

Prévention de l'AVC dans la fibrillation atriale : données en vie réelle

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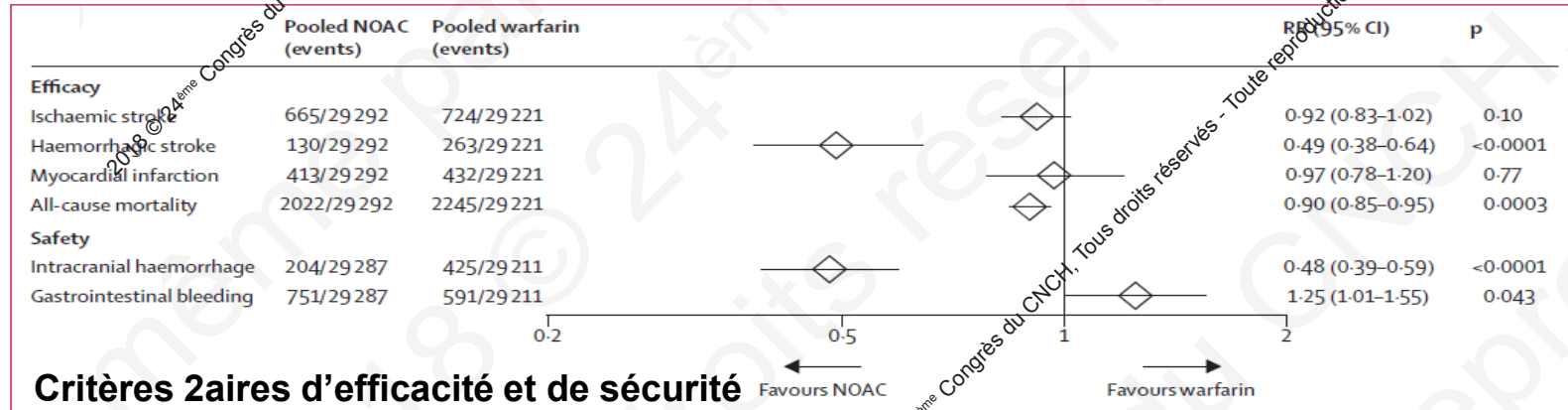
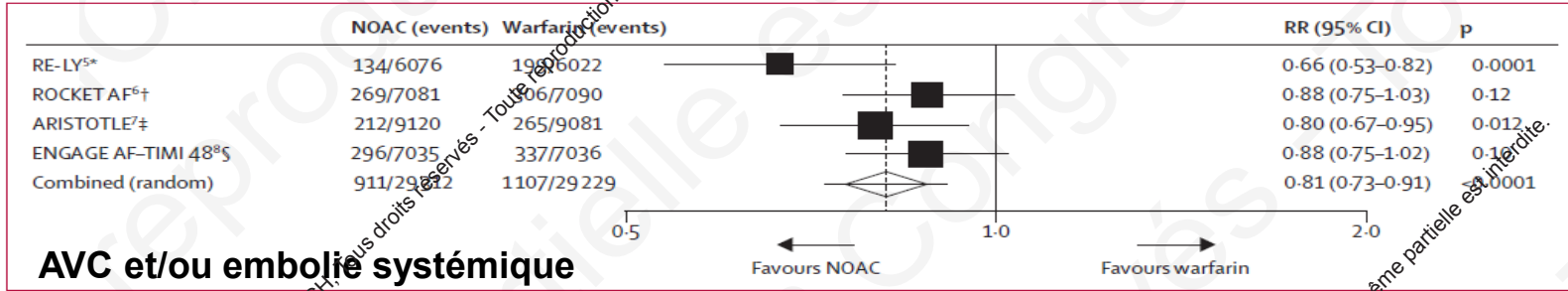
Liens d'intérêt

Laurent Fauchier:

Orateur ou consultant :

Bayer, BMS Pfizer, Boehringer Ingelheim
Medtronic, Novartis.

Fibrillation atriale : AOD vs AVK



Données de la « vraie vie », données des essais cliniques

	Données de la « vraie vie »	Données essais cliniques
Inclusions	Patients non-sélectionnés	Patients sélectionnés
Critères principaux	Efficacité Tolérance Prise en charge	Efficacité Tolérance
Taille de l'échantillon	Basé sur plusieurs variables (taille du centre, financement)	Définie par la puissance statistique requise
Forces	Les patients représentatifs de la pratique quotidienne	Les patients sont sélectionnés et scrupuleusement suivi
Limites	Les procédures et la définition des événements peuvent varier d'une personne et d'un centre à l'autre ; les différences peuvent ne pas être identifiables ; potentiel biais de déclaration	Les résultats illustrent-ils les pratiques quotidiennes ?

XANTUS : 1^{ère} étude prospective, observationnelle, internationale d'un AOD

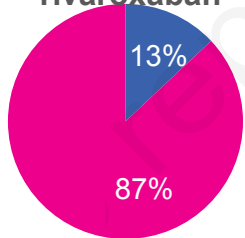


- Première étude prospective, observationnelle, internationale d'un AOD dans la prévention des AVC chez une large population de patients atteints de FA non valvulaire (FANV)
 - 6 784 adultes atteints de FANV ayant débuté récemment un traitement par Xarelto en monoprise
 - Recrutés entre Juin 2012 et Décembre 2013
 - Dans 311 centres en Europe, au Canada et en Israël
 - Patients suivis pendant 1 an tous les 3 mois
 - Si arrêt prématuré : suivi pendant 30 jours après la dernière prise du traitement¹

Les patients de ROCKET-AF : les patients les plus à risque

ROCKET AF¹

rivaroxaban

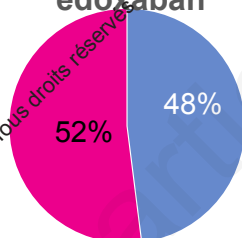


Score CHADS₂ moyen :

3,5

ENGAGE AF⁴

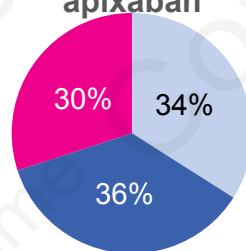
edoxaban



2,8

ARISTOTLE³

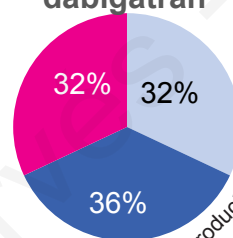
apixaban



2,1

RE-LY²

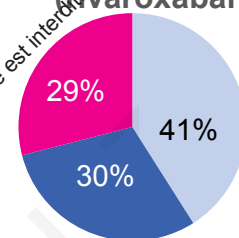
dabigatran



2,1

XANTUS⁵

(rivaroxaban)



2,0

% de patients avec antécédents AVC/AIT

55

28

19

20

19

CHADS₂ score

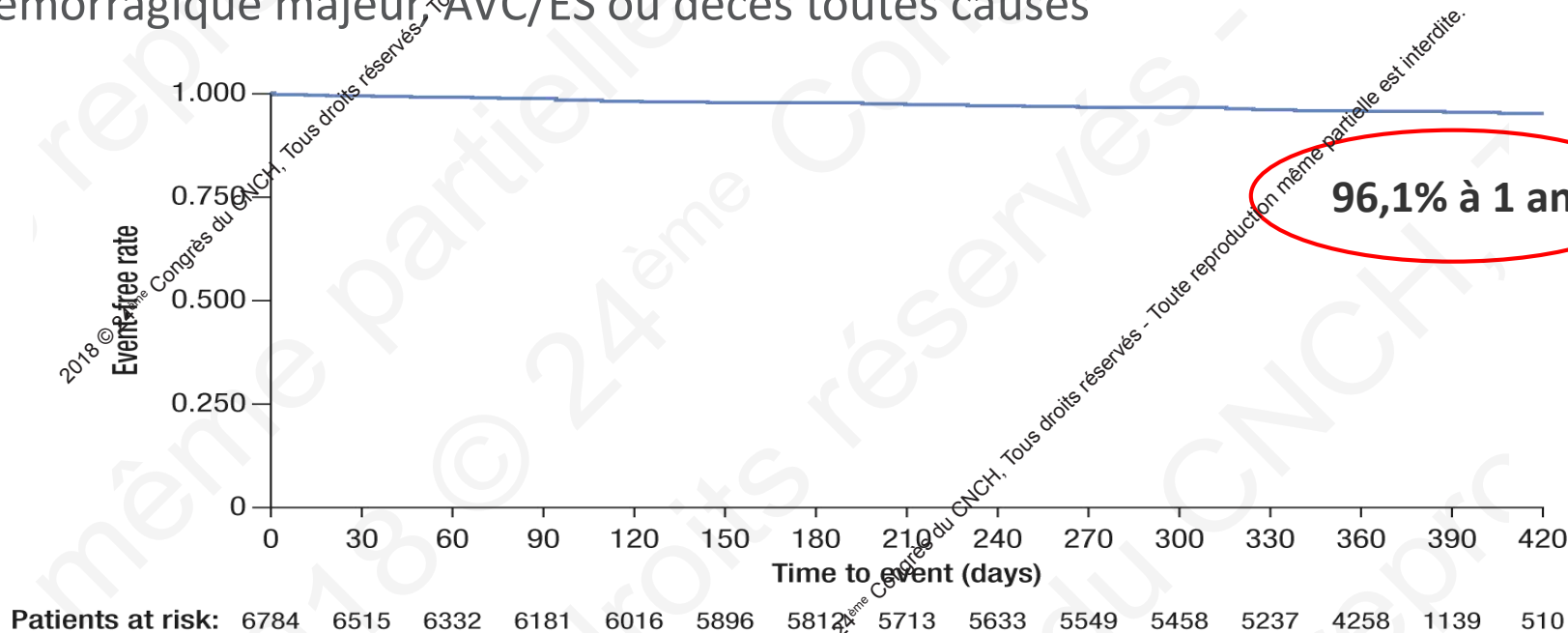
■ ≤1

■ 2

■ 3-6

XANTUS : 96,1 % des patients indemnes d'événements

- Au total, 6 522 (96,1 %) patients n'ont pas présenté d'événement : événement hémorragique majeur, AVC/ES ou décès toutes causes



XANTUS : événements hémorragiques adjudiqués

Rivaroxaban (N = 6 784)		
	Incidence, n (%)	Incidence, %/année (IC _{95%})*
Événements hémorragiques majeurs	128 (1,9)	2,1 (1,8–2,5)
Conduisant au décès du patient	12 (0,2)	0,2 (0,1–0,3)
Touchant un organe critique	43 (0,6)	0,7 (0,5–0,9)
Hémorragie intracrânienne	26 (0,4)	0,4 (0,3–0,6)
Saignement au niveau d'une muqueuse*	60 (0,9)	1,0 (0,7–1,3)
GI	52 (0,8)	0,9 (0,6–1,1)
Chute du taux d'hémoglobine de plus de 2 g/dL [‡]	52 (0,8)	0,9 (0,6–1,1)
Transfusion de ≥2 culots globulaires ou de concentrés de GR	53 (0,8)	0,9 (0,6–1,1)
Saignements non majeurs	878 (12,9)	15,4 (14,4–16,5)

*Événements pour 100 patient-années. #Ces chiffres concernent les événements hémorragiques non majeurs GI ou au niveau des muqueuses. †Représente les EHM. Les patients pouvaient avoir de multiples événements hémorragiques dans différentes catégories

Forces et limites de XANTUS

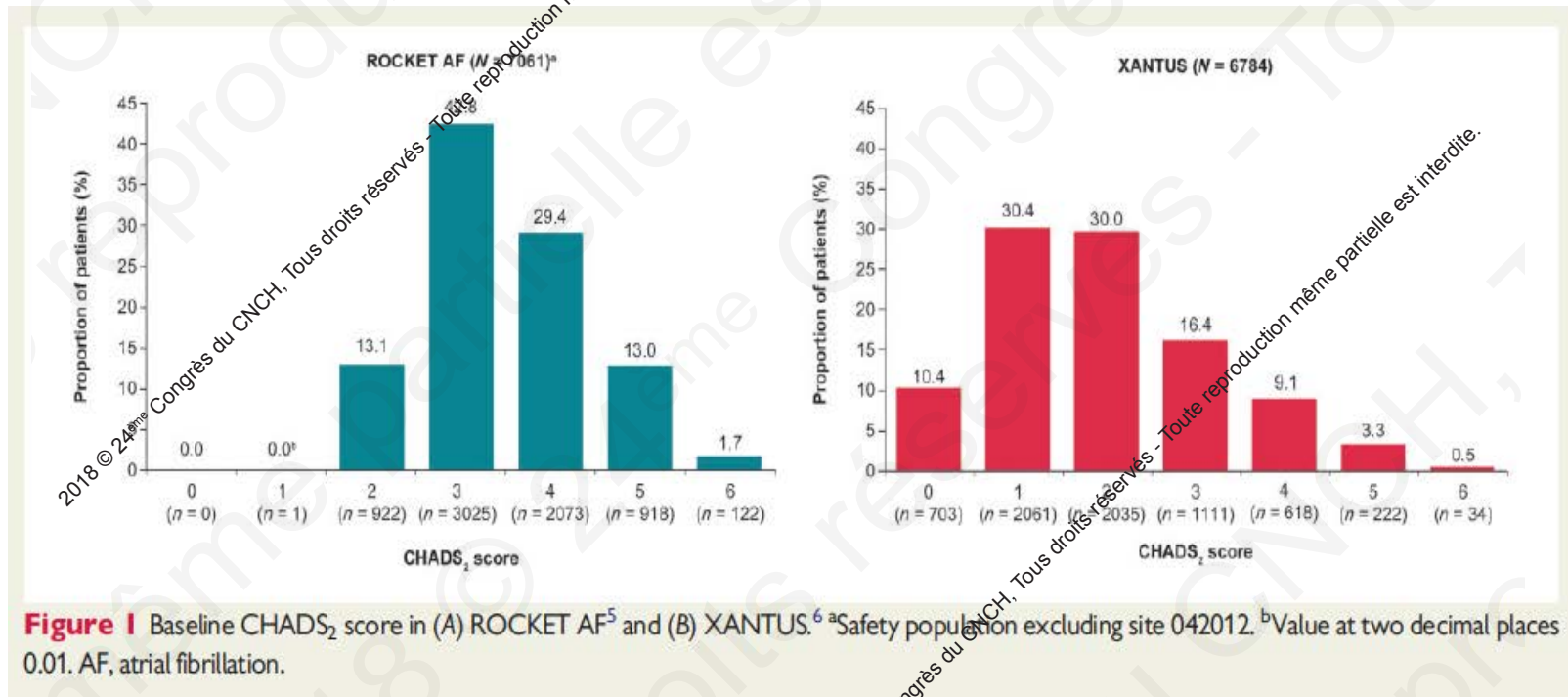
- **Forces**

- Assez grande taille pour la population d'évaluation
- Design prospectif
- Comité d'adjudication indépendant

- **Limites**

- Étude en ouvert, pas de bras comparateur
- Patients ayant accepté de participer (prise de conscience d'être dans une étude observationnelle, état cognitif préservé)
- Résultats non ajustés sur les caractéristiques à l'inclusion des patients

Similar populations of rivaroxaban-treated NVAf patients in ROCKET-AF and XANTUS



Similar populations of rivaroxaban-treated NVAF patients in ROCKET-AF and XANTUS

Table 1 Baseline characteristics in XANTUS and ROCKET AF

Baseline characteristic	XANTUS: overall (N = 6784)	XANTUS: after exclusion of patients with CHADS ₂ score of 0 or 1 (N = 4020)	ROCKET AF (rivaroxaban arm): safety population (N = 7061) ^a
Age (years)			
<65	21.8	14.0	23.3
≥65 to <75	36.8	25.5	33.2
≥75	41.4	60.5	43.5
Hypertension	74.7	89.4	90.2
Congestive heart failure	18.6	28.6	62.7
Diabetes	19.6	31.4	40.2
Prior stroke/TIA/non-CNS SE	19.0	32.1	55.0
CHADS ₂ score			
2	30.0	50.6	13.1
3	16.4	27.6	42.8
≥4	12.9	21.8	44.1
Female	40.8	43.7	39.5
Vascular disease ^b	24.8	31.9	5.6 ^c

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Similar populations of rivaroxaban-treated NVAF patients in ROCKET-AF and XANTUS

Table 2 Incidence rates of treatment-emergent adjudicated outcomes and MAIC rate ratios after weighting for CHADS₂ score and gender

Outcome	XANTUS pre-matching (N = 6784)	XANTUS (excluding CHADS ₂ 0 and 1) pre-matching (N = 4020)	XANTUS post-matching (N = 2492) ^a	ROCKETAF (N = 7061) ^b	MAIC rate ratio
Major bleeding	2.10 (1.75–2.50)	2.89 (2.36–3.50)	3.10 (2.44–3.94)	3.60 (3.26–3.97) ^c	0.86 (0.67–1.12)
Stroke/non-CNS SE	0.83 (0.62–1.10)	1.13 (0.81–1.54)	1.54 (1.09–2.19)	1.70 (1.47–1.96)	0.91 (0.62–1.32)
MI	0.44 (0.29–0.64)	0.52 (0.32–0.82)	0.75 (0.46–1.22)	0.99 (0.75–1.11)	0.82 (0.49–1.39)
Death	1.93 (1.60–2.31)	2.62 (2.12–3.20)	3.22 (2.53–4.09)	1.87 (1.63–2.14)	1.72 (1.31–2.27)
Vascular death ^d	1.00 (0.76–1.28)	1.43 (1.07–1.88)	1.83 (1.33–2.51)	1.53 (1.32–1.78)	1.19 (0.84–1.70)

Incidence rates shown as %/year (95% CI); MAIC rate ratio shown as ratio (95% CI).

^aEffective sample size.

^bRivaroxaban arm.

^cMajor bleeding safety population (n = 7111).

^dDefined as death due to cardiovascular causes or intracranial/extracranial bleeding.

AF, atrial fibrillation; CI, confidence interval; CNS, central nervous system; MAIC, matching-adjusted indirect comparison; MI, myocardial infarction; SE, systemic embolism.

XANTUS pooled analysis

XANTUS
Western Europe,
Canada, and Israel

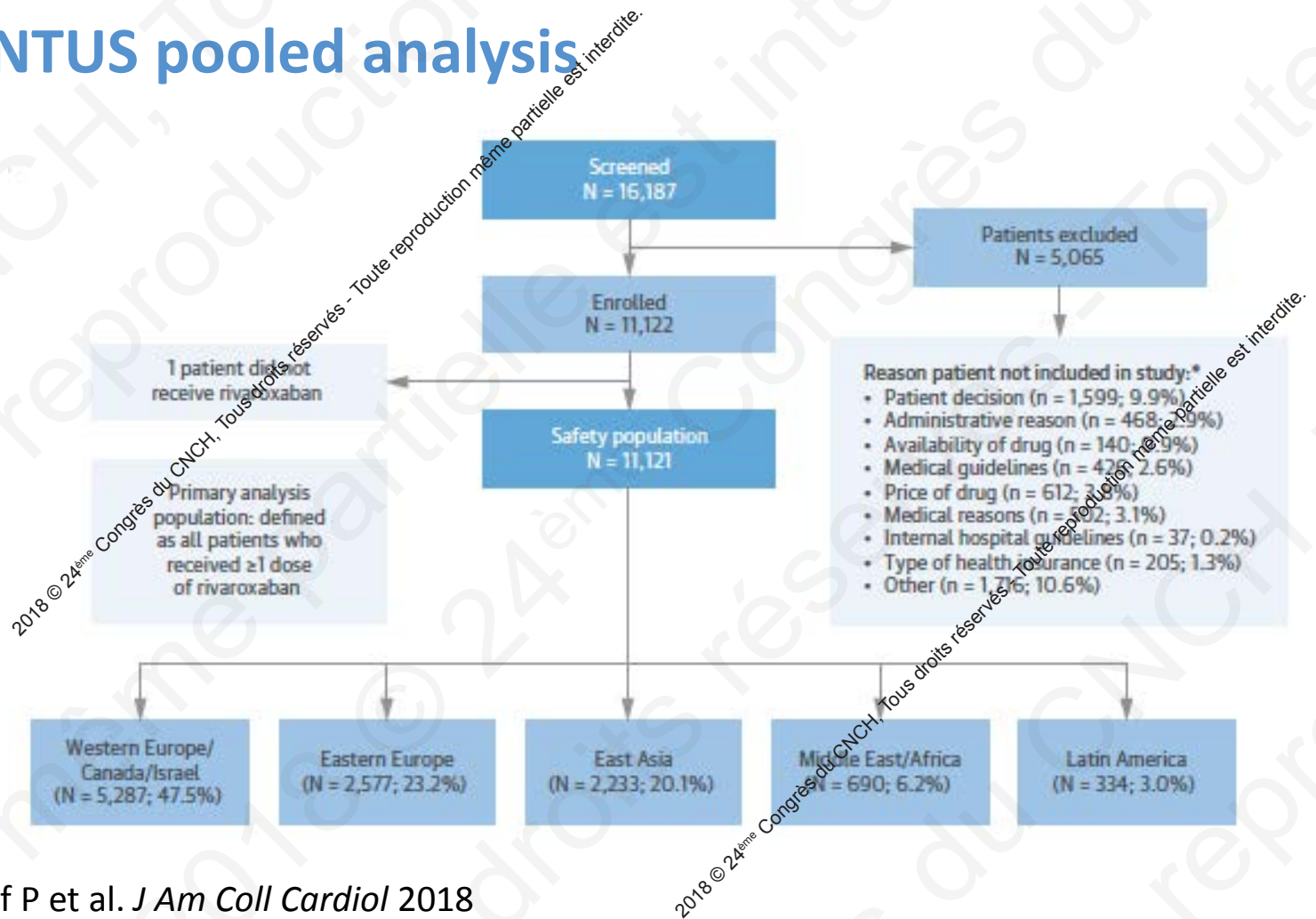
XANTUS-EL
Middle East, Eastern Europe,
Africa, and Latin America

XANAP
Asia-Pacific

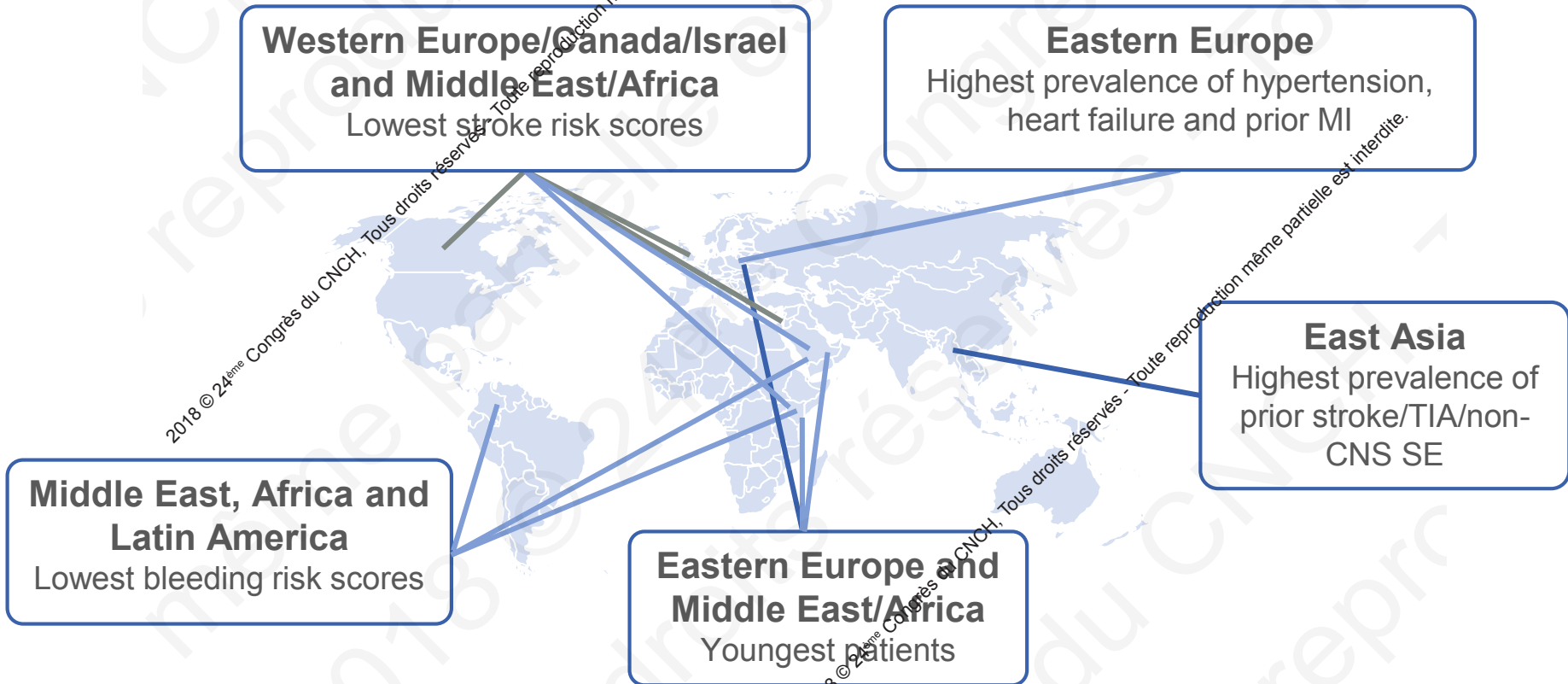


■ XANTUS
■ XANTUS-EL
■ XANAP

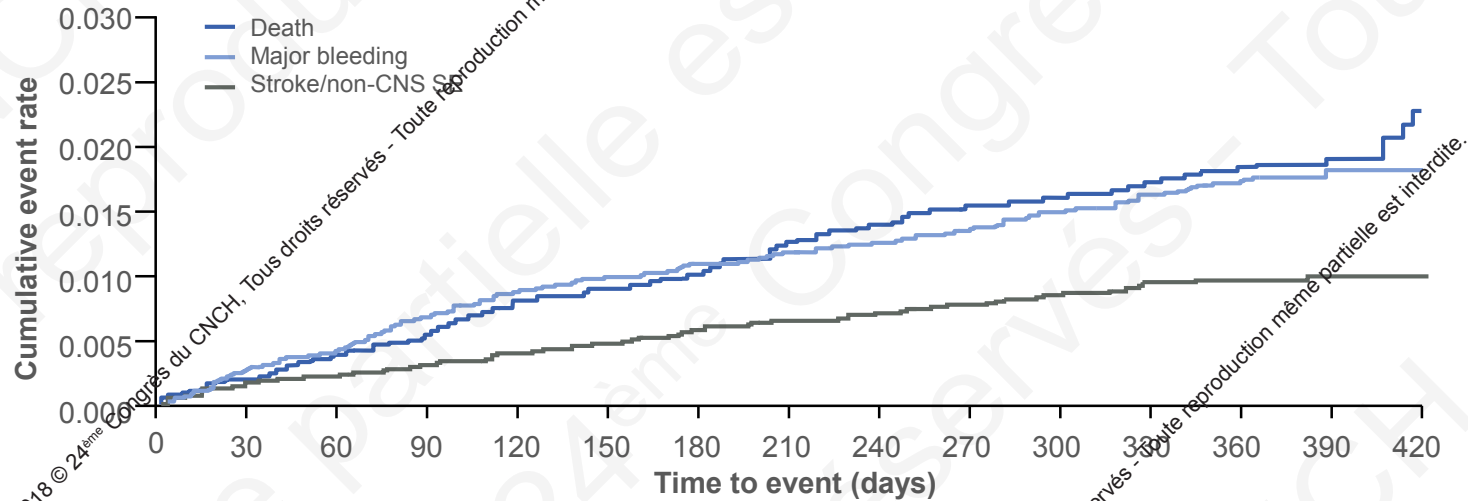
XANTUS pooled analysis



Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics: Main Differences in XANTUS by Region



XANTUS pooled: Treatment-Emergent Major Bleeding, Stroke/non-CNS SE and Death in Safety Population



Number of patients at risk															
Major bleeding	11121	10720	10394	10138	9823	9618	9439	9239	9091	8917	8703	8313	6734	1862	844
Stroke/SE*	11121	10729	10404	10155	9842	9637	9456	9257	9108	8939	8724	8332	6748	1864	843
Death	11121	10726	10403	10153	9847	9648	9471	9272	9125	8961	8751	8361	6772	1871	845

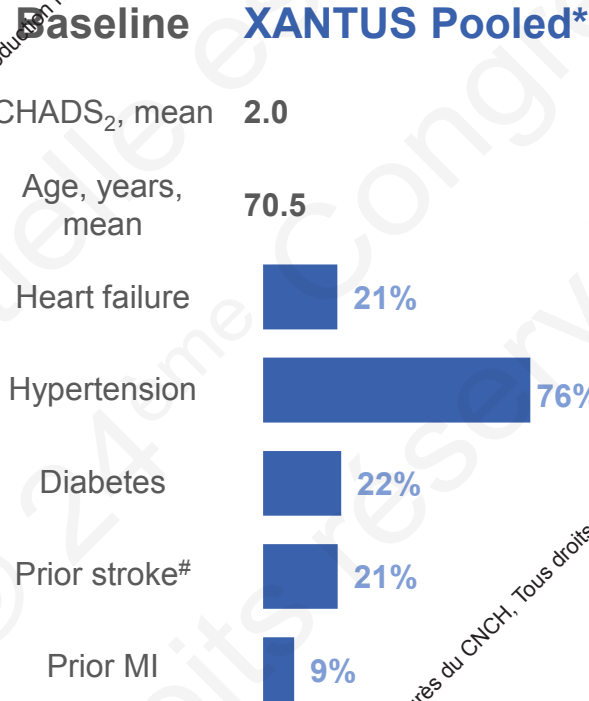
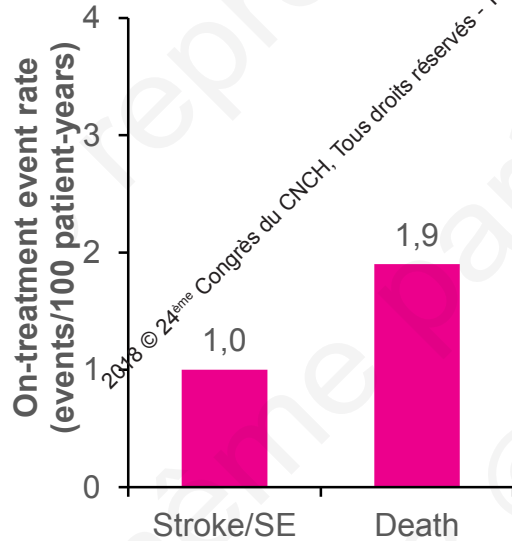
Over 96% of the XANTUS pooled safety population[#] did not experience any of the events of treatment-emergent major bleeding, stroke/non-CNS SE or all-cause death

*Non-CNS SE; [#]Safety population n=11,121

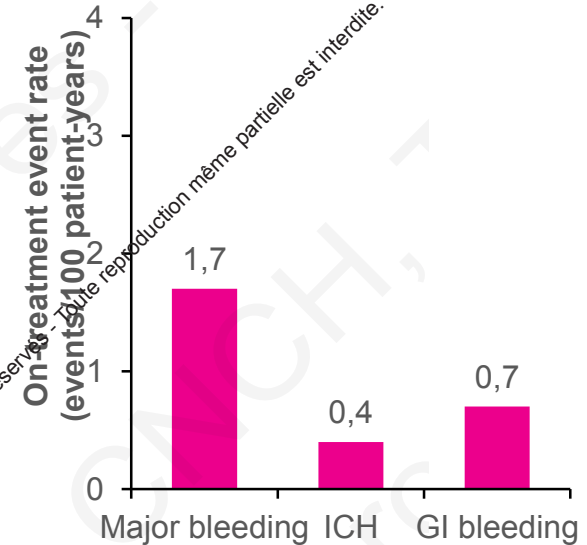
Kirchhof P *et al*, presented at the *European Society of Cardiology* 2017, abstract 86691

Rivaroxaban Is Highly Effective and Provides a Beneficial Safety Profile in the Real World

XANTUS Pooled Effectiveness*

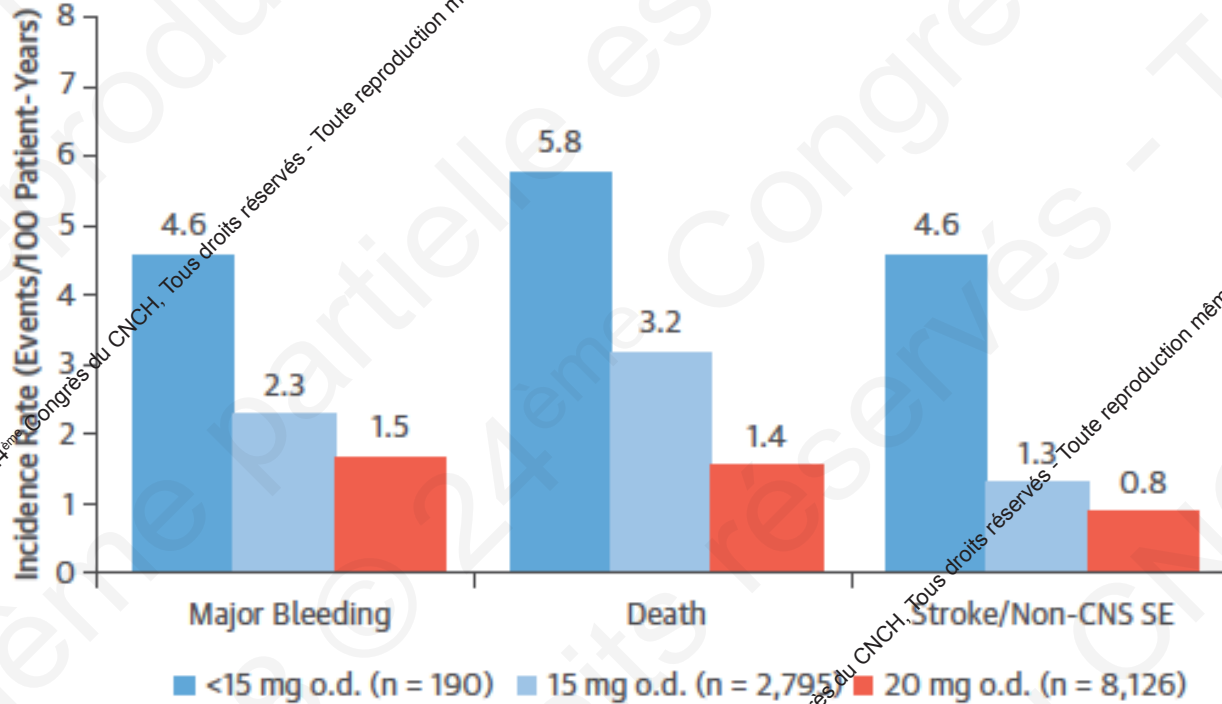


XANTUS Pooled Safety*



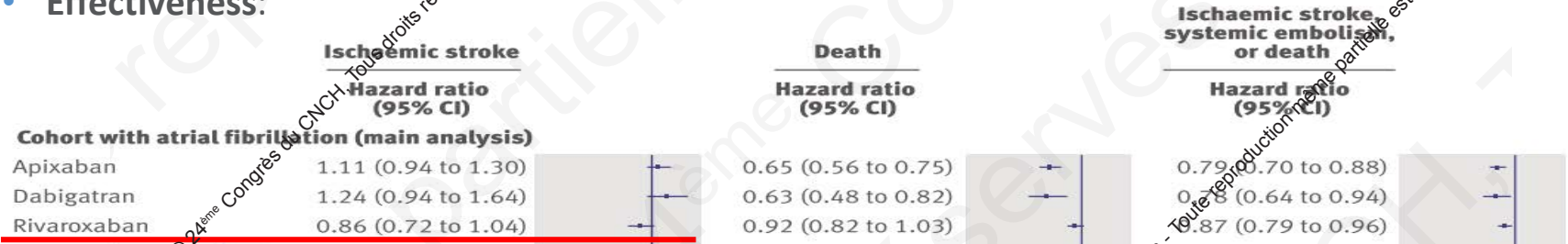
*Results based on safety population n=11,121; [#]includes prior stroke, SE or TIA
Kirchhof P *et al*, presented at the European Society of Cardiology 2017, abstract 86691

XANTUS pooled analysis: dose and events

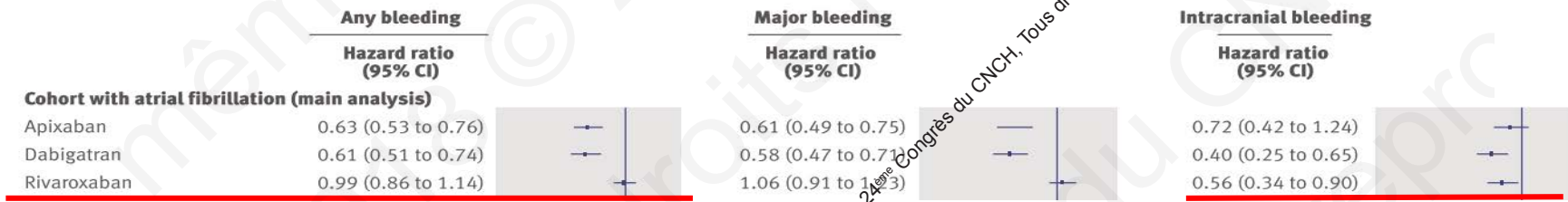


NOACs and warfarin in patients with AF: Propensity weighted nationwide cohort study

- 61 678 patients with non-valvular AF naïve to oral anticoagulants
- warfarin (n=35 436, 57%), dabigatran 150 mg (n=12 701, 21%), rivaroxaban 20 mg (n=7192, 12%), apixaban 5 mg (n=6349, 10%)
- Effectiveness:**

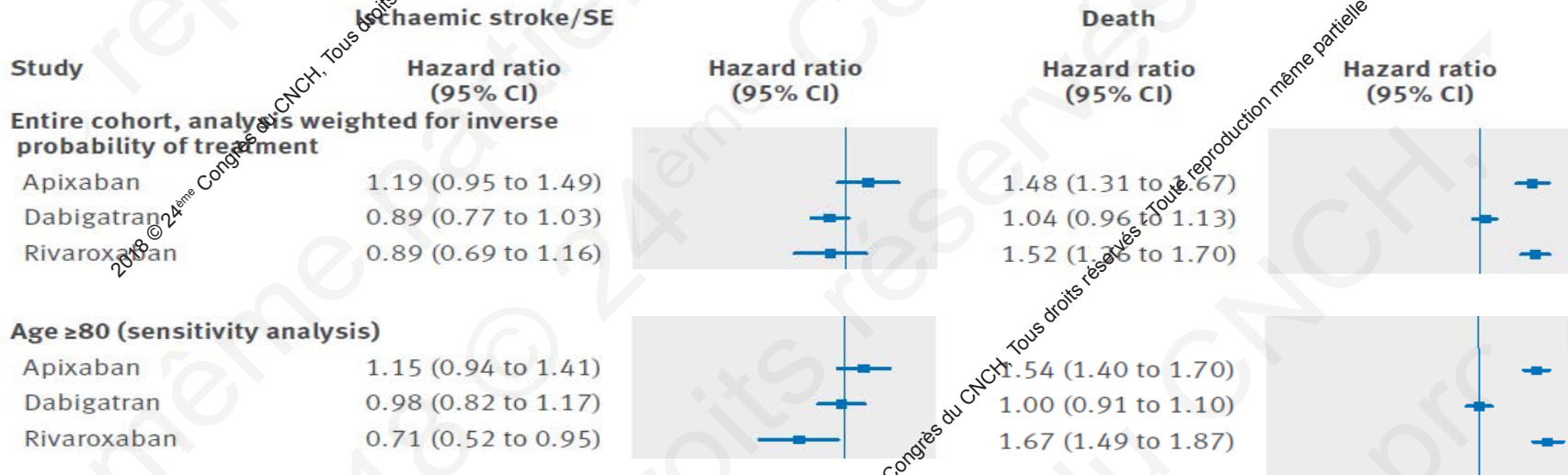


- Safety:**

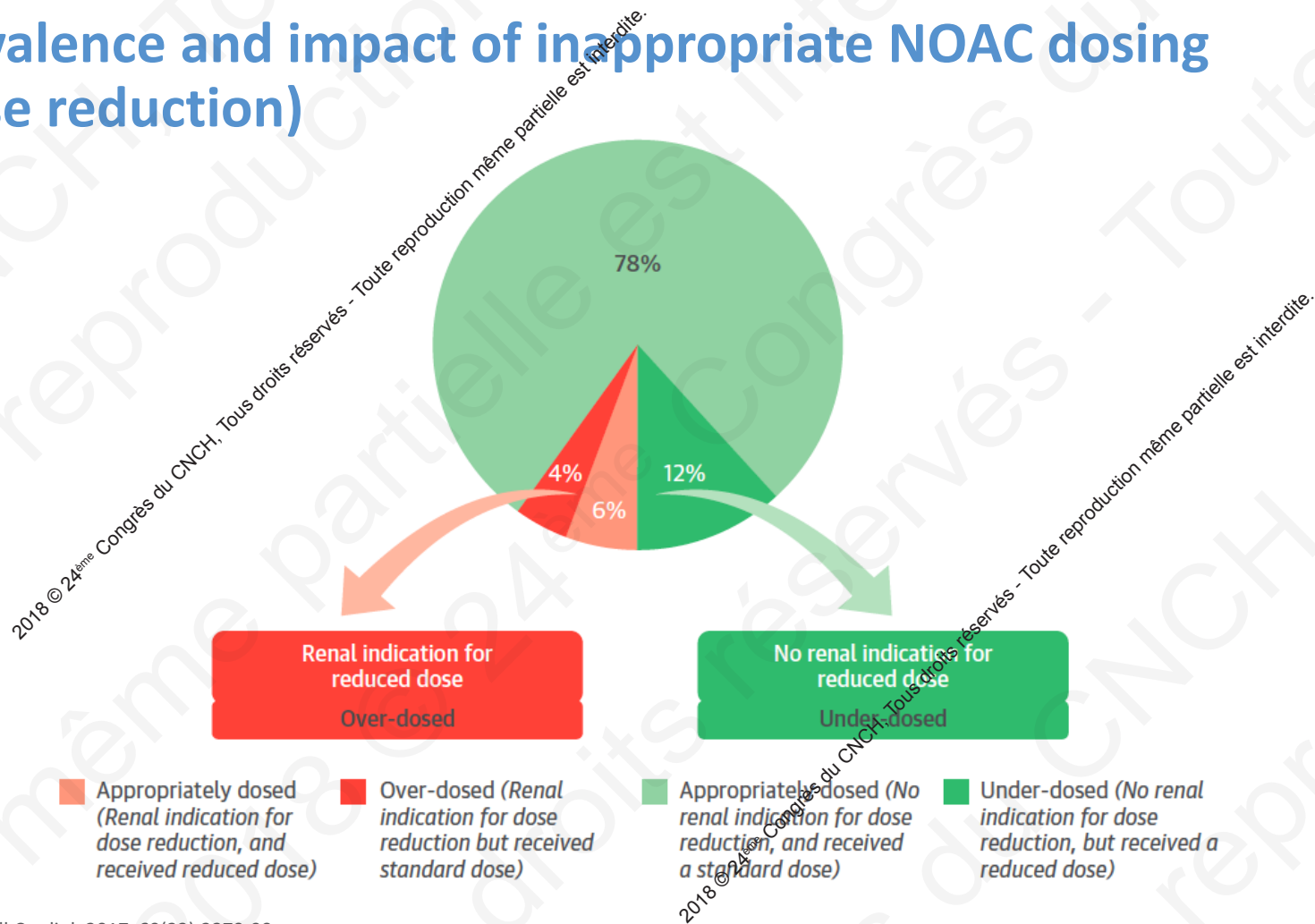


Reduced dose NOACs and warfarin in patients with AF: Propensity weighted nationwide cohort study

- 55,644 patients with non-valvular AF naïve to oral anticoagulants
- warfarin (n=38,893, 57%), dabigatran 110 mg (n=8,875, 21%), rivaroxaban 15 mg (n=3,476, 12%), apixaban 2.5 mg (n=4,400, 10%)



Prevalence and impact of inappropriate NOAC dosing (dose reduction)



Renal indication for reduced dose
Over-dosed

No renal indication for reduced dose
Under-dosed

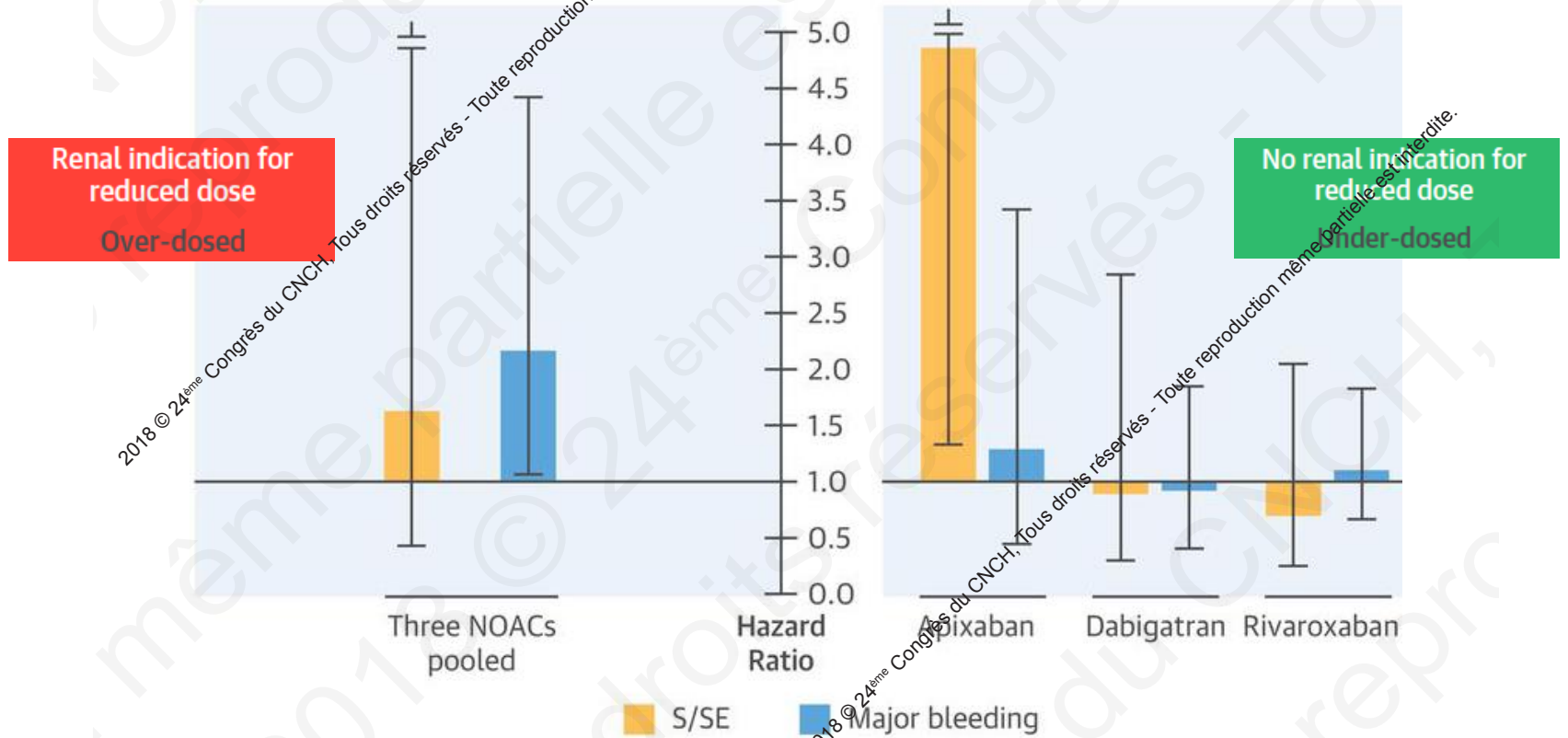
Appropriately dosed (Renal indication for dose reduction, and received reduced dose)

Over-dosed (Renal indication for dose reduction but received standard dose)

Appropriately dosed (No renal indication for dose reduction, and received a standard dose)

Under-dosed (No renal indication for dose reduction but received a reduced dose)

Prevalence and impact of inappropriate NOAC dosing (dose reduction)



Effectiveness and safety: ≥ 85 years patients - SNIIRAM

Matched analysis, rivaroxaban 15mg (n=7,762) vs VKA (n=7,774)

OUTCOME

Stroke and systemic embolism (SE)

HR [95% CI]

1.21 [0.98 - 1.50]

Major bleeding

0.90 [0.74 - 1.10]

All-cause death

0.89 [0.81 - 0.97]

Composite criterion

0.94 [0.87 - 1.02]

Clinically relevant bleeding (CRB)

0.98 [0.85 - 1.14]

Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)

0.86 [0.65 - 1.14]

0.25

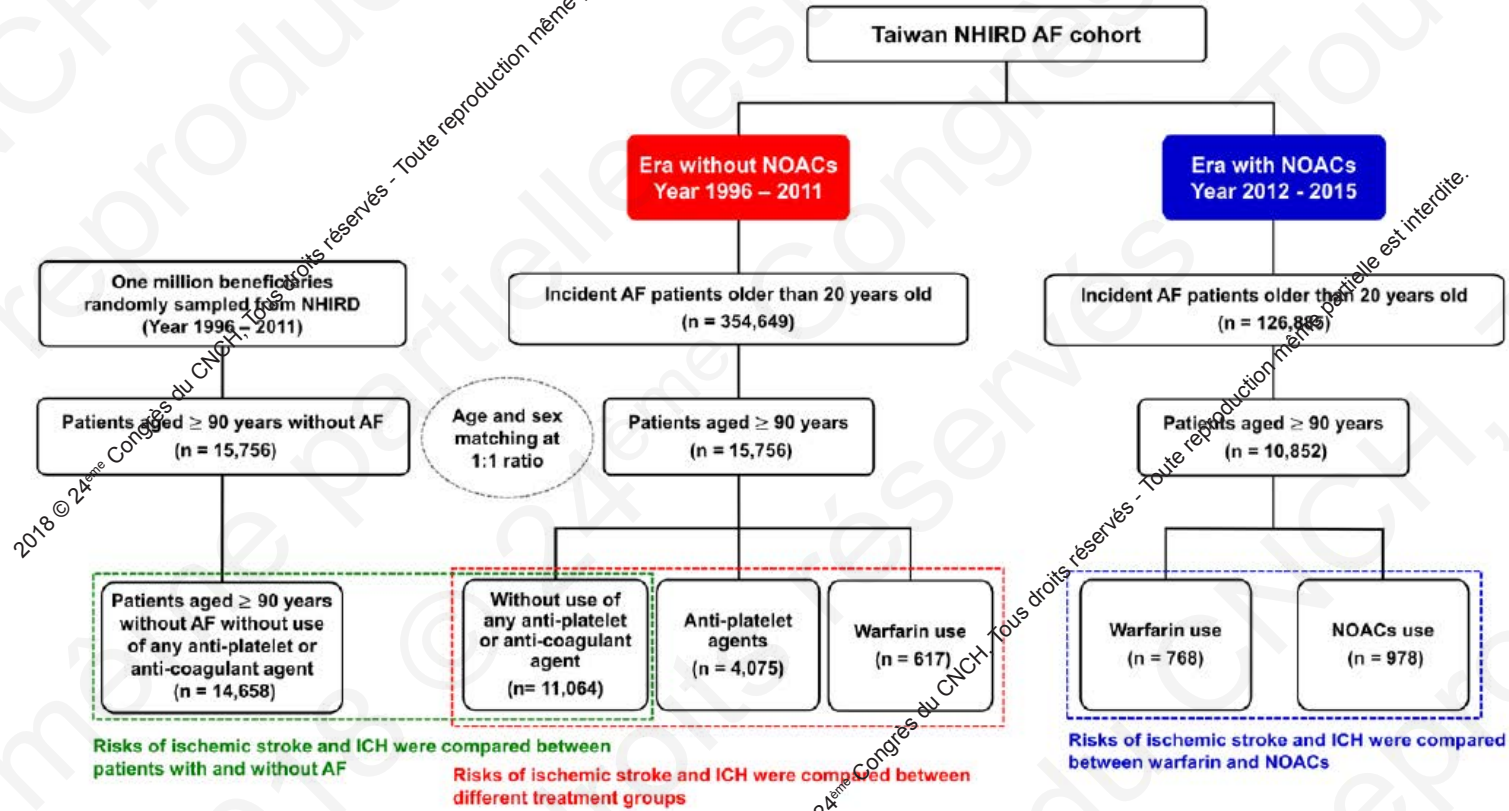
0.50

0.75

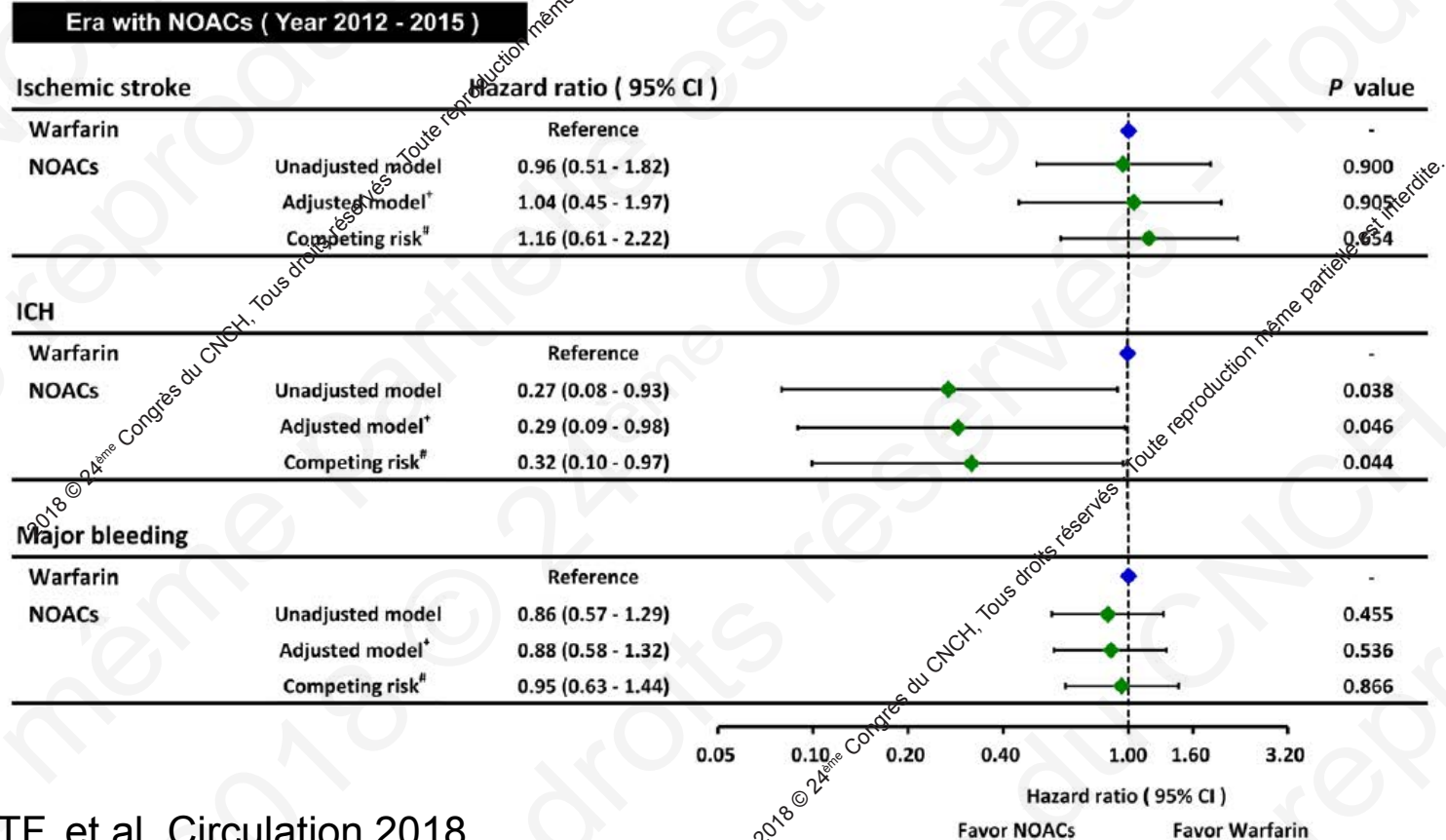
1

2

Oral Anticoagulants for Very Elderly Patients With AF

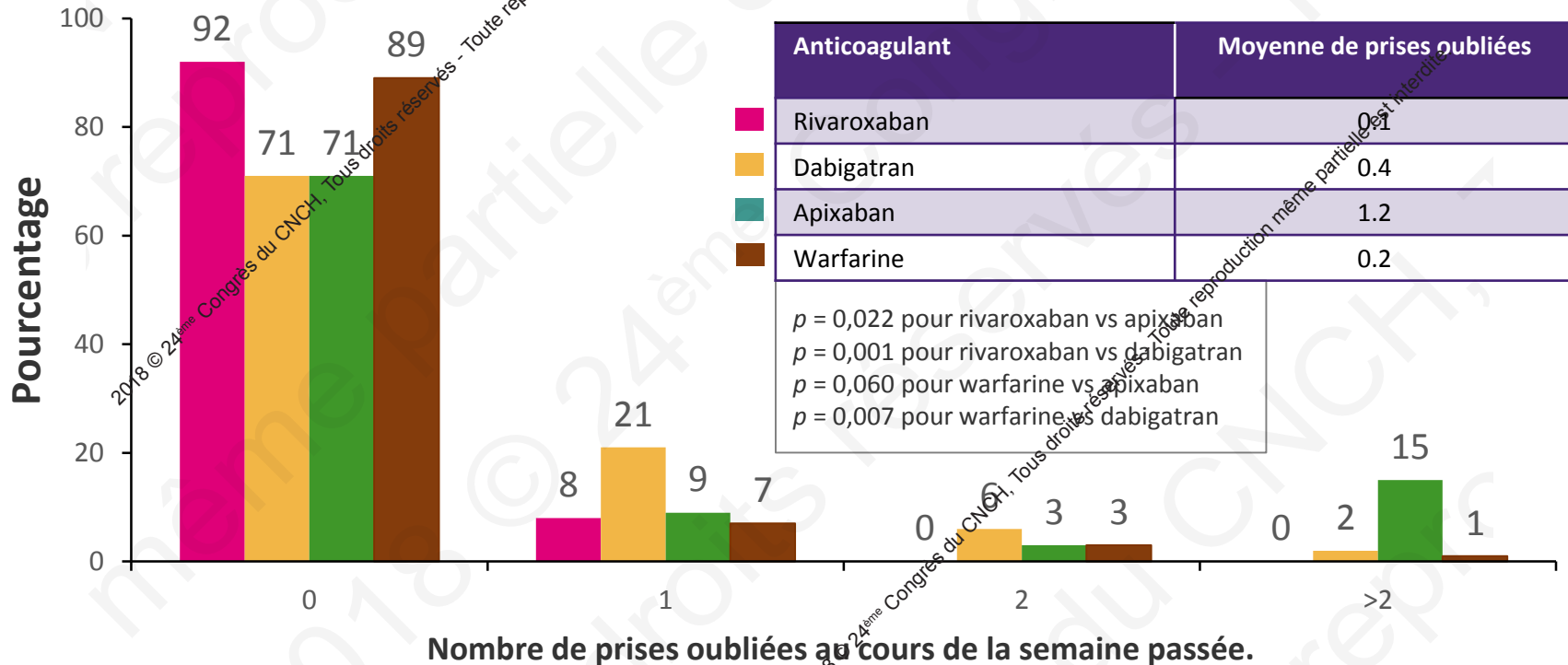


Oral Anticoagulants for Very Elderly Patients With AF



Etude Canadienne d'auto-évaluation de l'observance

Observance au traitement

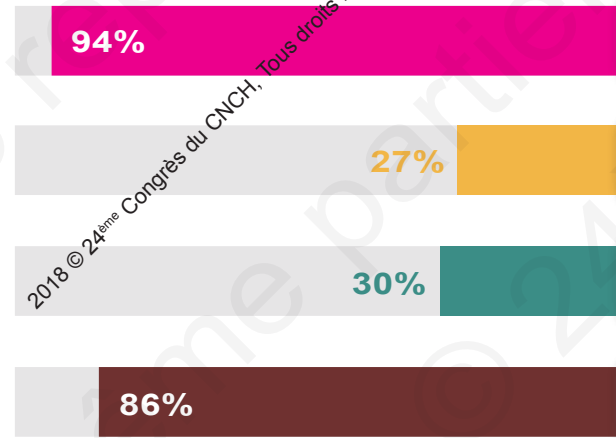


One-Third of Twice-Daily Prescribed Medications Were Being Taken Once Daily

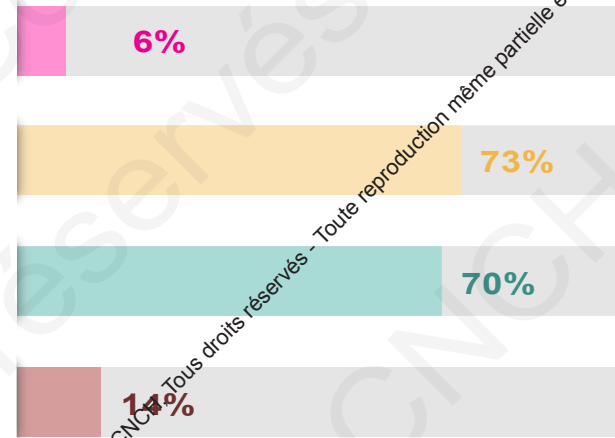
Therapy adherence

Self-reported patient survey (N=266)

Taking OAC **once** daily



Taking OAC **twice** daily








! Your atrial fibrillation patient is at increased risk for stroke!

The patient has a **CHA₂DS₂-VASc score of 8**. Patients with a score of 8 have an **annual stroke risk of 6.7%**.

What to do:

- 1) Click **Accept** to open the order set and select an anticoagulation order.
- 2) If you are unsure of how to proceed, please review the [evidence-based clinical practice guidelines](#).
- 3) If you do not wish to proceed with an anticoagulation order, please provide an **Acknowledge Reason** below.

Acknowledge reason:

Open Order Set: Stroke Prevention in Patients with Non-Valvular AF [AF preview](#)



Baseline Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	Alert N = 248	Control N = 210	p-value
Mean age \pm SD, years	73.5 \pm 11.8	73.3 \pm 13	0.95
Male, n (%)	136 (54.8)	117 (55.7)	0.85
Race/Ethnicity, n (%)			
White	201 (81.1)	175 (83.3)	0.53
Hispanic/Latino	16 (6.5)	11 (5.2)	0.58
Black or African-American	25 (10.1)	16 (7.6)	0.36
Other	22 (8.9)	19 (9.0)	0.95
Mean BMI \pm SD, kg/m ²	28.3 \pm 7.3	27.4 \pm 7.1	0.13
Cardiomyopathy, n (%)	46 (18.6)	33 (15.7)	0.42
Mean ejection fraction \pm SD, (%)	38 \pm 15	38.9 \pm 14.9	0.88
Cancer (active or within past 5 years), n (%)	136 (54.8)	117 (55.7)	0.35
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	96 (38.7)	70 (33.3)	0.23
Concomitant medications, n (%)			
Aspirin	137 (55.2)	106 (50.5)	0.31
P2Y12 receptor inhibitor	18 (7.3)	8 (3.8)	0.11
Median CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score (minimum, maximum), points	4 (1, 9)	4 (1, 8)	0.46
Median HAS-BLED score (minimum, maximum), points	3 (0, 7)	3 (0, 7)	0.53



Primary Efficacy Endpoint

Characteristic, n (%)	Alert N = 248	Control N = 210	p-value
Clinical response to alert		-	-
Open stroke prevention order set	88 (35.4)		
Read AF guidelines	2 (0.8)		
Exit and provide rationale	158 (63.7)		
Rationale for not prescribing anticoagulation*		-	-
Bleeding risk	122 (50.0)		
Fall risk	31 (12.0)		
Other	95 (38.0)		
Anticoagulation prescribed during hospitalization	64 (25.8)	20 (9.5)	<0.0001
Anticoagulation prescribed at discharge	59 (23.8)	27 (12.9)	0.003
Anticoagulation prescribed at 90 days	69 (27.8)	36 (17.1)	0.007
Anticoagulation prescribed during hospitalization, at discharge, and at 90 days	48 (19.4)	15 (7.1)	<0.001



Secondary Efficacy and Primary Safety Endpoints

Outcome, n (%)	Alert N = 248	Control N = 210	p-value
Death, myocardial infarction, stroke, TIA, or systemic embolic event	28 (11.3)	46 (21.9)	0.002
Death	25 (10.1)	31 (14.8)	0.13
Myocardial infarction	3 (1.2)	18 (8.6)	<0.001
Stroke or TIA	0 (0)	4 (1.9)	0.04
Stroke, TIA, or systemic embolic event	0 (0)	5 (2.4)	0.02
Major or clinically relevant non-major bleed	11 (4.4)	16 (7.6)	0.15

Stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation

