PP07

Review of patients with diagnosis of abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) currently on statin prophylaxis in Scartho Lynton Chantry (SLC) Medical Group, Grimsby

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Abstract

Background: An abdominal aortic aneurysm occurs when a lower part of the body's main artery, called the aorta, becomes weakened and bulges. Most aneurysms do not cause any problems, but can pose serious risk if they rupture. Hence, one of the prominent ways to reduce the risk of rupture is by managing cardiovascular risks using statins as per National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines.

Aims: This review audit was carried out to:

To identify the total number of patients with confirmed diagnosis of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) within the GP Practice who were currently taking statins.

To confirm how many of these patients have had a previous encounter with a physician in the practice regarding Statin prophylaxis.

To confirm the number of p atients who are not currently taking statins, have no contraindication, and have not had discussion with a clinician regarding statin prophylaxis.

To create awareness for clinicians and patients regarding NICE guidance on statin prophylaxis.

Method: A retrospective review of clinical records was conducted via Systemone for all the patients with AAA in the SLC practice. Then, inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied to identify those on prophylactic

Results: Of the 36 patients with AAA records retrieved, fewer than 2% of patients who satisfied the inclusion criteria were not prescribed statins. Conclusion: Lack of awareness of the NICE guideline regarding statin prophylaxis in patients with AAA may contribute significantly to this outcome. Therefore, practice clinicians are to be educated on NICE guidelines regarding statin prophylaxis in patients with AAA. Also, an automated message can be created for patients with AAA, to book an appointment with the clinician and discuss the use of statin.

Keywords: abdominal aortic aneurysm; NICE; audit; statin prophylaxis