

## EP22.07

### Quality of anticoagulation control in patients within the Taonet program: the experience in our local health center

*Eduardo Guija Villa, R Rodríguez Rodríguez, B Muñoz Torres, A Hernando Mallol  
Servicio Andaluz De Salud, El Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain*

*Corresponding author: Dr Eduardo Guija Villa, Servicio Andaluz De Salud, C.S. Pinillo Chico, El Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain. E-mail: edu.guija@gmail.com*

**Background:** Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common type of chronic cardiac arrhythmia. It bears a risk of stroke and systemic embolism which is five times higher than that of the general population, and its diagnosis represents the main reason for prescribing anticoagulation drugs in primary care. The administration of anticoagulation drugs with vitamin K antagonist (VKA) has been shown to reduce the incidence of strokes, but it requires a careful monitoring of the international normalized ratio (INR). The variability in clinical response and potential risk of interactions often displace the INR outside the defined range, with the result that VKA tends to be underused in patients with FA due to the fear of severe bleeding. In recent years new oral anticoagulants (NOAC) have come to the market. Our Ministry of Health has published a report establishing the criteria for the use of NOAC, and one of them precisely aims at “patients who have started treatment with VKA where it is not possible to maintain control of INR within range (2-3) despite good adherence”. AIM 1. Knowing the quality of control of the patients in our health center treated with VKA 2. Calculate the percentage of poorly controlled patients who could benefit from the NOAC method S It is a cross-sectional study, including all patients on treatment with oral anticoagulation with VKA included in the TAONET program. It is considered that the monitoring of INR is not suitable when the time in therapeutic range (TTR) is less than 65%, calculated by the Rosendaal method. The universe of the study, about 400 people, is the total number of patients undergoing treatment with AVK. In poorly controlled patients, we will study whether they meet the above mentioned criterion of the Ministry of Health describing the adequacy of starting the prescription of a NOAC.