

5PSQ-120: USE OF DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF A TERTIARY HOSPITAL: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE:

- Direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are increasingly prescribed in the emergency department (ED).
- However, their implementation presents challenges such as dosing accuracy and drug interactions, which can increase the risk of adverse outcomes or lack of effectiveness.

OBJETIVES

- **To assess DOAC usage** (prescription patterns, dosing accuracy, dose adjustments.)
- **To analyse the prevalence** of anticoagulant-naïve patients, those transitioning from other anticoagulants, and the occurrence of drug interactions.

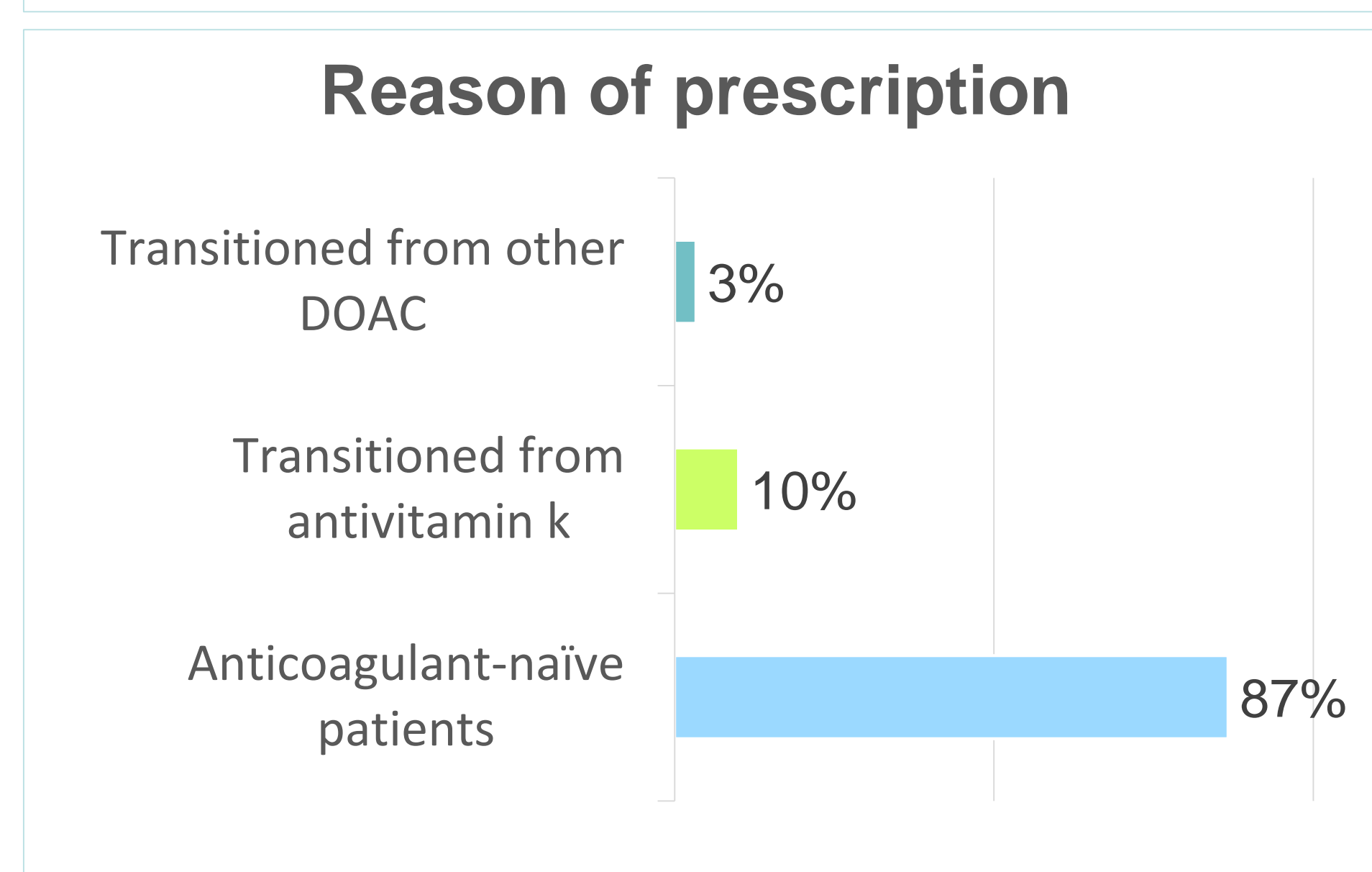
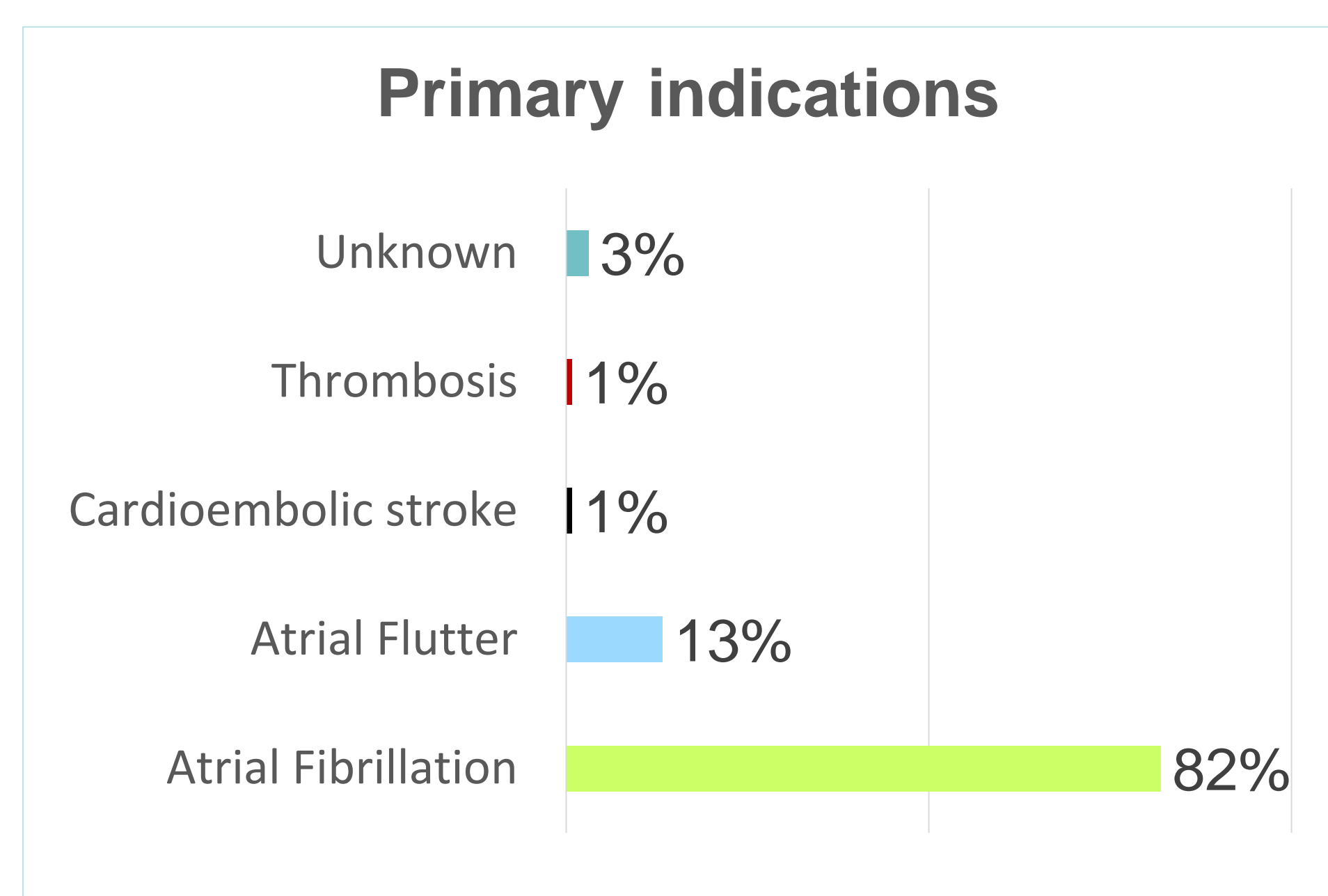
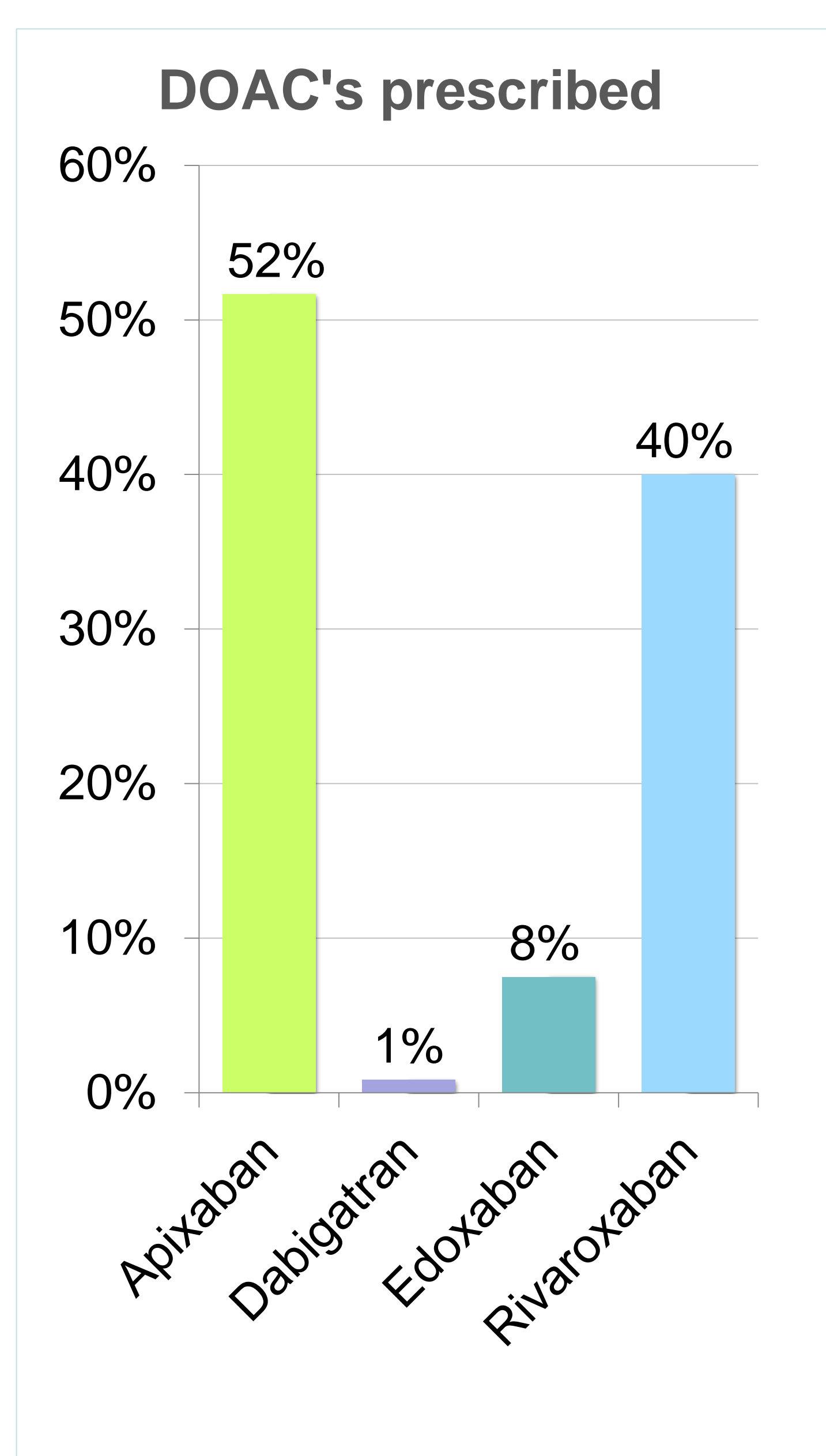
MATERIAL AND METHODS

- A **retrospective observational study** on patients who were prescribed a DOACs in electronic prescription.
- **Period:** January - April 2024
- **Variables:** demographic data, indications, dosing, interactions, concomitant use of antiplatelet and analytical parameters.

Descriptive analyses were conducted, with continuous variables presented as medians and standard deviation, and categorical variables as frequencies and percentages.

RESULTS

- 120 patients (57,5% females) with a mean age of 76 ± 12.36 years



	PATIENTS (%)
Dose accuracy:	
- Appropriate	108 (90%)
- Overdosed	5 (4,1%)
- Underdosed	5 (4,1%)
- Unsessable	2 (1,8%)
Dose reductions (by age, weight, or renal function)	20 (17,7%)
Drug interactions	4 (3,3%)
- Diltiazem	1
- Amiodarone	3
Concomitant antiplatelet therapy	24 (20%)
- Appropriate continuation	6
- Inappropriate continuation	11
- Doubtful	7
As a bridge for cardioversion	19 (15,8%)

CONCLUSIONS

- The study highlights a high rate of adherence to clinical guidelines for DOAC dosing in the ED (90%).
- The presence of inappropriate dosing underscores the need for improved monitoring and individualized treatment strategies.
- There is a high prevalence of concomitant treatment with antiplatelet agents (20%) and this practice seems to be the most complex challenge due to the lack of clear guidelines in this regard.
- Periodic analysis of the use of DOACs allows for proposals to be made for improving the use of these high-risk drugs.

