

Novel anticoagulants for stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation – long term data

Lunch Session
Satellite Symposia
Sponsored by



Novel anticoagulants for stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation – long term data

Update lecture

- NOACS from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?
 - Amos Katz, Barzilai Medical Center, Ashkelon and Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

Panelists:

- NOACs in the community – The Cardiologist perspective.
 - Idit Dobrecky-Mery, Bnai Zion Medical Center and Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
- What's Novel in Bleeding Control in Patients Treated with NOACS – The Hematologist perspective
 - Batia Roth, Hadassah Medical and Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Satellite Symposia

Prof. Amos Katz M.D
המרכז הרפואי ע"ש ברזילאי, אשקלון
THE BARZILAI MEDICAL CENTER ASHKELON

מדינת ישראל
משרד הבריאות

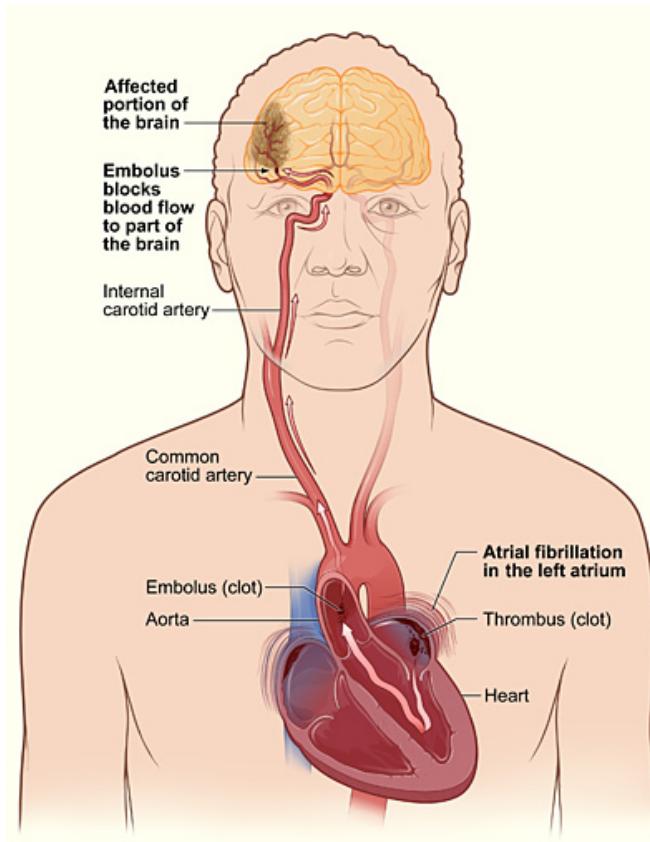
affiliated to the Faculty of Health Sciences
Ben-Gurion University of The Negev

סוכנות לפיקולטה למדעי הבריאות
אוניברסיטת בן-גוריון בנגב

3
Nov 2012

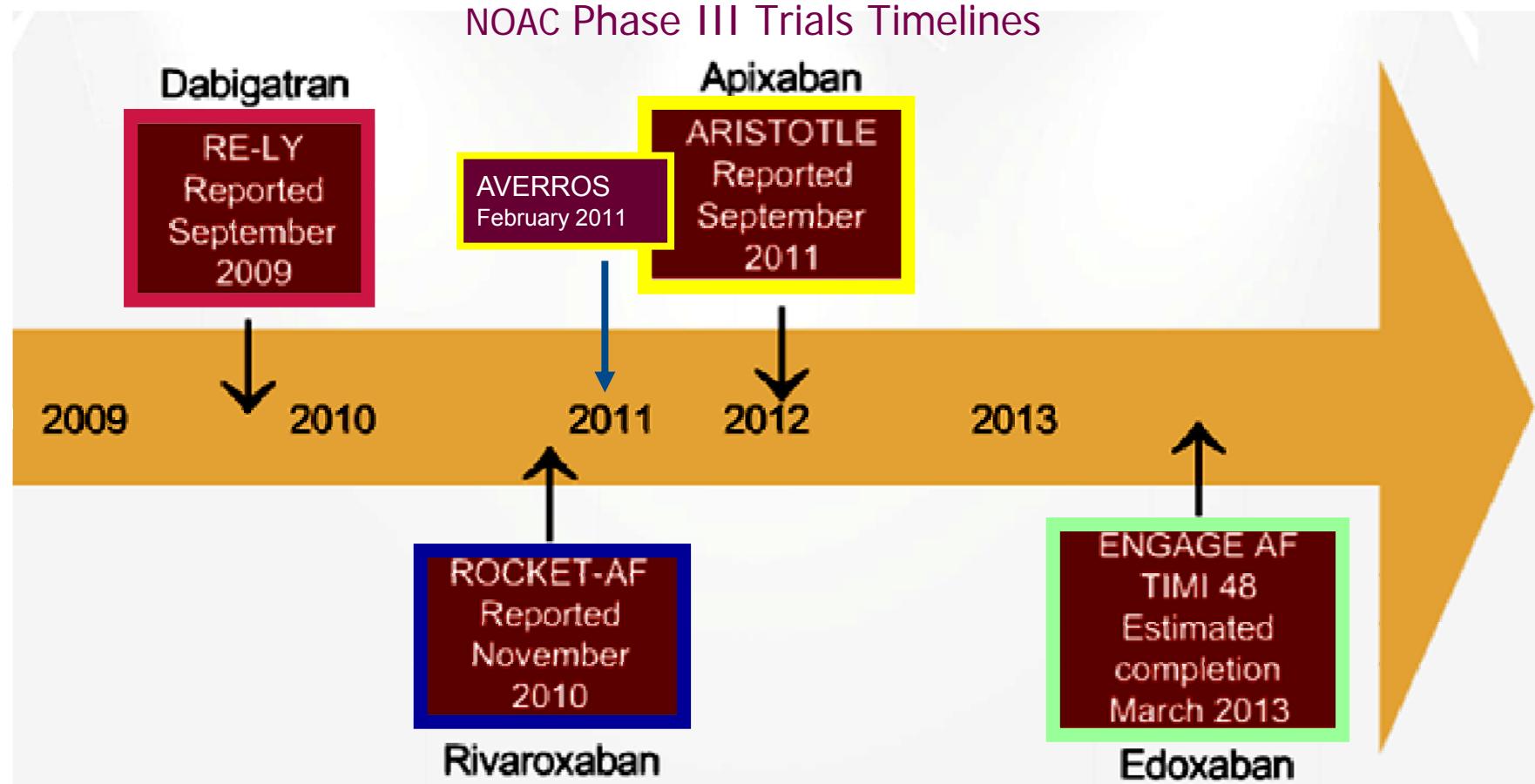
Prime Directive in Management of Atrial Fibrillation

Preserve the Brained



Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?



Clinical Trial gov. <http://clinicaltrials.gov>

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

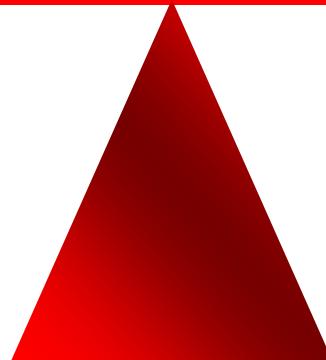
from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Efficacy:

All stroke (ischaemic +
aemorrhagic)
& systemic embolism

Safety:

Bleeding events (major
and minor)
Intracranial haemorrhage
MI, LFT, Death



Pharmacological Characteristics and Rx dose of NOAC in Phase III Trials

	RELY (Dabigatran)	ROCKET (Rivaroxaban)	ARISTOTLE (Apixaban)	ENGAGE-AF (Edoxaban)
Mechanism of action	Selective direct FIIa inhibitor	Selective direct FXa inhibitor	Selective direct FXa inhibitor	Selective direct FXa inhibitor
Oral bioavailability, %	6.5	80-100	50	62
Half-life, h	12-17	5-13	8-15	6-11
Renal elimination %	85	66 (36 unchanged & 30 inactive)	27	50
Time to maximal inhibition, h	0,5-2	1-4	1-4	1-2
Potential for drug–drug interactions	P-gp inhibitor	CYP3A4 substrate and P-gp inhibitor	CYP3A4 substrate and P-gp inhibitor	
Study treatment	Dabigatran 110mg BID Dabigatran 150mg BID	Rivaroxaban 20mg (15 in pts with eGFR 30-49 ml/min) QD	Apixaban 5mg 2.5 mg in age \geq 80 Y, weight \leq 60 kg, creat \leq 1.5mg/dl BID	Edoxaban 30mg QD Edoxaban 60mg QD

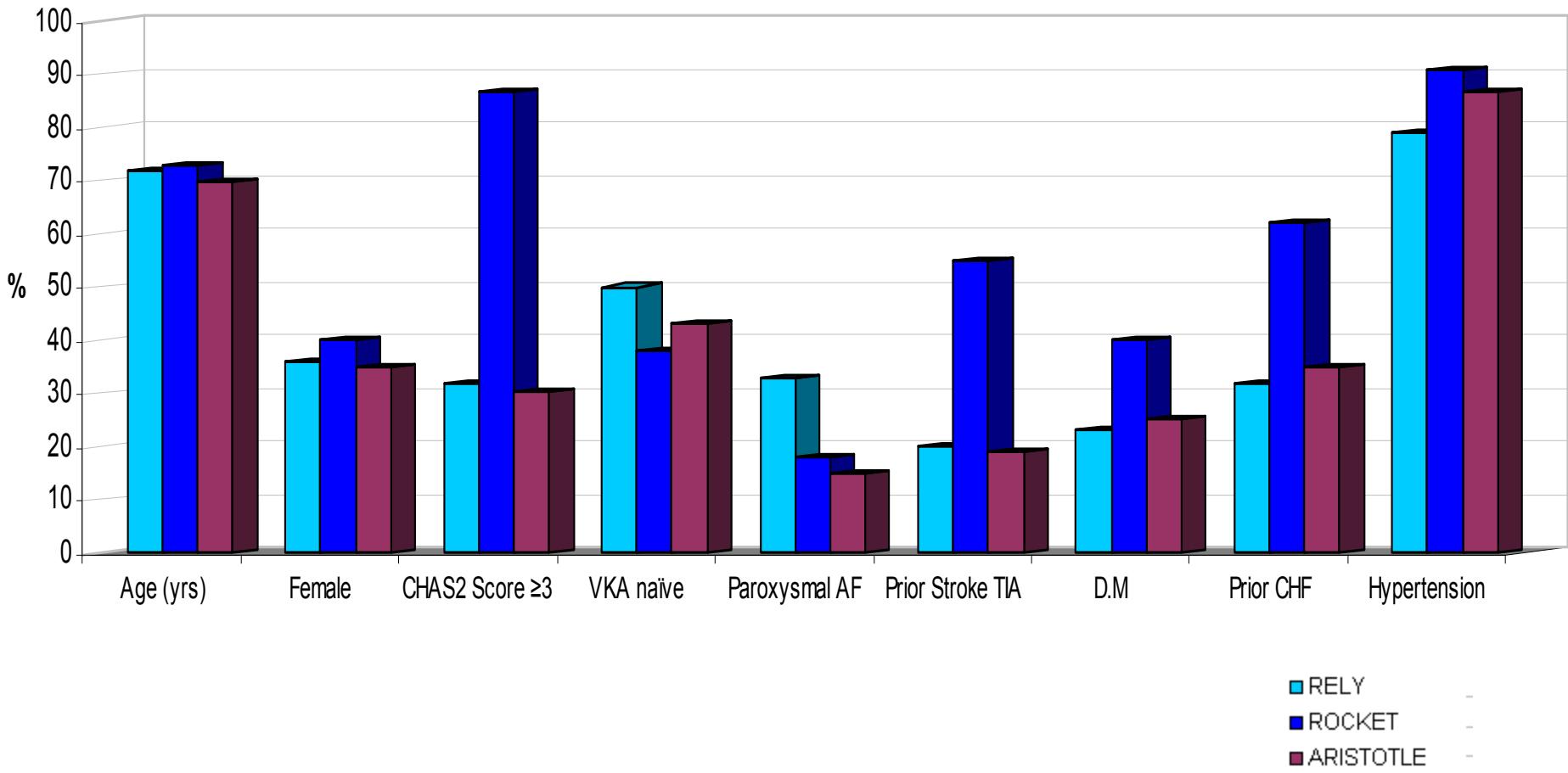
CRNM-clinically relevant non-major

Phase III trials vs warfarin (aim INR 2.0-3.0)

	RELY (Dabigatran)	ROCKET (Rivaroxaban)	ARISTOTLE (Apixaban)	ENGAGE-AF (Edoxaban)
Sample size	18,113	14,266	18,201	21,107
Design	Non-inferiority PROBE_Prospective Randomized Open Blinded End-point	Non-inferiority Double-blind	Non-inferiority Double-blind	Non-inferiority Double-blind
Patients	AF + CHADS2 ≥ 1	AF + CHADS2 ≥ 2	AF + CHADS2 ≥ 1	AF + CHADS2 ≥ 2
Primary outcome	Stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic) or systemic embolism			
Safety outcome	Primary: Major Bleeding Secondary: Major Bleeding + CRNM			

CRNM-clinically relevant non-major

Baseline Characteristic in 3 NOAC trials for AF

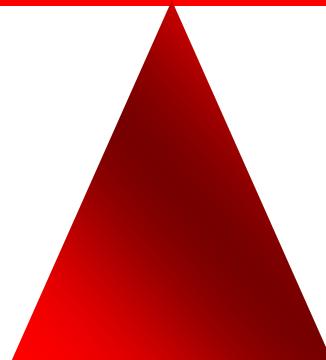


Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

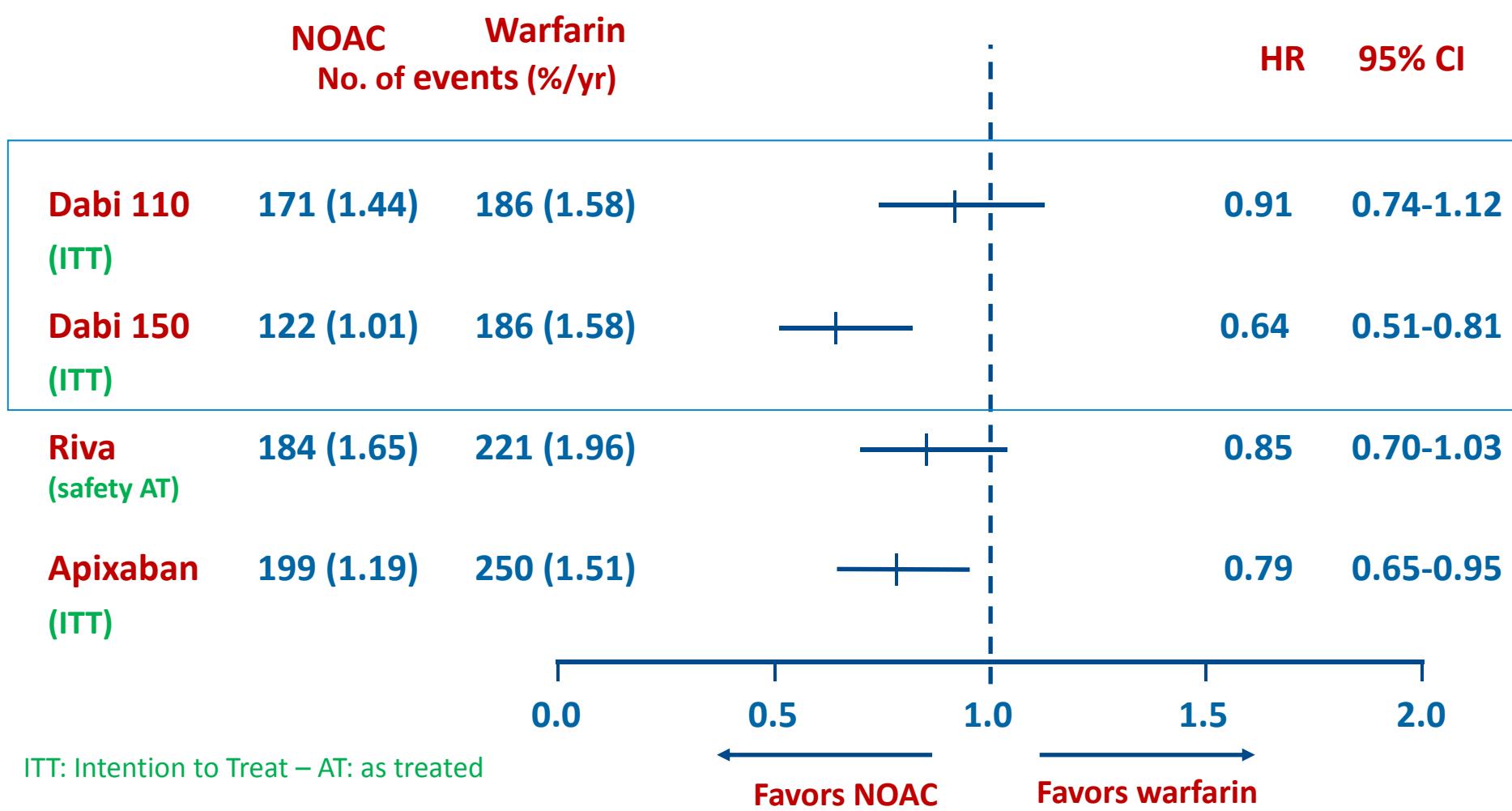
from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Efficacy:

All stroke (ischaemic +
aemorrhagic)
& systemic embolism



Stroke or Systemic Embolism



Not head to head comparison – For illustrative purposes only – adapted from references 1-4

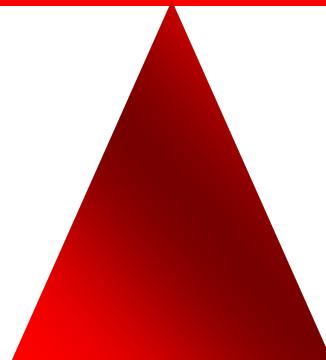
1. Connolly et al. NEJM 2009; 361: 1139-51. 2. Connolly et al. NEJM 2010; 363: 1875-6.

3. Patel et al. NEJM 2011; 365: 883-91. 4. Granger et al. NEJM 2011; 365: 981-92.

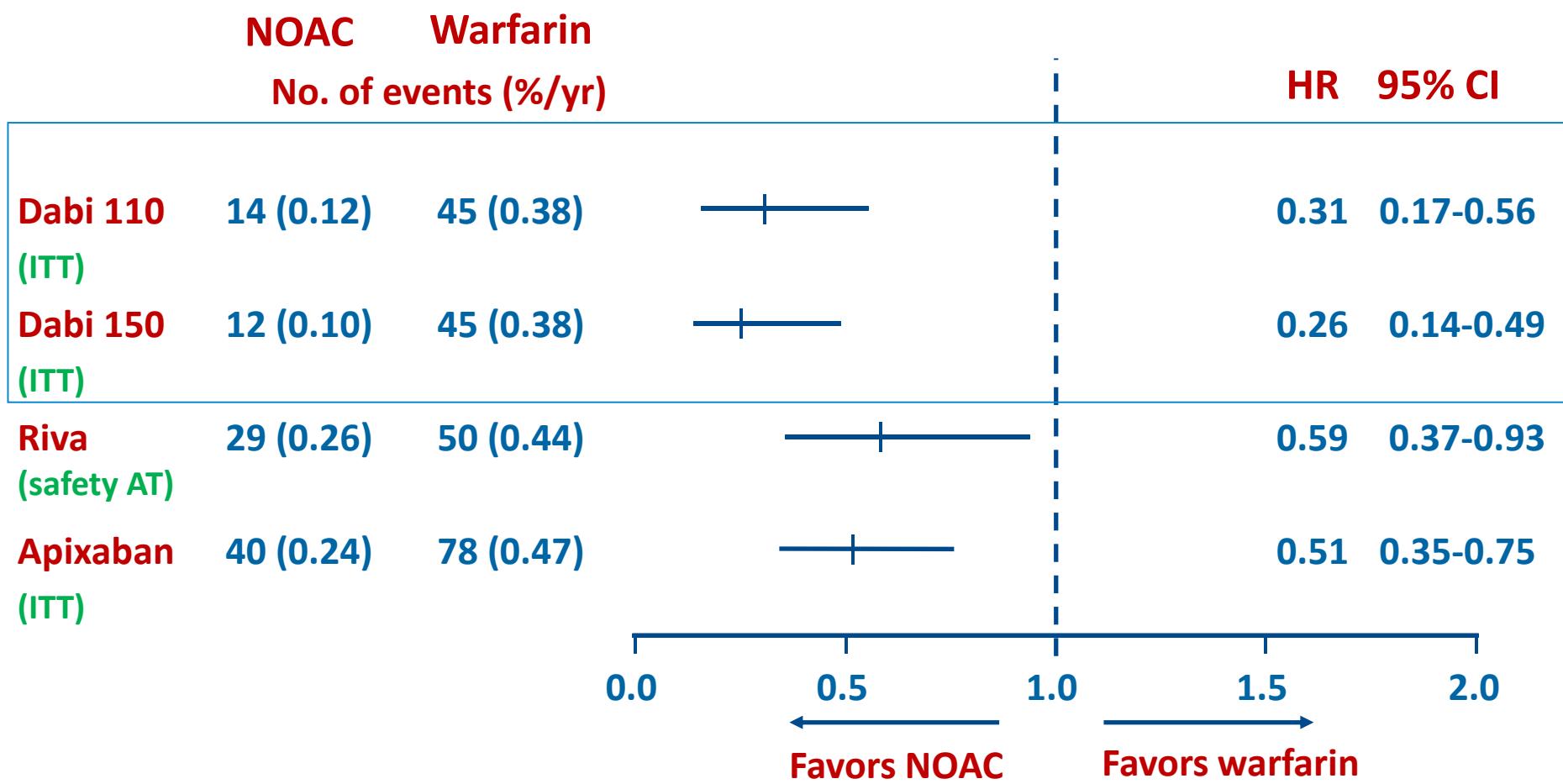
Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

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Safety:
Bleeding events (major
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Intracranial haemorrhage
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Hemorrhagic Stroke



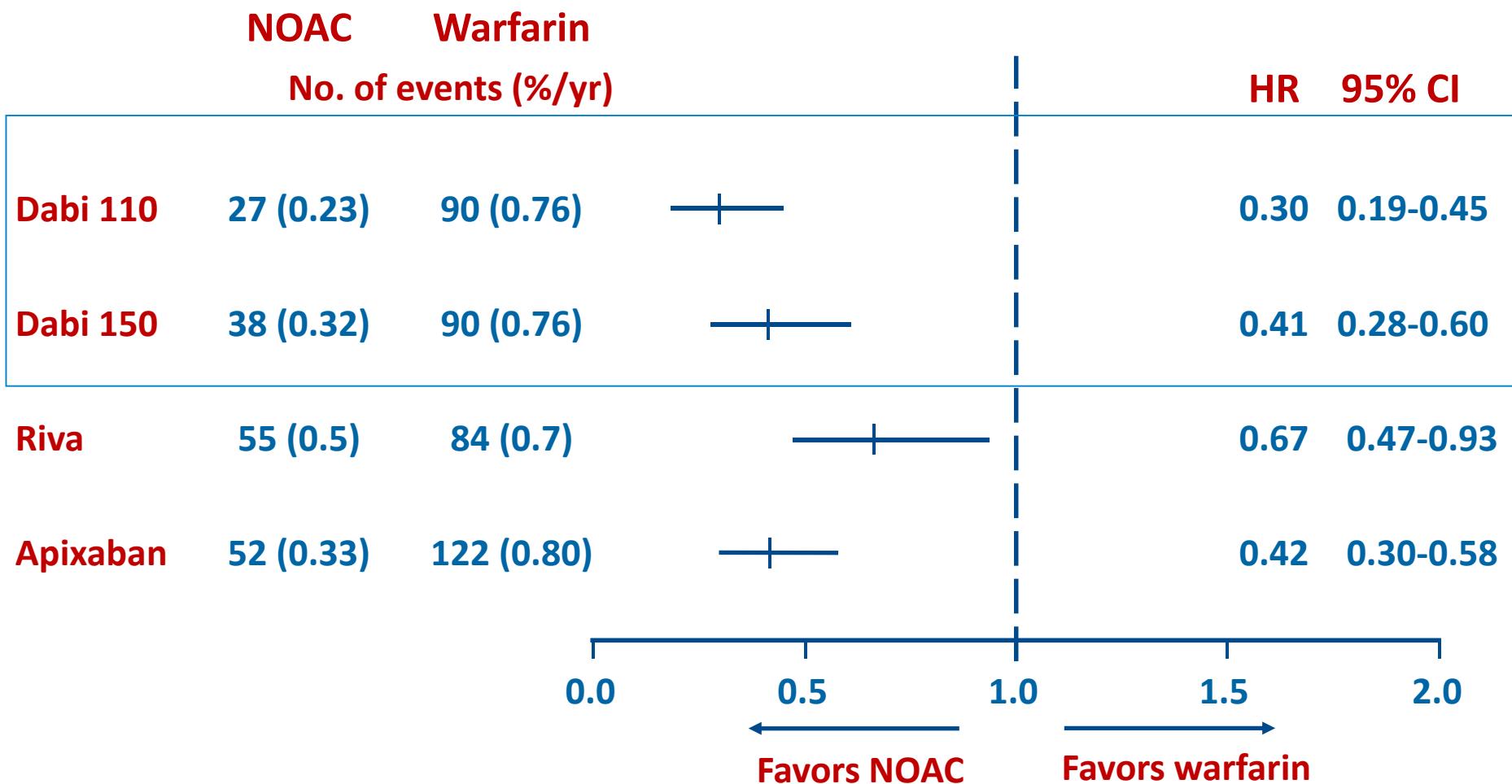
ITT: Intention to Treat – AT: as treated.

Not head to head comparison – For illustrative purpose only – adapted from references 1-4

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Intracranial Bleeding

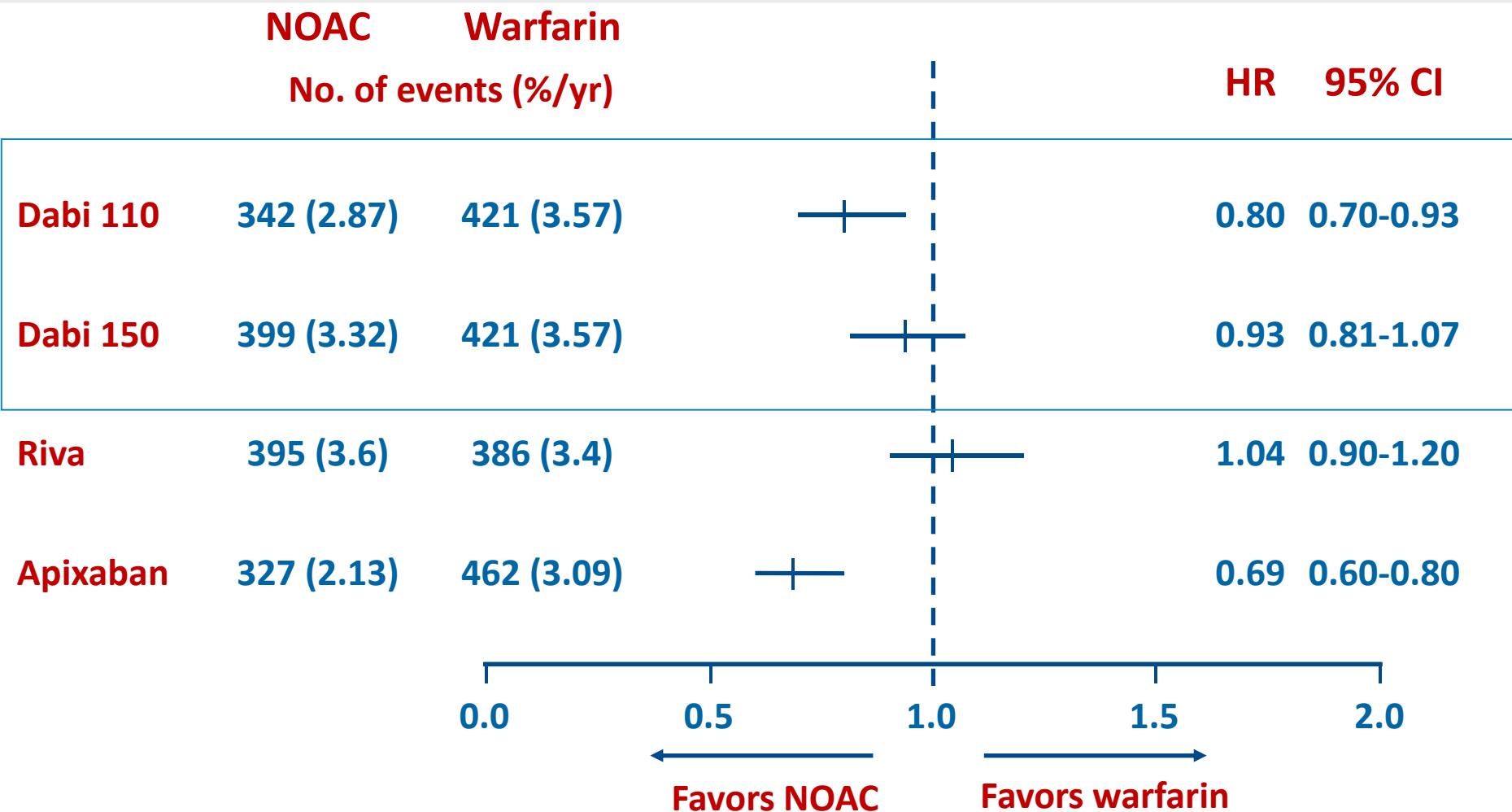


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Major Bleeding

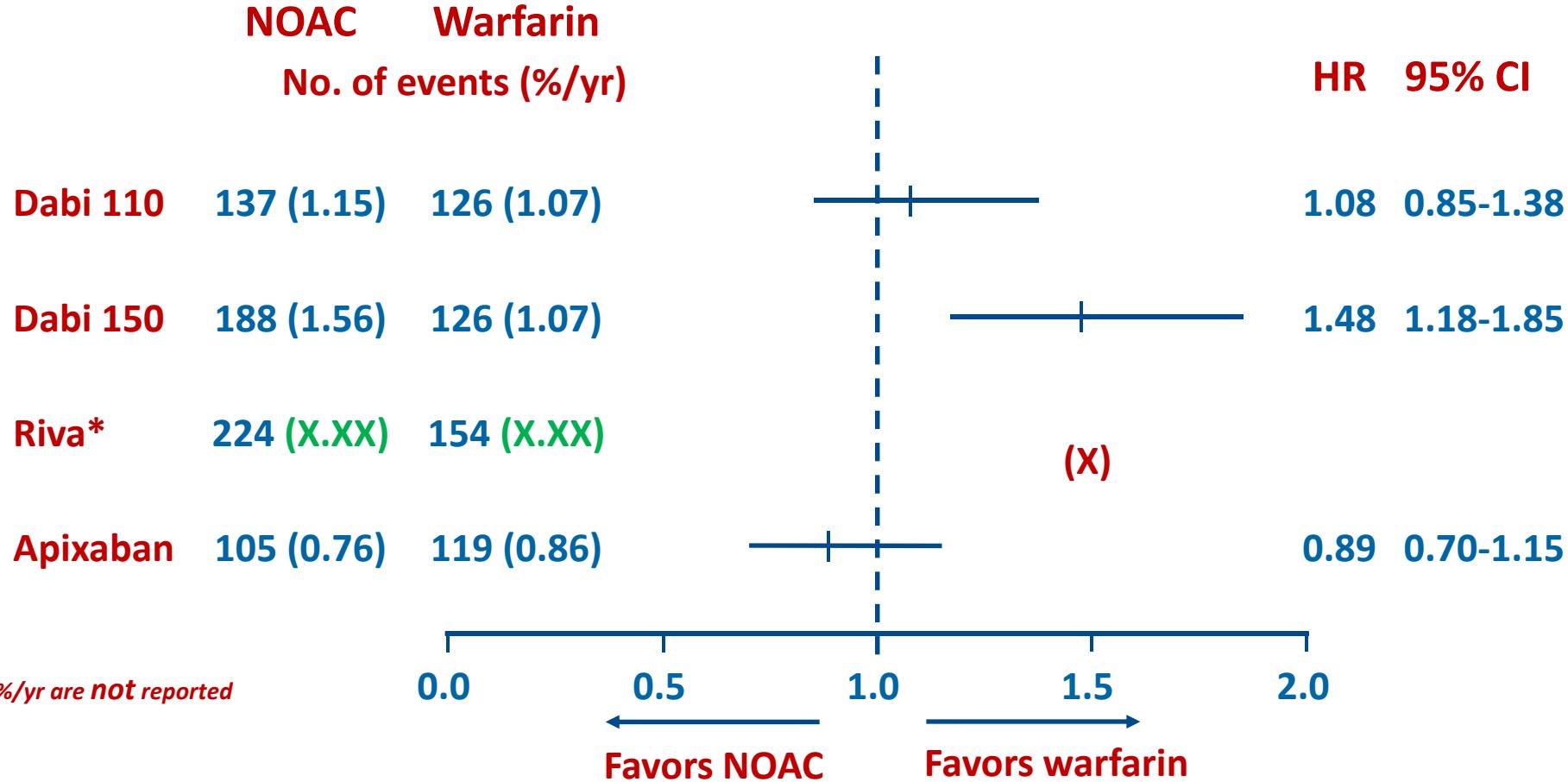


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Major Gastro-intestinal Bleeding



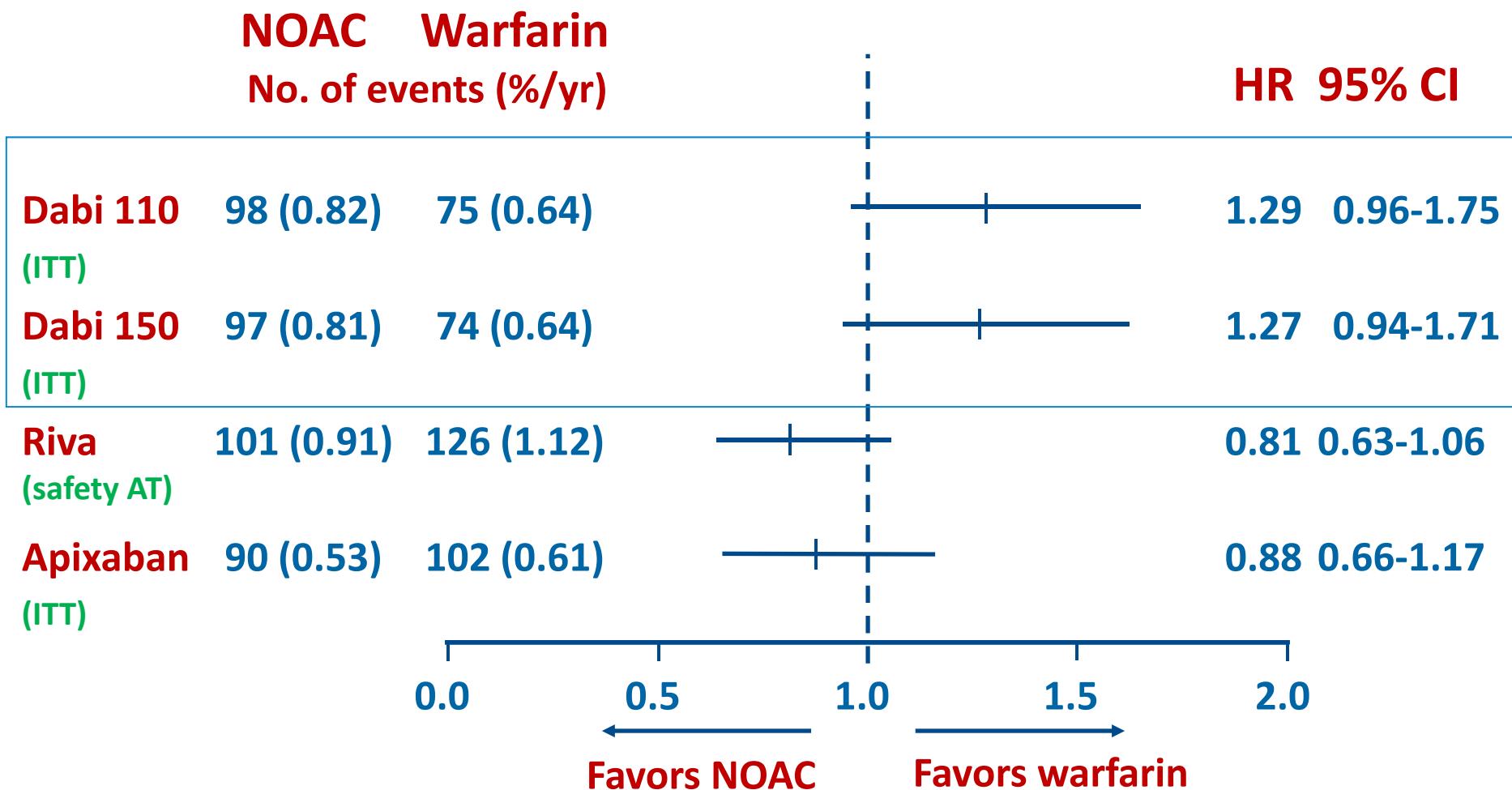
*p value given in the NEJM; HR not reported;

Not head to head comparison – For illustrative purpose only – adapted from references 1-4

1. Connolly et al. NEJM 2009; 361: 1139-51. 2. Connolly et al. NEJM 2010; 363: 1875-6.

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Myocardial Infarction



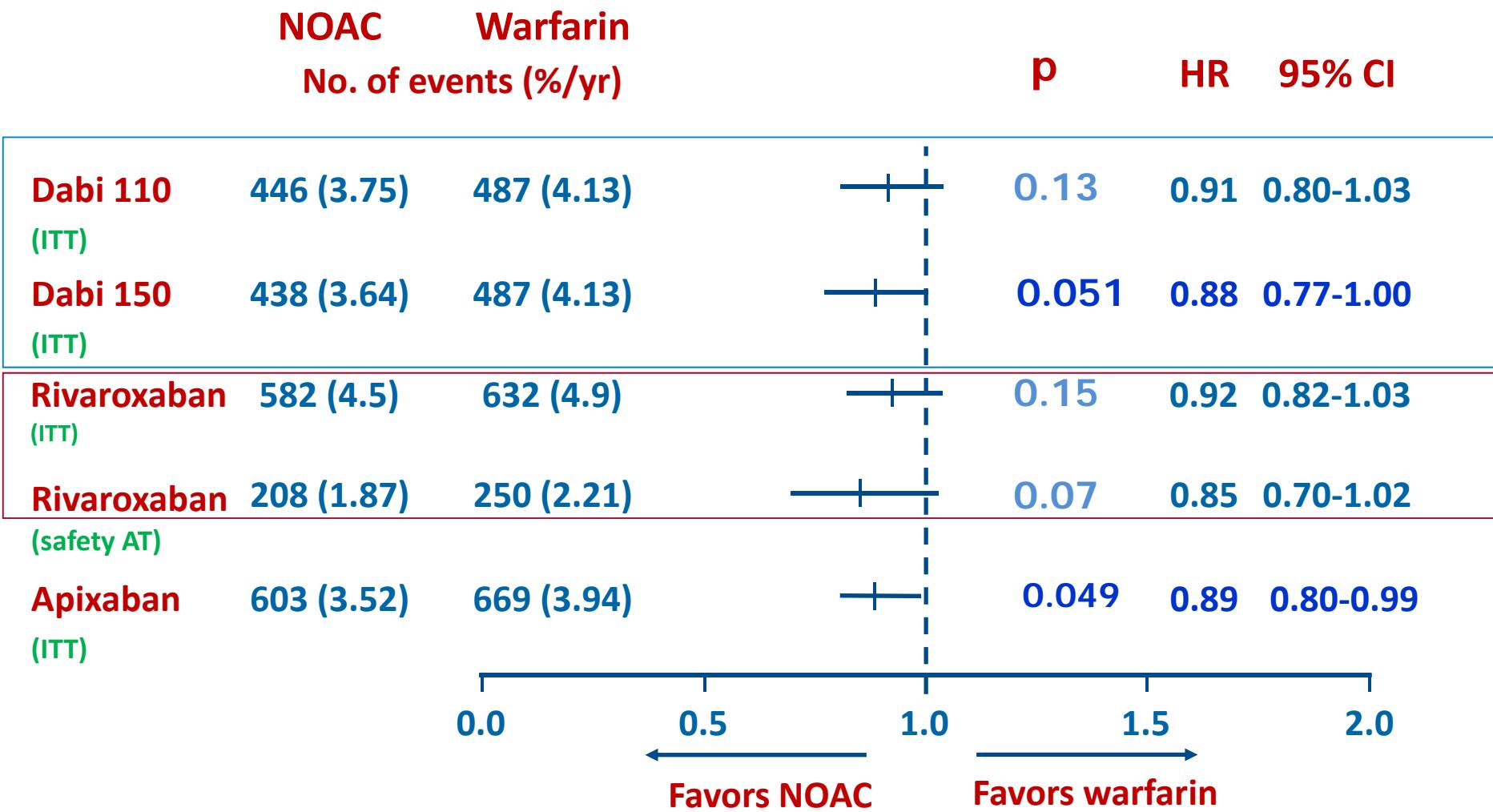
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1. Connolly et al. NEJM 2009; 361: 1139-51. 2. Connolly et al. NEJM 2010; 363: 1875-6.

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Death From Any Cause –Total Mortality



Not head to head comparison – For illustrative purpose only – adapted from references 1-4

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3. Patel et al. NEJM 2011; 365: 883-91. 4. Granger et al. NEJM 2011; 365: 981-92.

Effects Relative to Warfarin of Dabigatran, Rivaroxaban, and Apixaban

	RE-LY	ROCKET AF	ARISTOTLE	
	Dabigatran 110 mg twice daily	Dabigatran 150 mg twice daily	Rivaroxaban 20 mg once daily	Apixaban 5 mg twice daily
Reduction in all stroke and systemic embolism (superior or noninferior)	X	X	X	X
Reduction in major bleeding	X			X
Reduction in intracranial bleeding	X	X	X	X
Reduction in ischemic stroke		X		
Reduction in fatal bleeding		X	X	
Increase in MI	±	±		
Reduction in all-cause mortality				X
Reduction in cardiovascular mortality				
Increase gastrointestinal bleeding		X	X	
Reduction in gastrointestinal bleeding				X

Connolly SJ, Ezekowitz MD, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;361:1139-1151; Patel MR, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365:883-891; Granger CB, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365:981-992.

שחר חדש



Novel Oral Anti Coagulants
from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?



ESC AF Guidelines 2012: Recommendations for Anticoagulation in Patients with Nonvalvular AF

Recommendation	Class	Level
<p>In patients with CHA₂DS₂-VASc score ≥ 2, OAC therapy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A dose-adjusted VKA (INR 2-3); or• A direct thrombin inhibitor (dabigatran); or• An oral factor Xa inhibitor (eg, rivaroxaban, apixaban*) <p>... is recommended unless contraindicated</p>	I	A
<p>In patients with CHA₂DS₂-VASc score of 1, OAC therapy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A dose-adjusted VKA (INR 2-3); or• A direct thrombin inhibitor (dabigatran); or• An oral factor Xa inhibitor (eg, rivaroxaban, apixaban*) <p>... should be considered, based upon an assessment of the risk for bleeding complications and patient preferences</p>	IIa	A

ESC = European Society of Cardiology; INR = international normalized ratio;

OAC = oral anticoagulation

*Pending approval

CCS Guidelines 2012: Recommendations for Risk Stratification and Choice of Antithrombotic

We suggest that, when OAC therapy is indicated, most patients should receive dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban* in preference to warfarin.

*Once approved by Health Canada

Conditional recommendation
High-quality evidence

Values and preferences:

This recommendation places a relatively high value on comparisons to warfarin showing that dabigatran and apixaban have greater efficacy and rivaroxaban has similar efficacy for stroke prevention; dabigatran and rivaroxaban have no more major bleeding and apixaban has less; dabigatran, rivaroxaban and apixaban have less intracranial hemorrhage; and all 3 new OACs are much simpler to use. The recommendation places less value on these features of warfarin: long experience with clinical use, availability of a specific antidote, and a simple and standardized test for intensity of anticoagulant effect. The preference for one of the new OACs over warfarin is less marked among patients already receiving warfarin with stable INRs and no bleeding complications.

CCS = Canadian Cardiovascular Society

PRACTICE GUIDELINE

Management of Patients With Atrial Fibrillation (Compilation of 2006 ACCF/AHA/ESC and 2011 ACCF/AHA/HRS Recommendations)

1.1.2.1.2. USE OF ORAL DIRECT THROMBIN INHIBITOR ANTICOAGULANT AGENTS (2011 NEW SECTION)

CLASS I

1. **2011 New Recommendation:** Dabigatran is useful as an alternative to warfarin for the prevention of stroke and systemic thromboembolism in patients with paroxysmal to permanent AF and risk factors for stroke or systemic embolization who do not have a prosthetic heart valve or hemodynamically significant valve disease, severe renal failure (creatinine clearance 15 mL/min) or advanced liver disease (impaired baseline clotting function). (*Level of Evidence: B*)

2011

הוועדה הציבורית להרחבת כל שירות הבריאות לשנת 2011

משרד הבריאות
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

מג'נט שטץ ותסחיף סייסטי בחולים עם פרפור

- עליזוב
- א. החולים עם AF טטואפל ב-CVA ו/או TIA עם ביסוי קליני במהלך השנה האחורונה.
- ב. חולי AF המטואפים ב-Warfarin שחוור אצלם גבוח מ-5 לפחות פעמיים במהלך השנה האחורונה.



2012

CHADS2 SCORE ≥ 4



2013

CHADS2 SCORE ≥ 4



בשלהי 2013 לא הורחבו התווויות בשל תתנית ניצול של התקציב – נוצל ב-1/3 מן התקציב שיועד לשימוש זה - ???!

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

- Implementation – Penetration
- Special Issues
 - DC CV
 - Invasive Procedures
 - Dual & Triple Anticoagulation
 - How to chose the appropriate NOAC for my patient
 - Bleeding
 - Long term data
 - Efficacy
 - Bleeding

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants
from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Implementation – Penetration

- Israel 33% - 40% in 2013
 - The bleeding demonization?



Novel Oral Anti Coagulants from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Implementation – Penetration



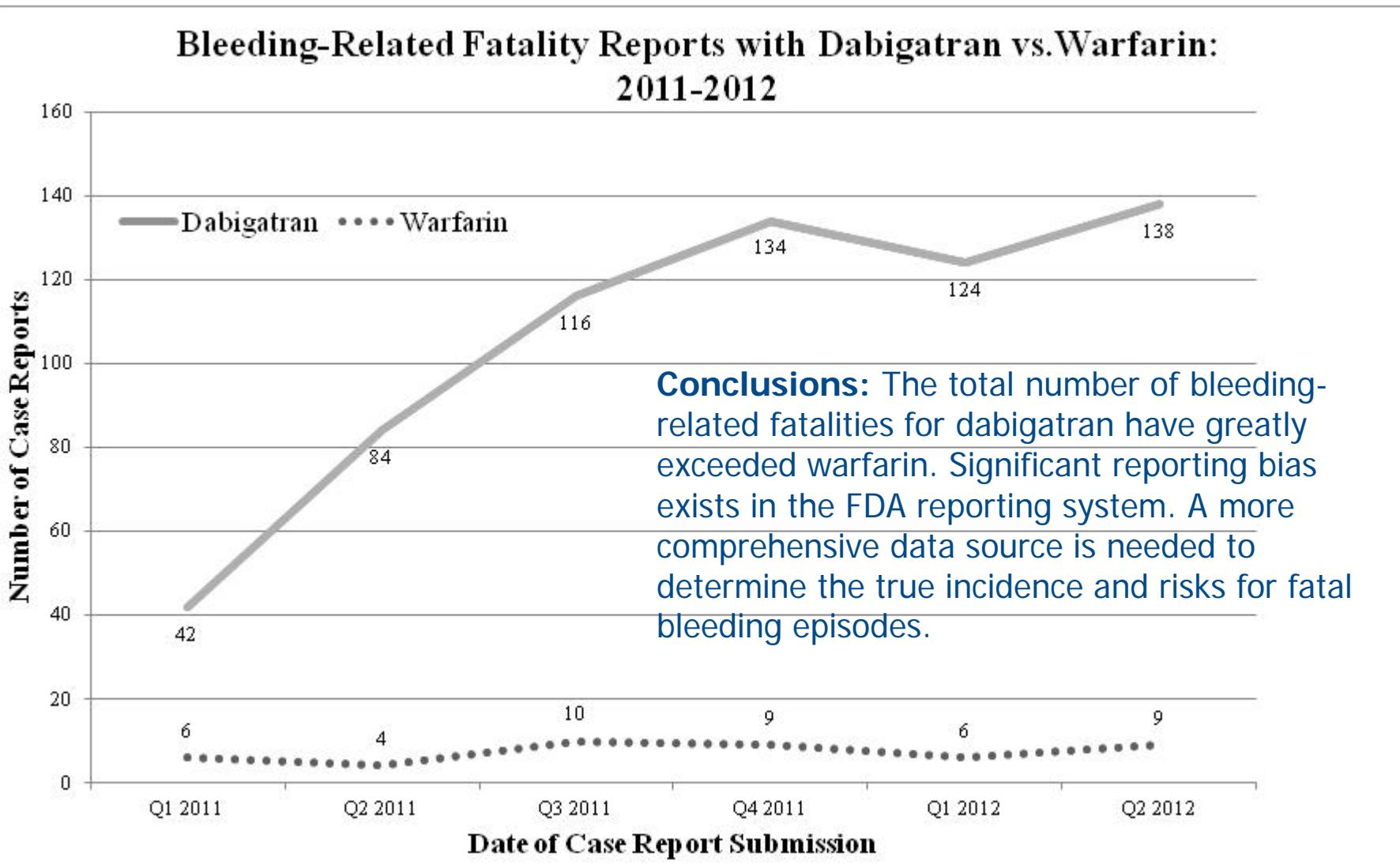
National Trends in Oral Anticoagulant Use in the United States, 2007 to 2011

Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes.
2012;5:615–621, published online

Parameter	2010 4Q	2011 1Q	2011 2Q	2011 3Q	2011 4Q
Total dabigatran visits (N, in thousands)	62	143	191	231	363
Dabigatran proportion of total oral anticoagulation visits (%)	3	8	11	12	19
Dabigatran visits, proportions by age group (%)					
<65 y	8	16	36	23	13
65-74 y	45	23	28	41	37
75-84 y	25	49	30	30	37
≥85 y	22	8	3	3	11

- 53% - cardiologists
- 28% - internists

914-8 - Reports of Bleeding-Related Fatalities with Dabigatran and Warfarin: An Analysis Using the Food and Drug Administration Adverse Events Reporting System
Kevin McConeghy, ACC abstract March 2013



Novel Oral Anti Coagulants from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

- Implementation – Penetration

• Special Issues

- DC CV - *Circulation. 2011;123:131-136*



Dabigatran Versus Warfarin in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation

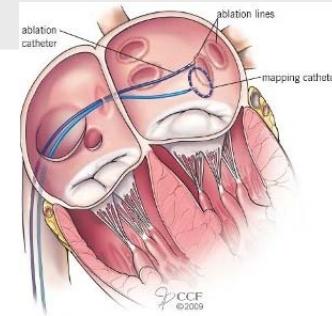
An Analysis of Patients Undergoing Cardioversion

- A total of 1983 cardioversions were performed in 1270 patients
- The frequencies of stroke and major bleeding within 30 days of cardioversion on the 2 doses of dabigatran were low and comparable to those on warfarin with or without transesophageal echocardiography guidance

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

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- Implementation – Penetration
- Special Issues
 - DC CV
 - Invasive Procedures



Use of Dabigatran for Peri-Procedural Anticoagulation in Patients Undergoing Catheter Ablation for AF *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. April 3 2013,*

- 999 consecutive patients undergoing PVI; 376 on dabigatran (150 mg) and 623 were on warfarin
- Dabigatran was held 1 to 2 doses prior to PVI and restarted at the conclusion of the procedure or as soon as patients were transferred to the nursing floor
- Conclusions: no evidence to suggest a higher risk of thromboembolic or hemorrhagic complications with use of dabigatran for peri-procedural anticoagulation

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 - Long term data
 - Efficacy
 - Bleeding

Concomitant antiplatelet therapy in RE-LY®: rationale

- Many patients with AF (35–40%) have conditions that require concomitant treatment with antiplatelet agents^{1,2}
- In RE-LY®:^{3,4}
 - 38.4% of patients received concomitant ASA or clopidogrel at some time during the trial
- Post-hoc analysis:⁴
 - Compare efficacy and safety of dabigatran vs warfarin in relation to concomitant use of antiplatelet therapy (ASA and/or clopidogrel)

1. Douketis JD et al. Thromb Res 2011;127:513–7; 2. Johnson SG et al. Chest 2007;131:1500–7;

3. Connolly SJ et al. N Engl J Med 2009; 361:1139–51; 4. Dans AL et al. Circulation 2013;127:634–40

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

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- Implementation – Penetration
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 - Dual & Triple Anticoagulation
 - How to chose the appropriate MOAC for my patient
 - Bleeding - **Dr. Batia Roth-Yelinek**
 - Long term data
 - Efficacy
 - Bleeding -

The Long Term Multi-center Extension of Dabigatran Treatment in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation (RELY-ABLE®) study

Stuart J Connolly, Lars Wallentin, Michael Ezekowitz, John Eikelboom, Jonas Oldgren, Janice Pogue, Paul Reilly, Martina Brueckmann, Salim Yusuf; on behalf of the RELY-ABLE® Steering Committee and Investigators

November 2012

RELY-ABLE® goals and design

● Goals

- To describe the long-term efficacy and safety of ongoing dabigatran therapy following RE-LY®

● Methods

- Patients eligible at completion of RE-LY® study if:
 - Alive and still receiving study dabigatran
 - Being followed at centre participating in RELY-ABLE®
- Dabigatran blinded dose continued in RELY-ABLE® for 2.3 years

● Analysis

- Two follow-up periods described
 - RELY-ABLE® (post-RE-LY®)
 - RE-LY® + RELY-ABLE® (beginning of RE-LY® to end of RELY-ABLE®)

Together with RE-LY®, this allows for over 4 years of follow-up in total

Patient flow: dabigatran patients in RE-LY® and RELY-ABLE®

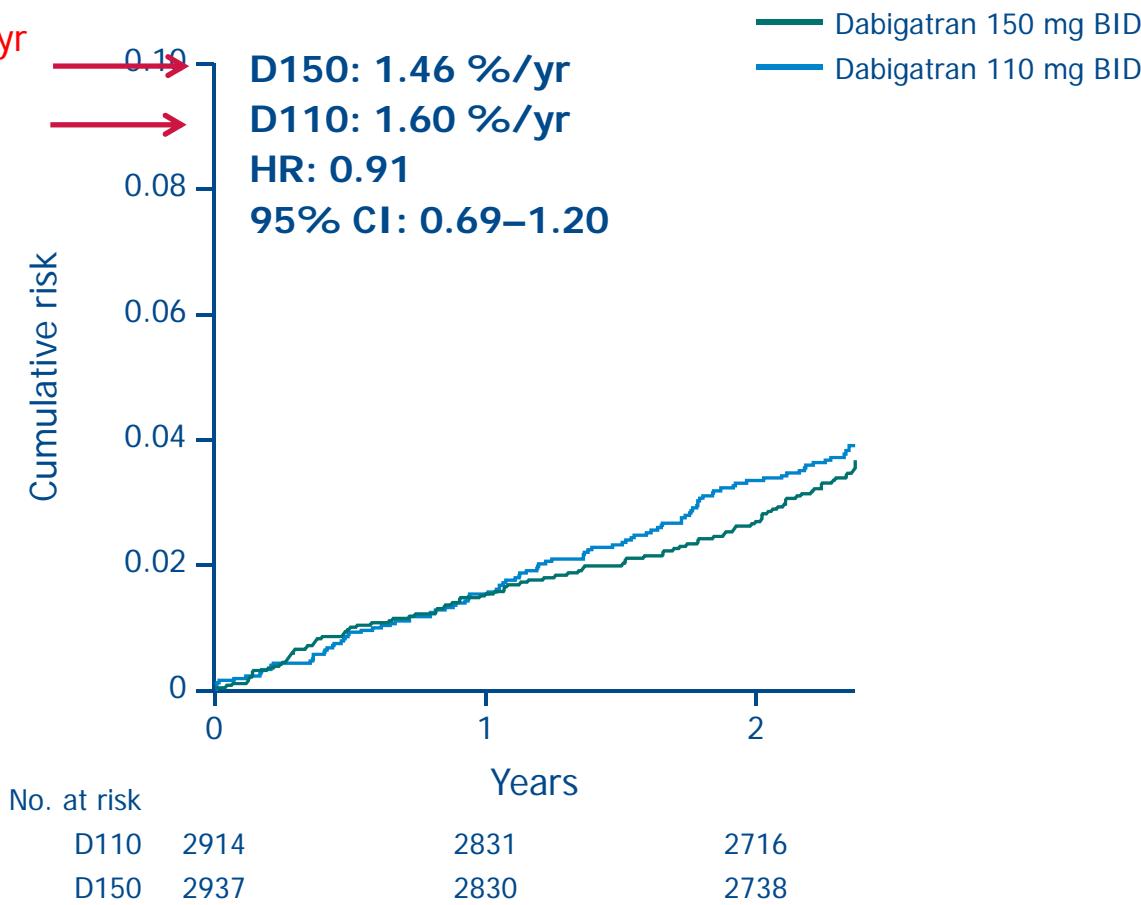
Event	Dabigatran 110 mg	Dabigatran 150 mg
Randomized to dabigatran in RE-LY®	6015	6076
Completed RE-LY® alive, still receiving dabigatran	4492 (75%)	4519 (74%)
Followed at site participating in RELY-ABLE®	3395 (76%)	3397 (75%)
Patient enrolled in RELY-ABLE®	2914 (86%)	2937 (87%)
Completed RELY-ABLE®, still receiving dabigatran	2511 (86%)	2508 (85%)
Continued in RELY-ABLE® beyond month 28 visit	1082 (44%)	1104 (44%)

10,000

Stroke/systemic embolism: RELY-ABLE®

RE-LY

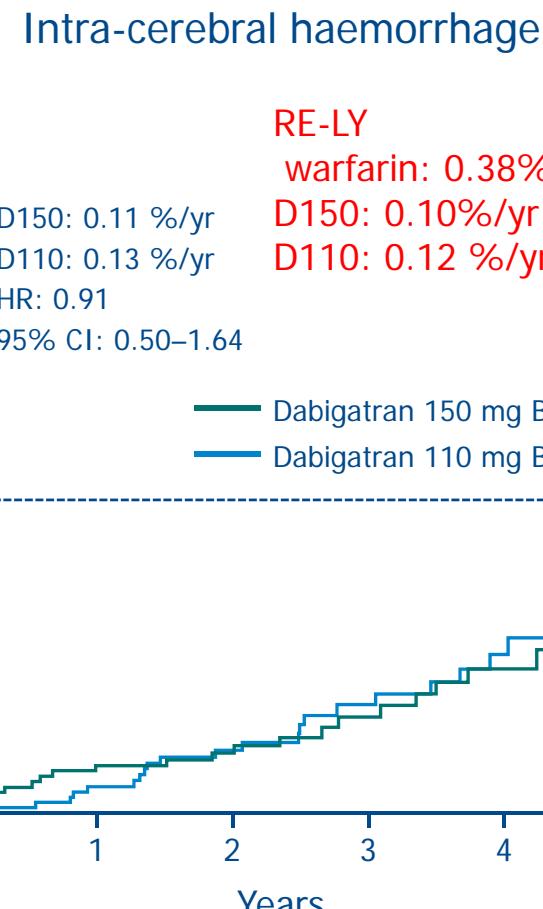
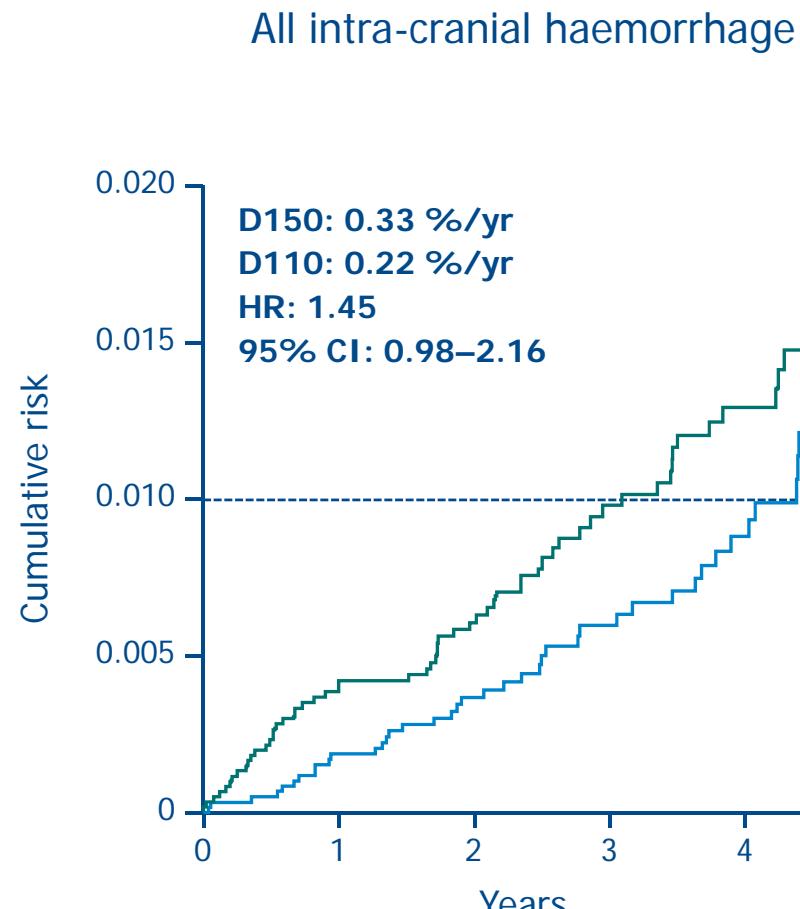
warfarin: 1.69%/yr
D150: 1.1 %/yr
D110: 1.53 %/yr



5851 patients followed for mean of 2.3 years

BID = twice daily; D150 and D110 = dabigatran 150 and 110 mg BID, respectively; HR = hazard ratio

RE-LY® + RELY-ABLE®: all dabigatran patients



12 091 patients, mean FU 3 yr; BID = twice daily; D150 and D110 = dabigatran 150 and 110 mg BID, respectively; FU = follow-up; HR = hazard ratio

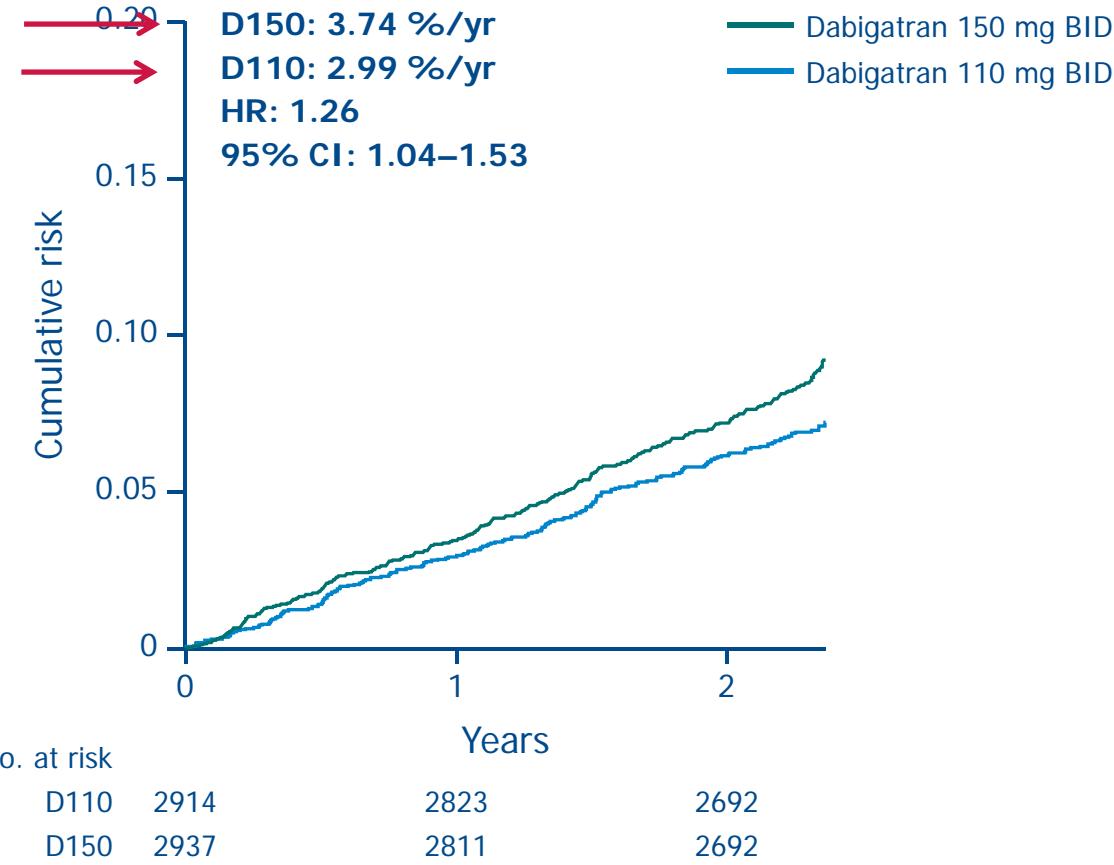
Disclaimer: Dabigatran etexilate is now approved for clinical use in stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation in certain countries.

Please check local prescribing information for further details

Major bleeding: RE-LY-ABLE®

RE-LY

warfarin: 3.36%/yr
D150: 3.11 %/yr
D110: 2.71 %/yr



5851 patients followed for mean of 2.3 years

BID=twice daily; D150 and D110 = dabigatran 150 and 110 mg BID, respectively; HR = hazard ratio

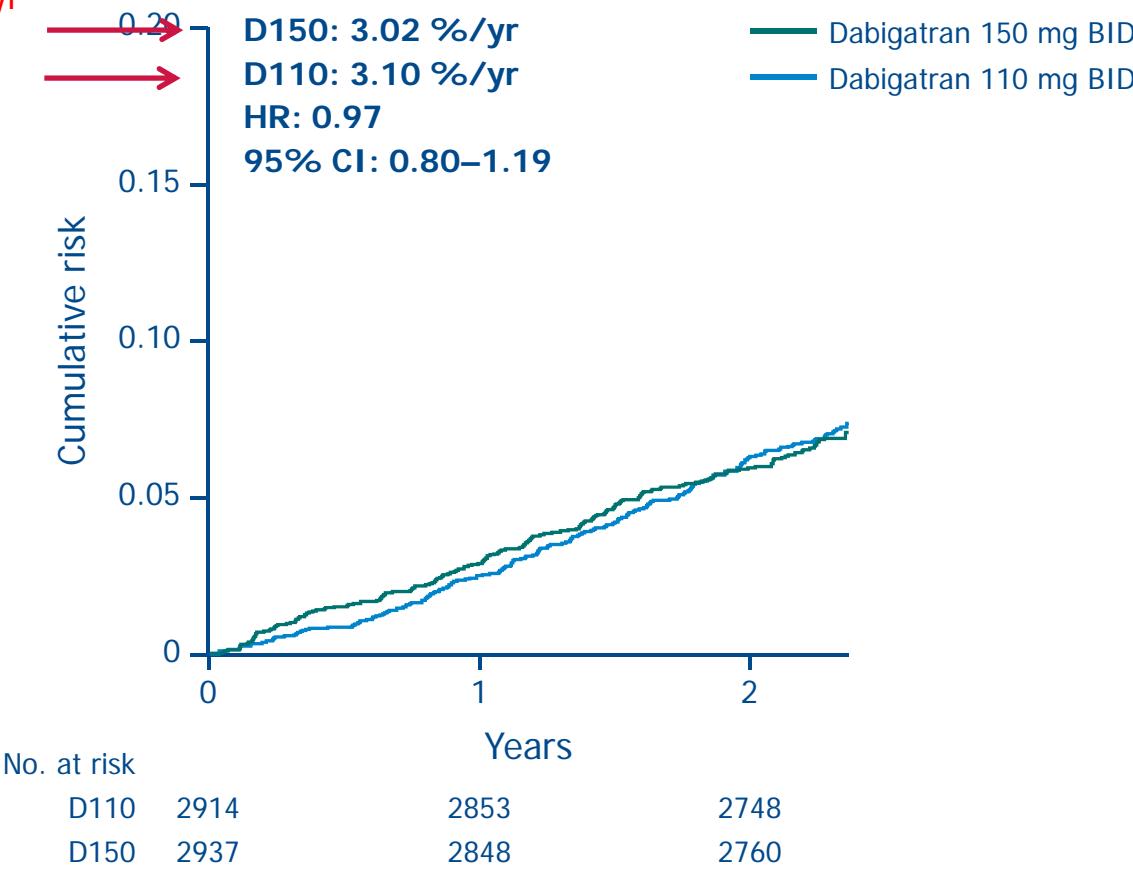
Disclaimer: Dabigatran etexilate is now approved for clinical use in stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation in certain countries.

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Total mortality: RELY-ABLE®

RE-LY

warfarin: 4.13%/yr
D150: 3.64 %/yr
D110: 3.75 %/yr



5851 patients followed for mean of 2.3 years

BID = twice daily; D150 and D110 = dabigatran 150 and 110 mg BID, respectively; HR = hazard ratio

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Stroke and ischaemic events: RELY-ABLE®

Event	D150 (%/yr)	D110 (%/yr)	HR	95% CI
Stroke or SEE	1.46	1.60	0.91	0.69–1.20
All stroke	1.24	1.38	0.89	0.66–1.21
Ischaemic	1.15	1.24	0.92	0.67–1.27
Haemorrhagic	0.13	0.14	0.89	0.34–2.30
Myocardial infarction	0.69 0.74	0.72 0.72	0.96	0.63–1.45
Pulmonary embolism	0.13	0.11	1.14	0.41–3.15

5851 patients followed for mean of 2.3 years

D150 and D110 = dabigatran 150 and 110 mg twice daily, respectively; HR = hazard ratio

SEE = systemic embolic event

Disclaimer: Dabigatran etexilate is now approved for clinical use in stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation in certain countries.

Please check local prescribing information for further details

Bleeding events: RELY-ABLE®

Event	RELY-ABLE® only			
	D150 (%/yr)	D110 (%/yr)	HR	95% CI
Major bleeding	3.74	2.99	1.26	1.04–1.53
Life-threatening	1.79	1.57	1.14	0.87–1.49
GI	1.54	1.56	0.99	0.75–1.31
Intra-cranial	0.33	0.25	1.31	0.68–2.51
Extra-cranial	3.43	2.82	1.23	1.01–1.49
Fatal	0.24	0.25	0.94	0.46–1.89
Minor bleeding	9.70	8.19	1.21	1.07–1.36

5851 patients followed for mean of 2.3 years

D150 and D110 = dabigatran 150 and 110 mg twice daily, respectively; HR = hazard ratio

Disclaimer: Dabigatran etexilate is now approved for clinical use in stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation in certain countries.

Please check local prescribing information for further details

Conclusions

- During 2.3 years of additional treatment after RE-LY® (total mean follow-up 4.3 years), rates of stroke and major bleeding remain low on dabigatran and are consistent with those seen during RE-LY®
- Dabigatran 150 vs dabigatran 110
 - Both doses have very low rates of haemorrhagic stroke over 4+ years
 - With dabigatran 150, there is a lower rate of ischaemic stroke but a higher rate of major bleeding
 - Both doses have similar mortality

Summary: First Long-term Results of a Novel Anticoagulant—Are We Reassured?

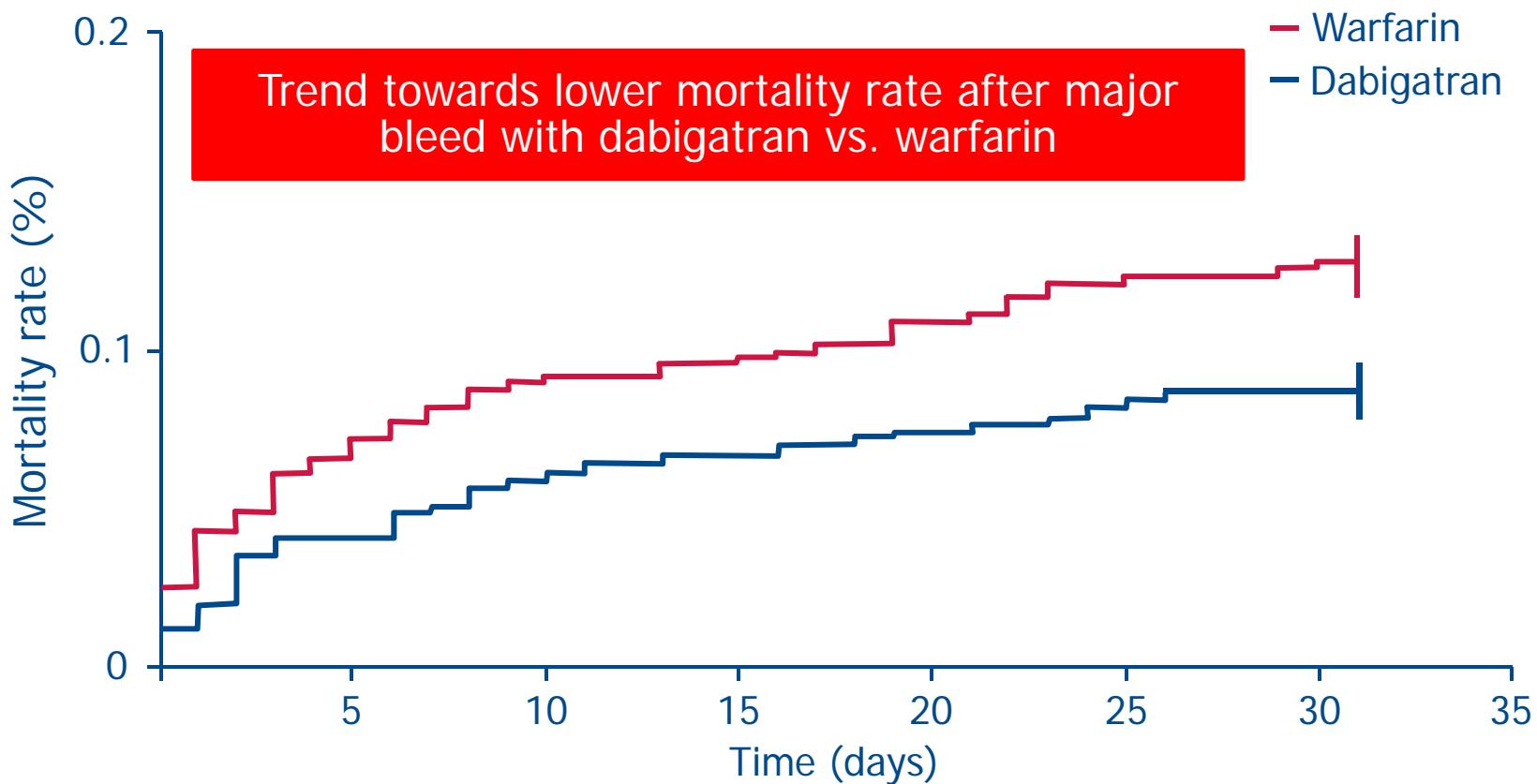
- Effects initially reported in the RE-LY study have been substantiated in the long-term RELY-ABLE study.
 - Large cohort of patients
 - Up to 5 years of follow-up
- Safety and efficacy of the novel oral anticoagulant dabigatran appear to be durable.
 - Low rates of bleeding
 - Effective stroke prevention
- Physicians and patients can be reassured by the results of the RELY-ABLE trial that novel oral anticoagulants, like dabigatran, can provide value in clinical practice.

More Long Term Data

- FDA Mini-Sentinel database has given reassuring results on the rates of gastrointestinal and intracranial bleeds with **dabigatran** - McConeghy K, Bress A, Wing C. Reports of bleeding-related fatalities with dabigatran and warfarin: An analysis using the Food and Drug Administration adverse events reporting system. American College of Cardiology 2013 Scientific Sessions; March 10, 2013; San Francisco, CA. Abstract 914
- **Dabigatran might cut hospital days vs standard anticoagulants in new AF** - Vorchheimer DA, Lee J, Muller S, et al. Dabigatran versus standard antiarrhythmic therapy for new onset nonvalvular atrial fibrillation: impact on hospital length of stay. American College of Cardiology 2013 Scientific Sessions, March 10, 2013; San Francisco, CA. Abstract 1237-47
- **Danish prospective study – dabigatran** performed at least as well against **warfarin** in atrial fibrillation in a prospective "real-world" experience as it did in RE-LY. Larsen TB, Rasmussen LH, Skjøth F, et al. Efficacy and safety of dabigatran etexilate and warfarin in "real world" patients with atrial fibrillation: A prospective nationwide cohort study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013: DOI:10.1016/j.jacc.2013.03.020. Available at: <http://content.onlinejacc.org>.

Mortality after a major bleed: five Phase III trials – results

Ammar Majeed et al. Abstract ASH December 2012



The Kaplan–Meier analysis indicated a reduced risk for death with dabigatran* vs warfarin during 30 days from the bleeding ($P=0.052$)

*Data combined from dabigatran 150 mg and 110 mg BID treatment groups. Only first major bleed included.
Analysis not adjusted for covariates

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants

from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

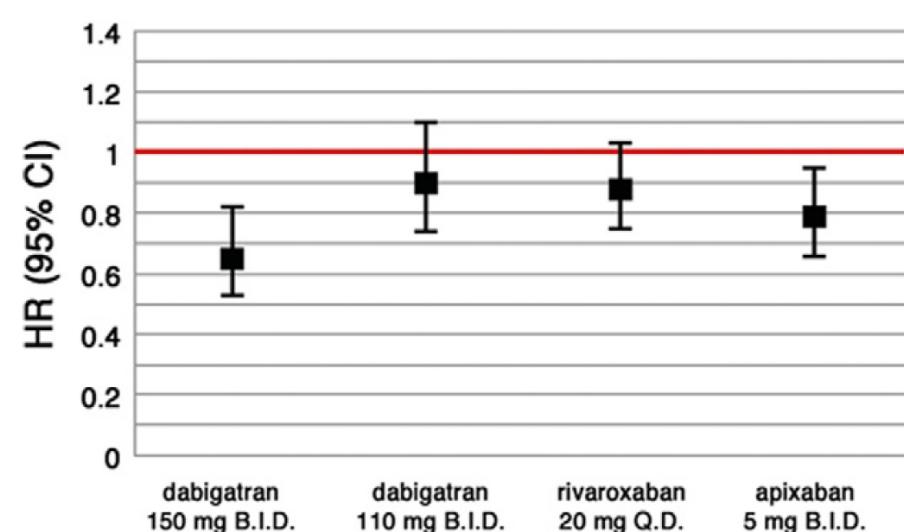
- Implementation – Penetration
- Special Issues
 - DC CV
 - Invasive Procedures
 - Dual & Triple Anticoagulation
 - How to chose the appropriate NOAC for my patient
 - Bleeding
 - Long term data
 - Efficacy
 - Bleeding

STATE-OF-THE-ART PAPER

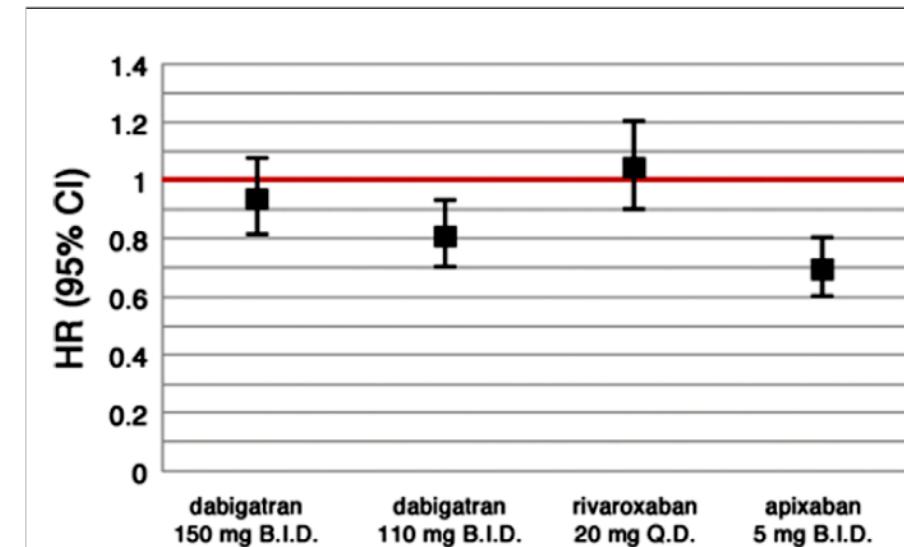
New Oral Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation and Acute Coronary Syndromes

ESC Working Group on Thrombosis—Task Force on Anticoagulants in Heart Disease Position Paper

Comparable Primary Efficacy Endpoints of Stroke or Systemic Embolism



Comparable Primary Safety Endpoints of Major Bleeding



EXPEDITED PUBLICATION

**Indirect Comparisons of New Oral
Anticoagulant Drugs for Efficacy and Safety
When Used for Stroke Prevention in Atrial Fibrillation**

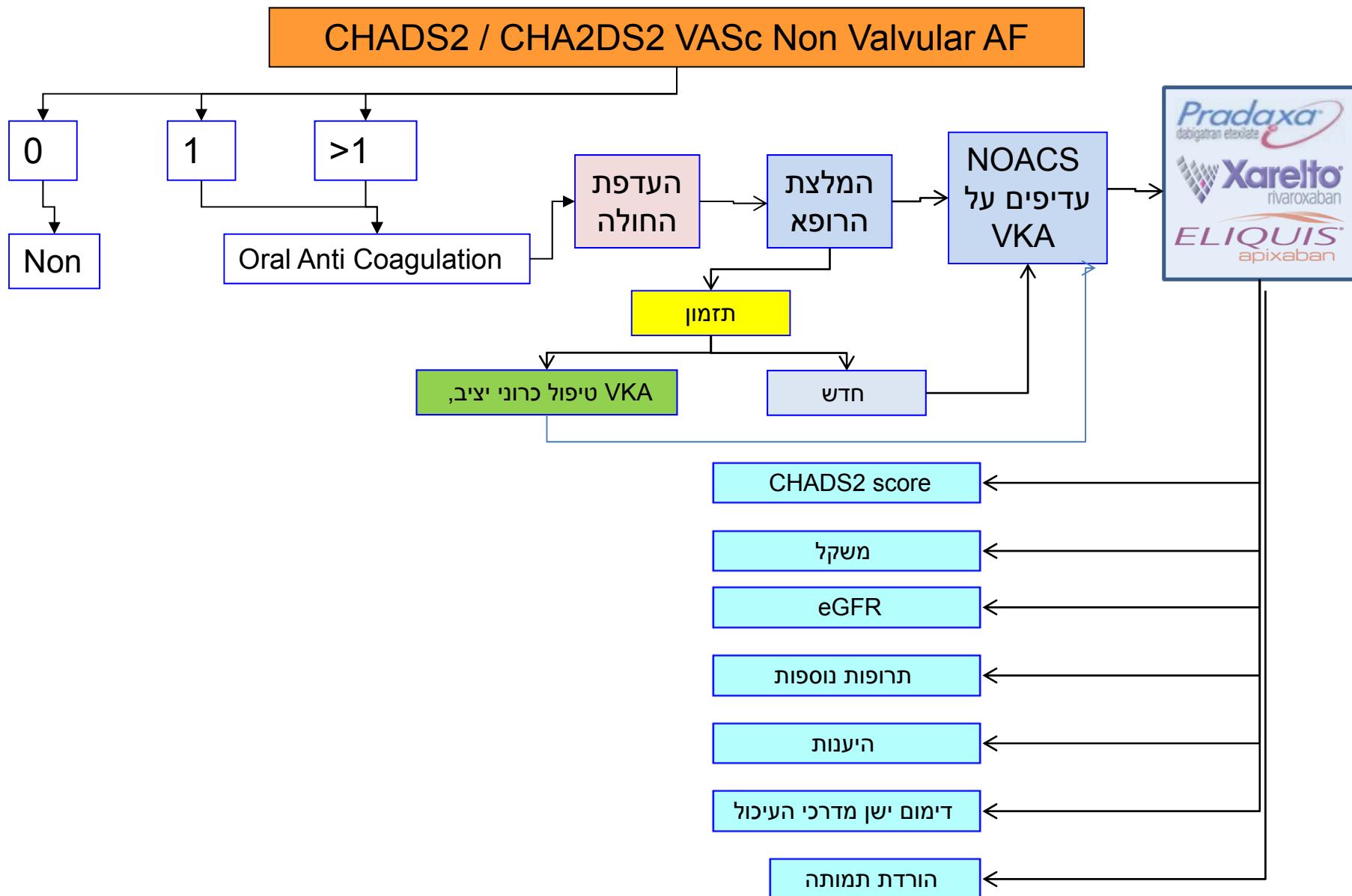
- Only a head-to-head direct comparison of the different new OACs would fully answer the question of efficacy/safety differences between the new drugs for stroke prevention in AF.

NOACs

עקרונות פרקטיים מכוונים לבחירת טיפול

Eliquis (Apixaban)	Xarelto (Rivaroxaban)	Pradaxa (Dabigatran)	התרופה
יתרון APPRAISE-2	יתרון ATLAS-2	?	מחלת לב כללית
אין מידע חדשים?	אין מידע חדשים?	אפשרי 110 מ"ג חדש?	שילוב עם ASA + clopidogrel
פעמיים ביום	פעם ביום	פעמיים ביום	היענות (צורת מתן)
"סלחני כבל הנראה"	סיכון גבולה – אזהרה	"סלחני"	אישור בהפסקת טיפול
אין – 2 מחקרים [גם מול אספירין]	מוגבל	רב	ניסוי קליני
אין – בפיתוח	אין – בפיתוח	אין	antitydots
מושפע פחות	מושפע מ GFR	לפי GFR	תיקון מינימלי
?30	?15	30	GFR מינימאלי
?	>זיהירות 50	<60	משקל
תיקון מינון > 80	תיקון מינון > 80?	תיקון מינון > 80	גיל
זיהירות	זיהירות	הוראת נגד	Dronedarone
	זיהירות – הפחחת מינון*	זיהירות – הפחחת מינון*	Amiodarone / * verapamil
אין מידע	אין מידע	מתאימים	הכנה להיפוך קצב
יתרון	לא רצוי	לא רצוי	דימום בעבר מ GI

בחירה הטיפול נוגד הקריישה המתאים לחולה שלי (ללא מגבלות הסל)



שחר חדש

• **מילונים של חולים עם AF יהנו מהפחחת תשחיפים**



Novel Oral Anti Coagulants from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Novel Oral Anti Coagulants from clinical studies to daily practice; A dream come true?

Satellite Symposia

Prof. Amos Katz M.D
המרכז הרפואי ע"ש ברזילאי, אשקלון
THE BARZILAI MEDICAL CENTER ASHKELON

מדינת ישראל
משרד הבריאות

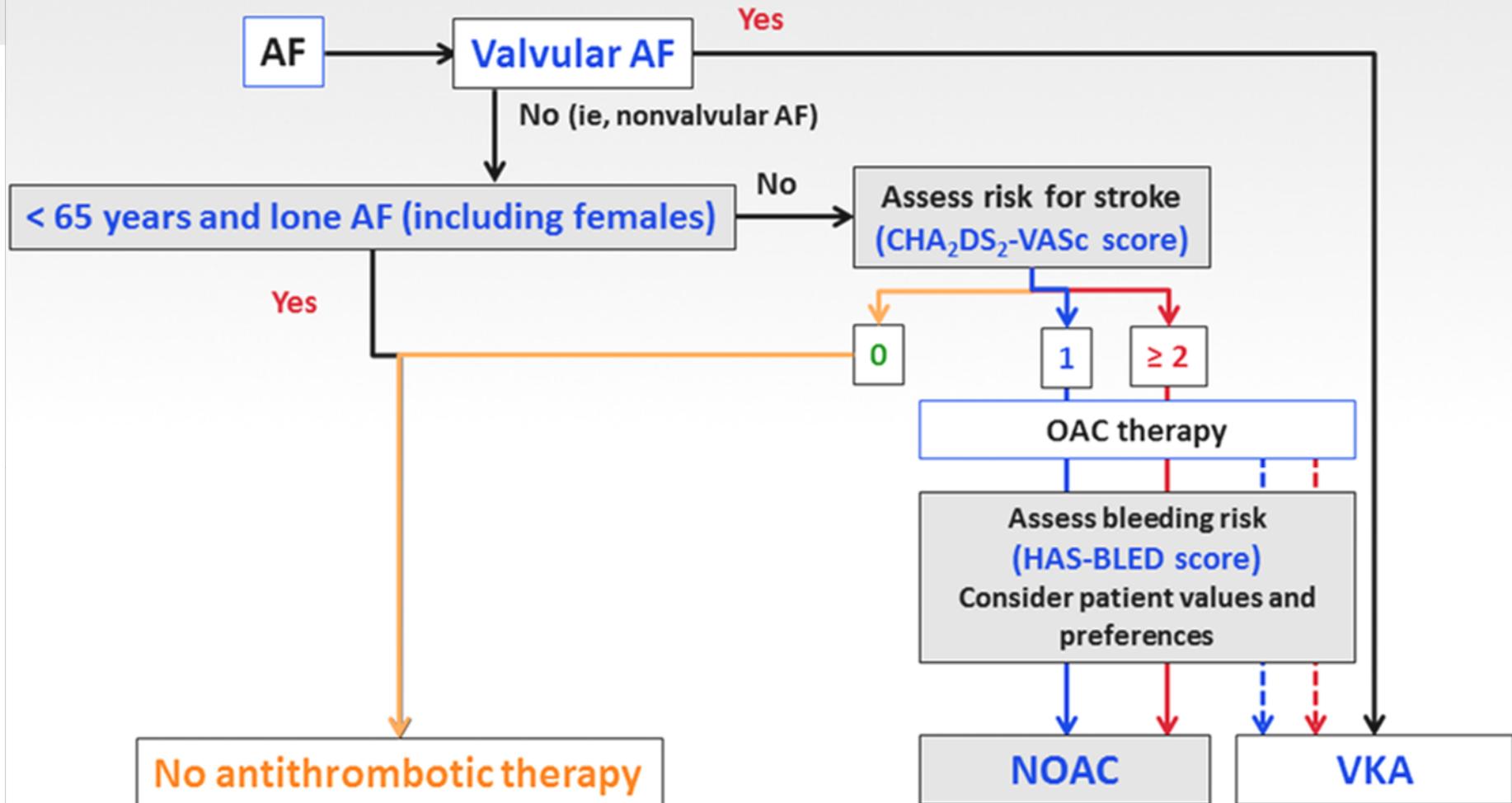
affiliated to the Faculty of Health Sciences
Ben-Gurion University of The Negev

סוכנות לפיקולטה למדעי הבריאות
אוניברסיטת בן-גוריון בנגב

Logo of the Barzilai Medical Center

	Feel Better	Feel Same	Feel Worse
Live Longer		Anticoagulant	
Live Same	Ablation	Rate Control	
Live Shorter	Antiarrhythmic drugs		

Clinical Flowchart for NOACs



NOAC = novel oral anticoagulation; HAS-BLED = hypertension, abnormal renal/liver function, stroke, bleeding history or predisposition, labile international normalized ratio, elderly, drugs/alcohol concomitantly
Note: Aspirin no longer included in flowchart due to weak evidence for its effectiveness



STATE-OF-THE-ART PAPER

New Oral Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation and Acute Coronary Syndromes

ESC Working Group on Thrombosis—Task Force on Anticoagulants in Heart Disease Position Paper

Coordinating Committee: Raffaele De Caterina, MD, PhD,* Steen Husted, MD, DSc,†
Lars Wallentin, MD, PhD,‡

Task Force Members: Raffaele De Caterina, MD, PhD,* Steen Husted, MD, DSc,†
Lars Wallentin, MD, PhD,‡ Felicita Andreotti, MD, PhD,§ Harald Arnesen, MD,||
Fedor Bachmann, MD,¶ Colin Baigent, MD,# Kurt Huber, MD,** Jørgen Jespersen, MD, DSc,††
Steen Dalby Kristensen, MD,† Gregory Y. H. Lip, MD,‡‡ João Morais, MD,§§
Lars Hvilsted Rasmussen, MD, PhD,||| Agneta Siegbahn, MD, PhD,‡ Freek W. A. Verheugt, MD,¶¶
Jeffrey I. Weitz, MD##

Net clinical benefit of new oral anticoagulants (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban) versus no treatment in a 'real world' atrial fibrillation population: A modelling analysis based on a nationwide cohort study

Amitava Banerjee¹; Deirdre A. Lane¹; Christian Torp-Pedersen²; Gregory Y. H. Lip¹

The net clinical benefit ischaemic stroke vs intracranial haemorrhage

- **CHA2DS2-VASc score=0 - Negative for warfarin**
- **CHADS2=0 + high bleeding risk Positive for apixaban and dabigatran 110 mg bid**
- **CHA2DS2-VASc=1 Positive for apixaban and both doses of dabigatran (110 mg and 150 mg bid)**
- **CHADS2 score≥1 or CHA2DS2-VASc≥2, regardless of risk of bleeding – the three new OACs (dabigatran, rivaroxaban and apixaban) appear superior to warfarin for net clinical benefit**
- **When risk of bleeding and stroke are both high all three new drugs appear to have a greater net clinical benefit than warfarin.**

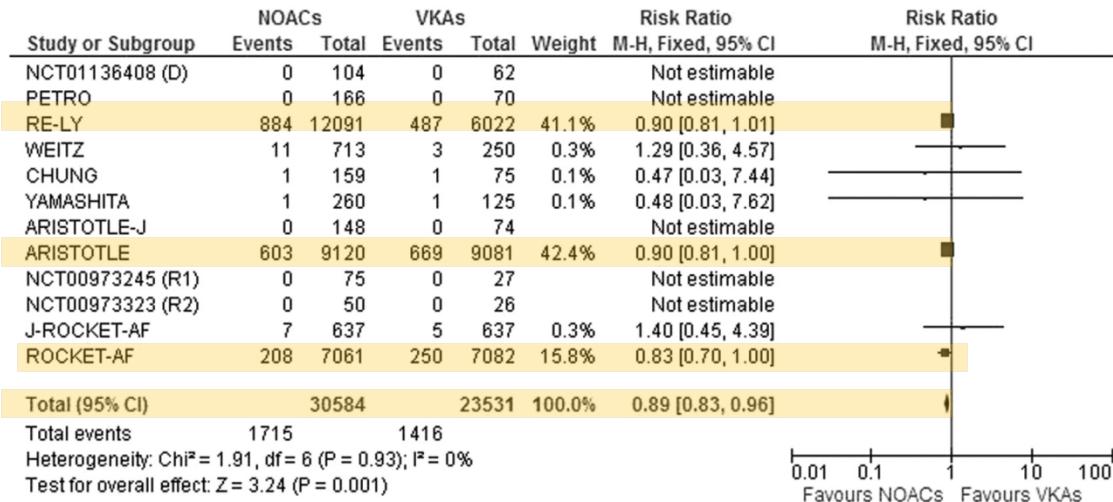
Efficacy and Safety of the Novel Oral Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation

(Circulation. 2012;126:2381-2391)

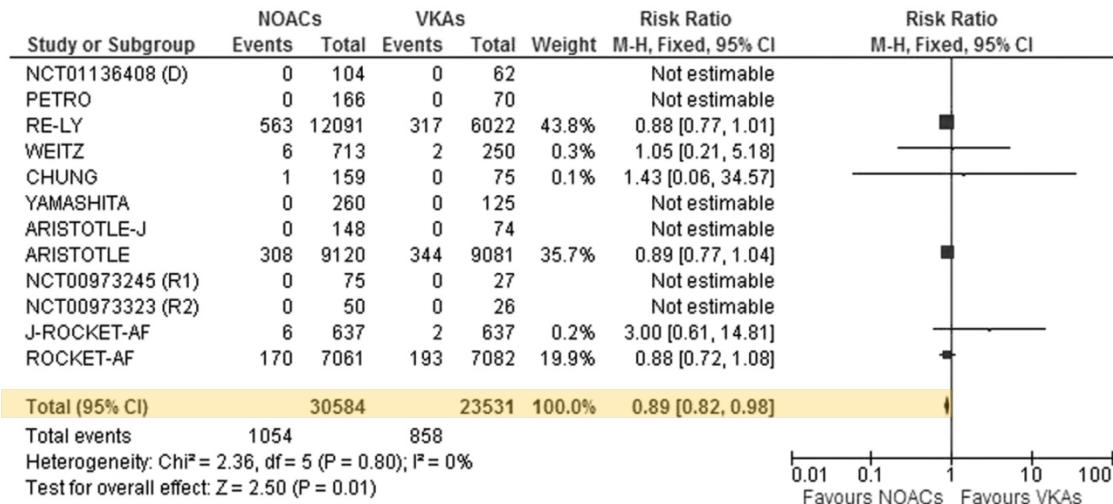
A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Literature

Francesco Dentali, MD; Nicoletta Riva, MD; Mark Crowther, MD; Alexander G.G. Turpie, MD;
Gregory Y.H. Lip, MD; Walter Ageno, MD

A Total mortality



B Cardiovascular mortality



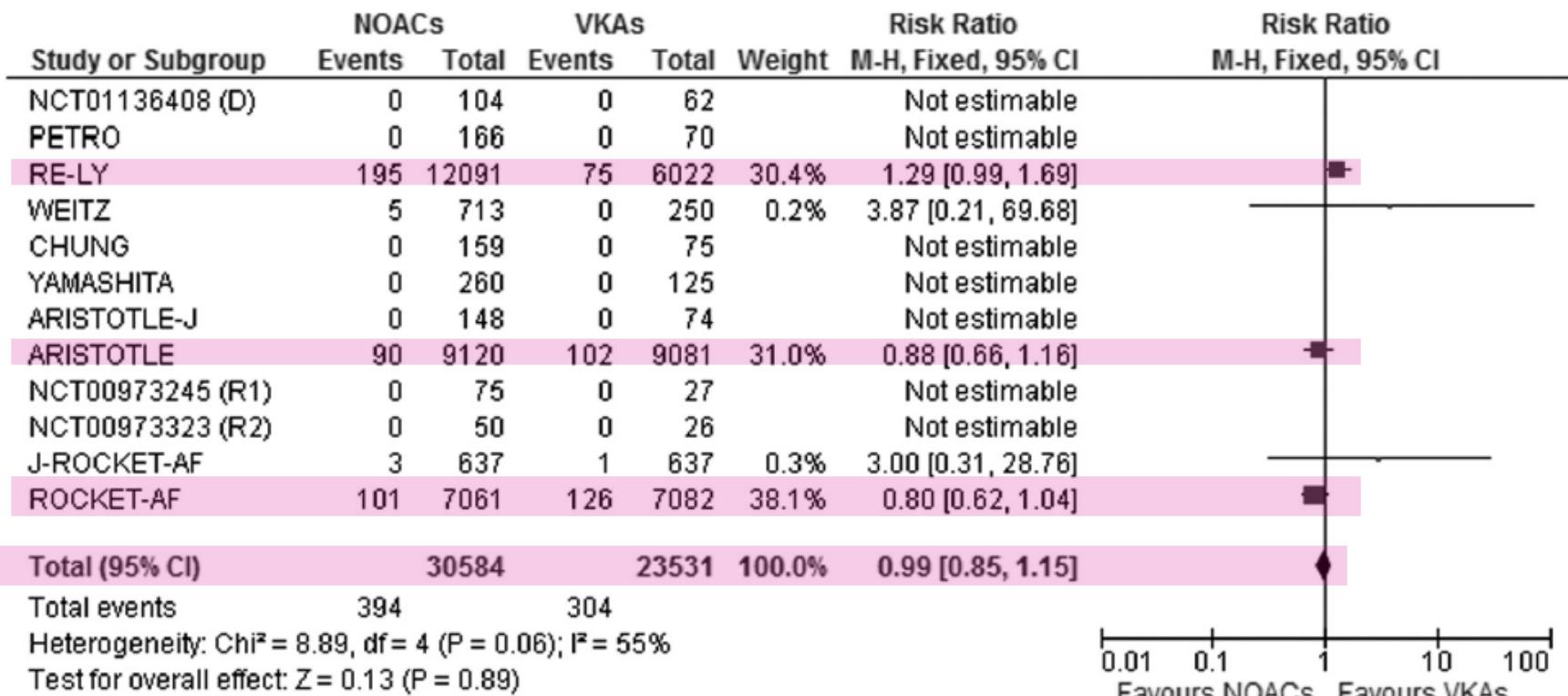
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Gregory Y.H. Lip, MD; Walter Ageno, MD

Myocardial infarction during oral anticoagulant treatment.



The Long Term Multi-center Extension of Dabigatran Treatment in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation (RELY-ABLE®) study Nov-2012

Event	Dabigatran 110 mg	Dabigatran 150 mg
Randomized to dabigatran in RE-LY®	6015	6076
Completed RE-LY® alive, still receiving dabigatran	4492 (75%)	4519 (74%)
Followed at site participating in RELY-ABLE®	3395 (76%)	3397 (75%)

- During 2.3 years of additional treatment after RE-LY® (total mean follow-up 4.3 years), rates of stroke and major bleeding remain low on dabigatran and are consistent with those seen during RE-LY®
- Dabigatran 150 vs dabigatran 110
 - Both doses have very low rates of haemorrhagic stroke over 4+ years
 - With dabigatran 150, there is a lower rate of ischaemic stroke but a higher rate of major bleeding
 - Both doses have similar mortality



Drugs

● Home ● Drugs ● Drug Safety and Availability



Drug Safety and Availability

[Drug Alerts and Statements](#)

[Importing Prescription Drugs](#)

[Medication Guides](#)

[Drug Safety Communications](#)

[Drug Shortages](#)

[Postmarket Drug Safety](#)

FDA Drug Safety Communication: Update on the risk for serious bleeding events with the anticoagulant Pradaxa (dabigatran)

This update is a follow-up to the [FDA Drug Safety Communication of 12/7/2011: Safety review of post-market reports of serious bleeding events with the anticoagulant Pradaxa \(dabigatran etexilate mesylate\)](#)

[Safety Announcement](#)

[Additional Information for Patients](#)

[Additional Information for Healthcare Professionals](#)

[Data Summary](#)

[References](#)

[Safety Announcement](#)

- ICH and GIH events per 100,000 days at risk was 1.8 to 2.6 times higher for new users of warfarin than for new users of Pradaxa.
- The results indicate that the observed bleeding rates associated with new use of Pradaxa do not appear to be higher than the bleeding rates associated with new use of warfarin.

54th ASH® Annual Meeting and Exposition

Atlanta, GA • December 8-11, 2012

19 Management and Outcomes of Major Bleeding On Dabigatran or Warfarin

Program: Oral and Poster Abstracts

Type: Oral

Session: 332. Antithrombotic Therapy I

Saturday, December 8, 2012: 12:00 PM

B405-B407, Level 4, Building B (Georgia World Congress Center)

Ammar Majeed^{1*}, Hun-Gyu Hwang^{2*}, Martina Brueckmann, MD^{3*}, Stuart Connolly, MD^{4*}, John Eikelboom^{4*}, Michael Ezekowitz, MB, ChB, DPhil^{5*}, Lars Wallentin, MD, PhD^{6*}, Salim Yusuf, FRCPC, DPhil^{4*} and Sam Schulman, MD, PhD⁴

¹Hematology Center, Karolinska University Hospital and Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden

²Soon Chun Hyang University Hospital, Gumi, South Korea

³Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG, Ingelheim, Germany

⁴Department of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

⁵Jefferson Medical College, Wynnewood, PA

⁶Uppsala Clinical Research Center, Uppsala, Sweden

Conclusion. The prognosis after a major bleed on dabigatran was, despite lack of a specific antidote, better than with warfarin. There was also a shorter stay in intensive care with dabigatran compared to warfarin.

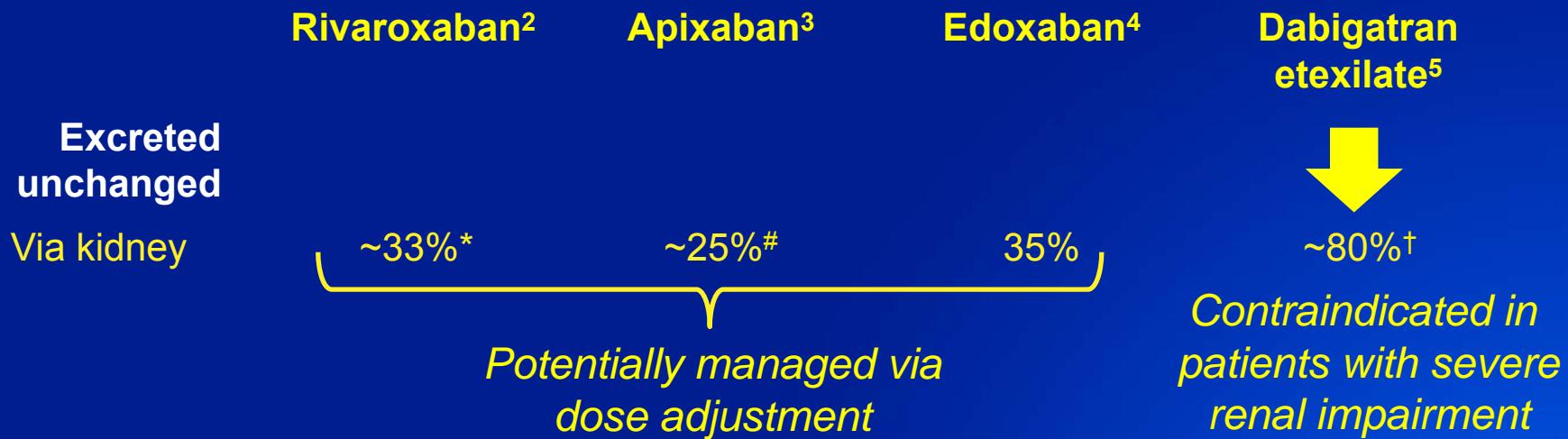
Conclusion. The prognosis after a major bleed on dabigatran was, despite lack of a specific antidote, better than with warfarin. There was also a shorter stay in intensive care with dabigatran compared to warfarin.

Table

Resource utilization for major bleeds in the RE-LY study	Dabigatran N=741	Warfarin N=421	P-value
Major bleeds transfused with red cells, n (%)	439 (59)	210 (50)	0.0013
Major bleeds transfused with plasma, n (%)	147 (20)	127 (30)	<0.0001
Major bleeds treated with vitamin K, n (%)	70 (9)	115 (27)	<0.0001
Mean length of stay in intensive care, days (SD)	1.9	3.2	0.03
Bleeds requiring invasive procedure, n (%)	79 (9)	59 (14)	0.09
Outcomes based on event reports from 5 phase III trials	Dabigatran N=696	Warfarin N=425	P-value
30-day mortality after the 1 st major bleed, n/N (%)	57/627 (9.1)	53/407 (13.0)	0.044
Efficacy of management of bleed: good /moderate /poor			

OAC therapy in patients with renal impairment

- ◆ Newer anticoagulants are partially cleared via the renal route¹
- ◆ However, not all new anticoagulants rely on this route to the same extent¹



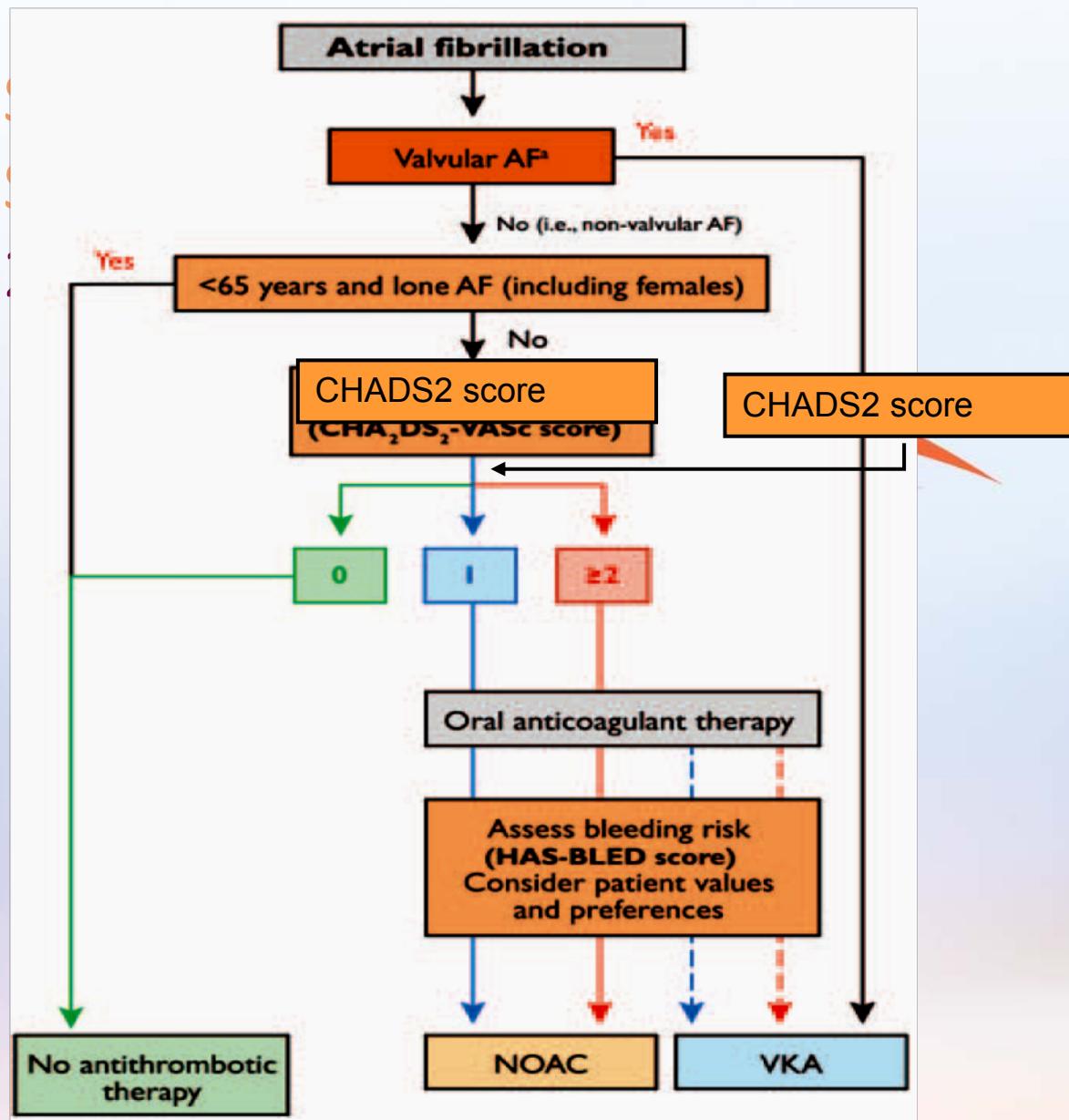
*Additional 33% cleared renally after metabolic degradation to inactive drug⁶

#Estimated percentage of the orally administered dose

†Mean percentage after intravenous administration within the first 24 hours of dosing

1. Eriksson BI *et al*, 2011; 2. Weinz C *et al*, 2009; 3. Raghavan N *et al*, 2008; 4. Ogata K *et al*, 2010;
5. Blech S *et al*, 2008; 6. Xarelto Summary of Product Characteristics 2011.

בחירה הטיפול נוגד הקריישה המתאים לחולה שלי



ELIQUIS
apixaban

Pfizer

CHADS₂ vs. CHA₂DS₂VASc

- CHADS₂ score 0: 1.4% events
- CHA₂DS₂-VASc 0: 0 events
- CHA₂DS₂-VASc score 1: 0.6% events
- CHA₂DS₂-VASc score 2: 1.6% events

anticoagulation when
Isch stroke risk > 0.9%/year

NOACs

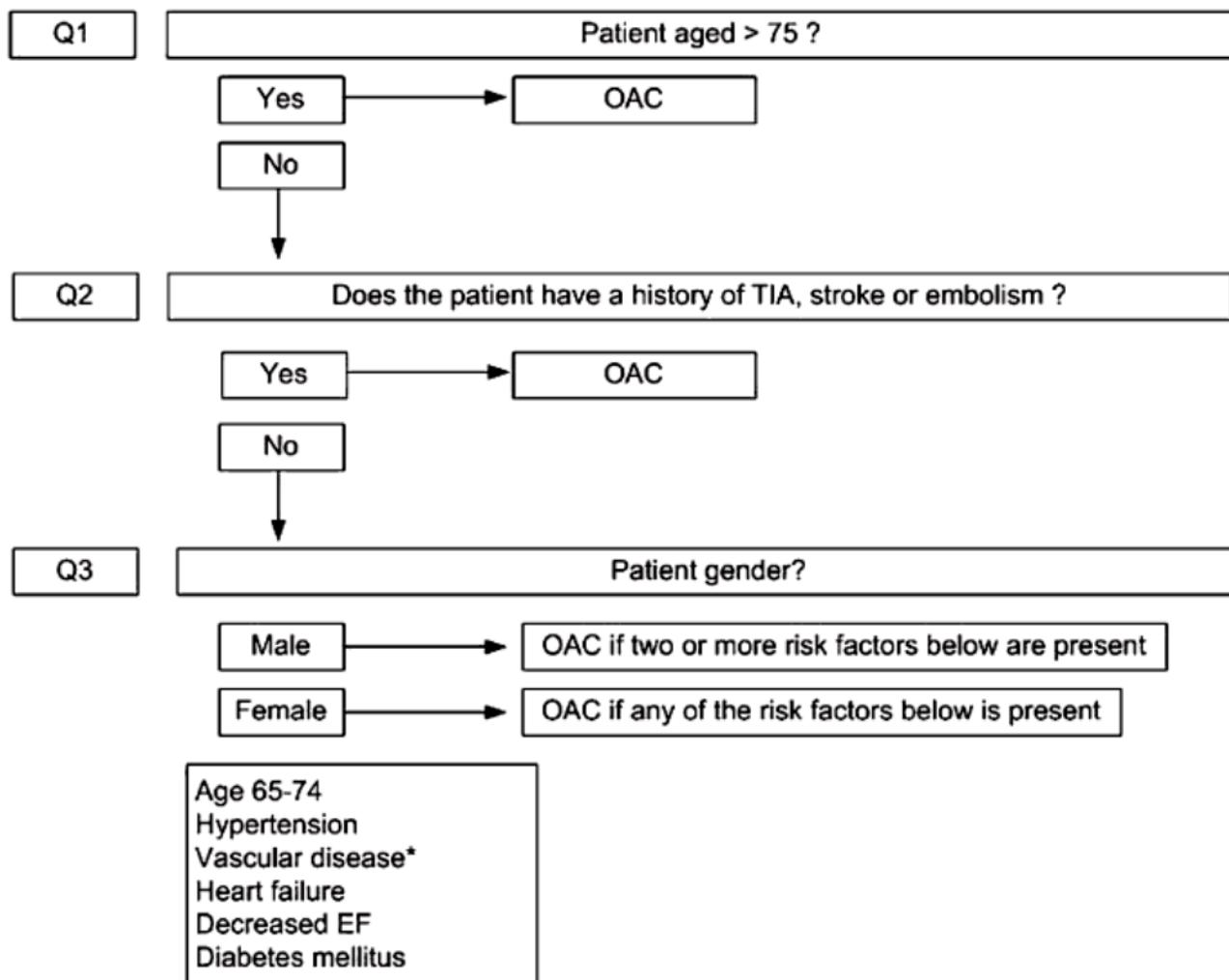
עקרונות פרקטיים מכוונים לבחירת טיפול

Eliquis (Apixaban)	Xarelto (Rivaroxaban)	Pradaxa (Dabigatran)	התropa
			
יתרון APPRAISE-2	יתרון ATLAS-2	?	מחלת לב כללית
אין מידע	אין מידע	אפשרי 110 מ"ג	שילוב עם ASA + clopidogrel
פעמיים ביום	פעם ביום	פעמיים ביום	היענות (צורת מתן)
"סלחני כבל הנראה"	סיכון גבולה – אזהרה	"סלחני"	אישור בהפסקת טיפול
אין – 2 מחקרים [גם מול אספירין]	מוגבל	רב	ניסוי קליני
אין - בפיתוח	אין – בפיתוח	אין	antitydote
מושפע מינון מוחט	מושפע מ GFR	לפי GFR	תיקון מינון
?30	?15	30	GFR מינימלי
תיקון מינון	>140	<60	משקל
תיקון מינון > 80	תיקון מינון > 80?	תיקון מינון > 80	גיל
ד HIVOT	ד HIVOT	הוראת נגד	Dronedarone
ד HIVOT – הפחיתה מינון*	ד HIVOT – הפחיתה מינון*	ד HIVOT – הפחיתה מינון*	Amiodarone / * verapamil
אין מידע	אין מידע	מתאים	הכנה להיפוך קצב
יתרון	לא רצוי	לא רצוי	DIMOM בערך מ GI

חודש חדש

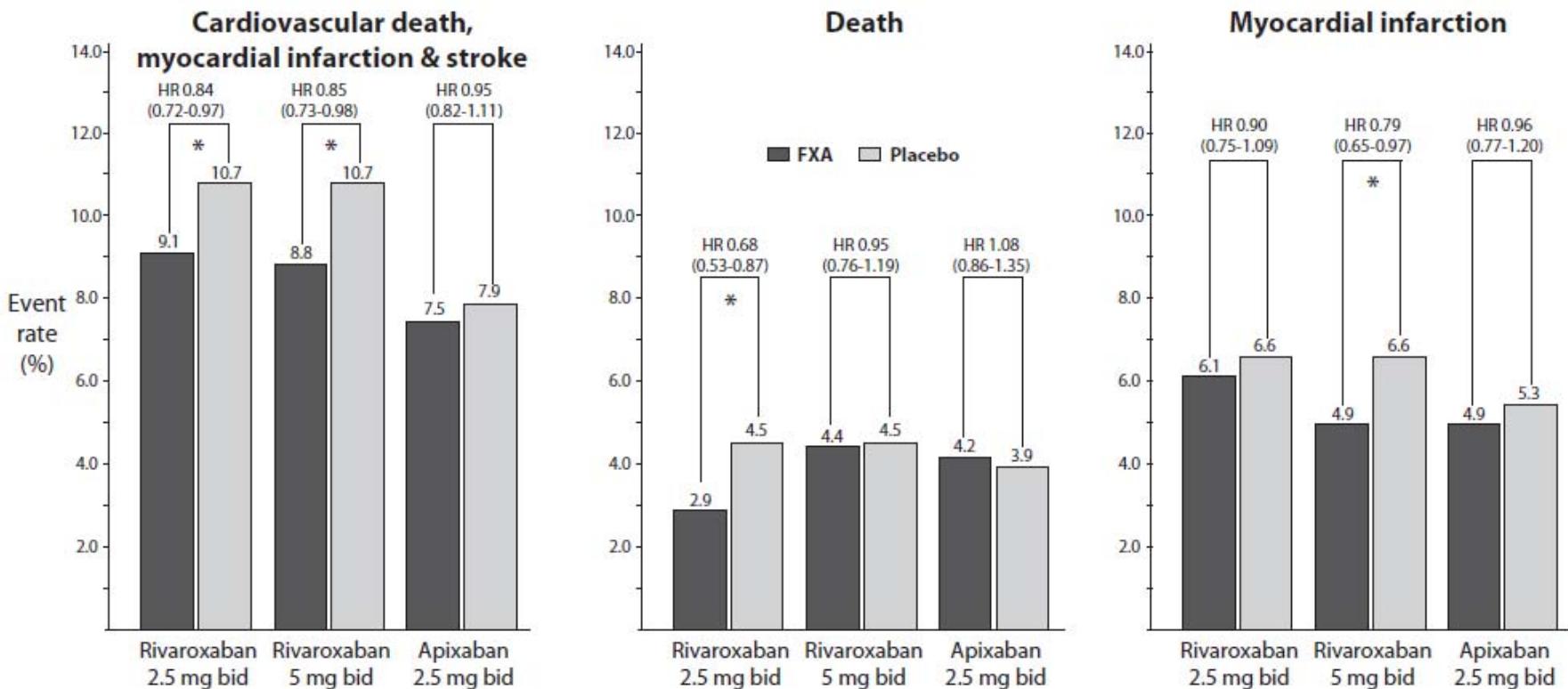


CHA₂DS₂-VAS_C



*Myocardial infarction, peripheral artery disease or aortic plaque

Event rates with factor Xa or placebo in ATLAS-2 and APPRAISE-2



New oral anticoagulant agents after ACS

Peter R Sinnaeve¹, Tom Adriaenssens¹,

European Heart Journal: Acute Cardiovascular Care
1(1) 87-93
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DOI: 10.1177/2048872612442914
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ONLINE FIRST

Dabigatran Association With Higher Risk of Acute Coronary Events

Meta-analysis of Noninferiority Randomized Controlled Trials

Ken Uchino, MD; Adrian V. Hernandez, MD, PhD

Background: Dabigatran compared to control (warfarin, enoxaparin, placebo)

Increased absolute risk of MI or ACS 0.27%

Increased relative risk of MI or ACS 33%

Methods: We searched PubMed, Scopus, and the Web of Science for randomized controlled trials of dabigatran that reported on MI or ACS as secondary outcomes. The fixed-effects Mantel-Haenszel (M-H) test was used to evaluate the effect of dabigatran on MI or ACS. We expressed the associations as odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% CIs.

Results: Seven trials were selected ($N=30\,514$), including 2 studies of stroke prophylaxis in atrial fibrillation, 1 in acute venous thromboembolism, 1 in ACS, and 3 of short-term prophylaxis of deep venous thrombosis. Control arms included warfarin, enoxaparin, or placebo ad-

heterogeneous for all analyses ($I^2=0\%$; $P \geq .30$) and were consistent using different methods and measures of association.

Conclusions: Dabigatran is associated with an increased risk of MI or ACS in a broad spectrum of patients when tested against different controls. Clinicians should consider the potential of these serious harmful cardiovascular effects with use of dabigatran.

Arch Intern Med.

Published online January 9, 2012.

doi:10.1001/archinternmed.2011.1666

Primary End-points – Stroke & Systemic Emboli

Study	Medication	Study medication N (%/yr)	Warfarin N (%/yr)	HR (±CI)	P Non-inferiority	P Superiority
RE-LY	Dabigatran 110 mg BID	182 (1.53)	199 (1.69)	0.91 (0.74-1.11)	<0.001	0.34
	Dabigatran 150 mg BID	134 (1.11)		0.66 (0.53-0.82)	<0.001	<0.001
ROCKET-AF ITT	Rivaroxaban 20 mg (15 mg) QD	269 (2.1*)	306 (2.4*)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	<0.001	
Per protocol, As Treated		188 (1.7*)	241 (2.2*)	0.79 (0.66-0.96)	<0.001	0.12
ARISTOTLE	Apixaban 5 mg (2.5 mg) BID	212 (1.27)	265 (1.60)	0.79 (0.66-0.95)	<0.001	0.01

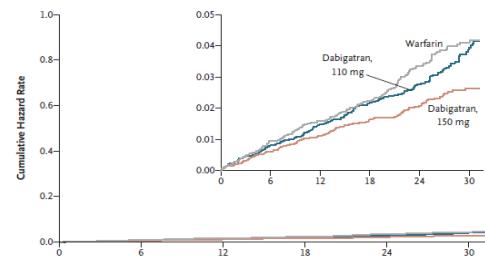


Figure 1. Cumulative Hazard Rates for the Primary Outcome of Stroke or Systemic Embolism, According to Treatment Group.

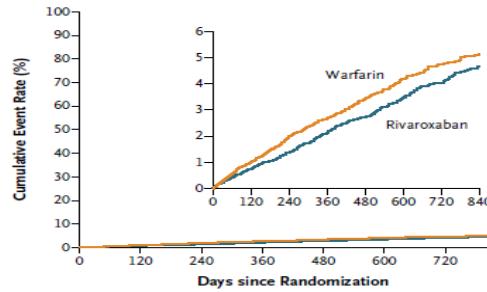
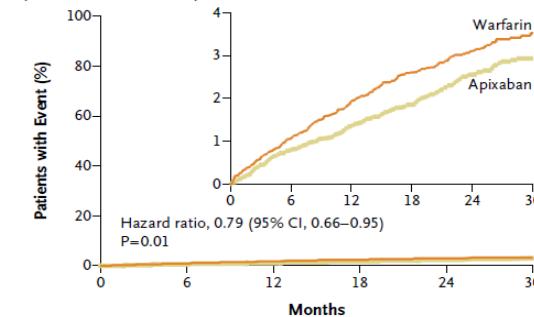
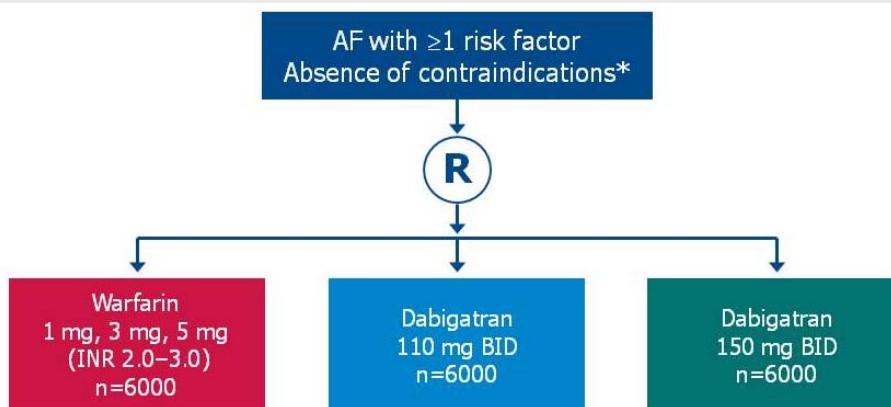


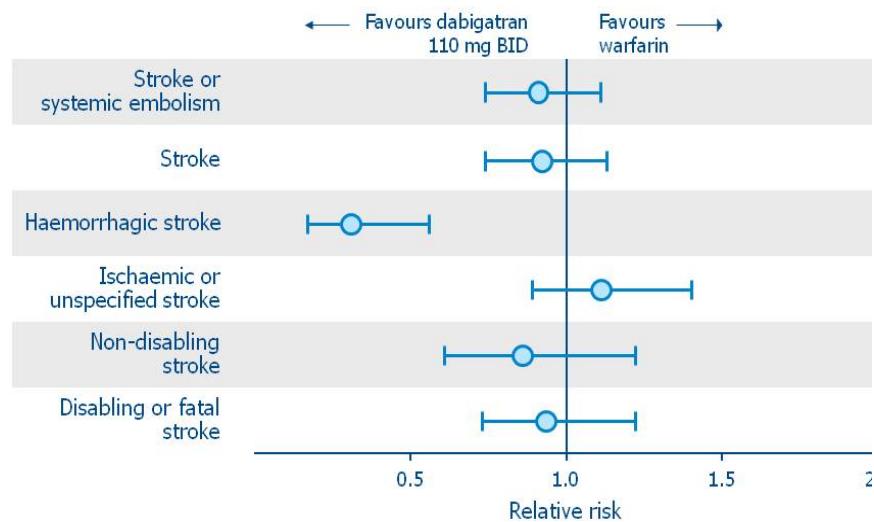
Figure 1. Cumulative Rates of the Primary End Point (Stroke or Systemic Embolism) in the Per-Protocol Population and in the Intention-to-Treat Population.



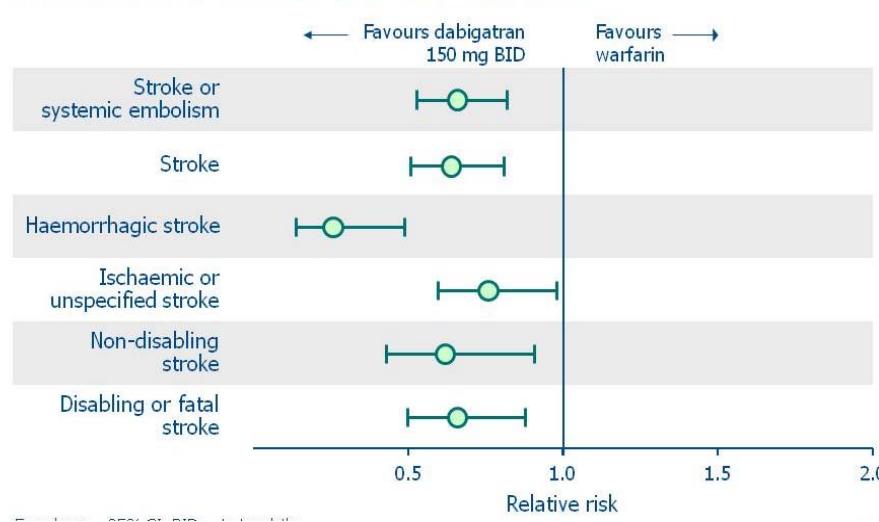
RE-LY



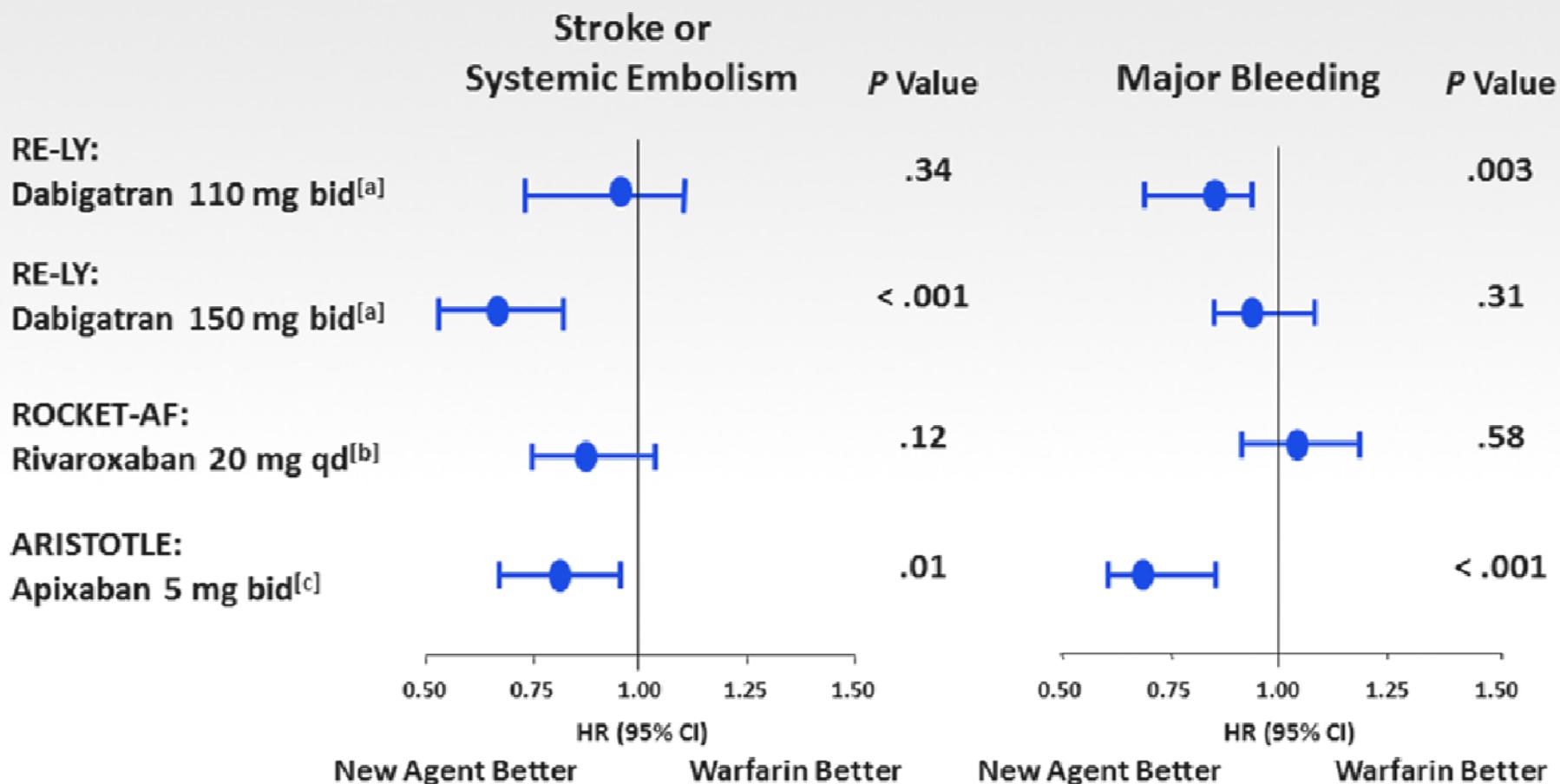
Dabigatran etexilate 110 mg BID compared with warfarin for stroke prevention in AF



Dabigatran etexilate 150 mg BID compared with warfarin for stroke prevention in AF



NOACs Trials



ARISTOTLE = Apixaban for Reduction in Stroke and Other Thromboembolic Events in Atrial Fibrillation; bid = twice a day; CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; qd = once daily; RE-LY = Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy; ROCKET = Rivaroxaban Once Daily Oral Direct Factor Xa Inhibition Compared with Vitamin K Antagonism for Prevention of Stroke and Embolism Trial in Atrial Fibrillation

a. Connolly SJ, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;361(12):1139-1151.

b. Patel MR, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365(10):883-891.

c. Granger C, et al. *N Eng J Med.* 2011;365(11):981-992.

עדכוני המערך לבטיחות הטיפול

המערך לבטיחות הטיפול קיבל דיווח על גבר בן 75 המטופל בפודקסוה במינן 110 מ"ג פעמיים ביום. אושפז ביחידה לטיפול נמרץ עקב דימום מאסיבי מחלת האף והלוע עד כדי מצב של הלם המוראי.

קרטיניןدم של החולה היה 1.9 מ"ג/דיל *creatinine clearance* שלו מוחسب לדosing drug 20 מ"ל וריה

המערך בשיתוף אגף הרוקחות במשרד הבריאות בדקנו מול חברת התרופות ומיצאו כי שיעור סוג אירועי הדם בעקבות נטיית התרופה בישראל, אינם גבוהים יותר מהמצופה.

ומה בעולם?

מהספרות- נכתב ע"י ד"ר שרון אולשא

פרודקסה (dabigatran) הינה תרופה נוגדת קריישה הנמצאת בשימוש להורדת הסיכון לשכץ מוחי בחולים עם פרופור פרוזדורים (לא מסתמי), אשר אושירה לשימוש ע"י FDA באוקטובר 2010. אין לסת פרודקסה לחולים עם מסתם לב מלאכותי. (אזהרה על כך יצאה ע"י FDA לאחרונה).

לאחרונה גם בדק ה-FDA דיווחים על אירועי דם חמורים (דימום מוחי ודימום גסטרואינטסטינלי) בעקבות שימוש בתרופה לעומת קומדיין (POST MARKET REPORTS).

התוצאות הראו ששיעור אירועי הדם בעקבות התחלת השימוש בפרודקסה אינם גבוה יותר מאשר השימוש בעקבות התחלת השימוש בקומדיין.

ה-FDA ממשיך לאסוף נתונים בנושא זה ולבזק את בטיחות הטיפול בתרופה.

ה-FDA מדגיש שעל הרופאים הרושים בפודקסה להתייחס במיוחד בעת רישום המין לחולים עם אי ספיקת כליות / פגעה בתפקוד הכלילי עלי מנת להקטין את הסיכון לדימום.

פימי התרופה הינו דרך הכליות ועל כן:

יש לבדוק את תפקודי הכליות לפני התחלת השימוש בפודקסה על מנת לקבוע את המין הנכון.

יש לבדוק גם את תפקודי הכליה במהלך הטיפול בתרופה (למשל כאשר יש דינמיקה בתפקיד הכליות, היופולמיה, שימוש בדיארטיקה וכו') ולהתאים את המין מייד הצורך.

בחולים עם *creatinine clearance* מעל 30 מיל/דקה המין המומלץ הינו 150 מ"ג פעמיים ביום.

בחולים עם *creatinine clearance* 15-30 מיל/דקה המין המומלץ הינו 75 מ"ג פעמיים ביום.

על ה-FDA והיצורן לא ניתן לספק המלצות למין, לחולים שלא הושם *creatinine clearance* מתחת ל-15 מיל/דקה או שנמצאים טיפול דיאליזה.

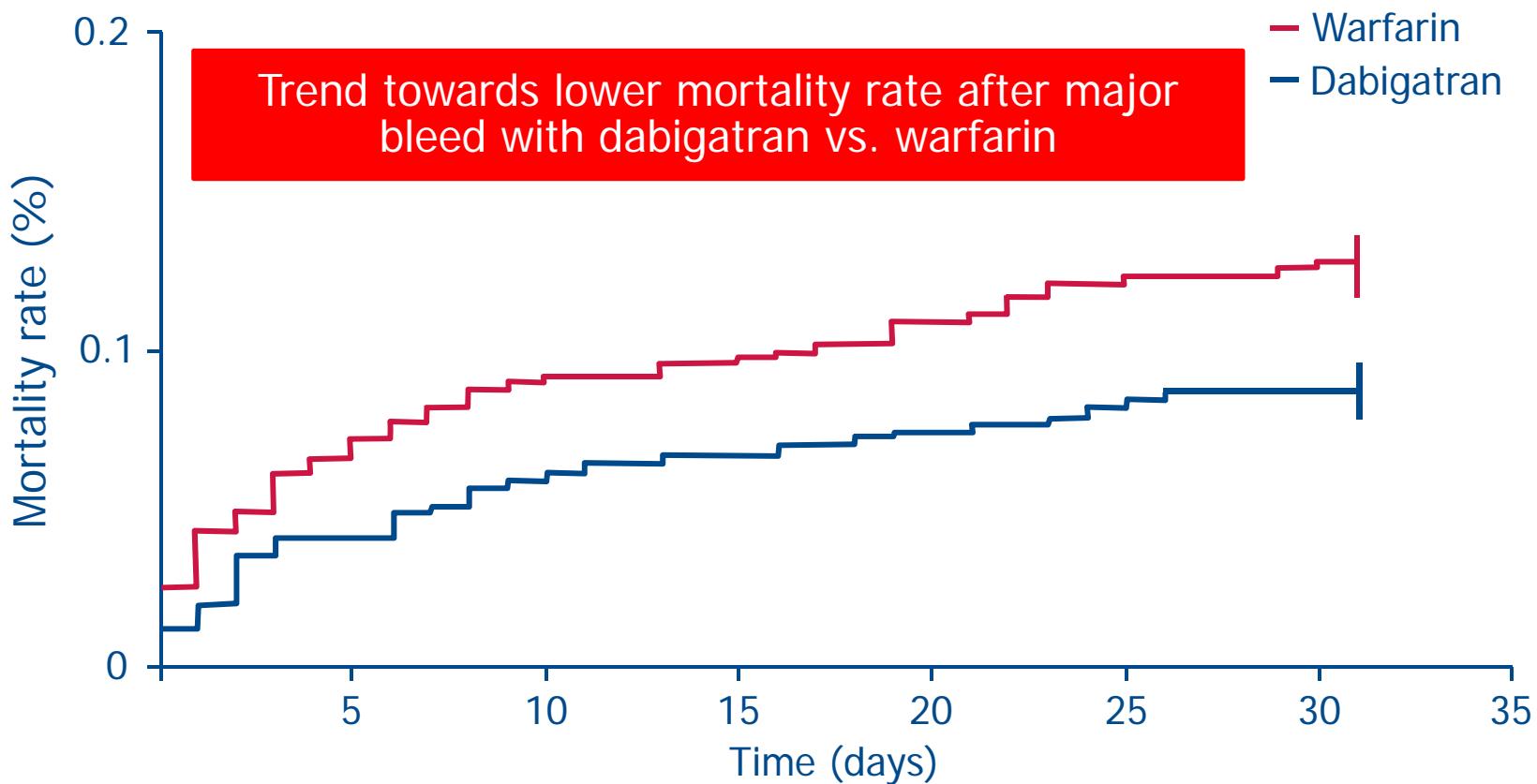
Net clinical benefit and components

Characteristic	Dabi 110 mg	Dabi 150 mg	Warfarin	P-value 110 vs. W	P-value 150 vs. W
Number of patients (n)	6015	6076	6022		
Net Clinical Benefit	7.09	6.91	7.64	0.10	0.04
- Stroke / SSE	1.53	1.11	1.69	<0.001 (NI) 0.34 (sup)	<0.001 (NI) <0.001 (sup)
- Death	3.75	3.64	4.13	0.13	0.051
- MBE	2.71	3.11	3.36	0.003	0.31
- PE	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.56	0.21
- MI	0.72	0.74	0.53	0.07	0.048

All data represents %/year

Mortality after a major bleed: five Phase III trials – results

Ammar Majeed et al. Abstract ASH December 2012



The Kaplan–Meier analysis indicated a reduced risk for death with dabigatran* vs warfarin during 30 days from the bleeding ($P=0.052$)

*Data combined from dabigatran 150 mg and 110 mg BID treatment groups. Only first major bleed included.
Analysis not adjusted for covariates

Concomitant antiplatelet therapy in RE-LY®: conclusions

- Antiplatelets increase risk of major bleeding when combined with any OAC
 - Relative increases similar across treatment groups
 - Absolute risks lowest with dabigatran 110 mg BID
- Advantages of both dabigatran doses vs warfarin are maintained in patients receiving antiplatelet therapy
 - Dabigatran 150 mg BID vs warfarin
 - Superior for preventing stroke/systemic embolism
 - Reduced risk of intracranial bleeding
 - Comparable risk of major bleeding
 - Dabigatran 110 mg BID vs warfarin
 - Non-inferior for preventing stroke/systemic embolism
 - Reduced risk of intracranial bleeding
 - Superior for reducing risk of major bleeding

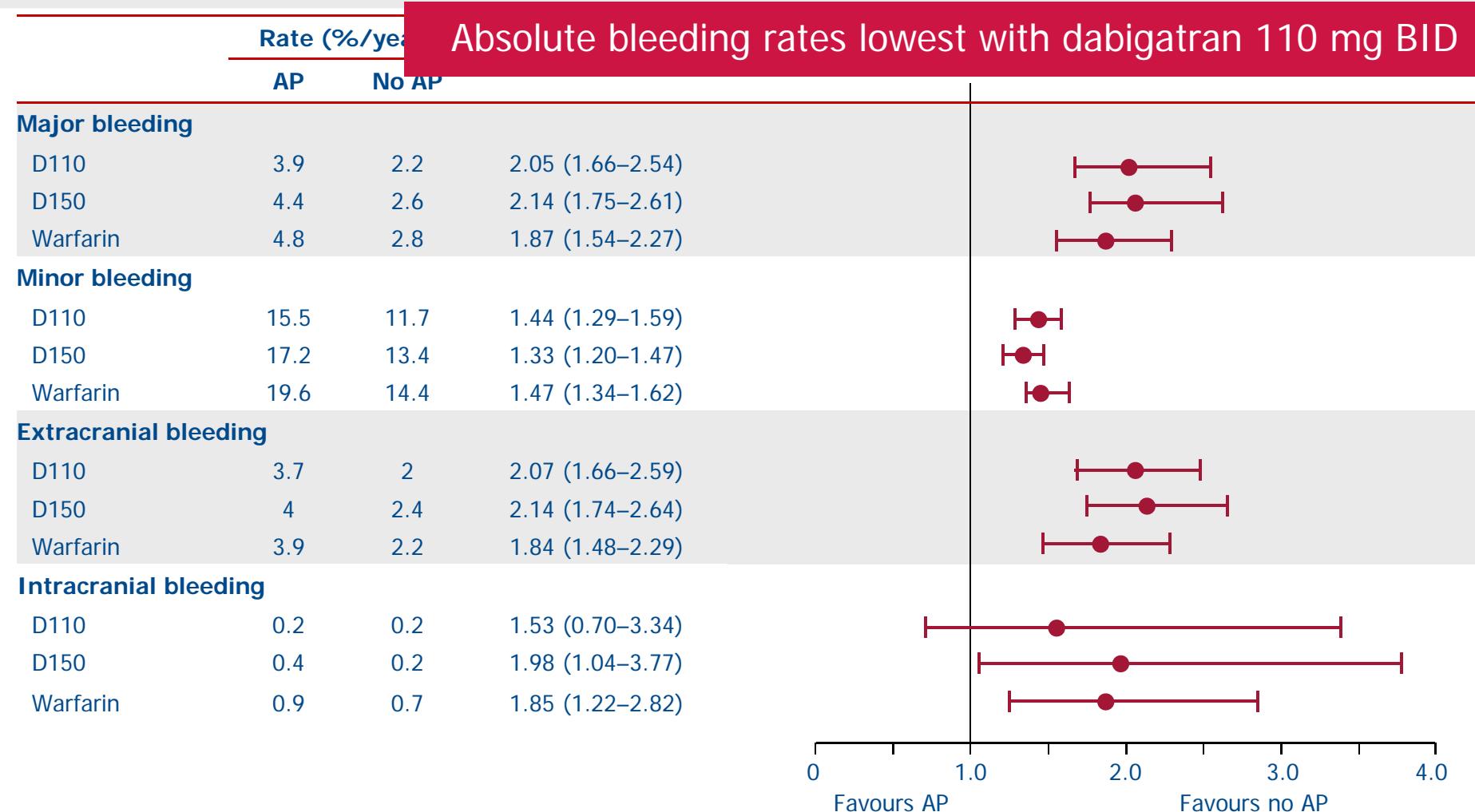
BID = twice daily; OAC = oral anticoagulant

Dans AL et al. Circulation 2013;127:634–40

Disclaimer: Dabigatran etexilate is now approved for clinical use in stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation in certain countries.

Please check local prescribing information for further details

Concomitant antiplatelet therapy in RE-LY®: time-dependent analysis (1)



*Adjusted for baseline differences in factors that predispose to bleeding

AP = antiplatelet; BID = twice daily; D110 = dabigatran 110 mg BID; D150 = dabigatran 150 mg BID; HR = hazard ratio

Dans AL et al. Circulation 2013;127:634–40

Disclaimer: Dabigatran etexilate is now approved for clinical use in stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation in certain countries.

Please check local prescribing information for further details