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**The clinical utility of Dabigatran: A pharmacovigilance study in Al Ain Hospital, UAE****Asim Elnour**

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**Objectives**

To provide early data regarding clinical utility of Dabigatran in Al Ain Hospital, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

**Methods**

This was an ethics approved retrospective cross sectional study. We retrieved a total of 76 patients who were using Dabigatran from september to december 2014 in the Cardiology Clinic at Al Ain Hospital, Al Ain, UAE. The primary analysis was designed to test the frequency of bleeding events (rate) with Dabigatran 75, 110, and 150 mg.

**Results**

The mean age  $\pm$  standard deviation of cohort was  $67.9 \pm 1.5$  years (range; 29-98 years), composed of males (52.6%) with mean age of  $66.3 \pm 1.7$  years, and females (47.4%) with mean age of  $69.6 \pm 1.1$  years. The highest age group was those between 61-80 years (60.5%). Most comprised the age strata of  $\leq 75$  years (73.7%). The main indication for Dabigatran use was atrial fibrillation. The rate of bleeding with Dabigatran was 18/76 (23.7%) and melena was the leading cause of bleeding 8/76 (10.7%). The hospitalization rate was 67.1%, Dabigatran withdrawal rate was 0.01% and mortality rate was 6.5%. The cohort had exhibited incidences of minor bleeding with one fatal major bleeding, high co-morbidities, admission and readmission, which was not directly linked to Dabigatran. We did not identify any relation of death due to Dabigatran.

**Conclusion**

Dabigatran is a suitable alternative to Warfarin obviating the need for repetitive international normalized ratio monitoring; however, it may need plasma drug monitoring.

**Biography**

Asim Elnour is working as associate professor in department of Clinical Pharmacy at Fatima College of Health Sciences, UAE

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