

RETROSPECTIVE DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE DRUGS PRESCRIBED BY PATIENTS WHOSE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS IS AN ARRHYTHMIA IN THE OUT-OF-HOSPITAL SETTING IN THE COMMUNITY OF MADRID

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Background:

The Emergency Medical Service of Madrid (SUMMA 112) is the outpatient medical emergency service of the Regional Ministry of Health of the Community of Madrid. Its scope of competences includes homes and work emergencies in the city of Madrid and all emergencies in the rest of the Community.



Patients & Methods:

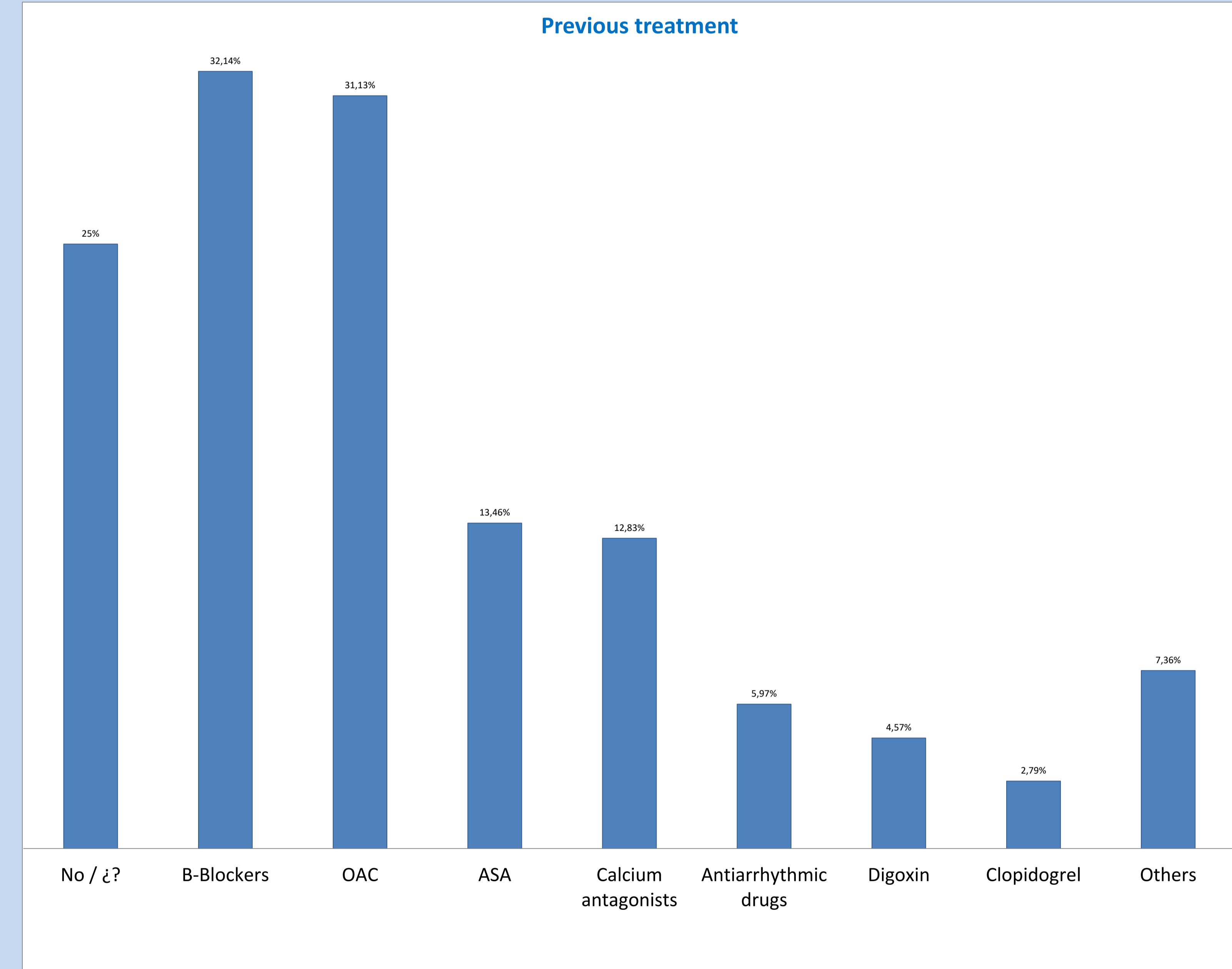
Taking into account all of the above, it was decided to conduct a retrospective descriptive study in the specific period of the first semester of 2017 based on the clinical records of SUMMA 112. There were 3752 clinical records with ICD 9 corresponding to some diagnosis of some type of arrhythmia. It was decided to exploit a sample of 20%, which corresponded to a figure of 750-800 medical records.

Finally, data from 827 clinical histories were collected, of which 787 were considered valid, a figure that represented the final N of our analysis. This analysis is intended to describe, in a representative way by the sample size, the type of arrhythmias that we have been able to find in patients who are finally diagnosed with an arrhythmia in the Community of Madrid.

Data collection:

We requested, first, authorization to the Management and to the Management of the SUMMA 112 and, second, accreditation to the Departments of Clinical Documentation and Information Technology, for the revision of histories and the exploitation of the obtained data.

Data were collected from a total of 787 clinical records with ICD 9 MC corresponding to some type of arrhythmia.



Results & discussion:

253 (32.14%) of the patients reviewed in our registry, followed previous treatment with beta-blockers, 245 (31.13%) were in treatment with oral anticoagulants, 106 (13.46%) were antiaggregated with ASA and 22 (2,79%) with clopidogrel.

47 (5.97%) were being treated with chronic antiarrhythmic drugs (flecainide, amiodarone, ...), 101 (12.83%) followed treatment with calcium antagonists and 36 (4.57%) with digoxin.

In 194 cases (25%), no previous treatment either was refilled because it was not followed, or because it simply has not been reflected.

Previous treatment	%	N
No/¿?	25%	194
B-blockers	32,14%	253
ACO	31,13%	245
ASA	13,46%	106
Clopidogrel	2,79%	22
Calcium antagonists	12,83%	101
Digoxin	4,57%	36
Antiarrhythmic drugs	5,97%	47
Others	7,36%	58

Conclusion:

In reference to the clinical data obtained, it can be concluded that patients with AF are treated mainly with ACO and beta blockers.