

## ABSTRACT

### **Anticoagulants Utilization Study in Embolic Stroke Patients (Study at Department of Neurology Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)**

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**Background:** Embolic stroke is the most severe ischemic stroke subtype with a high risk of embolic recurrences. Based on guideline, one of therapy in embolic stroke is anticoagulant.

**Objective:** To analyze the profile of anticoagulants utilization and analyze DRP in the embolic stroke patients.

**Method:** This study was a retrospective observational-cross sectional study. This study was conducted in Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya from January 2012 to December 2014. The data were obtained from 24's patient medical records. The inclusive criteria were patient with diagnosis of embolic stroke, receive anticoagulant therapy, and stay in Inpatient Installation of Department of Neurology Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya.

**Result and Discussion:** In this study, the most anticoagulant were used by patient are warfarin with the range of doses 0,5-6 mg, can vary based on INR Other anticoagulants were dabigatran in doses 2x110 mg, enoxaparin in doses 2x60 mg, fondaparinux in doses 1x2,5 mg and rivaroxaban with doses 1x15 mg accompanied by varied duration therapy. Score CHADS<sub>2</sub> from 16 embolic stroke patients with atrial fibrillation in range 1-6, and score CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc in range 2-3. The DRP that identified in this study were side effects including bleeding condition and increase of INR; and drug interactions between warfarin and ASA, ciprofloxacin, cotrimoksazol, karbamazepine, dabigatran, enoxaparin and between dabigatran with amiodarone.

**Conclusion:** Result of this study indicate that the use of anticoagulants for embolic stroke patients is appropriate with guideline from PERDOSSI 2011, but there are still some problems related potential side effects and drug interactions.

Keyword: anticoagulant, embolic stroke, drug utilization study, warfarin