

EFFETTI DELLA PRESCRIZIONE DI
ANTICOAGULANTI ORALI DIRETTI
A DOSAGGIO NON
RACCOMANDATO:

RISULTATI DI UNA METANALISI

BACKGROUND

- Atrial fibrillation is the most common arrhythmia, affecting 1-2% of the population and is associated with a 5-fold increased risk of ischemic stroke (IS).
- RCTs have reported that direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are noninferior to VKAs in preventing IS, TIA and systemic embolism (SE), but superior concerning bleeding risk reduction.
- While adherence to the recommended dose was guaranteed in the major RCTs, recent real-world registries have reported cases of nonrecommended doses of DOAC prescription.
- The efficacy and safety profiles of nonrecommended DOAC doses in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation are still undefined.



BACKGROUND- ASIAN ETHNICITY

- Asian patients carry higher risk of ischemic and haemorrhagic events than Western populations.
- IS and bleeding risk scores have not been well validated in Asians.
- An increased bleeding risk in Asians treated with VKAs is well-known from RCTs.
- Conversely, when DOACs were used in Asians, this bleeding risk excess was not found.



Effects of Direct Oral Anticoagulants' Nonrecommended Dose in Atrial Fibrillation: A Meta-Analysis

Maria Giulia Mosconi^a Giorgio Maraziti^a Maurizio Paciaroni^a
Michela Giustozzi^a Maria Cristina Vedovati^a Giulio Bogliari^b Chiara Urbini^a
Laura Traballi^a Valeria Caso^a

^aInternal and Cardiovascular Medicine-Stroke Unit, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy;

^bEmergency Department, Ospedale Città di Castello USL Umbria 1, Città di Castello (PG), Italy



AIM OF THE STUDY

To compare efficacy and safety profile of nonrecommended doses of DOAC to those recommended in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation.



METHODS

- The authors searched for randomized controlled trials and observational studies that compared nonrecommended versus recommended doses of DOACs, published up to December 2021.
- Primary study outcomes were ischemic stroke/transient ischemic attack/systemic embolism (IS/TIA/SE) and major bleeding (MB).
- All-cause mortality was a secondary outcome.
- Pooled odds ratios (ORs) between groups of patients were determined with a random-effect model.

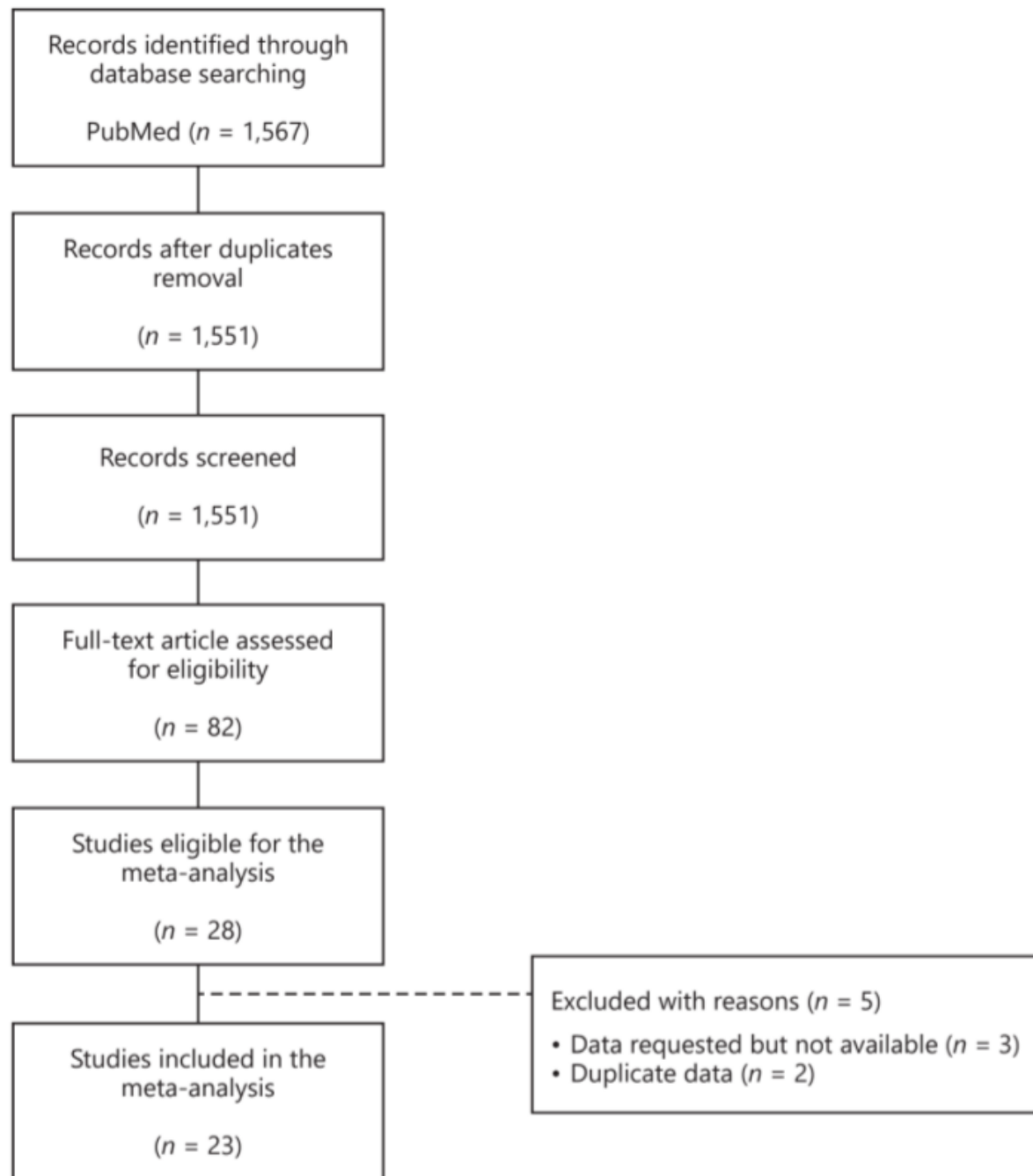


STUDY SELECTION FLOW

TOTAL: 175,801 patients

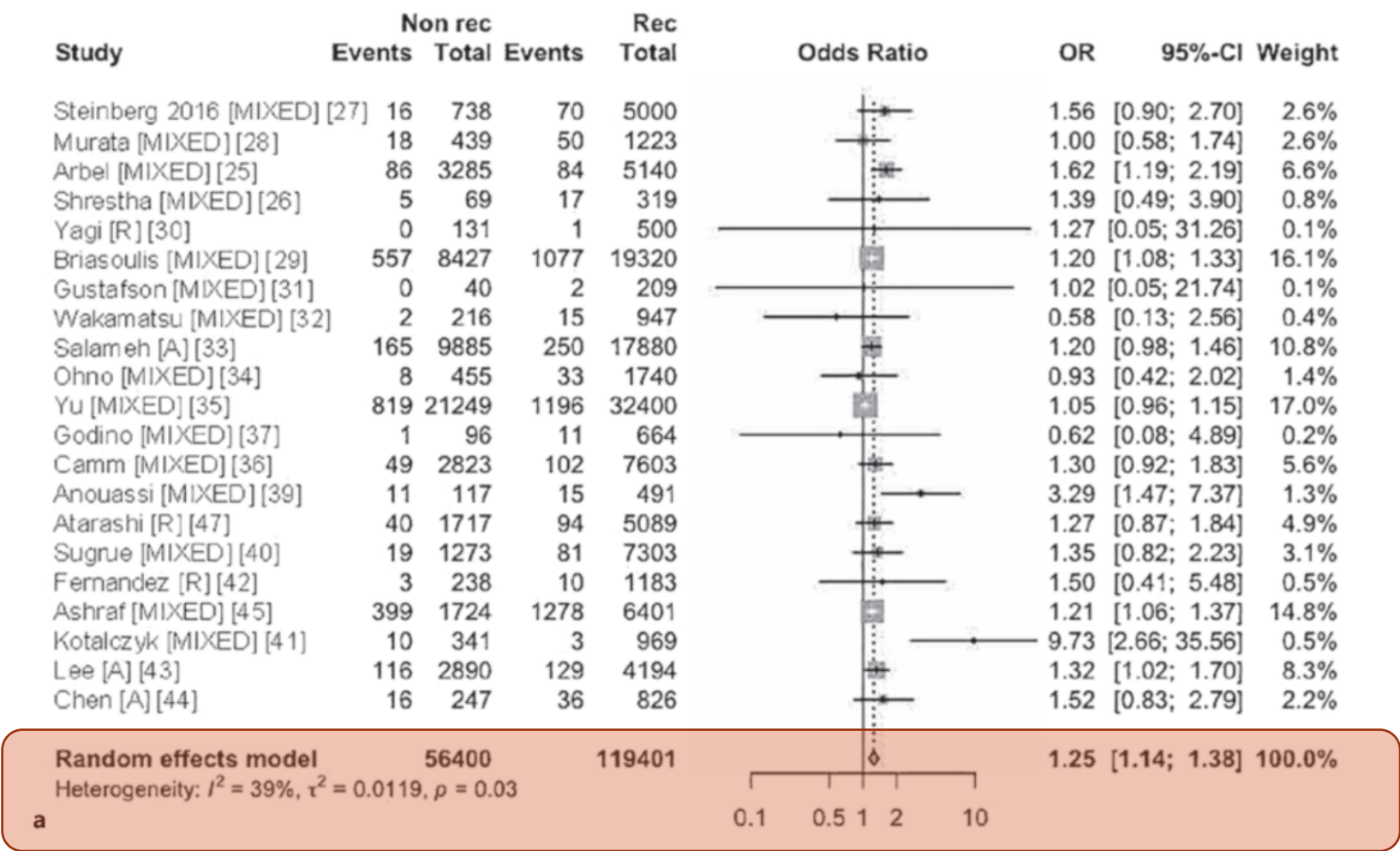
Non recommended doses more common in:

- older patients
- more comorbidities
- higher CHA2DS2VASc
- worse renal function



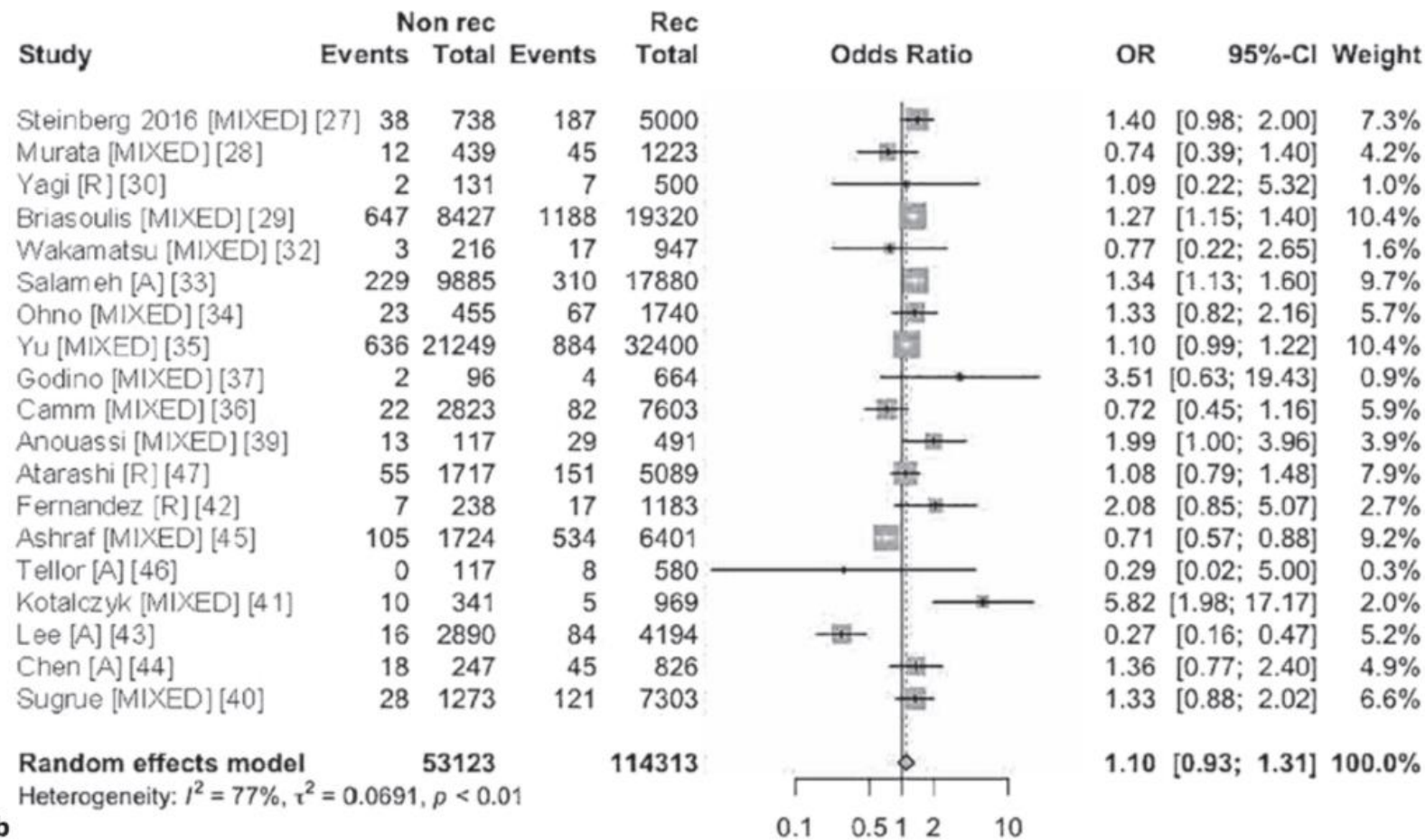
IS/TIA/SE

IS/TIA/SE non-recommended dose versus recommended dose



MAJOR BLEEDING

MB non-recommended dose versus recommended dose

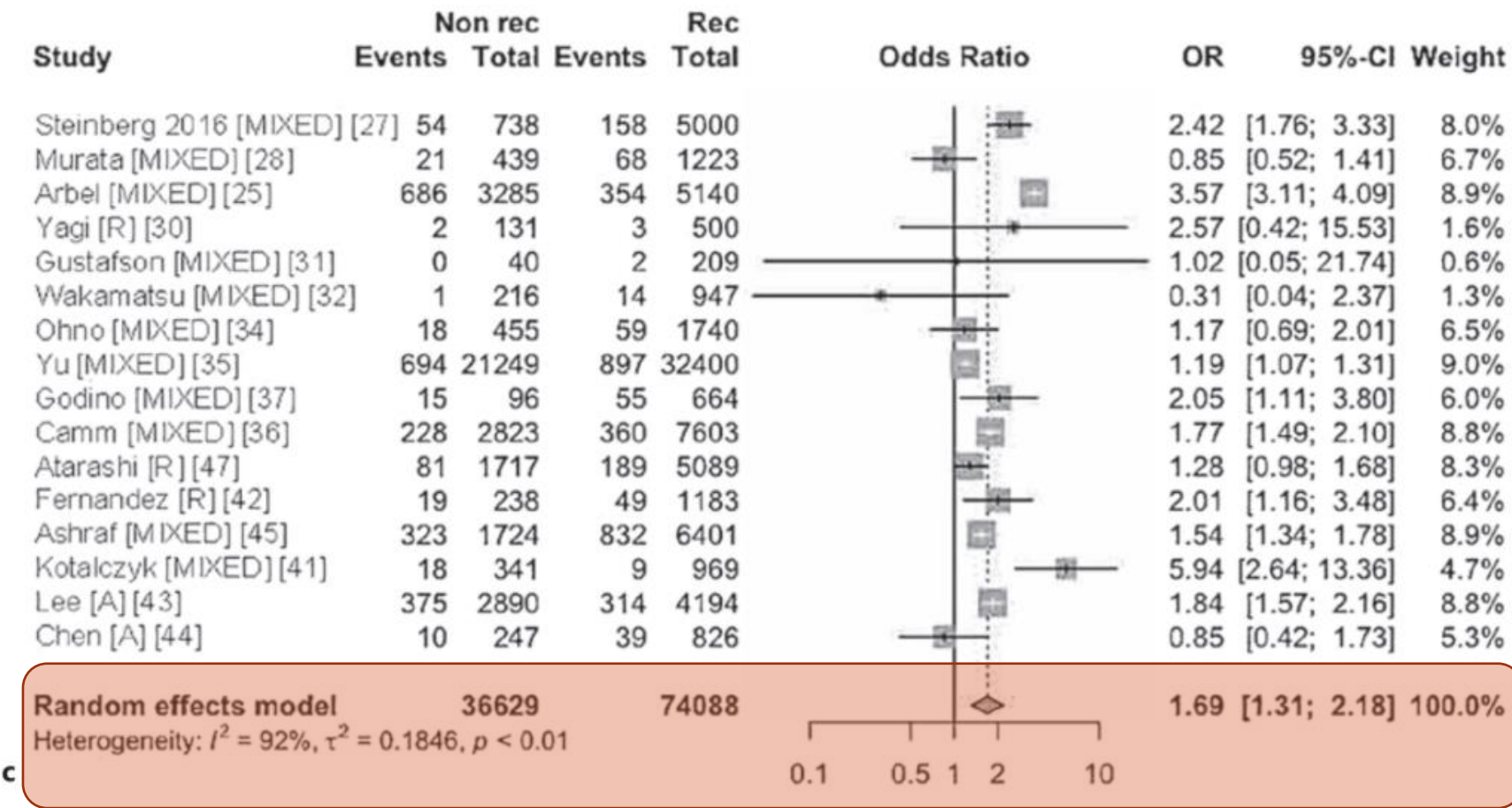


b



ALL-CAUSE DEATH

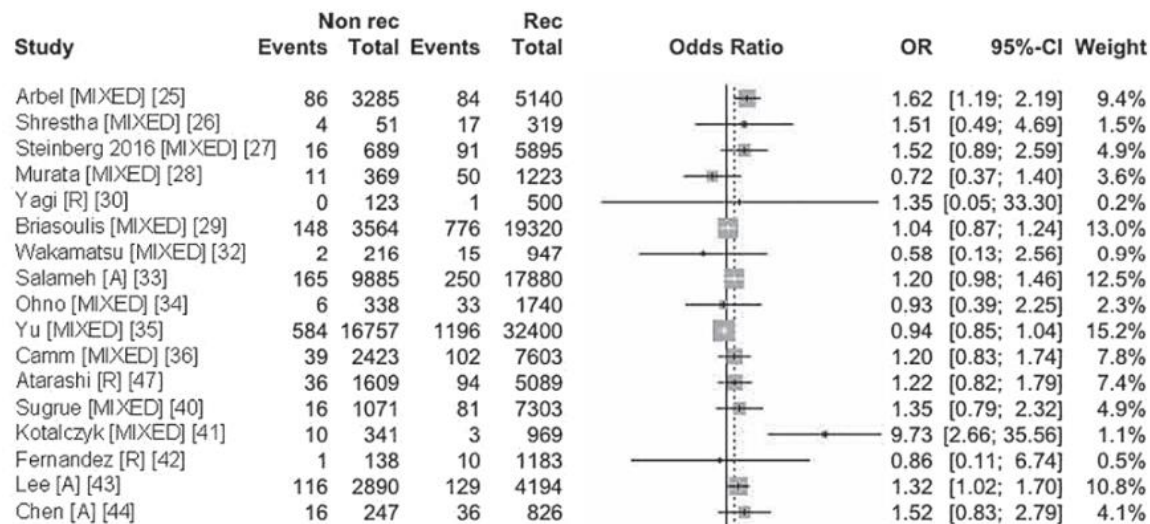
Death non-recommended dose versus recommended dose



c



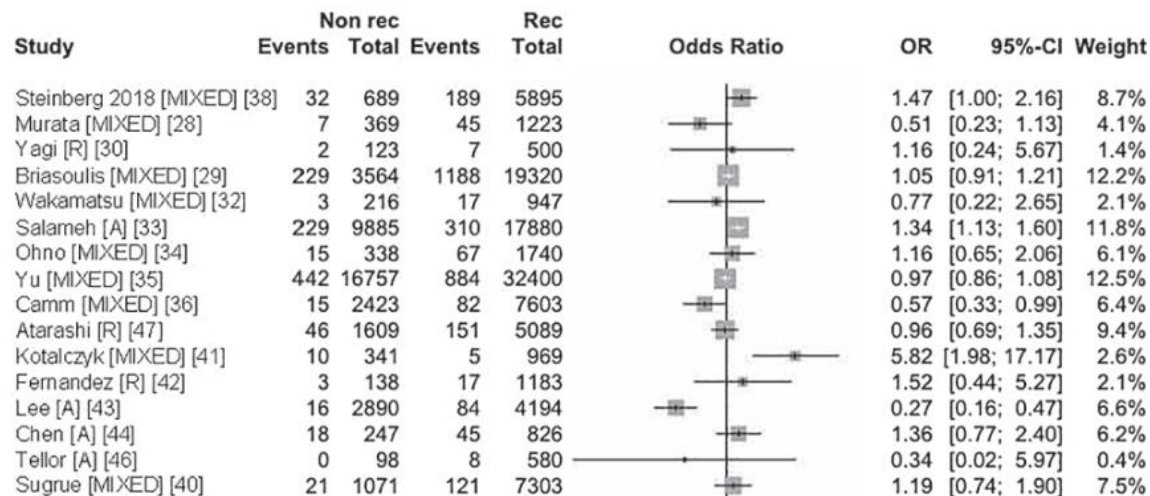
IS/TIA/SE non-recommended low dose versus recommended dose



Random effects model 43996 112531 1.21 [1.05; 1.39] 100.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 55\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0324$, $p < 0.01$

0.1 0.5 1 2 10

MB non-recommended low dose versus recommended dose

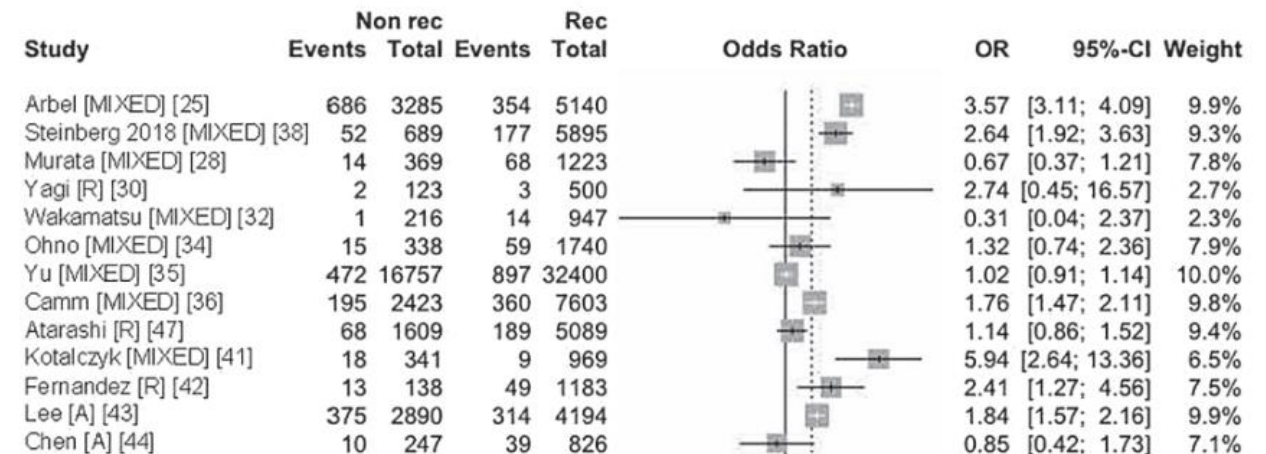


Random effects model 40758 107652 1.01 [0.83; 1.22] 100.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 74\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0761$, $p < 0.01$

0.1 0.5 1 2 10

LOW NON-RECOMMENDED DOSES

Death non-recommended low dose versus recommended dose

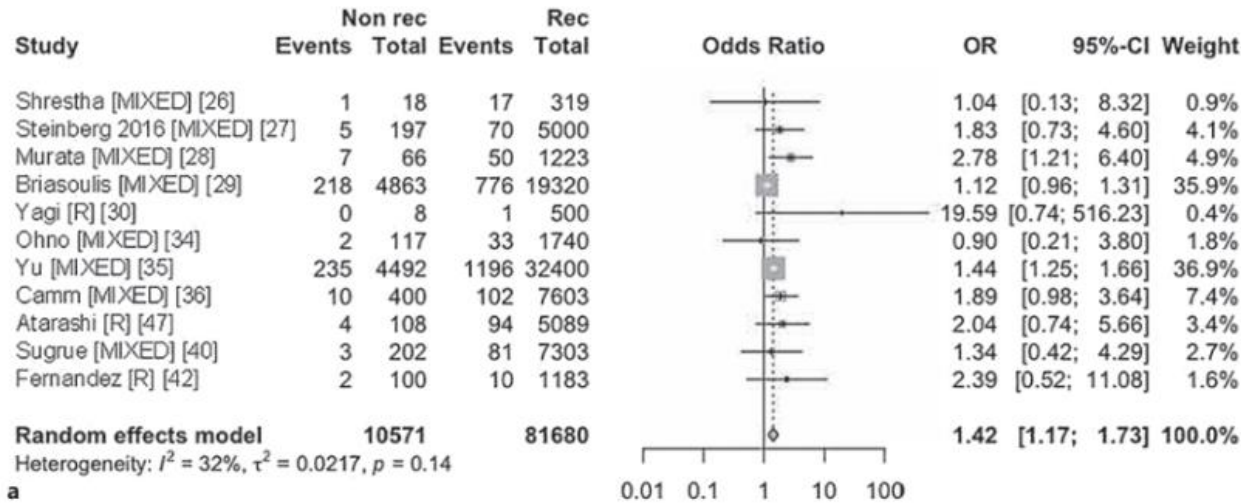


Random effects model 29425 67709 1.66 [1.18; 2.35] 100.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 95\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.3102$, $p < 0.01$

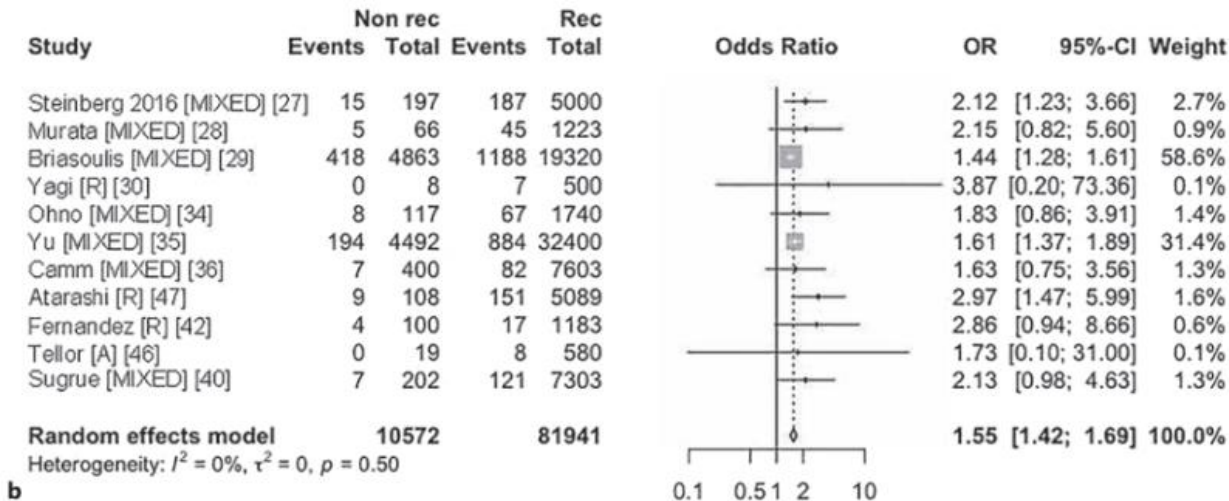
0.1 0.5 1 2 10

HIGH NON-RECOMMENDED DOSES

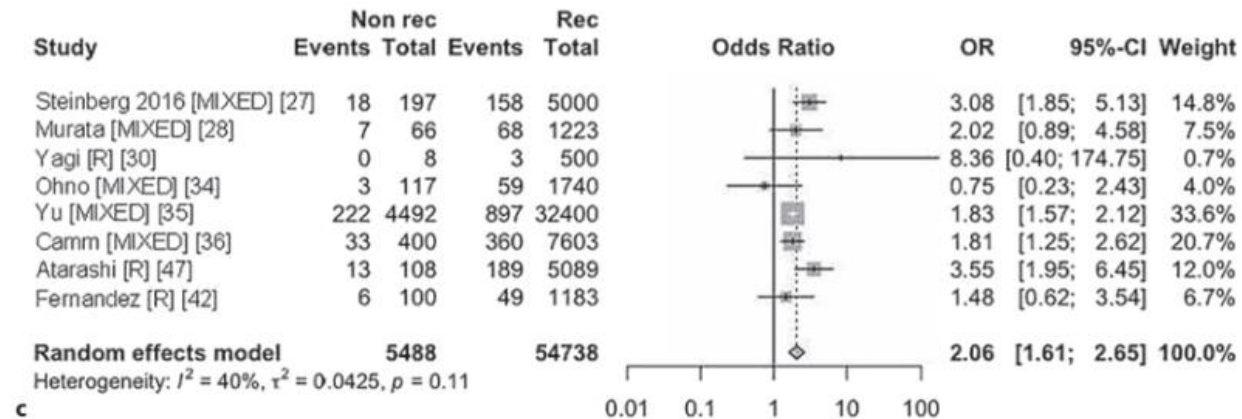
IS/TIA/SE non-recommended high dose versus recommended dose



MB non-recommended high dose versus recommended dose



Death non-recommended high dose versus recommended dose



ASIAN SUBGROUP

	Asian population	Non asian population
Non-recommended dose vs recommended dose		
IS/TIA/SE	OR 1.22 (95% CI: 0.98–1.52, $p=52\%$)	OR 1.24 (95% CI: 1.16–1.33, $p=0\%$)
Major bleeding	OR 1.01 (95% CI: 0.71–1.44, $p=79\%$)	OR 1.19 (95% CI: 0.96–1.48, $p=76\%$)
All-cause mortality	OR 1.37 (95% CI: 1.04–1.79, $p=81\%$)	OR 2.13 (95% CI: 1.49–3.05, $p=92\%$)
Non-recommended LOW dose vs recommended dose		
IS/TIA/SE	OR 1.17 (95% CI: 0.89–1.54, $p=64\%$)	OR 1.21 (95% CI: 1.07–1.36, $p=7\%$)
Major bleeding	OR 0.93 (95% CI: 0.64–1.34, $p=78\%$)	OR 1.14 (95% CI: 0.93–1.40, $p=55\%$)
All-cause mortality	OR 1.30 (95% CI: 0.93–1.81, $p=86\%$)	OR 2.53 (95% CI: 1.65–3.88, $p=92\%$)
Non-recommended HIGH dose vs recommended dose		
IS/TIA/SE	OR 1.71 (95% CI: 1.12–2.61, $p=29\%$)	OR 1.18 (95% CI: 1.02–1.36, $p=0\%$)
Major bleeding	OR 1.68 (95% CI: 1.45–1.95, $p=0\%$)	OR 1.48 (95% CI: 1.33–1.66, $p=0\%$)
All-cause mortality	OR 2.06 (95% CI: 1.33–3.18, $p=49\%$)	OR 2.10 (95% CI: 1.40–3.17, $p=42\%$)

LIMITATIONS

- Criteria to define recommended doses and nonrecommended doses of DOACs are not uniform among the studies (ex Japanese guidelines).
- Subgroup analyses based on a single DOAC are of limited value due to the small number of studies with this data.
- Data on patients' compliance, adherence, switch to another DOAC or dose adjustments from the first prescribed treatment were not collected.
- All eligible studies not included because data were unavailable, and most authors did not share disaggregated data.



CONCLUSIONS

- Compared with recommended doses, nonrecommended low doses of DOACs increase the risk of ischemic events without decreasing the risk of bleeding.
- For Asians, the efficacy of DOACs seemed preserved despite the nonrecommended low-dose prescription.
- Clinicians should carefully adhere to recommended DOAC prescription advice in managing NVAf patients.

