

# VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM PROPHYLAXIS ADEQUACY OF MEDICAL PATIENTS: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY



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## Objectives

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) in adults is associated with high morbidity and mortality. However, adherence to standards of prophylaxis care is not always optimal in medical units.

To analyze the adequacy of the VTE prophylaxis in clinical practice at daily assistance using a cross-section study.

## Methods

Patients admitted to medical units

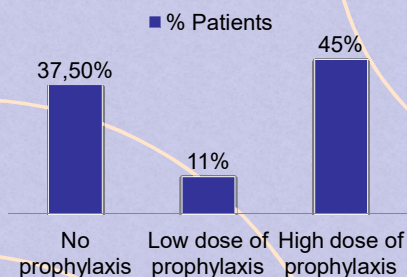
Thromboembolism risk estimated by the scale of Padua

Establishment of adequacy of prophylaxis

## Results

✓ 87 patients

Medical services	%
Internal medicine	30%
Neurology	19%
Digestive	15.6%
Nephrology	14.1%
cardiology	11%
Rehabilitation	6.3%
Neumology	4%



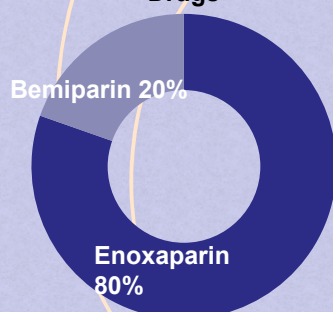
Scale of Padua

28% of patients: ≤3 points

72% of patients: 4 to 10 points

✓ 32.8% (21) wander and 67.2% (43) did not

### Drugs



✓ 72% of the treatments were correct

17 cases: incorrect treatment

35% Nephrology

35% Internal medicine

30% Others

### Causes of incorrect treatment N°patients

Lack of prophylaxis in patients in whom was necessary	6
Sub-therapeutic doses	6
Patients who had prophylaxis but didn't need it	5

## Conclusions

The transversal analysis allows us to detect areas where an improvement in some aspects of thromboprophylaxis is necessary. To ensure proper prophylaxis of medical patients it's necessary to establish recommendations and to disseminate them. A program of pharmaceutical care of thromboembolic prophylaxis has been agreed in internal medicine and nephrology, areas in which has been detected a greater lack of adherence to guidelines and recommendations of prophylaxis.