# **Basic Concepts About NOACs**

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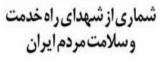
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این مردان وزنان، سرمایه های ارزشمنداین کشوربودند؛ پزشک وپرستاروبهیاروماما.آنانبربالین مبتلايان كوويد ١٩ شبرابه صبح دوختندوبهای این ایستادگی، جان عزيز خودشان بود كه فدا شد.

مى شىويروى ھەقدار آخرىن تغييرات ويترين بنقشه ساوليس ( مكن هاي كدير اين مفحه بوتیکاها و فروشنگادها و فیمت اجناسی که د مى يېداين ۲۹ نفر بوندگان خوشيخت کنگوريا این والمسنای اقتصادی به در دیام و شاومان هو فودرو باجوا بزنلك ليستند ماحبان ابن فكبرها ندی خورد، آسار می گیریو ما که بسه قهودخانه مردان وزناني هستند كديارسال همين موقع روز ميروبووبراتروار وشبالهبه شلهادر حفردهاى الأبان عرميل مايوداد دوست وهمسر وبرادرو للسک و بی هواد به کلوی قلبان بسک می انبو و از فولع وفرزندويد ومأدروهم يزيك خلوك يونلد فضان استنار شددديشت كركرمعان فروافتاته وحلار أنهافلط ماطراني باقى مانددوعكس عايي مرگ و بیماری را برای اعضای خلواده سیوغات منكمز إيرمردكمة كفشتروزها وماهتها 4000 سردتر هوعى ثلود أين مردان وزنان مانند اقلب اسان ها، امیدوار به روزهای روشن در برای قرتای

خودآرزوهابى تاشتنداما امروز همه آن أرزوها و

امیدهاد نرائی ( خاک کور شده و بازماند کان فلط

مي تولند بابار خواتي هسه أتجداين مردان وزنان

مي غواستند بالنند، ذل هاي بي لليه و رنجو شان

رائر فراني ابن عزبوان ( دست رفته، تسکين دهند

فودشان ودكه فداشد

الماه مسوول از شمست رفش جان مناحبان این عكسها هستيوا زذل ومرداني كسه هر كدام. بالمان بودند كهار سندسخت آرمون يزشكي و ورسلرى رد شندندو حالا سنگى مرد تنها نگه ملموس وباقيمانده إجابانساني فأنرين تكزارو راشون شار المحد الم خلواده اين عزيزان، نعي توانند مالند ما فساوت

این مردان و زنان، سرمایههای از شمند این کشور داشته باشبند. آنها امرور، سبو گوار و سیاهیوش وندديز شكاو يرستار ومهبار وماما بودندو لتخلب وبهمتارده شداهدان حجمو صيق ومستكين لرنديونند كه هر نغى شان و هر قد جشان، بلاش ی وجدائی و بی مسبوولیتی آدجعایی که از سب والدنجات يك جان بالتسد أنهابا ابعان بدهمين جهالتي أشسكار، حكوم ك عزيران شان راهاد لتخلب المادو المادو العفندو المادور باي بالين كردندار خودشان مى يرسند جه كنامين كنادا ه مبتلابان كوويد ١٩ تربيمارستانها ودرمائكادها آبن فهرست نائمام است در روزهای آیندد ایز والأق هناى جراحين وبخش هناى مراقبت وبزاه فهرست طويل تر می شود و عکس های دیگری از يستاندوشب إبهميج توخبته نالفسي أممته بالى الزوان شهيد در مفعانا إن روزنامه منك والبيدي راداري كنندوجه بلالز ودهشتنا كنز و خواهدندو جملالى كهمنكينى اين مقحان التكاول از ابتكه بهای این ایستادگی، جان هزیز الإين خواهد كرد جيزى تخواهد ودجز السوسى و از دست دادن انسان ارز شمندی که نمی خواست

ماجار ابن تكررها، كارتامه اعمال ما هسانته بمبرد بانهابت للسف كا الوويد ا ا فست با که هنوز هو با وجدان های خلته، بدون بالبک التشار قيرمت الزبزان شهيد سلامت در روزنامه نرخيابان ومثروو الوبوس وارتحى تتويبوو خودرا «اعتماد» ادامه خواهد داشت. شجاع وبالتعور ومنطقي ومحالف لقب مى تحيير التشبار اين مفحات التشبيار تصاوير يزشكان وديكران ارماكه واي رفع بي حوصلتي القويم

ومستاران وماماها وبهياراني كسديهاي مهالت راورق مىزليسيرو تعطيلات جسند روزه با بابان مردم راباجل خودشمان يرداخمت كردندادامه ففتدرابه مقعد بك منطقه كردشكري علامت خواهد داشبت جون صفحات تاريخ كوادان است می زنیم. ما که برای تنوع در روز مرکی های مان. لدجهات بابلى ندارد. باجيبخناى خالى راهنى باستلزها ومغازدها



رجس خاطي زاده الاكتر شاوتوقى كياء على شيخمرادى ، قريبانان شكيبابى - طاهرداسماعيلى محسن خادم - كامران بنات - جوادجلاقي با - حسن مكومى رستمى اسماعيل بخشى يور - على اكبر ناظرى يور - مولودالسادات جغلرى - رامين عزيزى او شهررز كريبيل - تهييندايين - ايدار مجيد باراحمدي - ناهيدنوشاد - رضائفحطي - الوشه بيكيان - آرياسيگارودي - سيدهنلمت موسوي - رئيدرونلي - دكتر جيب الديبروي - دكتر موسوي شخ آبادي - دكتر ميسور المليكي - دكتر مياس توسن - دكتر اسماعيل پزدی . دکتر سيدمحمدامبر مجدسجادی . دکتر محمدعلی پر هاشم . دکتر اهدان بللی . دکتر مهدی رو یجی . دکتر تيلوتر اسماعيل پيگی . دکتر حمدر ان حجاران طوسی . دکتر وحيدمشهدی سمد ايروشی . دکتر افسار اميری . دکتر محمدايروش محمد أبادى - کاهر ارسلور سفوتراد - کامر خبرین روحانى راد کنو خبید نامهینى - کامر خليه معنوبان - کامر حبده تشى وجنان - کامر حبده تشى وجنان - کامر حبده اللي فى - کامر حبده تشى وجنان - کامر حبده اللي فى - کامر حبده اللي اللي - کامر حبده اللي فى - کامر حبده اللي اللي - کامر حبده اللي فى - کامر حبده اللي اللي - کامر حبده اللي فى - کامر كوروش كودرزى يور - دكتر صعدبابازاده ولوكلا - دكتر رضاكو چكى بنا - دكتر معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيدام هاد - دكتر سيدحسين احمدسيرى - دكتر معيد مادتوروزى - دكتر صعيد حقيقى - دكتر معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيد معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيد دخيقى - دكتر معيد حقيقى - دكتر معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيد معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيدرضا داودى - دكتر معيد معيد رالونام - دکتر ایرچام امییزراد - دکتر سیدیوسد موسوی خسروی - دکتر ایراناسی گیوان بغمایی - دکتر میرعباسی دکتر نایی ام جی ایرشی - مجیداردشیری - استانه شیخ جایری - هایدعدالتی - جنشیدمحداش محمدادانر نوروز مهر -ذبيحاله كاورائى - أحدستليم أبادى - حسن إدباب محمود شميرالدينى - رئيبدشيخ أقابى - نادر حسين يور - عاريوش بيشرو - على امتر رمان صوچهر ساداتى - شهربانو جغرى فيروان خوش الفتلر - داكتر وحيد بعيوى حاجى أقابى - دكتر محمدراتنا منبع سازمان نظام يزشكي جمهوري اسلامي ايران مېرزالقايي-دكفر عبدالرشارودباري -دكفرسيدخسن اين الشهيدي -دكفر حميد عليلي -سميه خبرالهي



EHRA PRACTICAL GUIDE

## 2021 European Heart Rhythm Association Practical Guide on the Use of Non-Vitamin K Antagonist Oral Anticoagulants in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

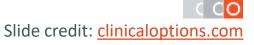
Jan Steffel<sup>1</sup>\*, Ronan Collins<sup>2</sup>, Matthias Antz<sup>3</sup>, Pieter Cornu<sup>4</sup>, Lien Desteghe<sup>5,6</sup>, Karl Georg Haeusler<sup>7</sup>, Jonas Oldgren<sup>8</sup>, Holger Reinecke<sup>9</sup>, Vanessa Roldan-Schilling<sup>10</sup>, Nigel Rowell<sup>11</sup>, Peter Sinnaeve<sup>12</sup>, Thomas Vanassche<sup>12</sup>, Tatjana Potpara<sup>13</sup>, A. John Camm<sup>14</sup>, and Hein Heidbüchel<sup>5,6</sup>

External reviewers: Gregory Y.H. Lip (review coordinator)<sup>15,16,17</sup> Thomas Deneke<sup>18</sup>, Nikolaos Dagres<sup>19</sup>, Giuseppe Boriani<sup>20</sup>, Tze-Fan Chao<sup>21</sup>, Eue-Keun Choi<sup>22</sup>, Mellanie True Hills<sup>23</sup>, Itamar de Souza Santos<sup>24,25</sup>, Deirdre A. Lane<sup>15,16,17</sup>, Dan Atar<sup>26,27</sup>, Boyoung Joung<sup>28</sup>, Oana Maria Cole<sup>15,16</sup>, and Mark Field<sup>15,16</sup>

# Atrial Fibrillation: Prevention of Stroke and Systemic Arterial Thromboembolism

- Risk of stroke increase with AF Left Atrial Appendage Courtesy of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stro
- CDC. https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/data\_statistics/fact\_sheets/fs\_atrial\_fibrillation.htm.
   Benjamin. Circulation. 2018;137:e67.

- Most common arrhythmia in older adults; prevalence increases with age
  - 2% of people <65 yr of age have AF</li>
  - 9% of people ≥65 yr of age have AF
  - AF prevalence in US in 2010: 2.7-6.1 million; estimated increase to 12.1 million by 2030<sup>1,2</sup>
- Associated with a 4- to 5-fold increased risk of stroke<sup>1</sup>
- 2- to 3-fold increased risk of heart failure
- 2-fold increased risk of mortality



## **Assessing Stroke and Bleeding Risk in NVAF**

#### CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc Score<sup>1</sup>: Quantifies Annual Stroke Risk

#### HAS-BLED Score<sup>2</sup>:

#### **Predicts Annual Risk of Major Bleeding on OAC**

CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASc Condition	Points	HAS-BLED Condition	Points
CHF or LV dysfunction	1	Hypertension with SBP >160 mm Hg	1
Hypertension (diagnosis regardless of BP)	1	Abnormal renal or liver function*	1 point for each
Age ≥75 yr	2	Stroke (history of hemorrhagic/ischemic	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	CVA or TIA)	
Stroke, TIA, or thromboembolism	2	Bleeding history or predisposition <sup>+</sup>	1
Vascular disease (defined as prior MI,	disease (defined as prior MI.	Labile INR on warfarin with TTR < 60%	1
PAD, aortic plaque)	1	Drugs/alcohol concomitantly <sup>‡</sup>	1 point for each
Age 65-74 yr	1	Max Score =9	
Sex category (female gender)	1	↑ Score = ↑ Thrombotic/Bleeding Risk	
Max score = 8-9 (based on age)			

\*Abnormal renal or liver function indicated by: dialysis, renal transplant, sCr > 2.3 mg/dL); chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, bilirubin >2 x ULN, LFTs >3 x ULN). <sup>+</sup>History of major bleed or predisposition such as anemia. Concomitant use of antiplatelets, NSAIDs; "alcohol excess" defined as >8 units/wk.

1. January. Circulation. 2014;130:e199. 2. Lane. Circulation. 2012.126:860.

Slide credit: <u>clinicaloptions.com</u>

## **DOAC in Renal Dysfunction**

- Patients with atrial fibrillation and renal dysfunction are at an increased risk of systemic embolic events and bleeding compared with those without chronic kidney disease
  - Stroke risk increases 7% with every 10 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> decrease in eGFR
- Cockcroft-Gault was used to estimated creatinine clearance in all phase III clinical trials of DOAC
  - Utilized ACTUAL body weight

## **DOAC in End-Stage Renal Disease on Hemodialysis**

- Apixaban and rivaroxaban can be used in patients on HD
  - Apixaban is most commonly used
- Retrospective cohort study concluded that for patients with end-stage renal disease and atrial fibrillation
  - Apixaban 5 mg twice daily vs warfarin associated with lower risk of incidence of stroke/SE (HR: 0.64; P = .04), major bleeding (HR: 0.71; P = .02), and death (HR: 0.63; P = .003)
  - Apixaban 2.5 mg twice daily vs warfarin associated with lower incidence of major bleeding (HR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.56-0.91; P = .007) but no difference in the rates of stroke/SE or death

**Bottom line:** Apixaban 2.5 mg twice daily should only be used in patients on HD with atrial fibrillation if they are ≥80 yr of age or weigh ≤60 kg

## **Risk Reduction Strategies and Checklist**

Item	Interval	Comments	
Adherence	Each visit	Bring medications/list, counsel/educate about importance of adherence, recommend adherence aids; if necessary, consider insurance coverage	
Thromboembolism	Each visit	Has the patient had any changes to their condition (eg, TIA, stroke)?	
Bleeding	Each visit	Any evidence of bleeding? Does the patient know what to look for? Reinforce education and make adjustments as necessary	
Adverse events	Each visit	In relation to the anticoagulant, do changes need to be made?	
Drug interactions	Each visit	Include prescription and over-the-counter medications	
Blood sampling 6-mos/yearly		Renal and hepatic function, hemoglobin/hematocrit, platelets (if ≥75 yr of age, every 6 mo)	
	X-monthly	If CrCl ≤60 mL/min,* recheck at interval = CrCl/10	
Manage modifiable risk factors for bleeding	Each visit	Based on current guidelines <sup>2</sup> , control hypertension, reduce medications that can increase risk, alcohol	
Reassess if anticoagulant is appropriate	Each visit	Is this best choice for the patient? Is dose correct?	

\*Cockcroft-Gault method preferred.

1. Steffel. Eur Heart J. 2018;39:1330. 2. Kirchhof. Eur Heart J. 2016;37:2893.

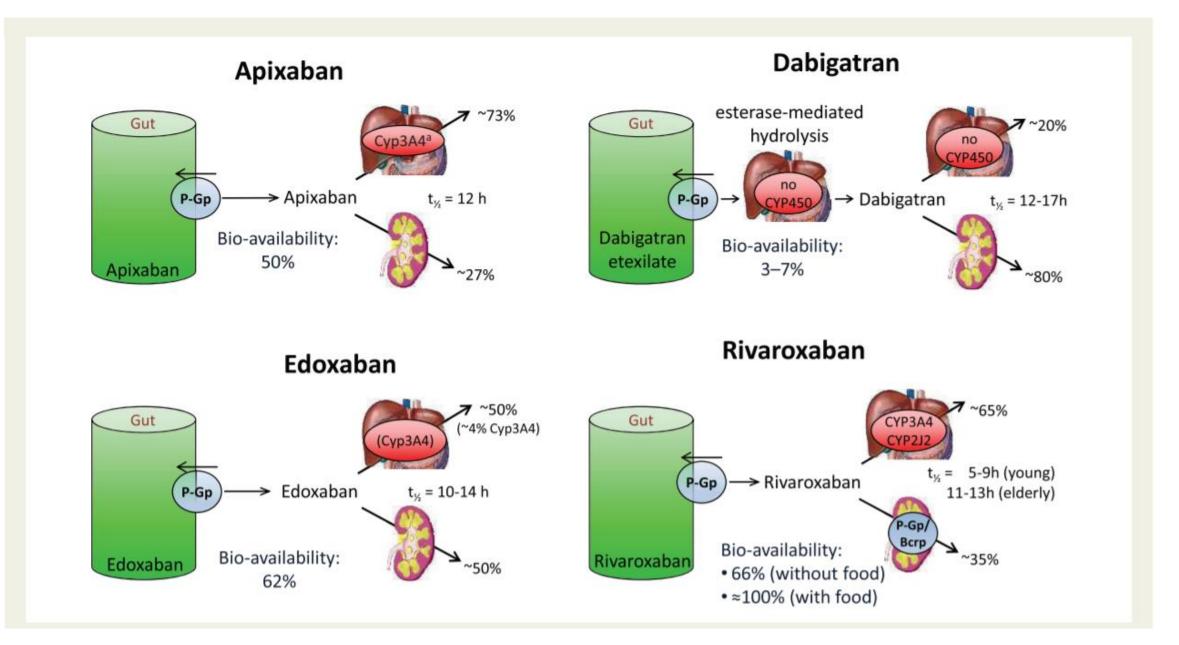


## **DOAC Counseling Points**

- Dabigatran is a prodrug given in an acidic core<sup>1</sup>
  - Increased risk of GI upset
- Must store in original container—NOT in pill boxes<sup>2</sup>
  - Swallow whole; do not crush
- Rivaroxaban should be given with the largest meal of the day<sup>3</sup>
  - This may NOT be the evening meal for all of our patients
  - Real-world data suggest rivaroxaban is associated with higher rate of GI bleeding
- Apixaban and rivaroxaban may be crushed for administration<sup>3</sup>

1. Ellis. Vasc Health Risk Manag. 2013;9:341 2. https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communicationspecial-storage-and-handling-requirements-must-be-followed pradaxa#:~:text=Tell%20patients%20that%20Pradaxa%20must,pill%20boxes %20or%20pill%20organizers. 3. Steffel. Eur Heart J. 2018;39:1330.





## **Clinical Implications**

#### Dabigatran = low oral bioavailability

Optimize Potential PPI drug-drug interaction (decreased average drug exposure by ~20%-25%)
 Increases the risk of GI upset and dyspepsia

Rivaroxaban bioavailability  $\uparrow$  with food

**O** Take with the largest meal of the day

Edoxaban efficacy decreases with high renal function

**O**For atrial fibrillation, do not use with CrCl >95 mL/min

Apixaban and rivaroxaban have the lowest renal excretion

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Steffel. Eur Heart J. 2018;39:1330. Stangier. Clin Pharmacokinet. 2008;47:47.

## **Drug–Drug Interactions**

#### Pharmacokinetic

- All DOACs are P-gp substrates
- Apixaban and rivaroxaban are CYP3A4 substrates
- DOACs interact with strong inhibitors (个 DOAC level) or inducers (↓ DOAC level) of CYP3A4 and/or P-gp
  - Enzyme inhibitors: consider a reduced dose of the DOAC
  - Enzyme inducers: avoid use of DOACs
- Pharmacodynamic
  - Medications that increase the risk for bleeding
  - Antiplatelet drugs, NSAIDs, systemic steroid therapy, other anticoagulants

## **Drug–Drug Interactions**

Strong P-gp and/or CYP3A4 Inhibitors	Strong P-gp and/or CYP3A4 Inducers
Amiodarone	Carbamazepine
Clarithromycin/erythromycin	Levetiracetam
Diltiazem/verapamil	Phenytoin/phenobarbital
Dronedarone	Rifampin
Cyclosporine/tacrolimus <sup>1</sup>	St John's wort
Fluconazole/ketoconazole/itraconazole	
HIV protease inhibitors*	
Anticancer agents*	

\*Several agents within these drug classes interact; see Steffel et al for details.

Steffel. Eur Heart J. 2018;39:1330. 1. Bashir. Clin Transl Sci. 2018;11: 590.

	Via	Dabigatran etexilate	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Azithromycin	P-gp inhibition	No PK data	No PK data	No PK data	No PK data
Atazanavir	CYP3A4 inhibition	No PK data	No PK data Consider avoiding	No PK data	No PK data Consider avoiding
Lopinavir / Ritonavir	P-gp and BCRP inhibition or induction; CYP3A4 inhibition	No PK data Consider avoiding	No PK data	No PK data Consider avoiding	+153% (ritonavir)
Darunavir / Cobicistat	CYP3A4 inhibition, P-gp and BCRP inhibition				
Ribavirin		No information retrievable			
Remdesivir		No information retrievable			
Favipiravir	**	No information retrievable			
Bevacizumab	**.				
Eculizumab	**				
Tocilizumab		No information retrievable			
Fingolimod					
Interferon					
Pirfenidone					
Methylprednisolone					
Nitazoxanide		No information retrievable			

## Measurements of NOAC plasma levels

NOACs are designed to provide reliable PK/PD Unmonitored use of NOAC is as effective / safer than well-monitored VKA Measurement of NOAC plasma levels has *not* been shown to further improve risk/benefit of OAC

measurement of plasma levels is *not recommended* for the routine management of NOACs

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#### Expected plasma levels of NOACs in patients treated for AF

	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Peak levels	52-383	69-321	101-288	178-343
Trough levels	28-215	34-230	12-43	12 - 137

[ng/ml] ; Dabigatran: 10-90% percentiles, FXa inhibitors: 5-95% percentiles

Consider plasma level measurements in case of:

- Severe or life-threatening bleeding
- Emergency operation (or high-risk elective operation)
- Ischemic stroke on NOAC
- Special situations, e.g.
  - Multiple drug-drug interactions
  - Extremes of bodyweight
  - CKD stage 4 / 5

Only in centers with experience in determination and interpretation of NOAC plasma levels

Vast majority of patients: NO necessity for plasma level measurements

2021 EHRA Practical Guide (Europace 2021)

**Prevention and management of bleeding** 

anticoagulation saves lives and prevents disability anticoagulation increases risk of bleeding NOACs < well-controlled VKA < poorly controlled VKA

prevention and treatment of bleeding are crucial to optimize the benefit of anticoagulation

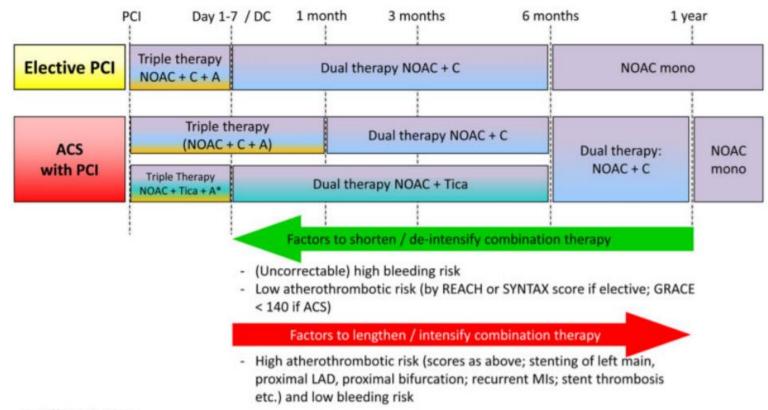
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#### Table I Selected indications and contraindications for NOAC therapy in AF patients

Condition	Eligibility for NOAC	Comment
Mechanical prosthetic valve	Contraindicated	Excluded from pivotal RCTs Data indicating worse outcome <sup>15,16</sup>
Moderate to severe mitral stenosis (usually rheumatic)	Contraindicated	Excluded from pivotal RCTs Little rationale for less efficacy and safety vs. VKA
Other mild to moderate valvular disease (e.g. degenerative aortic stenosis, mitral regurgitation etc.)	Included in NOAC trials	Data regarding efficacy and safety overall consistent with patients without valvular heart disease <sup>12,17–22</sup>
Bioprosthetic valve/valve repair (after >3 months postoperative)	Acceptable	Some data from NOAC RCTs Single RCT indicating non-inferiority to VKA <sup>24</sup> Patients without AF usually on ASA after 3–6 months post-surgery, hence NOAC therapy acceptable for stroke prevention if diagnosed with AF
Severe aortic stenosis	Limited data (excluded in RE-LY)	No pathophysiological rationale for less efficacy and safety Most will undergo intervention
Transcatheter aortic valve implantation	Acceptable	Single RCT + observational data May require combination with APT <sup>25,26</sup>
Percutaneous transluminal aortic valvuloplasty	With caution	No prospective data May require combination with APT
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	Acceptable	No rational for less efficacy and safety vs. VKA Observational data positive for NOACs <sup>33–36</sup>

Hatched, limited data; See text for details.

AF, atrial fibrillation; NOAC, non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant; RCT, randomized clinical trial; VKA, vitamin K antagonist.



#### In all patients:

- Avoid use of BMS / first generation DES
- Use PPI if on triple / dual therapy
- · Minimize bleeding risk by assessing and treating modifiable bleeding risk factors (e.g., hypertension, etc.)
- · Close follow-up; check for signs of (occult) bleeding

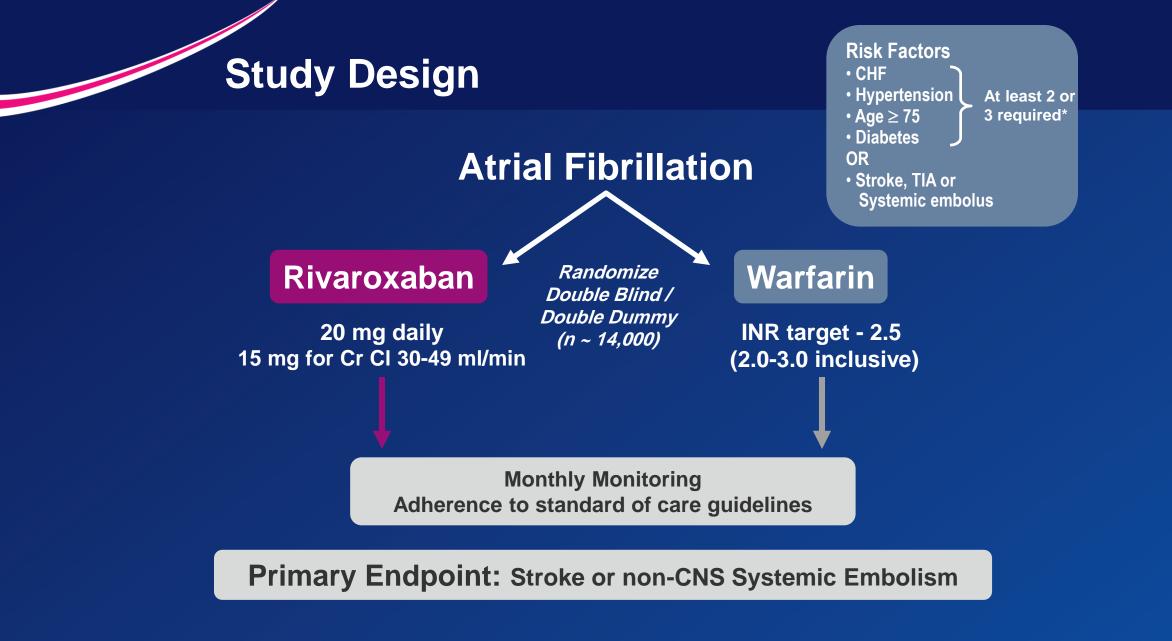
Rivaroxaban Once-daily oral direct factor Xa inhibition Compared with vitamin K antagonism for prevention of stroke and Embolism Trial in Atrial Fibrillation

# **ROCKETAF**

Kenneth W. Mahaffey, MD and Keith AA Fox, MB ChB

on behalf of the ROCKET AF Investigators

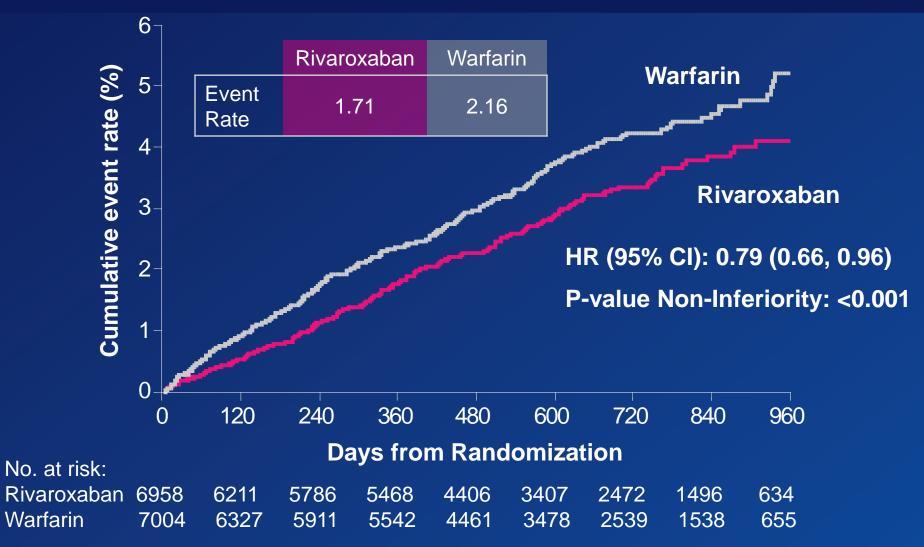




\* Enrollment of patients without prior Stroke, TIA or systemic embolism and only 2 factors capped at 10%



## Primary Efficacy Outcome Stroke and non-CNS Embolism



Event Rates are per 100 patient-years Based on Protocol Compliant on Treatment Population



## Summary

### Efficacy:

- Rivaroxaban was non-inferior to warfarin for prevention of stroke and non-CNS embolism.
- Rivaroxaban was superior to warfarin while patients were taking study drug.
- By intention-to-treat, rivaroxaban was non-inferior to warfarin but did not achieve superiority.

#### Safety:

- Similar rates of bleeding and adverse events.
- Less ICH and fatal bleeding with rivaroxaban.

#### Conclusion:

 Rivaroxaban is a proven alternative to warfarin for moderate or high risk patients with AF.



# ARISTOTLE

Apixaban versus Warfarin in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation Results of the ARISTOTLE Trial

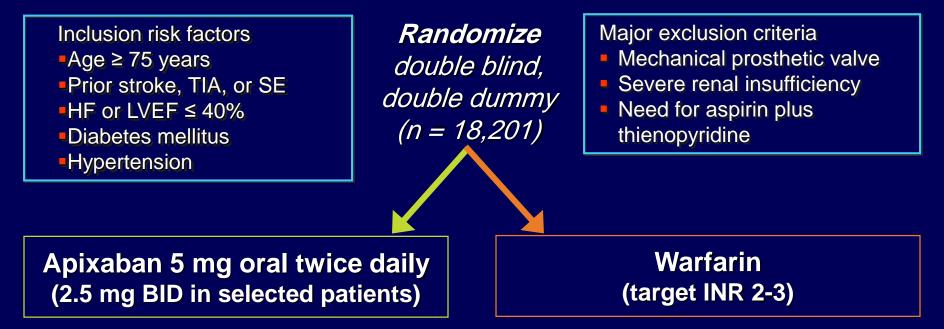
Presented on behalf of the ARISTOTLE Investigators and Committees

Sponsored by Bristol-Myers Squibb and Pfizer



#### Atrial Fibrillation with at Least One Additional Risk Factor for Stroke





Warfarin/warfarin placebo adjusted by INR/sham INR based on encrypted point-of-care testing device

**Primary outcome: stroke or systemic embolism** 

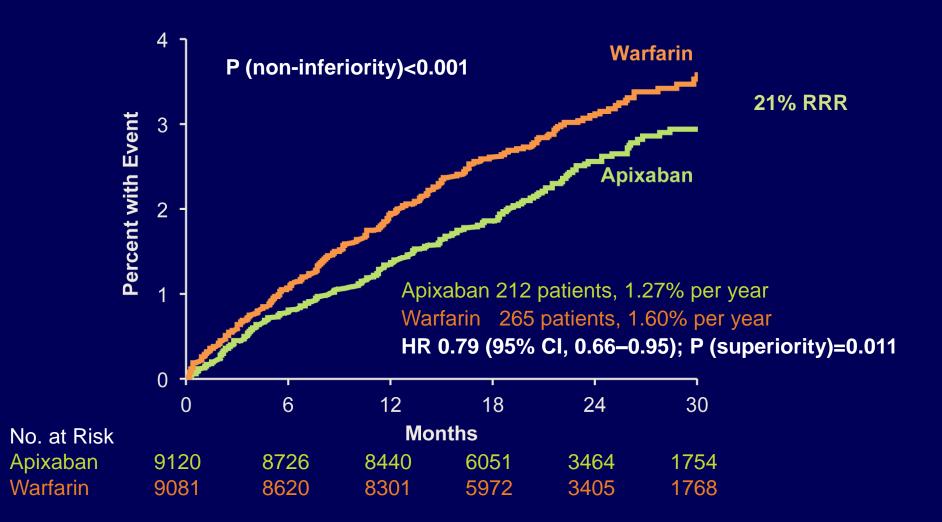
*Hierarchical testing: non-inferiority for primary outcome, superiority for primary outcome, major bleeding, death* 



#### **Primary Outcome**



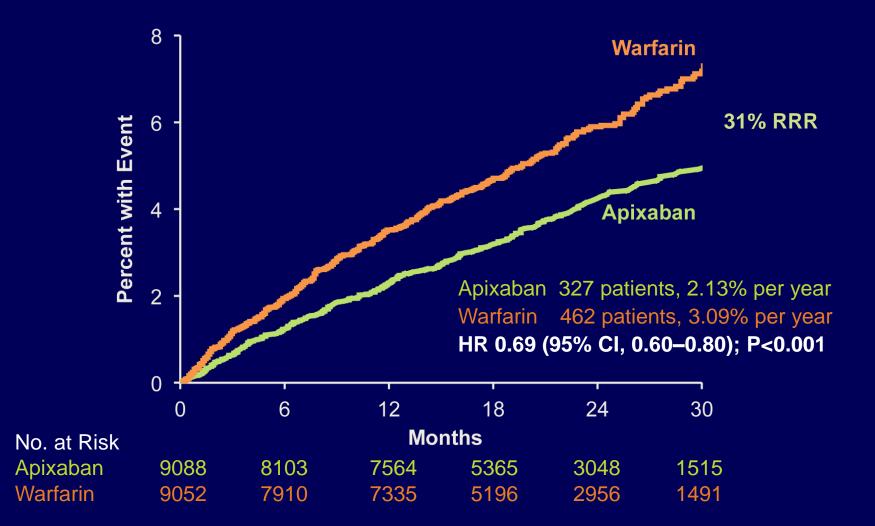
Stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic) or systemic embolism





#### Major Bleeding ISTH definition







Treatment with apixaban as compared to warfarin in patients with AF and at least one additional risk factor for stroke:

- Reduces stroke and systemic embolism by 21% (p=0.01)
- Reduces major bleeding by 31% (p<0.001)</li>
- Reduces mortality by 11% (p=0.047)
- with consistent effects across all major subgroups and with fewer study drug discontinuations on apixaban than on warfarin, consistent with good tolerability.



In patients with atrial fibrillation, apixaban is superior to warfarin at preventing stroke or systemic embolism, causes less bleeding, and results in lower mortality.





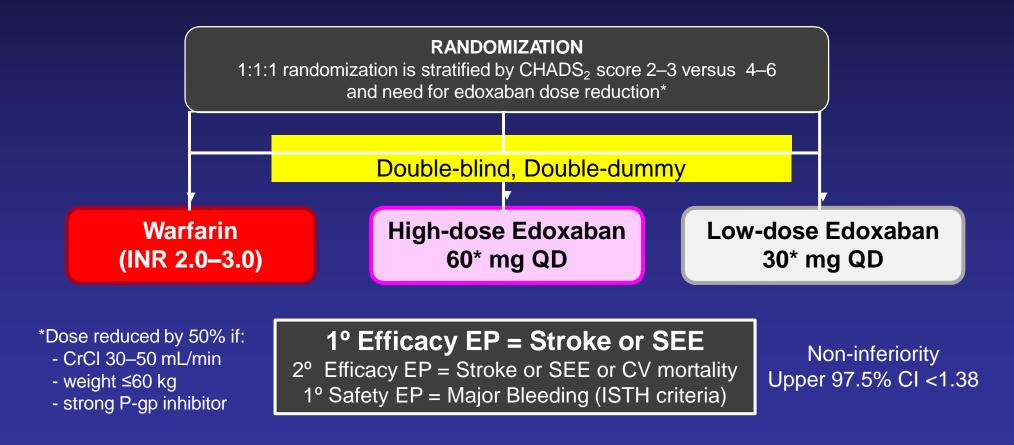


# Effective aNticoaGulation with factor xA next GEneration in Atrial Fibrillation – TIMI 48



# **Study Design**

**21,105 PATIENTS** AF on electrical recording within last 12 m  $CHADS_2 \ge 2$ 





# **Summary**

**Compared to well-managed warfarin** (TTR 68.4%) once-daily edoxaban: > Non-inferior for stroke/SEE (both regimens) - High dose *j*stroke/SEE on Rx (trend ITT) > Both regimens *significantly* reduced: - Major bleeding (20%/53%) - ICH (53%/70%) - Hem. stroke (46%/67%) - CV death (14%/15%) > Superior net clinical outcomes

No excess in stroke or bleeding during transition  $\rightarrow$  oral anticoagulant at end of trial

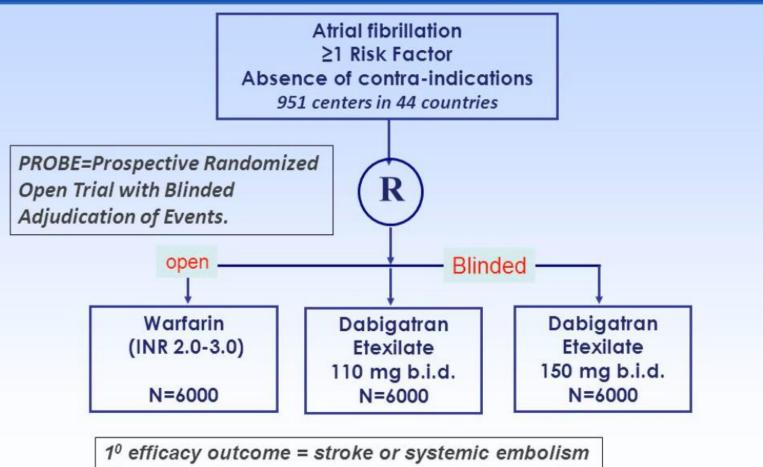


## The RE-LY Study: Randomized Evaluation of Longterm anticoagulant therapY

Dabigatran Compared to Warfarin in 18,113 Patients with Atrial Fibrillation at Risk of Stroke

## **RE-LY: A Non-inferiority Trial**





1º safety outcome = major bleeding

Non-inferiority margin 1.46

## **Stroke or Systemic Embolism**

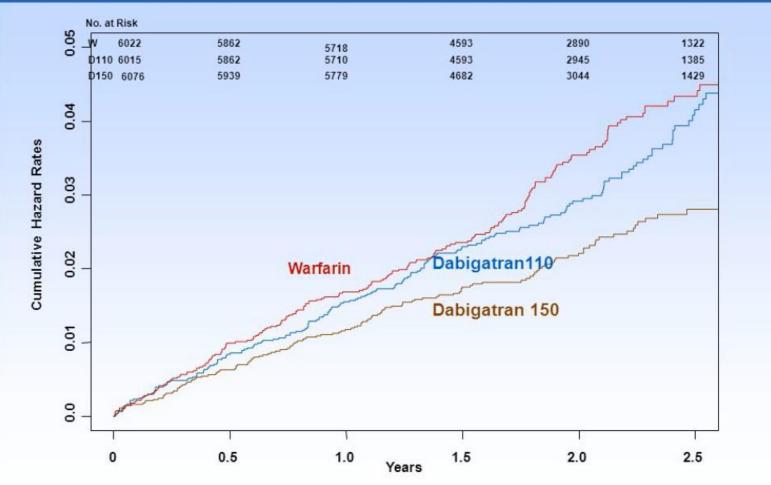
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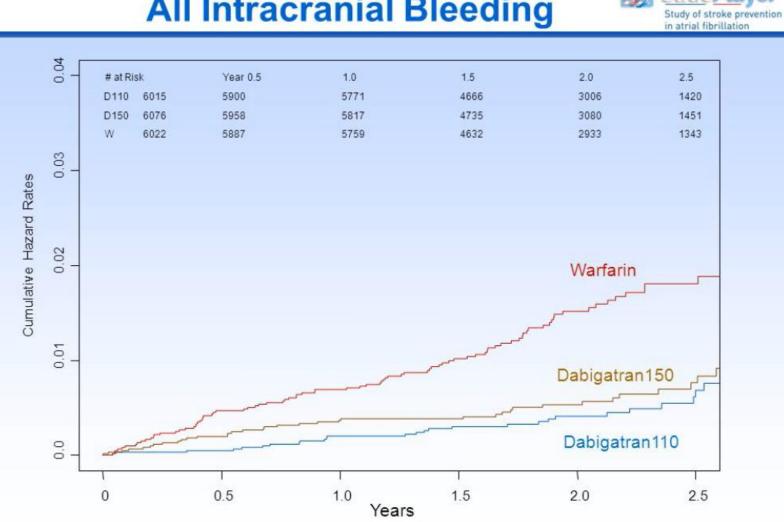
Study of stroke prevention



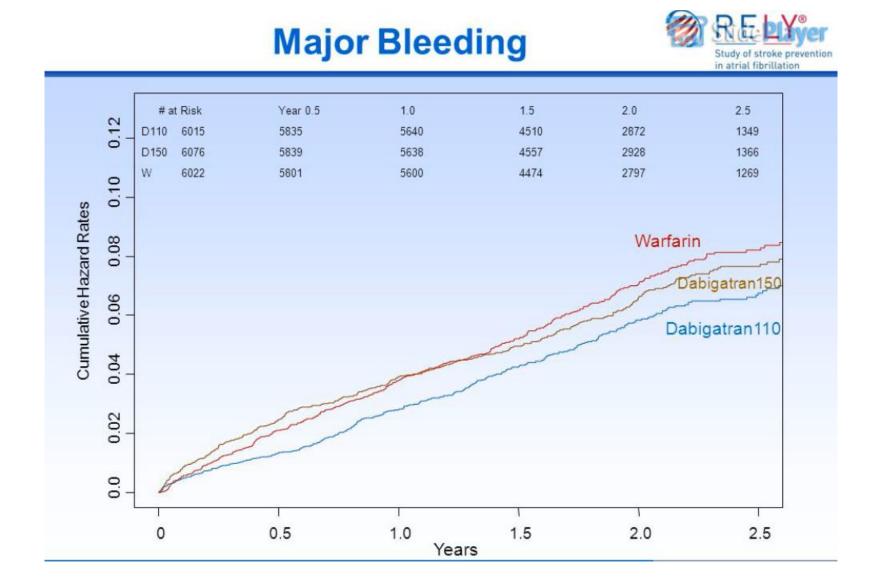


## **Stroke or Systemic Embolism**





## **All Intracranial Bleeding**



## Conclusions



- Dabigatran 150 mg significantly reduced stoke compared to warfarin with similar risk of major bleeding
- Dabigatran 110 mg had a similar rate of stroke as warfarin with significantly reduced major bleeding
- Both doses markedly reduced intra-cranial and lifethreatening hemorrhage
- Both doses are free of liver and other major toxicity, although they increase dyspepsia and GI bleeding

