

## Drug surveillance of cardiovascular risks due to non steroid anti-inflammatory COX-2 selective

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**Introduction:** non steroid anti inflammatory and COX-2 selective (COXIB) have been associated with a higher cardiovascular risk. The risk of possible negative results related to the treatment of patients that take COXIB, through the search in data bases of patients affiliated to the generalized health system is to be determined.

**Methods:** through the use of a medicine data base of 3.7 million affiliates, using a Business Objective tool on an Oracle platform, statistics were obtained from January 1, 2007 through May 31 2011, differentiated by age, gender, city, insurance company, medication, time length of consumption and co-medication applied.

**Results:** a sample of 176 patients was found, mainly women (66.0%) with an age mean of 59.8 years in 22 cities throughout the country. The prescribed medications were Celecoxib (79.5%) and Etoricoxib (20.5%). The average time length of use of COXIB was 8.1 months (range: 1 – 48 months). 81 patients with some risk of cardiovascular problems and hypertension were found (n=70; 22;5%), dyslipidemia (n=22; 7.1%), diabetes mellitus (n=12; 3.9%) and 7 patients with the use of COXIB for more than 18 months and cardiovascular risk associated, which were reported to the person in charge of sanitary services, who notified the modification of the therapy.

**Discussion:** Drug surveillance allows the optimization of resources and the prevention of negative results associated with the prescription of drugs that may cause incidences of diseases or death. The search in data bases to reinforce the vigilant programs of the use of medications in the country, in order to improve the quality of the prescription, is recommended.

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