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USE OF TRANEXAMIC ACID IN ANTICOAGULATED ORAL SURGERY PATIENTS

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INTRODUCTIONS:

- The oral surgeons are frequently asked to manage patients who are receiving oral anticoagulants.
- The goal of treatment is to minimize the risk of hemorrhage while continuing to protect the patient against thromboembolism formation.
- The ordinary treatment includes the interruption of anticoagulant therapy for oral surgery interventions to prevent hemorrhage.

AIM:

- However, this practice may logically increase the risk of a potentially life-threatening thromboembolism. Thus, this issue is still controversial.
- The aim of the study was to evaluate the mouthwash solution (tranexamic acid) as a local haemostatic modality after oral surgery interventions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

- To realize the aim 100 individuals who received oral anticoagulants were included.
- Oral surgery interventions were performed with a reduction in the level of anticoagulant therapy in the first group.
- Oral surgery interventions were realized in the second group with no change in the level of anticoagulant therapy and with usage the tranexamic acid.

RESULTS: The analysis showed that there was no significant difference between the two treatment groups in the bleeding incidence after oral surgery interventions.

Table 1. Anticoagulated patients undergoing oral surgery treatment: gender, age, and INR value

Patients (n=100)	First Group (with reduction of oral anticoagulans)	Second Group (without reduction of oral anticoagulans)
number	50	50
Gendr (male/female)	28 / 22	23 / 27
Age range	65.1 ±10	62.7 ± 6.1
INR (normal value1)	1.79 ±0.2	2.8 ±0.3

CONCLUSION:

- The anticoagulant treatment does not need to be withdrawn before oral surgery provided that local antifibrinolytic therapy is instituted.

Key words: tooth extraction, oral anticoagulants, tranexamic acid.

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