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ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE WITH ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE AND ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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Background and aims: Ischemic strokes in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) are usually severe, prone to early recurrence and to hemorrhagic transformation. Oral anticoagulant therapy can significantly reduce the risk of cardioembolic stroke.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the adherence to oral anticoagulants for stroke prevention among patients with IS and AF.

Methods: The analysis included data of 153 patients admitted to the stroke unit during 2020-2021 years.

Results: Among 153 enrolled patients with confirmed acute IS 48 (31.37%) patients had anamnesis of AF. There were 23 women (47.9%) and 25 men (52.1%), mean age was $70,38 \pm 1,2$ years, median - 70 years. Permanent form of AF was diagnosed in 36 patients (75%), persistent in five patients (10.4%), and paroxysmal form had seven (14.6%) subjects. Only seven patients (14.6%) took oral anticoagulants, five of them (10.4%) took medications constantly, and two (4.2%) subjects noted irregular medication intake. 41 patients (85.4%) did not follow prophylactic therapy. History of IS or transient ischemic attack (TIA) had 14 patients (29.2%) with AF and only one of them (7.4%) took oral anticoagulants, while 13 (92.86%) did not follow any treatment.

Conclusions: Obviously, poor compliance of patients can affect primary and secondary stroke prophylaxis in patients with AF. Awareness of patients about the role of stroke prevention is a key issue.

Disclosure: No