

P11. EFFECT MECHANISM AND GENETIC RESISTANCE OF WARFARIN

Bulut DEMİREL^{1*}, Kenan Can TOK²

¹Dışkapı Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital, TÜRKİYE

²Ankara University, Institute of Forensic Sciences, Ankara, TÜRKİYE

The most popular coumarin anticoagulant on the world is warfarin sodium. In 2012, it has been involved in more than 31 million prescriptions in the United States. Warfarin prescriptions increased by 45% between 1998 and 2004 and continue to increase. However, warfarin is one of the risk-forming drugs. Despite the frequent use, an increase in mortality and morbidity is seen because of overuses and adverse effects. Warfarin is the second drug which has most adverse effects after the insulin. Due to improvements in pharmacogenetics, we were learned that two genetic mechanisms neutralize the warfarin. One of these is single nucleotide polymorphisms in VKORC1 and the other is single nucleotide polymorphisms in CYP2C9. Previous studies have determined single nucleotide polymorphisms in different populations and it is mentioned that 68% of patients had genetic sensitivity. The discovery of new polymorphisms owing to developments in pharmacogenetics and becomes to be used routinely these polymorphisms is required to reduce the adverse effects of warfarin.