

ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS ON DIRECT ACTING ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Direct acting oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are used for the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with atrial fibrillation. They are considered high-risk drugs, it is important that the dosage is correctly adjusted.

AIM AND OBJETIVES

To analyse pharmaceutical interventions on DOACs and to detect erroneous dosage adjustments.
To adapt the prescription to the patient's profile in order to reduce the risk of adverse effects associated with DOACs.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study



January-December 2022

Collected variables

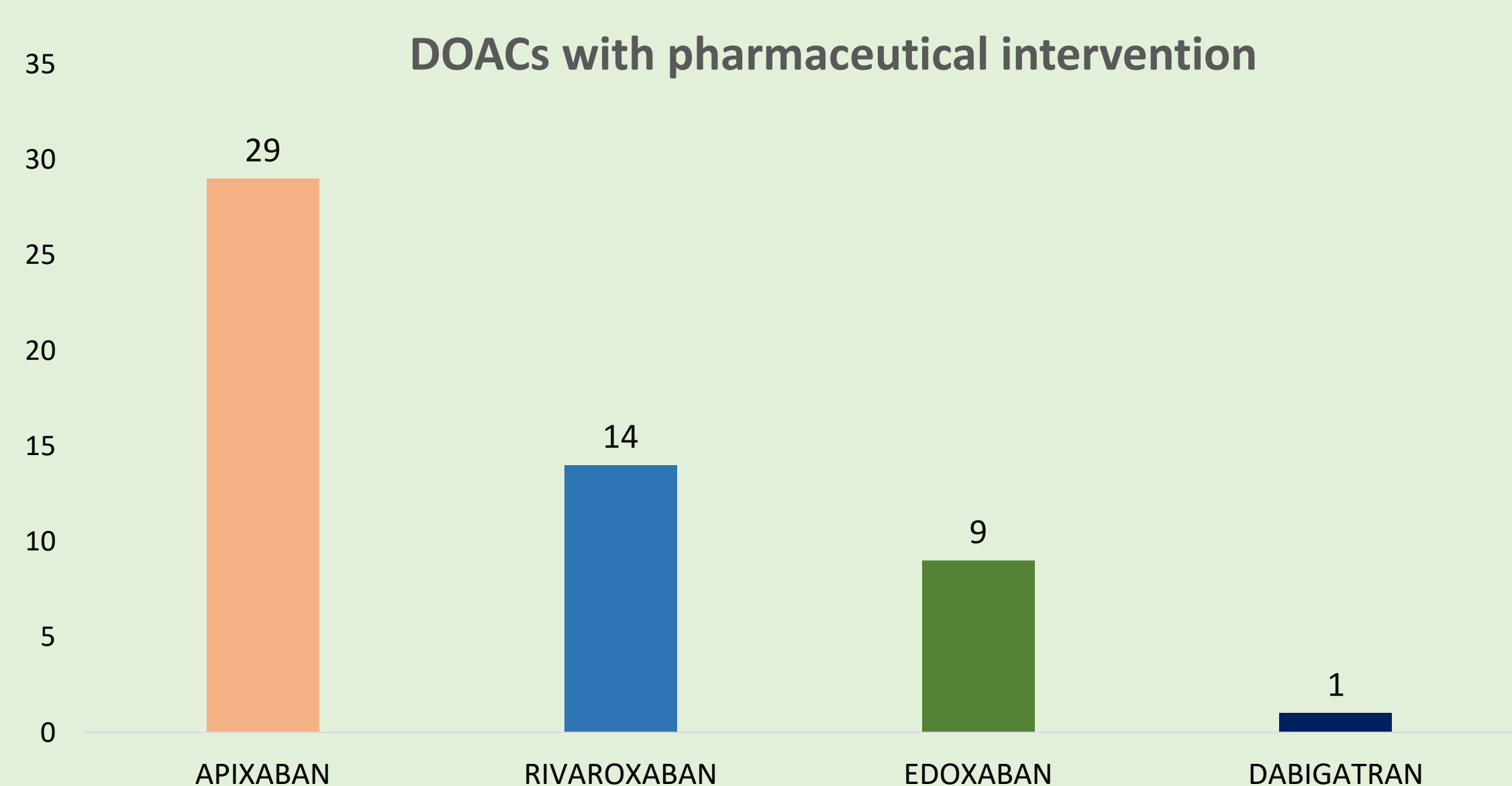
Prescribed DOACs
Age and sex
Creatinine clearance
Pharmaceutical intervention



Farmatools® software application

RESULTS

892 DOACs prescriptions
53 (5,94%) DOACs with pharmaceutical interventions
34 men and 19 women
85 ± 10 years



Nº PATIENTS	Pharmaceutical intervention performed
31 (59%)	Adjustment for poor renal function
11 (20%)	Adjustment for patient weight
9 (17%)	Unjustified duplication of anticoagulation therapy with DOAC and low-molecular-weight heparin
1 (2%)	Modification of the dose of the DOAC prescribed on admission due to poor treatment reconciliation
1 (2%)	Dose increase due to under-dosing

✓ 26 (49%) interventions were accepted.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- ✓ Most DOACs prescriptions are appropriate to the patient's situation.
- ✓ In cases of error, the most frequent intervention is dose adjustment due to poor renal function, followed by weight and simultaneous prescription of DOACs and low-molecular-weight heparin.
- ✓ The overall level of acceptance of the pharmaceutical intervention is high.
- ✓ Periodic weight and renal function controls are identified as points for improvement, in order to assess possible dose adjustments and to improve the effectiveness of the treatment.

