

THERAPEUTIC ADVANCES in *Drug Safety*

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Abstract-Post-84 Patient-Centered Safety*Older people's perception of direct oral anticoagulants*

Joana Monteiro¹, Sofia Silva¹, Ana Isabel Oliveira², Rita Ferraz de Oliveira²

¹ESS, Polytechnic of Porto, Porto, Portugal. ²REQUIMTE/LAQV, ESS, Polytechnic of Porto, Porto, Portugal. Corresponding author: Rita Ferraz de Oliveira - rfof@ess.ipp.pt

Background: Average life expectancy has been increasing, and age is a major risk factor for thromboembolic events [1]. In 2024, Portugal had the second-highest percentage of older people in the European Union [2]. In 2008, direct oral anticoagulants, targeting specific coagulation factors, were introduced [3]. **Objectives:** To study the knowledge of the elderly about the safe use of this class of medication and its associated risks. **Methodology:** Observational, descriptive, cross-sectional study using a non-probabilistic convenience sample. A questionnaire was applied to individuals aged 65 and over, with questions about the use of direct oral anticoagulants. Total scores were calculated by summing the individual scores obtained for each question (0-10). Variables analyzed included gender, age, education level, duration of treatment and polymedication. Values of $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. **Results:** Thirty-one questionnaires were obtained, with an average perception score of 7.23/10 (minimum: 3/10, maximum: 10/10). Participants demonstrated better understanding in recognizing when symptoms are not related to anticoagulants, but had more difficulty identifying situations requiring prior medical advice. In terms of gender, age, duration of treatment and polymedication, there were no differences regarding knowledge. Only the education level showed differences between low and high education groups ($p = 0.024$). **Conclusion:** Most participants demonstrated correct knowledge. However, educational programs with accessible materials and clear language remain essential for the elderly. Ongoing monitoring by healthcare professionals is also essential, with regular consultations addressing both clinical control and the patient's understanding of the treatment.

Keywords: direct oral anticoagulants, elderly, knowledge

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Abstract-Post-85 Patient-Centered Safety*Fentanyl poisoning: a review of case reports of the last decade*

Joana Neto¹, Cátia Silva¹, Maria Beatriz Silva¹, Cecília Fonseca¹, Eugenia Gallardo^{2,3}, André RTS Araujo^{1,2,4}

¹Escola Superior de Saúde do Instituto Politécnico da Guarda, Guarda, Portugal. ²Centro Académico Clínico das Beiras (CACB) - Missão de Problemas Relacionados com Toxicofílias, Ubimedical, Covilhã, Portugal. ³Laboratório de Fármaco-Toxicologia, UBIMedical, Universidade da Beira Interior, Covilhã, Portugal. ⁴BRIDGES, Investigação Biotecnológica para a Inovação e Design de Produtos de Saúde, Instituto Politécnico da Guarda, Guarda, Portugal. Corresponding author: André Araujo - andrearaujo@ipg.pt

Background: Fentanyl poisonings represent a growing threat to public health, driven by the inappropriate clinical use and illegal commercialisation of this highly potent synthetic opioid [1]. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to characterise the epidemiological profile of poisoned individuals, the route of administration, the symptoms of poisoning, the clinical outcome and the treatment provided in fentanyl poisonings. **Methods:** A review of case reports published between 2015 and 2025 in PubMed database was conducted. Twenty case reports were included after applying the exclusion criteria, totalling 60 cases of fentanyl poisoning. **Results:** The results revealed that most of the cases of poisoning