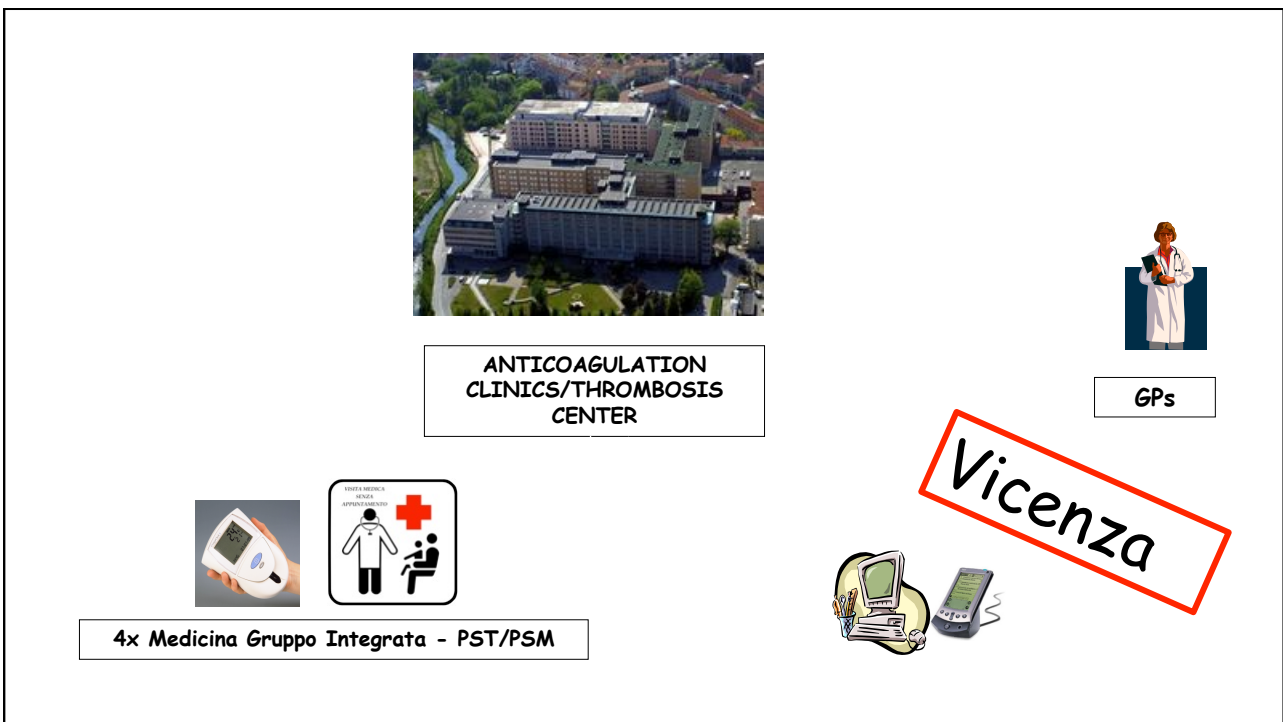
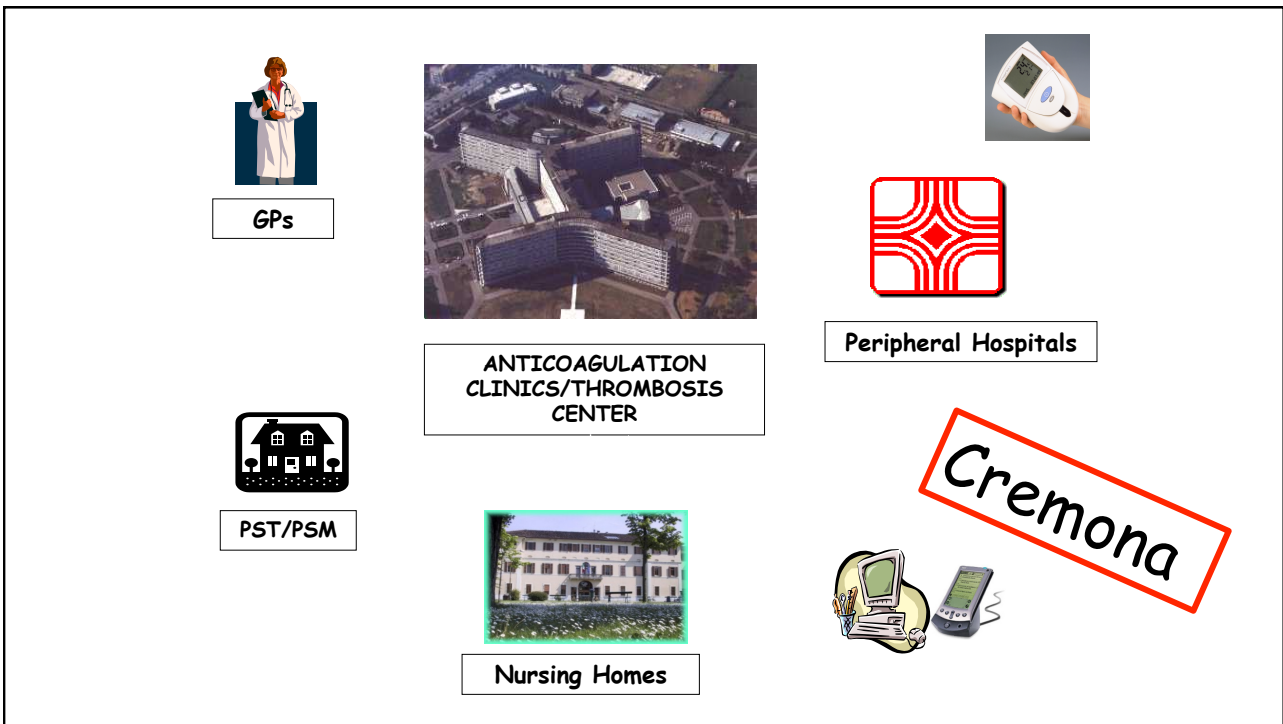


Risultati dello Studio ITEM (confronto tra due modelli gestionali)

S. Testa, A. Toso
ASST Cremona - Cremona
AULSS 8 Berica - Vicenza

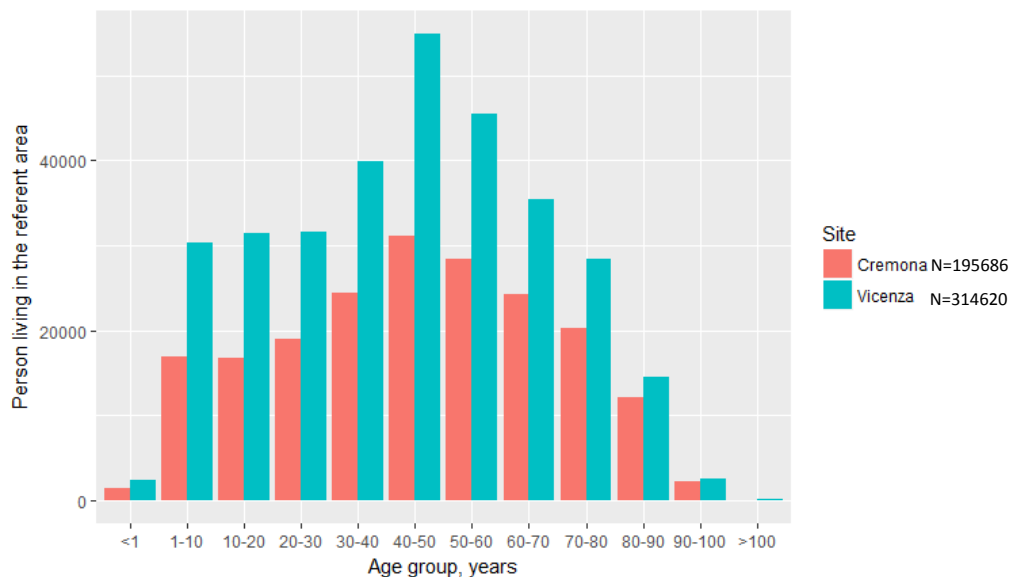
PREMESSA

- Diversi modelli gestionali sono stati suggeriti per il management dei pazienti trattati con farmaci anticoagulanti orali
- Finora non ci sono studi che confrontino le diverse strategie gestionali e l'efficacia dei diversi modelli organizzativi dei Centri Emostasi e Trombosi

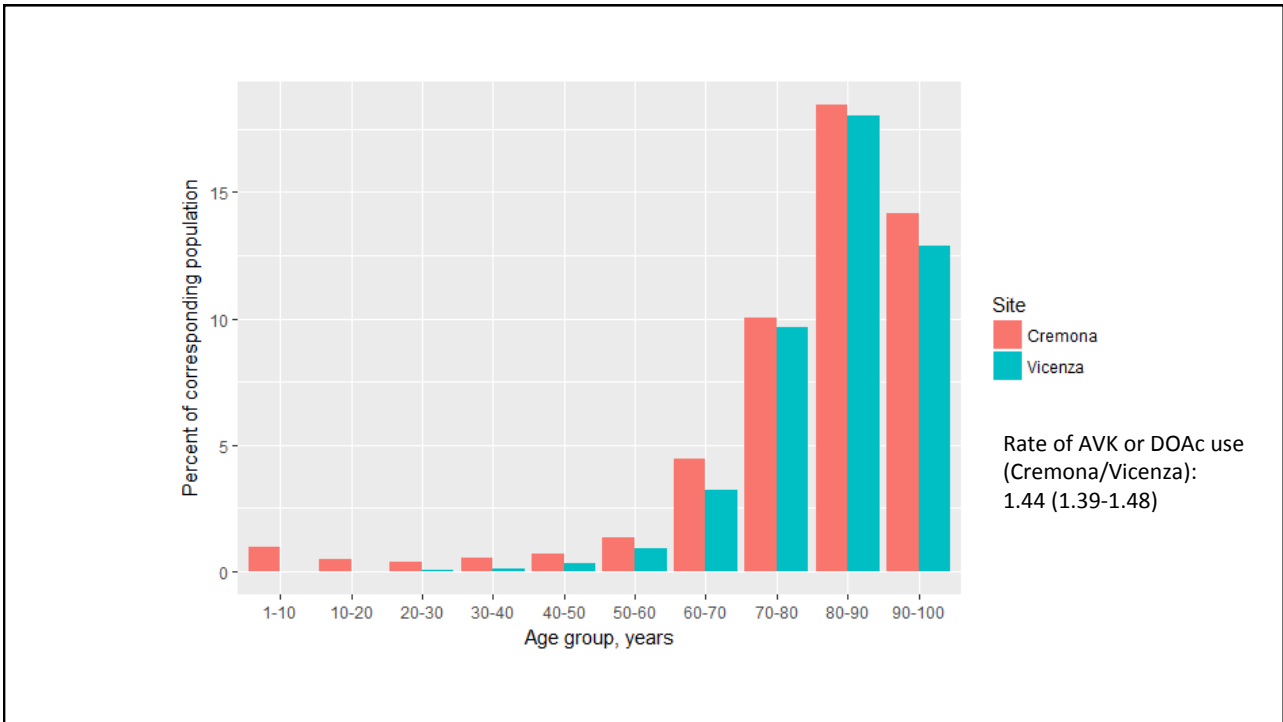


Methods

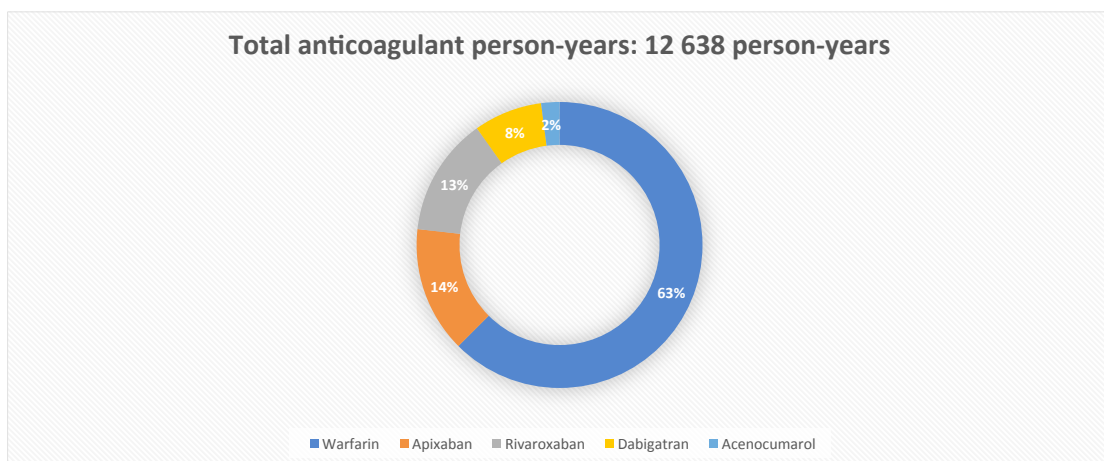
- From March 1st 2016 to June 30th 2017, all admissions to the EDs were monitored on a daily basis and reviewed for major complications of anticoagulant treatment (either bleeding or thrombotic)
- All discharge diagnoses reviewed
- Primary study outcome: Stroke or systemic embolism
- All cases adjudicated (G. Castaman, M. Sessa)
- Use of anticoagulant drugs ascertained by analysis of administrative pharmacy data



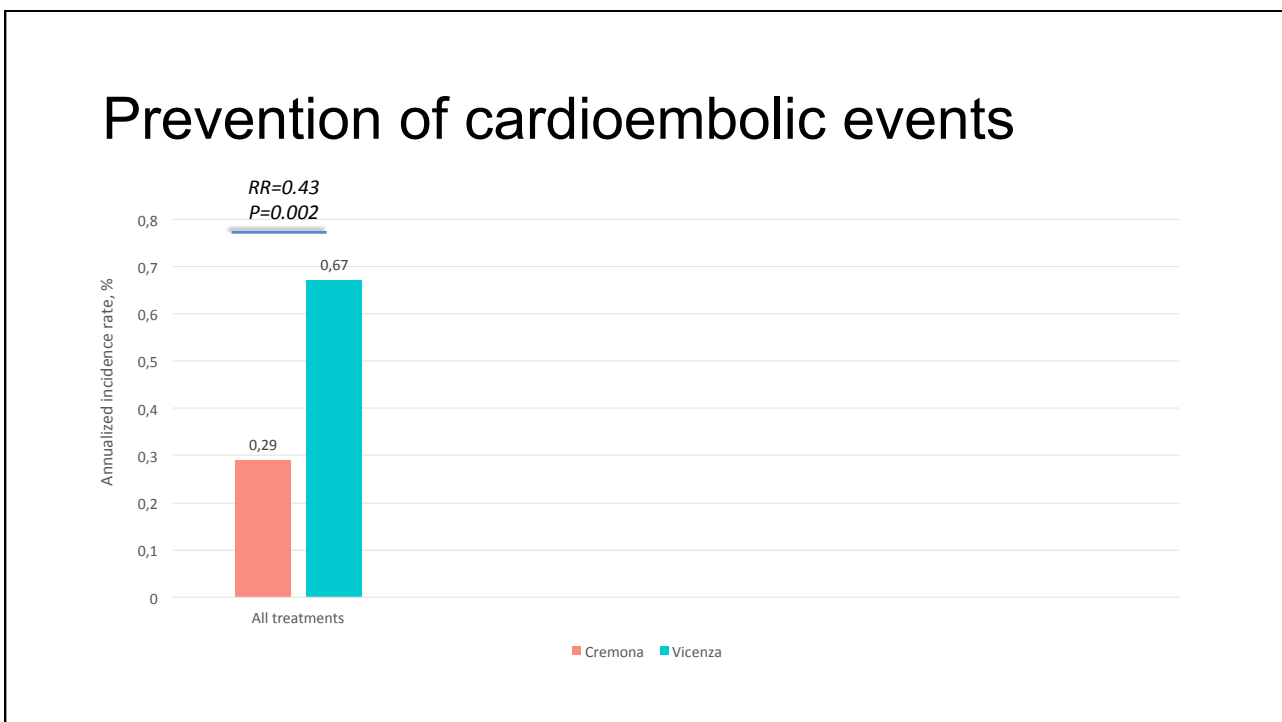
(http://dati.istat.it/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DCIS_POPRES1)



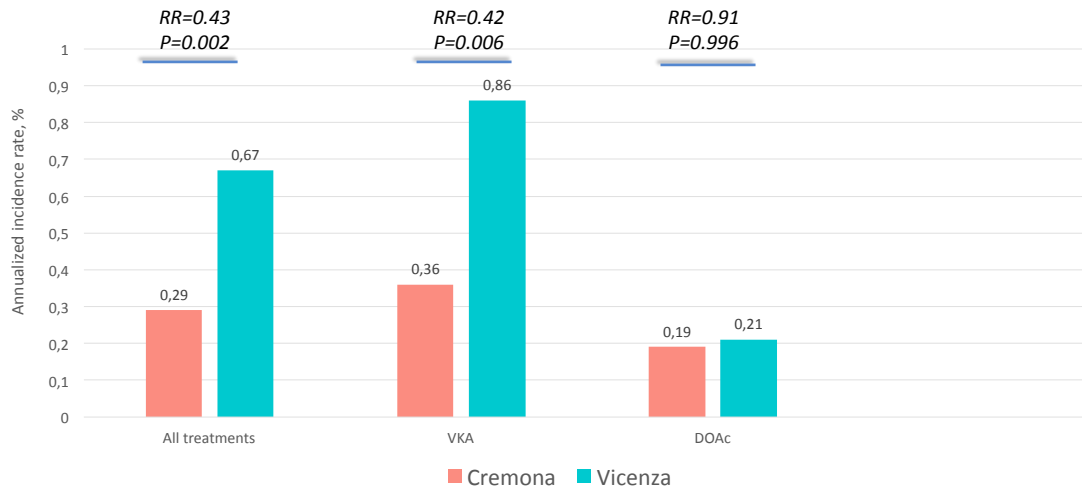
Anticoagulants used: 65% VKA



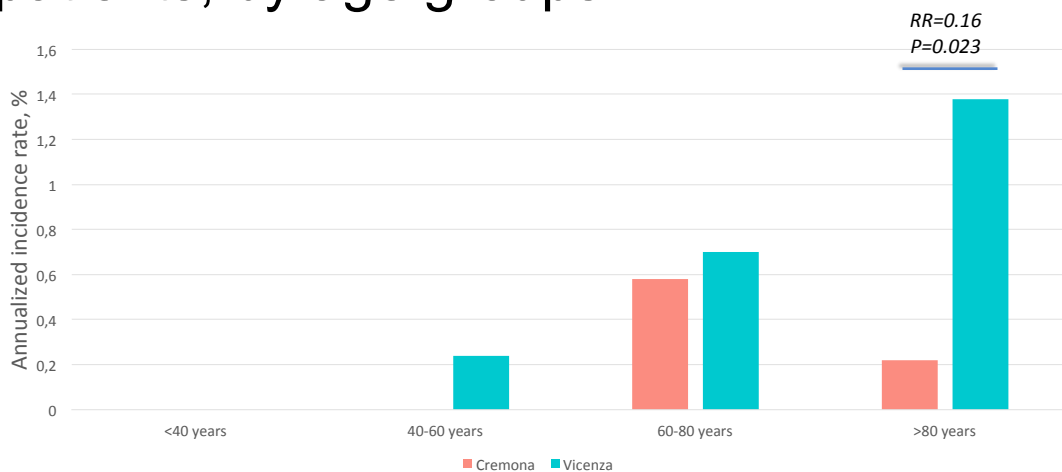
	Cremona N=58	Vicenza N=139	p.overall
Sex:			0.824
Female	28 (48.3%)	63 (45.3%)	
Male	30 (51.7%)	76 (54.7%)	
Mean age	77.4 (9.04)	79.2 (11.2)	0.253
Reason for anticoagulation			0.007
Mechanical Prosthesis	8 (14.5%)	13 (9.77%)	
NVAF	39 (70.9%)	116 (87.2%)	
VTE	8 (14.5%)	4 (3.01%)	
Thrombotic complications:			0.324
PE	1 (3.57%)	0 (0.00%)	
DVT	0 (0.00%)	1 (1.39%)	
IMA	6 (21.4%)	8 (11.1%)	
Stroke	16 (57.1%)	40 (55.6%)	
TIA	3 (10.7%)	17 (23.6%)	
Peripheral Embolism	2 (7.14%)	4 (5.56%)	
Other	0 (0.00%)	2 (2.78%)	
Bleeding complications:			<0.001
Intracerebrale	6 (20.0%)	14 (25.9%)	
Subdurale	5 (16.7%)	4 (7.41%)	
Gastrointestinale	11 (36.7%)	2 (3.70%)	
Emoftoe / Emottisi	1 (3.33%)	0 (0.00%)	
Ematuria	1 (3.33%)	7 (13.0%)	
Ematoma muscolare	1 (3.33%)	2 (3.70%)	
Emotorace	1 (3.33%)	0 (0.00%)	
Altro	2 (6.67%)	4 (7.41%)	



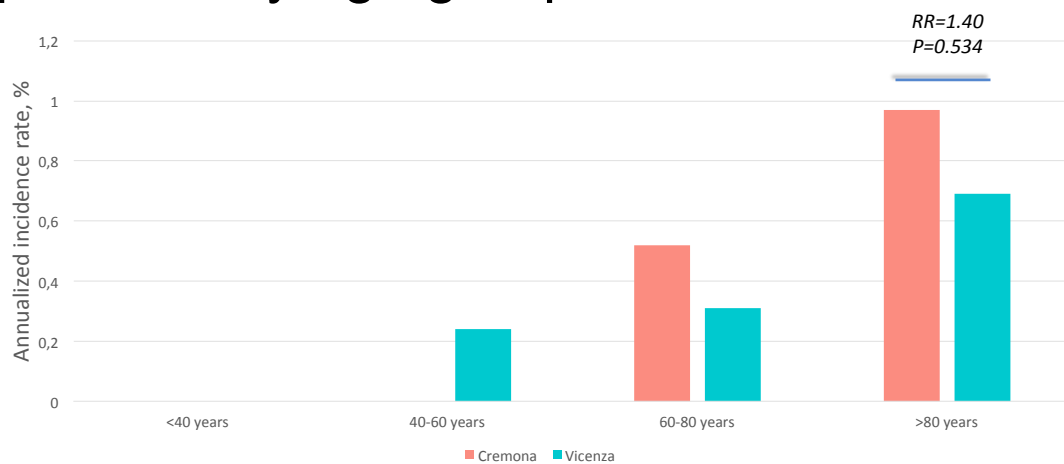
Prevention of cardioembolic events



Incidence of cardioembolic events in VKA patients, by age groups



Incidence of bleeding events in VKA patients, by age groups



Conclusions

- The Cremona model is associated with an increased use of anticoagulants in the population
- *In those treated*, the Cremona model lowers the rate of cardioembolic events
- Potentially saving 1 embolism every 263 treated patients
- The advantage is almost entirely attributable to the significantly lower rate in patients receiving VKA
- Under evaluation
 - Cost/benefit of the strategy
 - Bleeding complications

**The effect of management models on thromboembolic and bleeding rates in
anticoagulated patients: an ecological study**

Alberto Tosetto, Sophie Testa, Gualtiero Palareti, Oriana Paoletti, Ilaria Nichele, F. Catalano, Rossella Morandini, Maria Di Paolo,, Maurizio Tala, Pilar Esteban, Francesco Cora', Salvatore Mannino, Anna Maroni, Maria Sessa, Giancarlo Castaman

Grazie a: AIPA sezione di Cremona con il contributo di Roche

BMJ Open, submitted