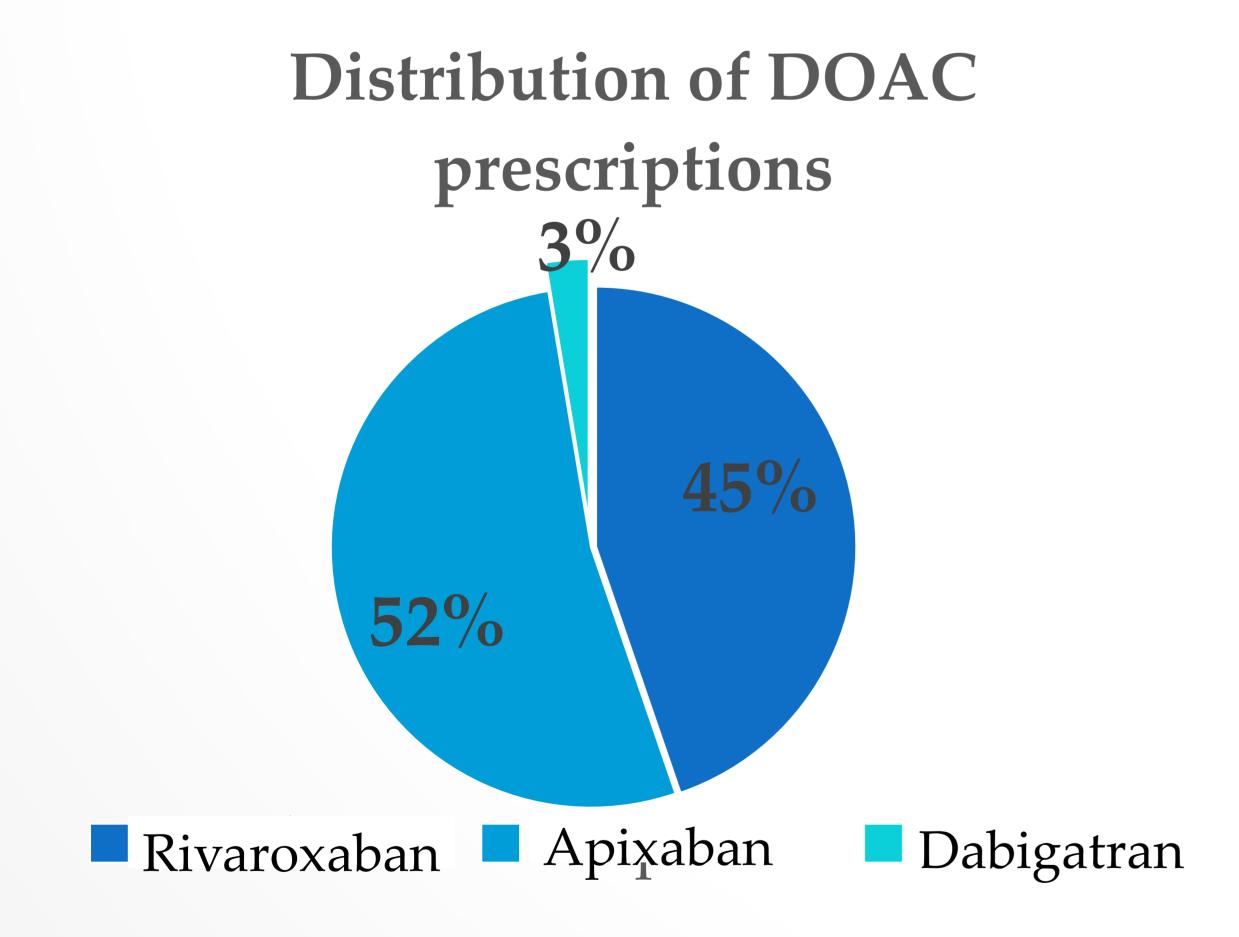
Sex ratio: 1

Mean age: 83 years



Indication

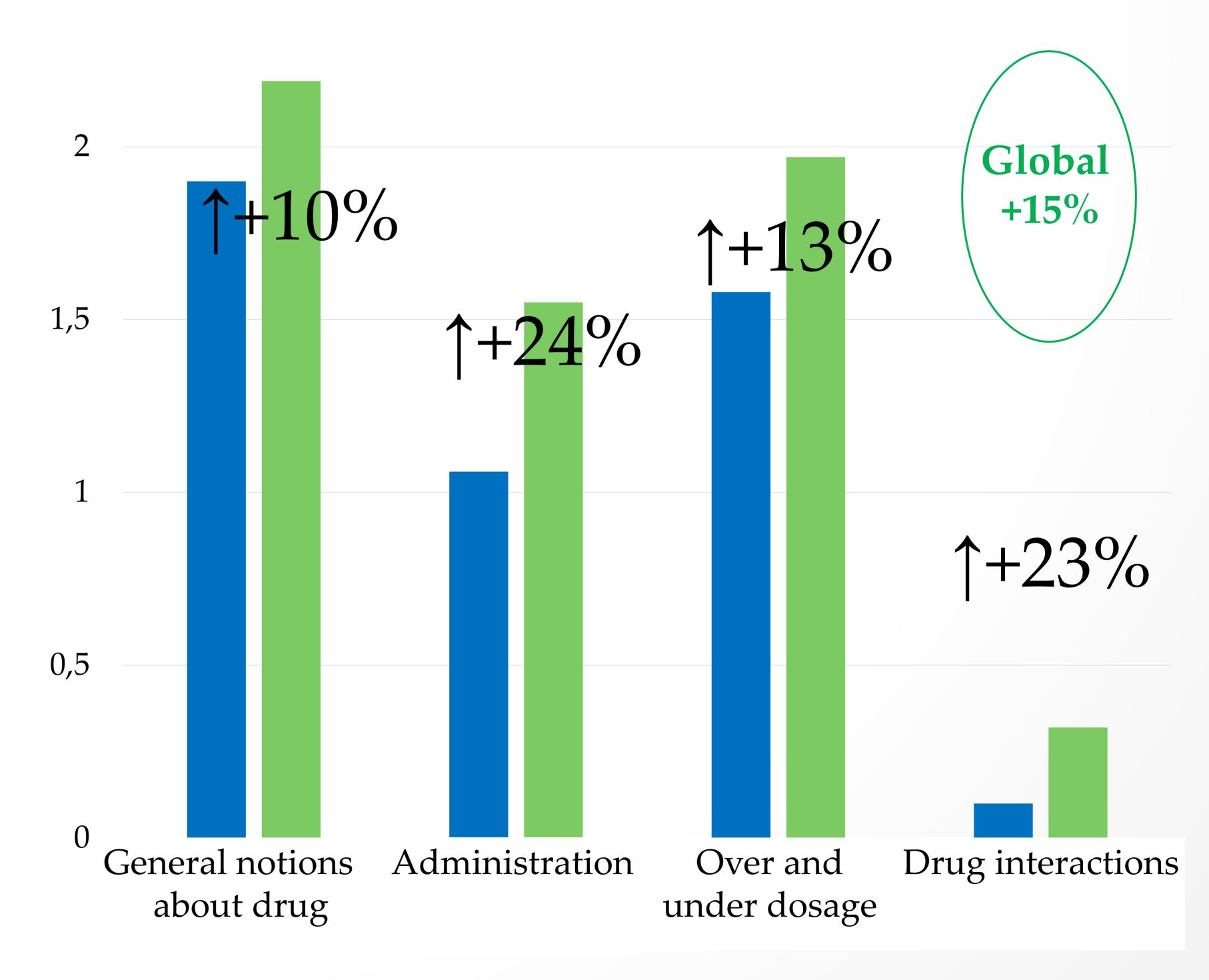
prevention of stroke in adult patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation: 95%



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

Level of patient knowledge on DOAC and impact of a pharmaceutical interview (PI)



Statistically significant improvement in patients' knowledge of their DOAC treatment ($\alpha = 2.5\%$)



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.