Is patient self-monitoring (including self-testing and self-management) of oral anticoagulation therapy safe, efficacious and cost-effective?

Thompson, L

Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment from a member of INAHTA. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Authors’ conclusions
• Meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials data in patients receiving long-term oral anticoagulation therapy with vitamin K antagonists report that self monitoring of INR reduces the rate of thromboembolic events, compared with usual care, without affecting the rate of major bleeding events or mortality. • In subgroup analysis, self-management was more effective than self-testing. • Analyses of outcomes by age and indication for therapy highlighted that there were reductions in thromboembolic events in those aged <55 years and in participants with a mechanical heart valve. • Where quality of life is reported, the majority of studies record beneficial effects. • Economic analyses suggest that in the UK healthcare setting, INR self monitoring is unlikely to be cost-effective when compared with usual care.

Final publication URL

Indexing Status
Subject indexing assigned by CRD

MeSH
Anticoagulantss; Self Care; Drug Monitoring; Administration, Oral

Language Published
English

Country of organisation
Scotland

English summary
An English language summary is available.

Address for correspondence
Healthcare Improvement Scotland, Delta House, 50 West Nile Street, Glasgow, G1 2NP Tel: 0141 225 6998 Email: doreen.pedlar@nhs.net

AccessionNumber
32014001082

Date abstract record published
18/09/2014