

ABSTRACT

CHARLES UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové

Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology

Student: Jana Kahounová

Supervisor: Doc. PharmDr. Marie Vopršálová, Ph.D.
Ing. Jaroslav Procházka

Title of diploma thesis:

ELIMINATION OF ALCOHOL IN BLOOD OF PATIENTS TREATED WITH COUMARIN DRUGS

Coumarin preparations are the most commonly used oral anticoagulants. The main representative is Warfarin. The most important function of warfarin is to reduce the formation of K-dependent coagulation factors in the liver. Alcohol is the oldest and most widely used addictive substance. Alcohol is the oldest and most commonly used substance. Society is tolerated and regular use of small doses of alcohol is considered "beneficial to health".

The aim of my thesis was to find out how the concomitant use of coumarin drugs and alcohol interacts.

There were tested 62 people (33 men and 29 women), of whom 27 people (14 men and 13 women) were treated with coumarin drugs, 35 people (19 men and 16 women) formed the control group of individuals without treatment with coumarin drugs. All people were given a standard dose of alcohol. The blood alcohol level (COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus) and INR (SYSMEX CA 1500) were measured in the time-0 (before administration), 1½ and 3 hours (after administration). The data obtained was statistically evaluated and illustrated by the modification of the Bland-Altman chart.

The results of this study show that the use of coumarin preparations for the elimination of alcohol in the blood does not have a significant effect, as the results of treatment groups and control groups are almost no different. On the other hand, the use of alcohol affects the therapeutic effect of coumarin preparations.