

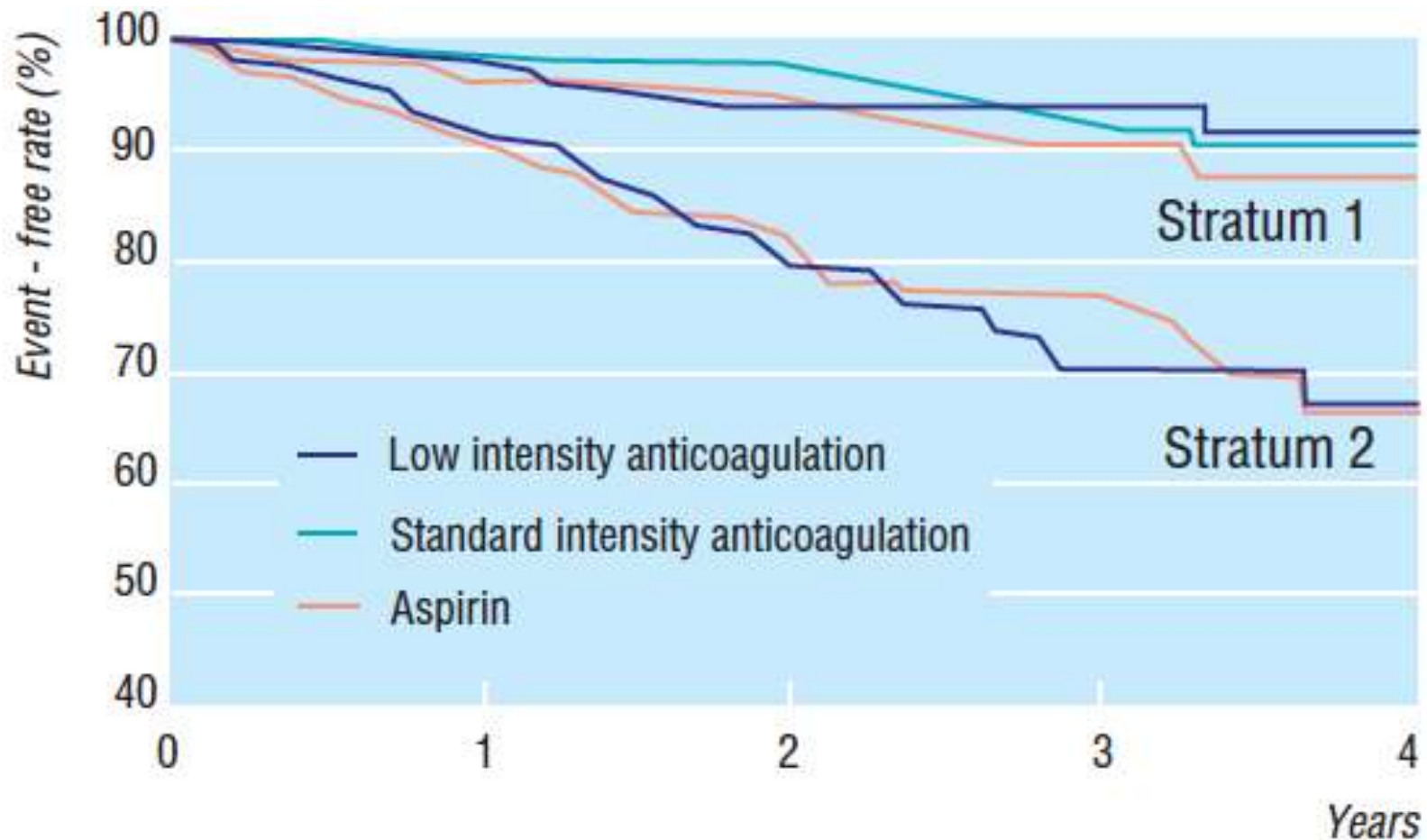


# La sicurezza dei NAO nella fibrillazione atriale: ha ancora un ruolo l'aspirina ?

Marco Tubaro

UTIC - Dipartimento Cardiovascolare  
Ospedale San Filippo Neri - Roma

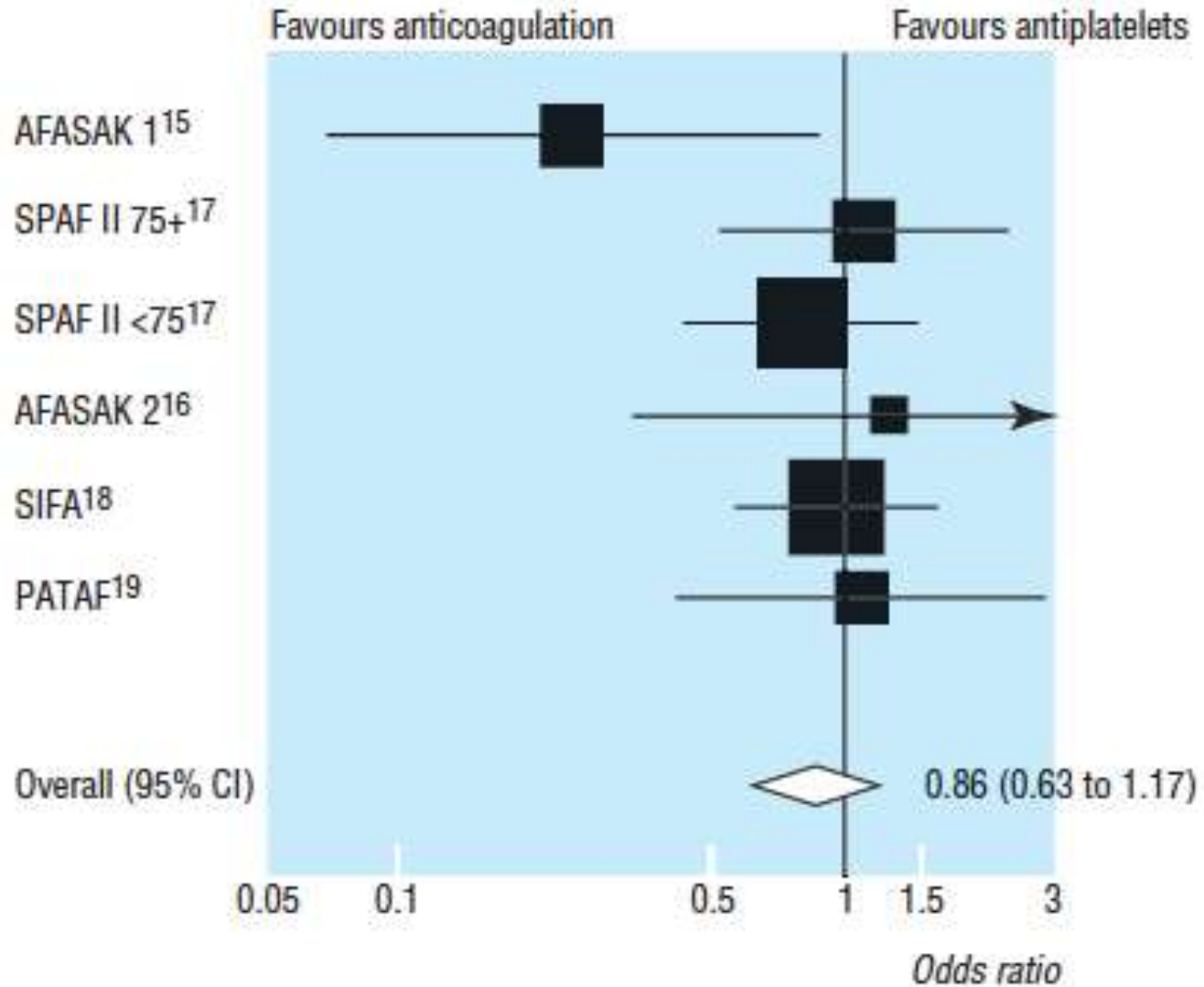
# AF in primary care: ASA vs. two intensities of coumarin



*"aspirin may therefore be the first choice in patients with atrial fibrillation in general practice"*

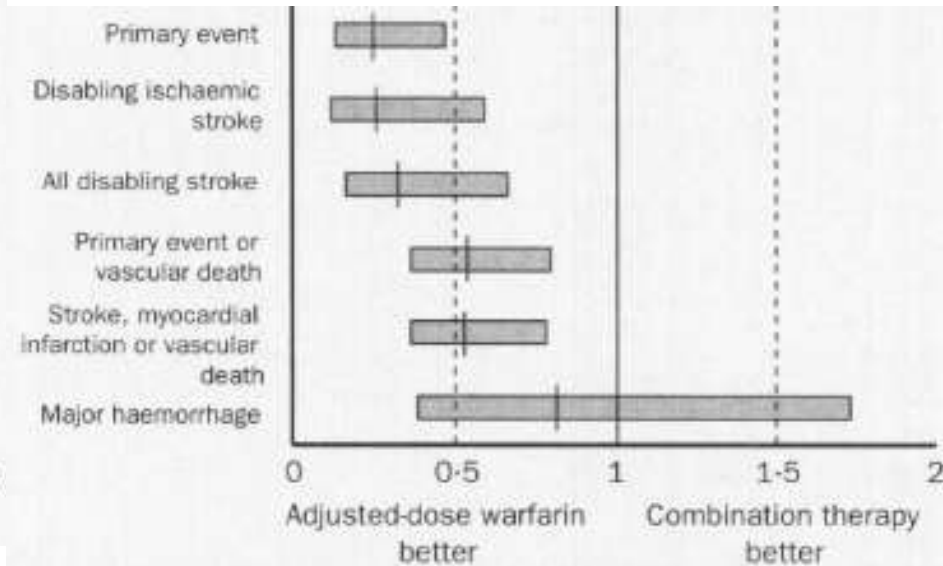
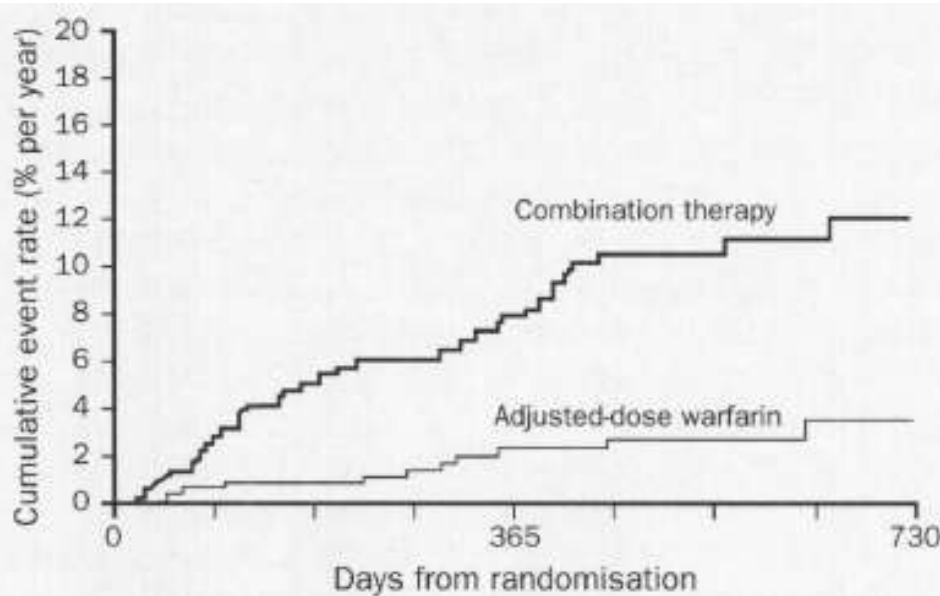
# long term anticoagulation vs. antiplatelet therapy

- non rheumatic AF -

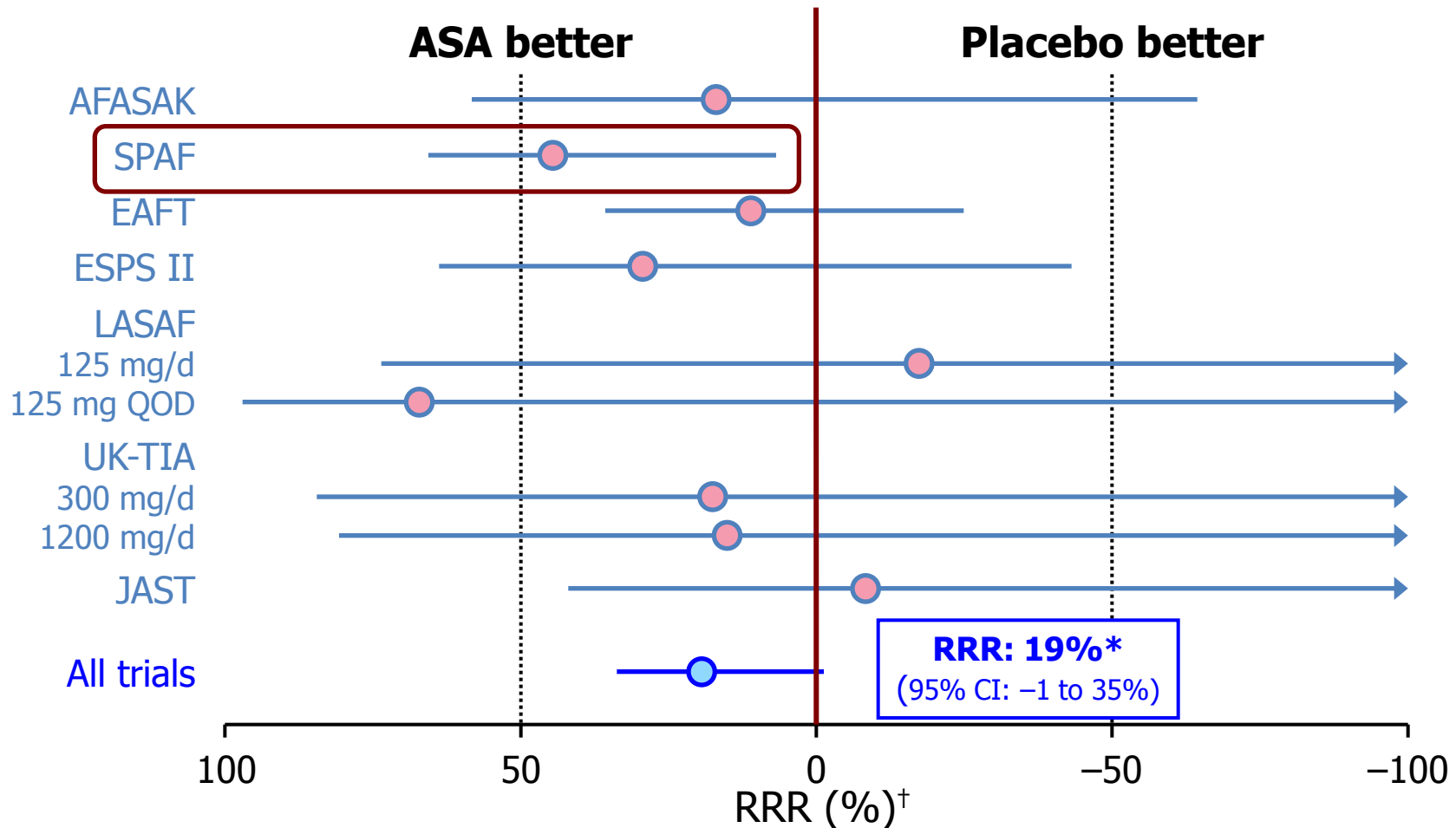


# SPAF III: fixed-dose warfarin + ASA vs. adjusted-dose warfarin

- fixed dose warfarin (INR=1.2-1.5) + ASA 325 mg
- adjusted dose warfarin (INR=2.0-3.0)



# Limited efficacy of ASA in reducing the risk of stroke in patients with AF



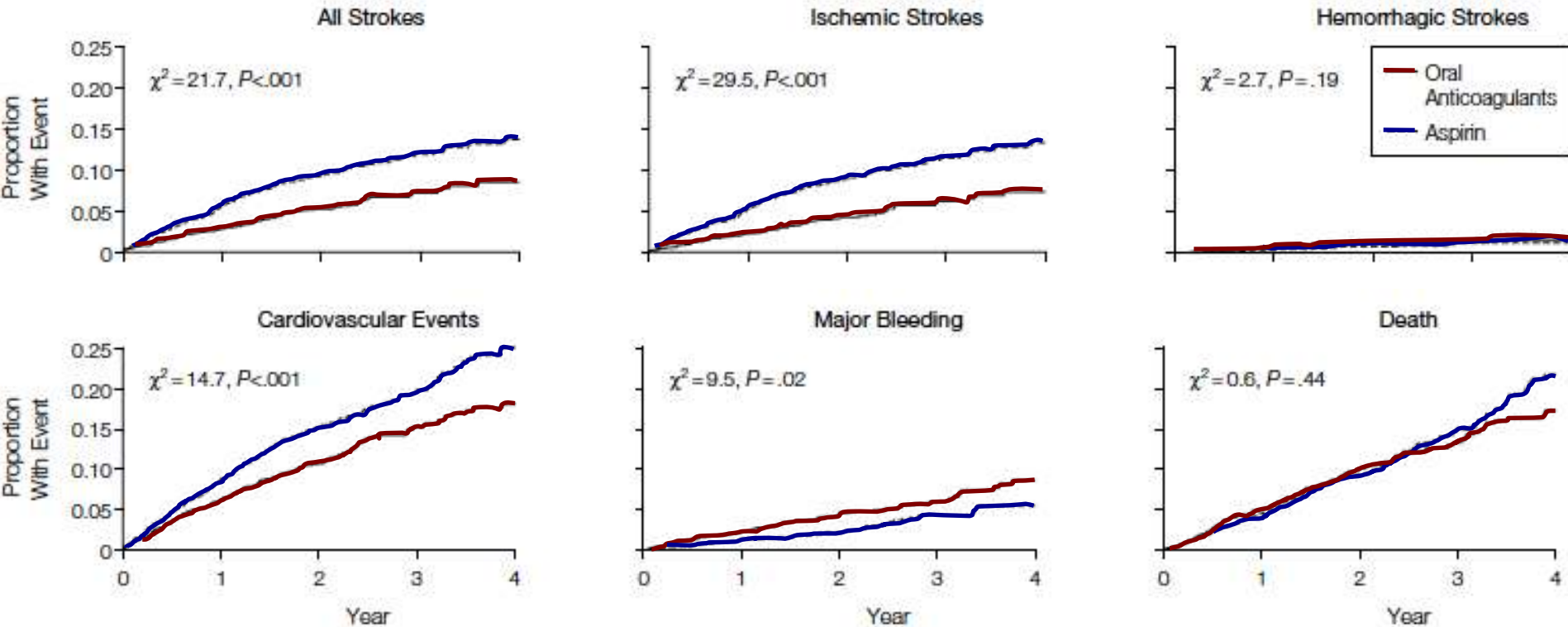
Random effects model; error bars = 95% CI; \* $P > 0.2$  for homogeneity; †Relative risk reduction (RRR) for all strokes (ischaemic and haemorrhagic); for ischaemic stroke only, RRR was 21% (95% CI: -1 to 38%)

ASA = acetylsalicylic acid; QOD = every other day

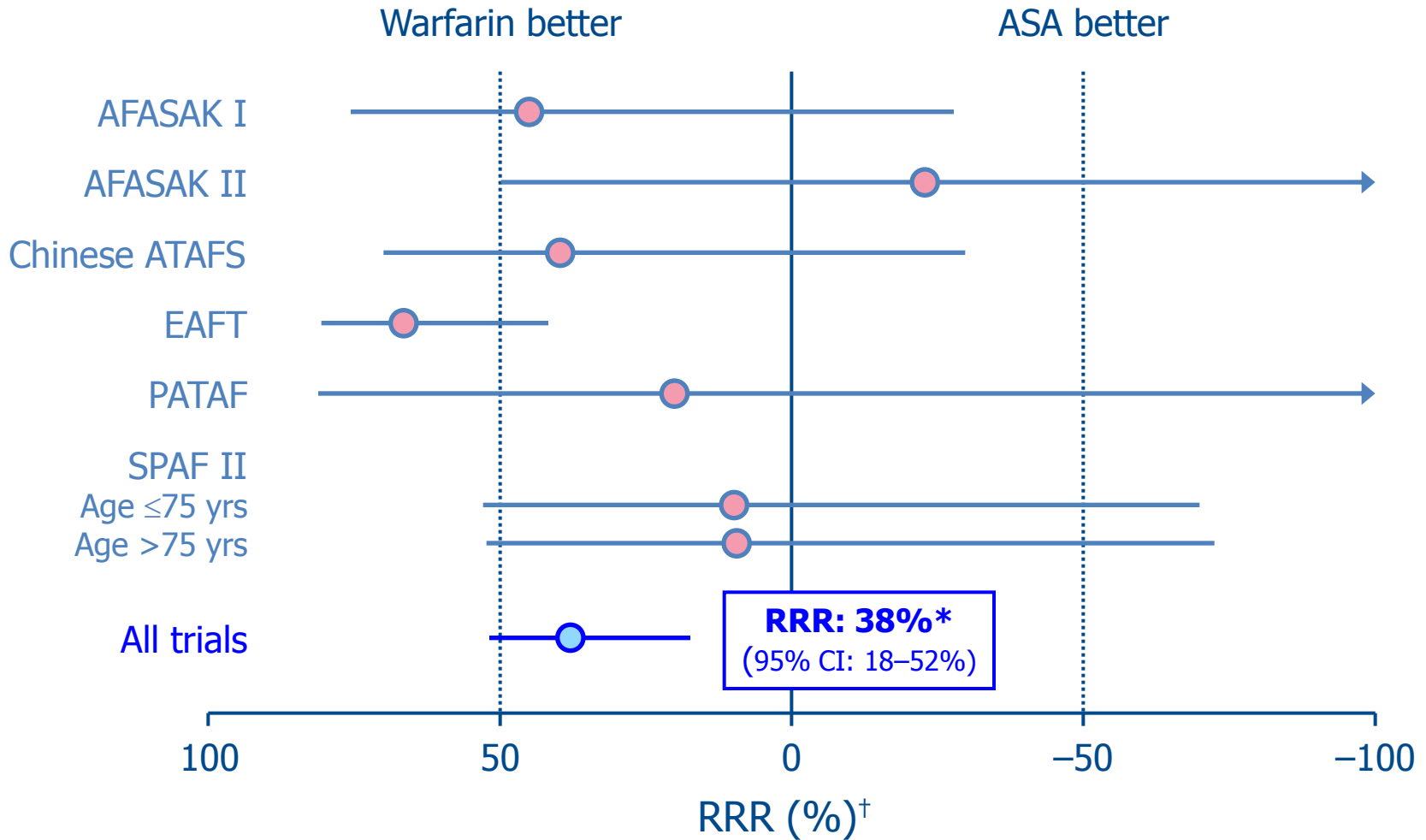
Hart RG et al. Ann Intern Med 2007;146:857-67

# OAC vs ASA in non-valvular AF

individual patient meta-analysis



# ASA inferior to warfarin for stroke prevention in AF



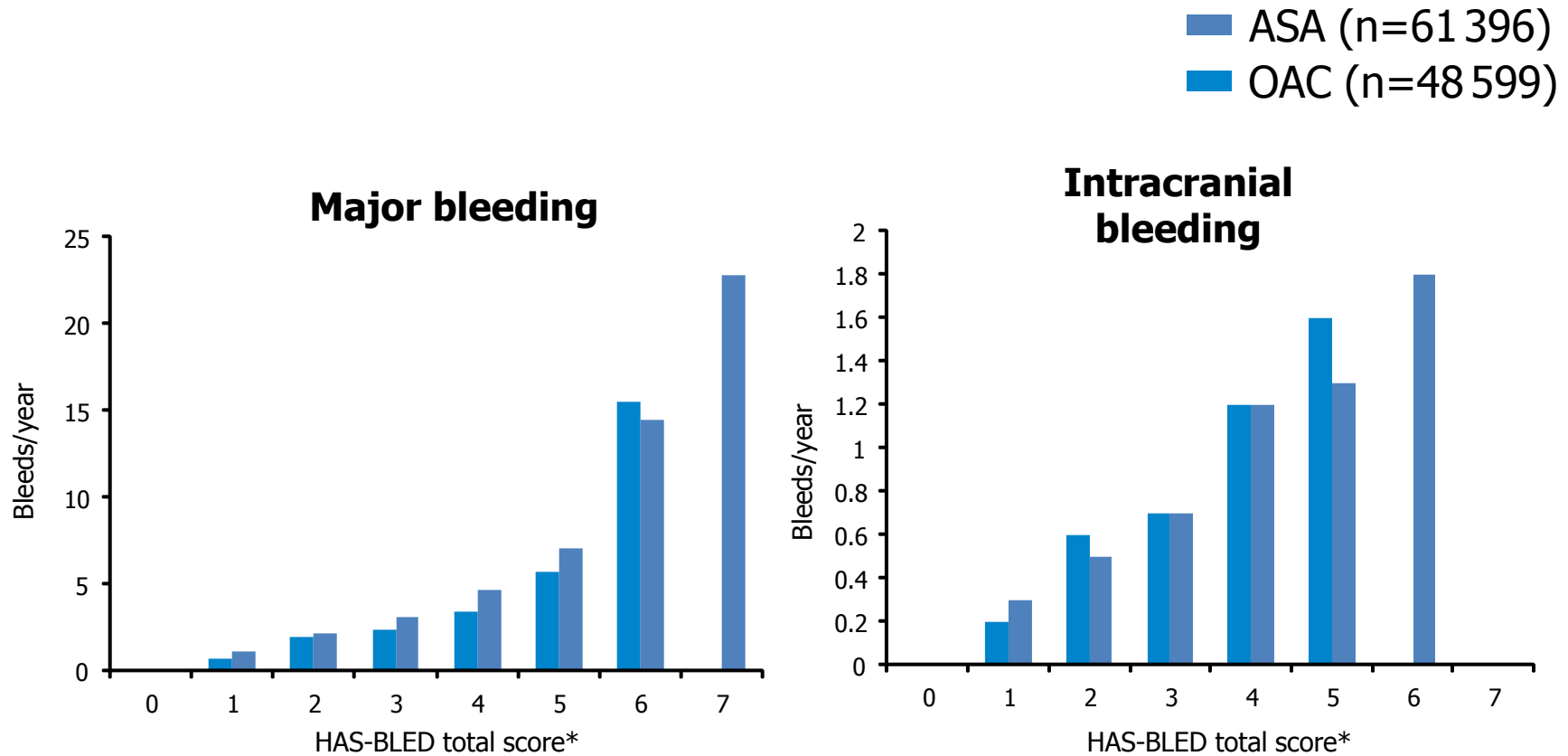
Random effects model; error bars = 95% CI; \*P>0.2 for homogeneity;

†Relative risk reduction (RRR) for all strokes (ischaemic and haemorrhagic); ASA = acetylsalicylic acid

Hart RG et al. Ann Intern Med 2007;146:857-67

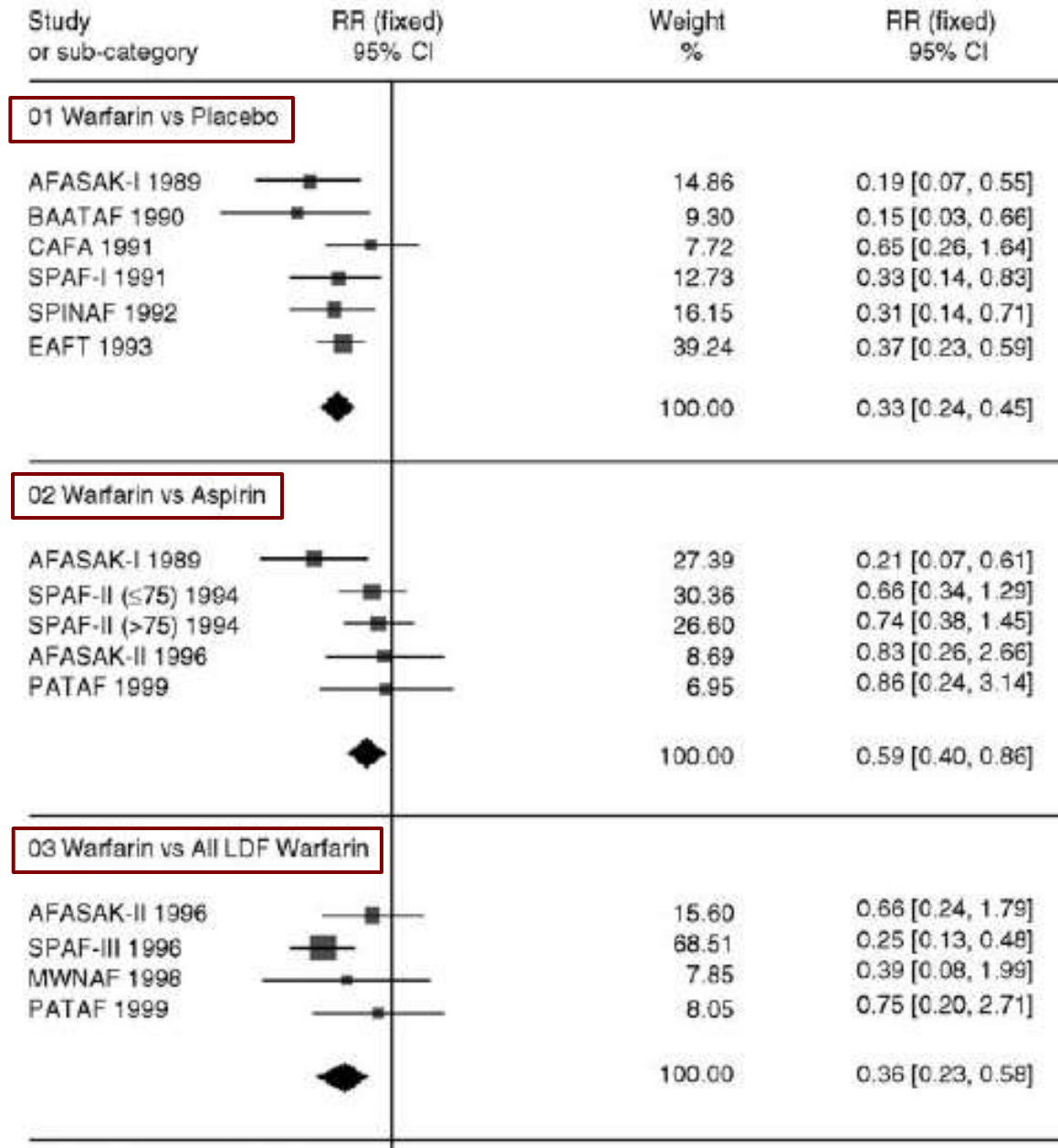
# major and intracranial bleeding risk: OAC vs ASA

Swedish AF Cohort Study



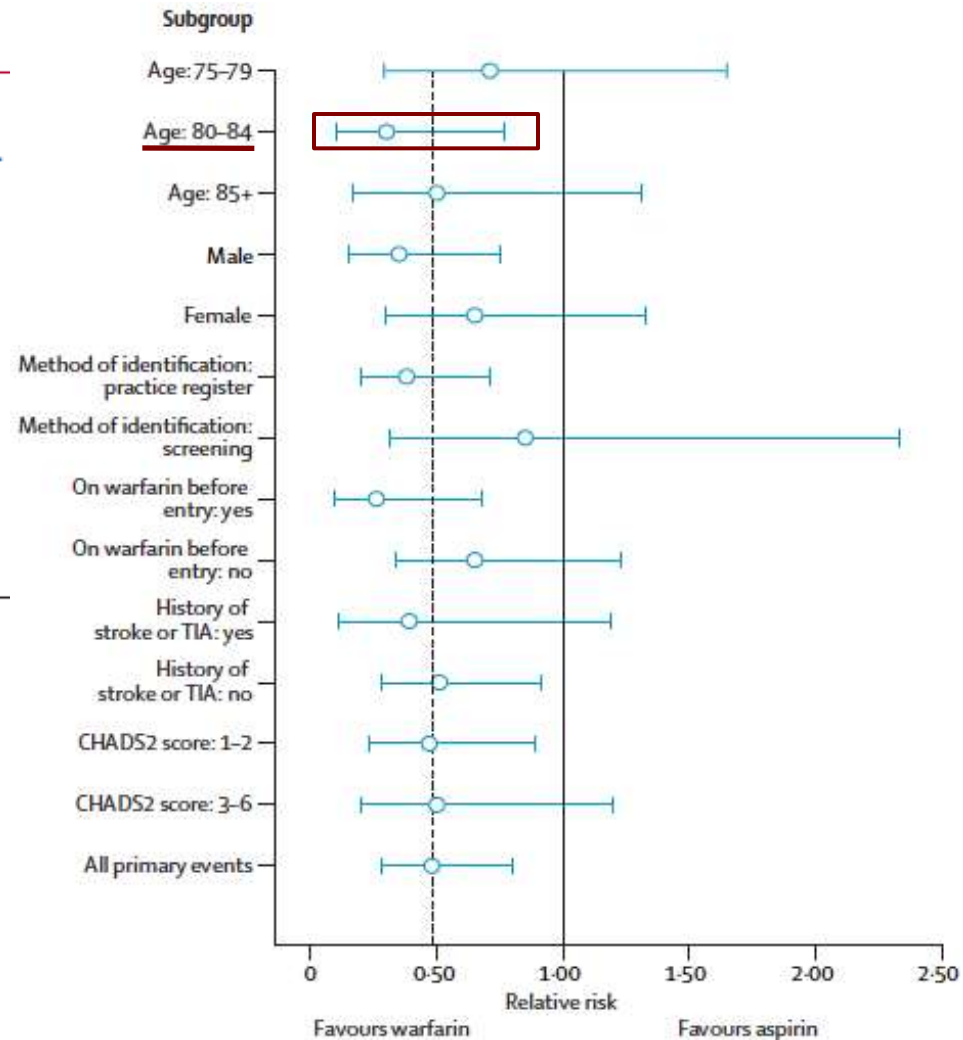
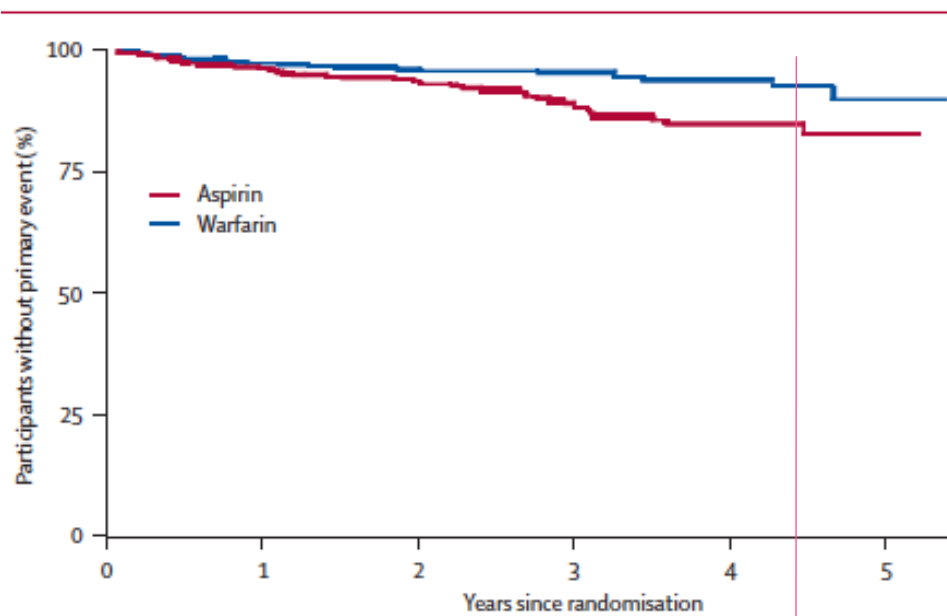
# ASA & warfarin in SPAF (meta-analysis)

S/SE



# BAFTA: warfarin vs. ASA in SPAF in elderly

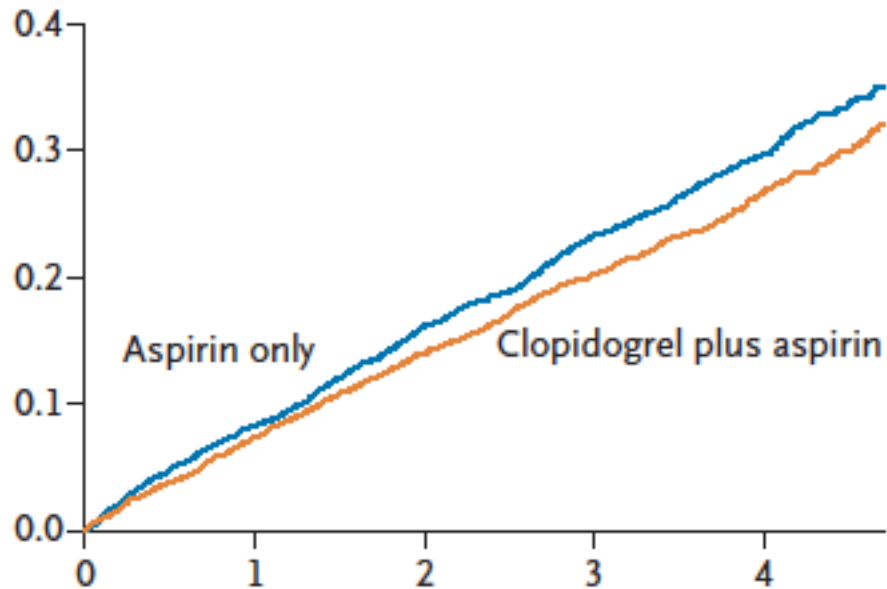
973 pts  $\geq$  75 yrs (mean 81.5)



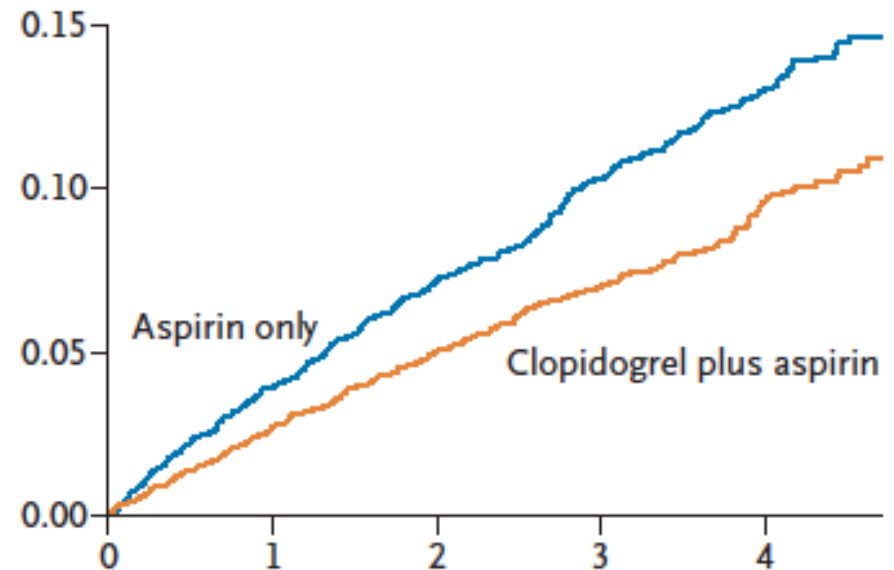
# ACTIVE A: ASA + clopidogrel in patients with AF

**A Primary Outcome**

S/SE/MI/Dv



**B Stroke**



**Bleeding**

**Relative Risk (95% CI)**

**P Value**

Major bleeding

1.57 (1.29–1.92)

<0.001

Severe

1.57 (1.25–1.98)

<0.001

Fatal

1.56 (0.96–2.53)

0.07

Minor bleeding

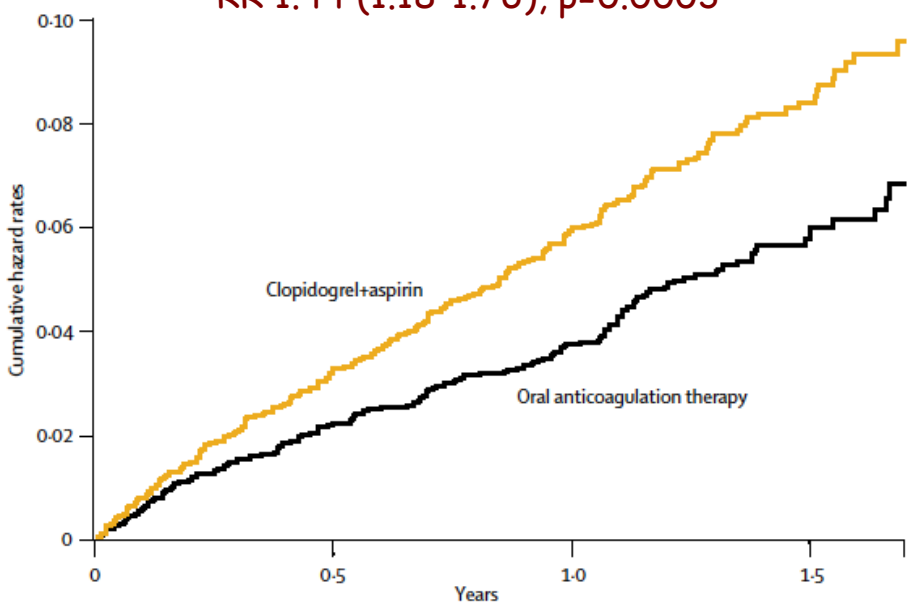
2.42 (2.03–2.89)

<0.001

# ACTIVE W: ASA + clopidogrel vs. OAC in AF pts

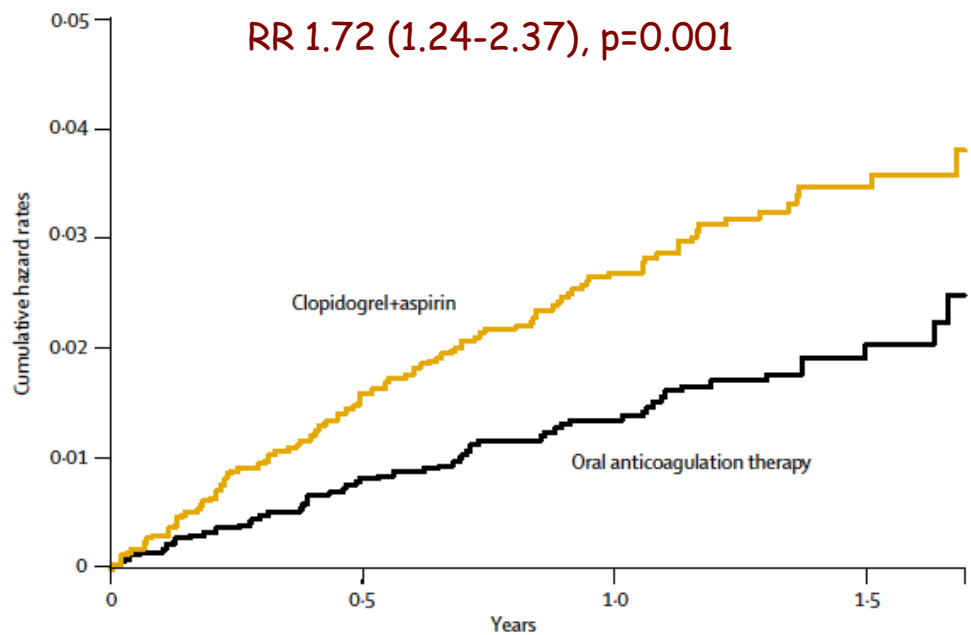
stroke / non-CNS systemic embolus / MI / vascular death

RR 1.44 (1.18-1.76), p=0.0003



stroke

RR 1.72 (1.24-2.37), p=0.001



# AVERROES: Apixaban in patients with atrial fibrillation who have failed or are unsuitable for VKA treatment

N=5,599

## Patient Population

- Patients with AF and one or more risk factors for stroke
- Not receiving VKA therapy (demonstrated or expected to be unsuitable for VKA)

## Primary Outcomes

- Confirmed ischaemic stroke, haemorrhagic stroke, or systemic embolism

## Secondary Outcomes

- Confirmed ischaemic stroke, haemorrhagic stroke, systemic embolism, myocardial infarction, or vascular death

Event-driven

Apixaban 5 mg BD  
(2.5 mg in selected patients)

Aspirin 81–324 mg OD

522 centres

AVERROES=Apixaban VERsus Acetylsalicylic Acid (ASA) to PRevent StrOkES.

# AVERROES: mancata somministrazione di vitamina K

previsione di inadattabilità (60% pz.)

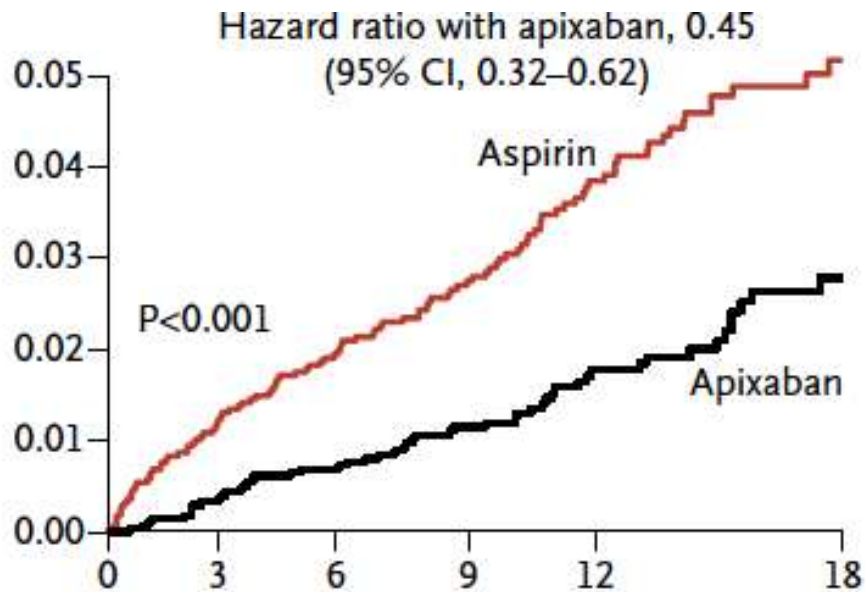
- scarsa aderenza
- interazione con altri trattamenti
- mancata restrizione dietetica
- rischio eccessivo dei VKA
- rifiuto del paziente

sospensione della VKA (40% pz.)

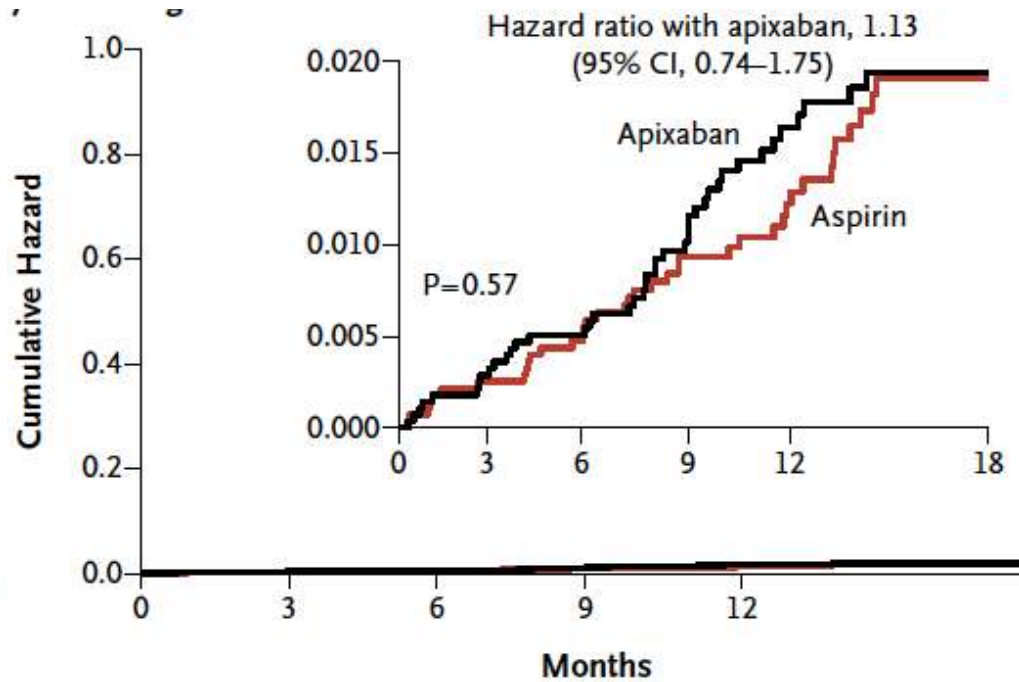
- scarsa aderenza al monitoraggio INR
- controllo inadeguato dell'INR
- eventi avversi
- interazione con altri trattamenti

# AVERROES: apixaban vs. ASA in patients with AF

stroke or systemic embolism



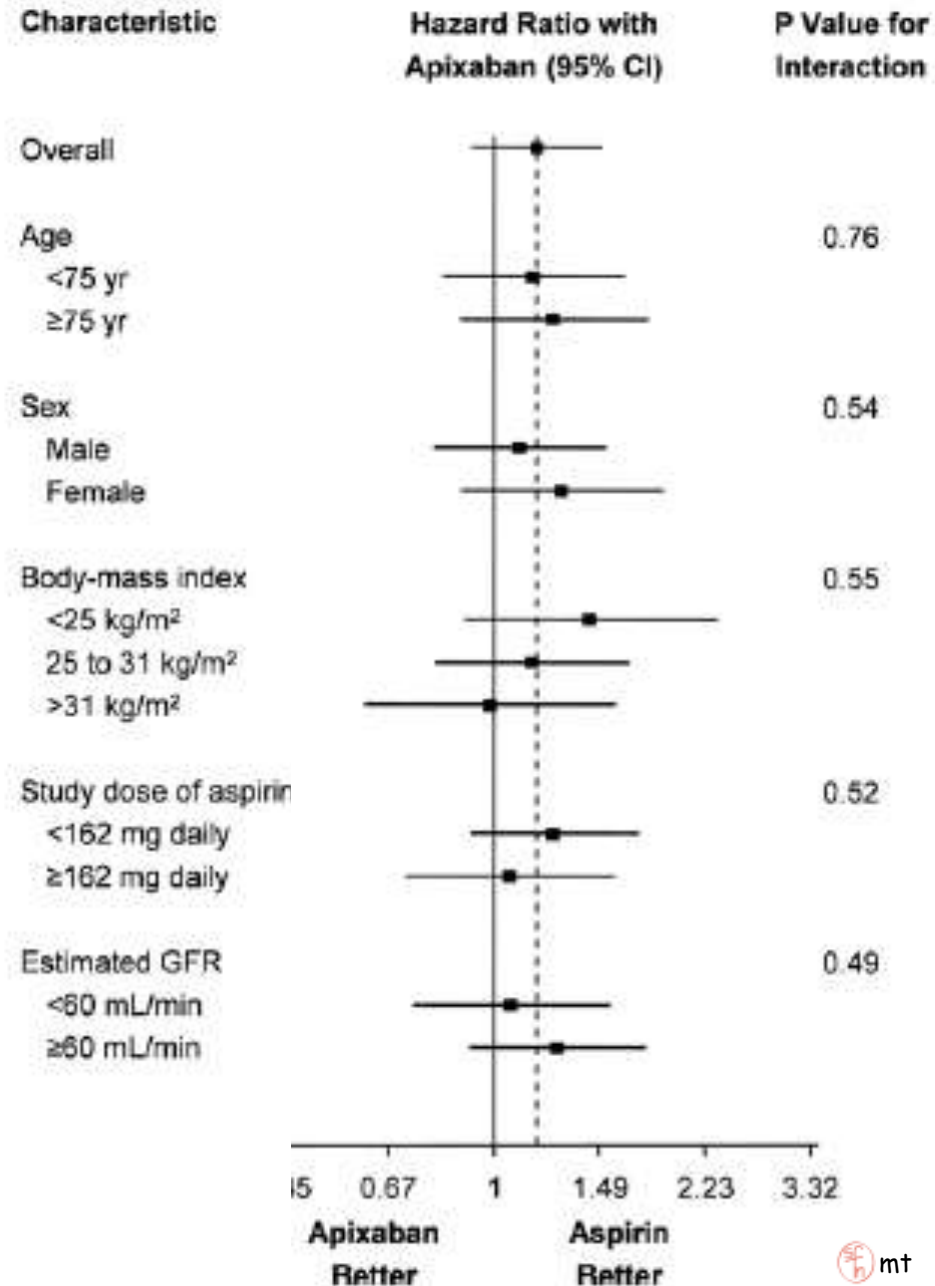
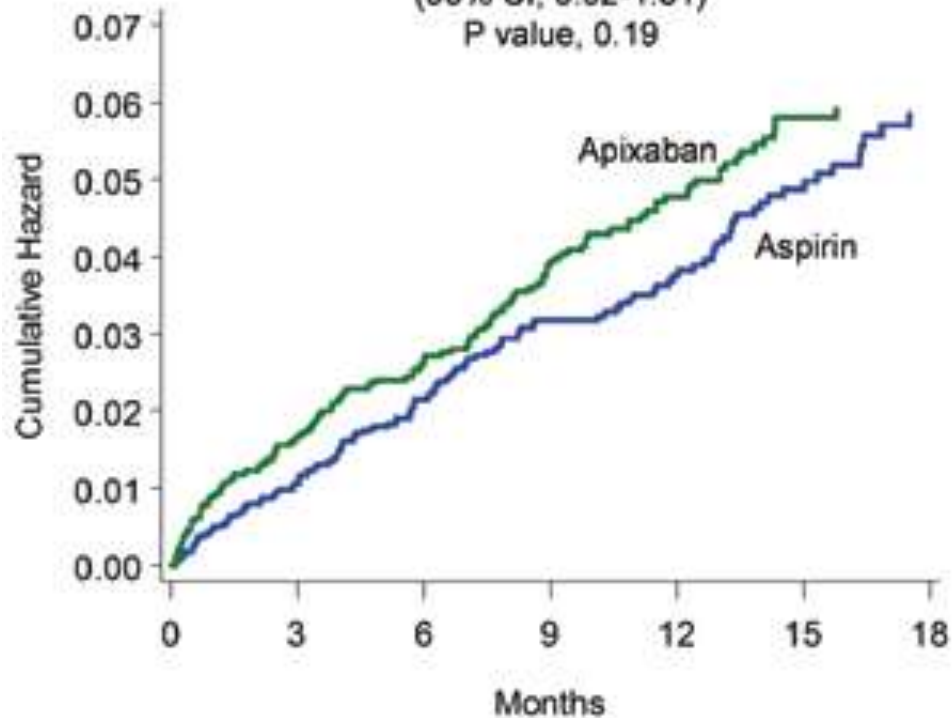
major bleeding



# AVERROES: bleeding analysis

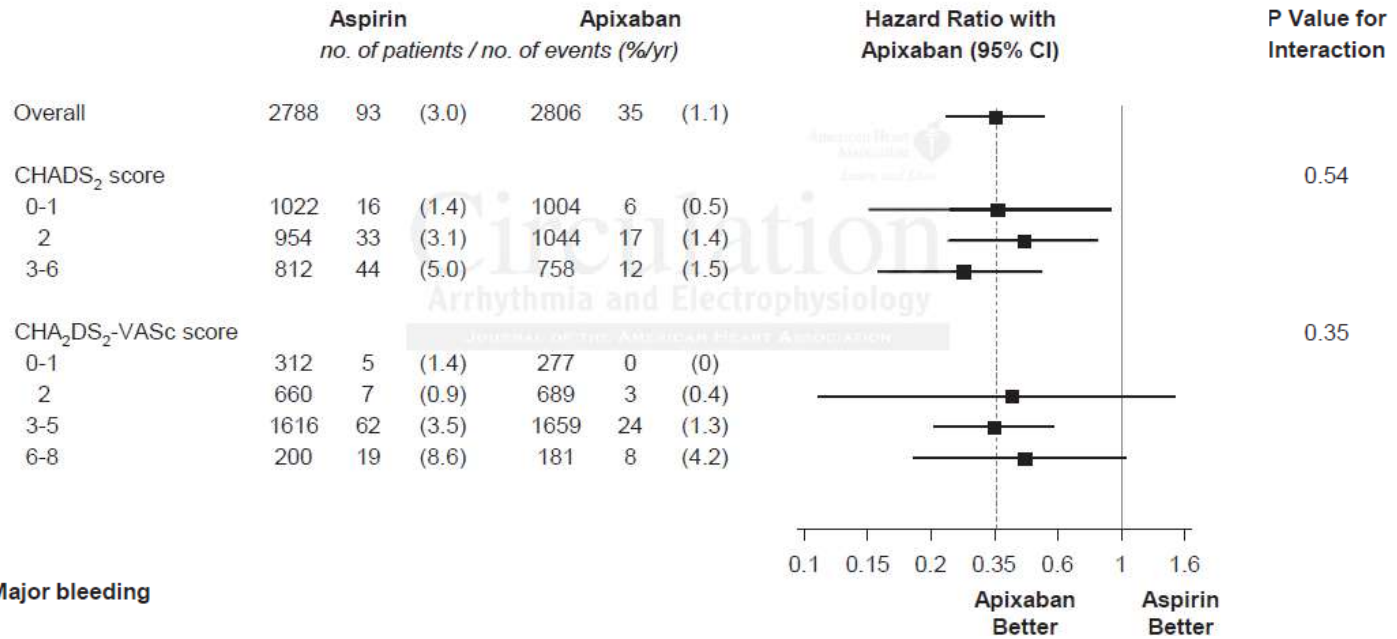
## Major or Clinically Relevant Non-Major Bleeding

Hazard ratio with apixaban, 1.18  
(95% CI, 0.92-1.51)  
P value, 0.19

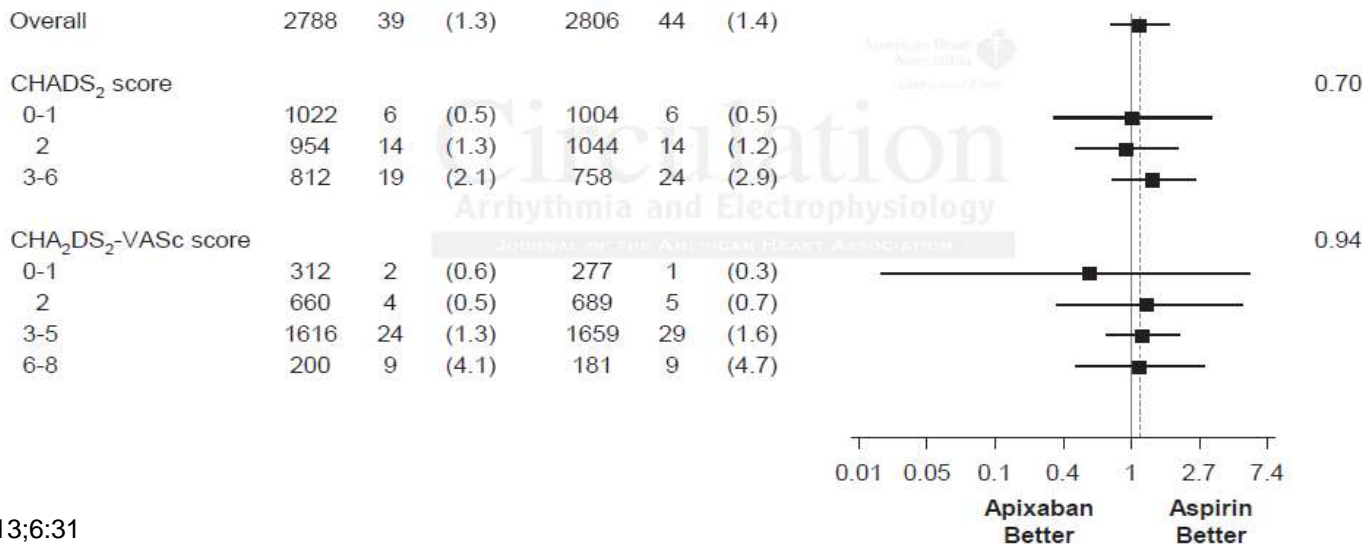


# AVERROES: apixaban vs. aspirin in relation to stroke risk

## Ischaemic stroke



## Major bleeding



# AVERROES: unsuitable for VKA vs. VKA failure

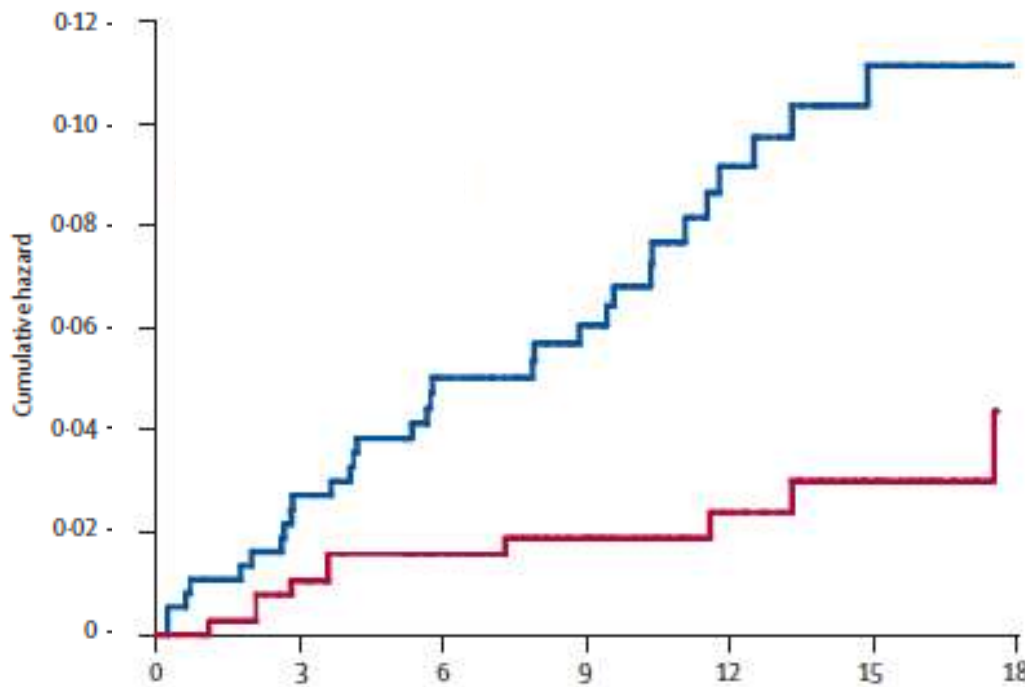
## Apixaban vs. Aspirin

	<b>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</b>	<b>P-value</b>	<b>Interaction P-value</b>
<b>Stroke or systemic embolism</b>			
All	0.45 (0.32–0.62)	<0.001	
Tried and failed VKA therapy	0.32 (0.19–0.56)	<0.001	0.13
Expected to be unsuitable for VKA therapy	0.55 (0.36–0.84)	0.005	
<b>Major bleeding</b>			
All	1.13 (0.74–1.75)	0.57	
Tried and failed VKA therapy	1.06 (0.58–1.93)	0.84	0.74
Expected to be unsuitable for VKA therapy	1.22 (0.66–2.31)	0.52	

# AVERROES: apixaban in pts with previous stroke/TIA

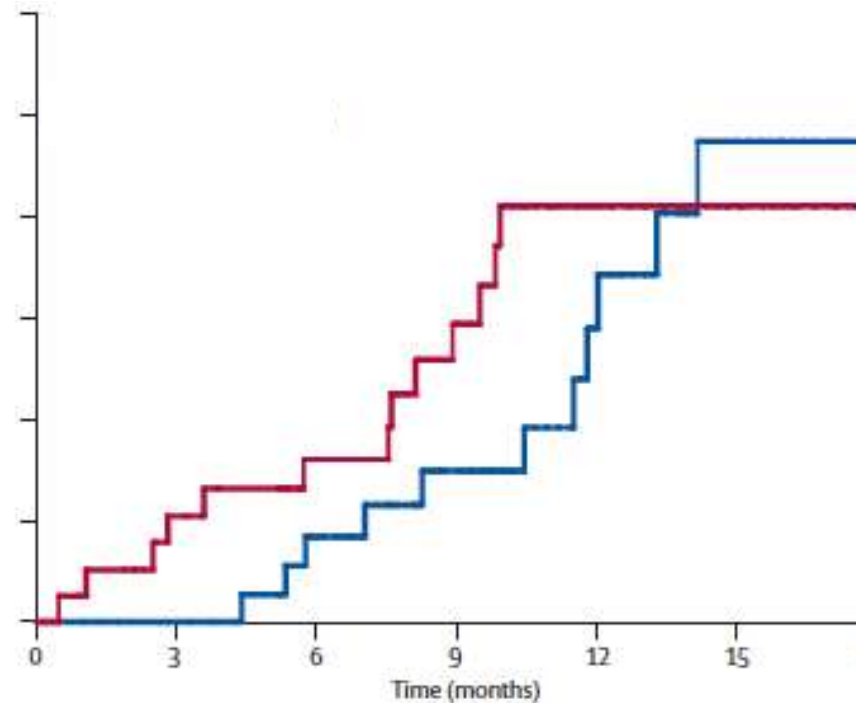
stroke or systemic embolism

HR 0.29 (0-15-0.60)

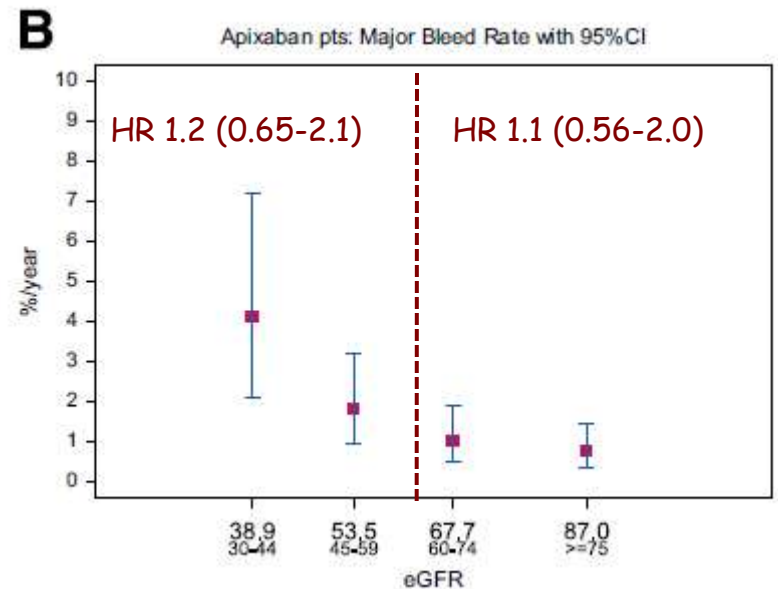
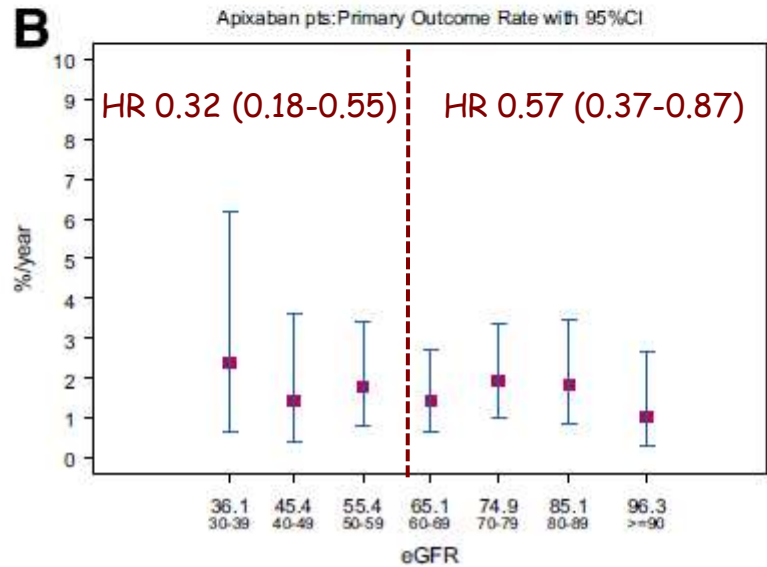
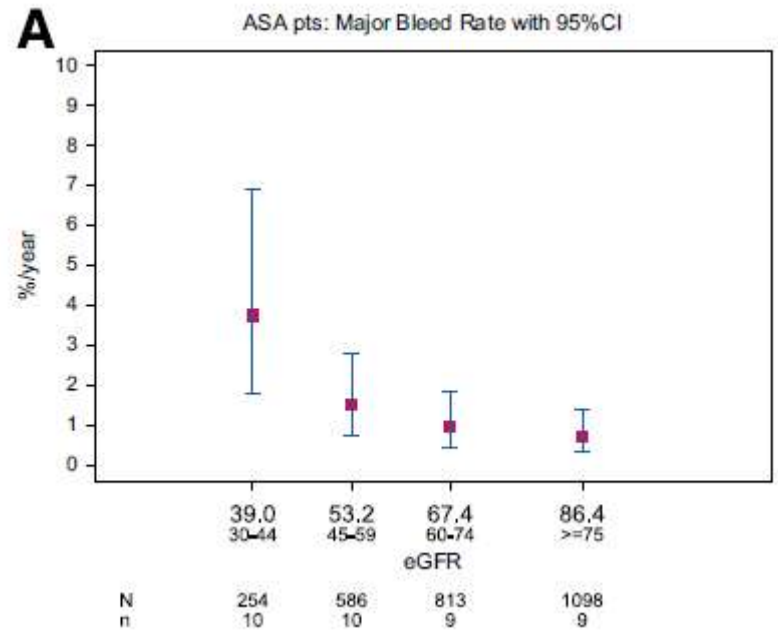
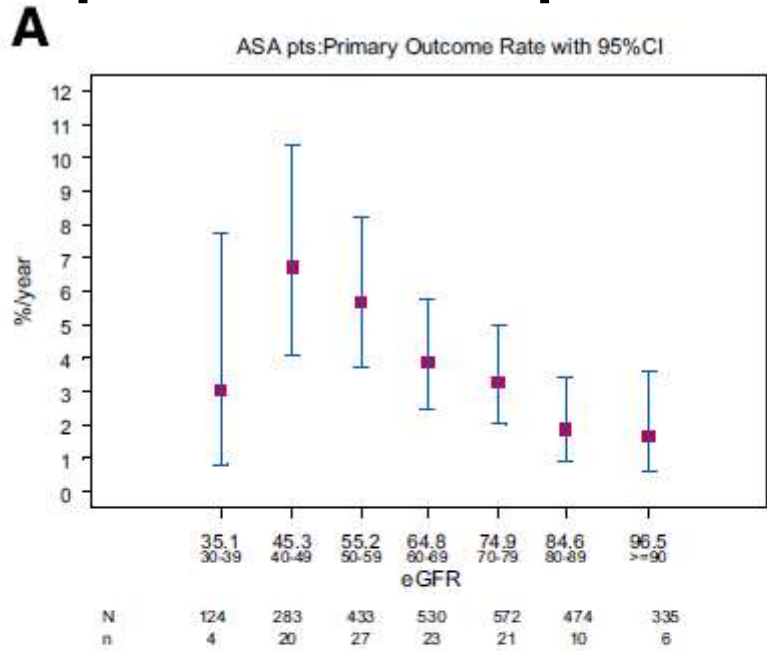


major bleeding

HR 1.28 (0-58-2.82)

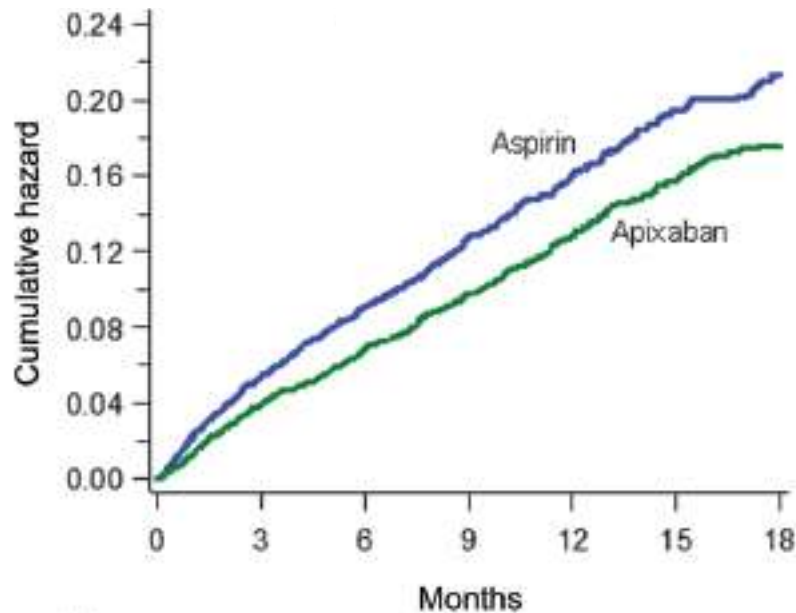


# Apixaban and aspirin in patients with moderate CKD

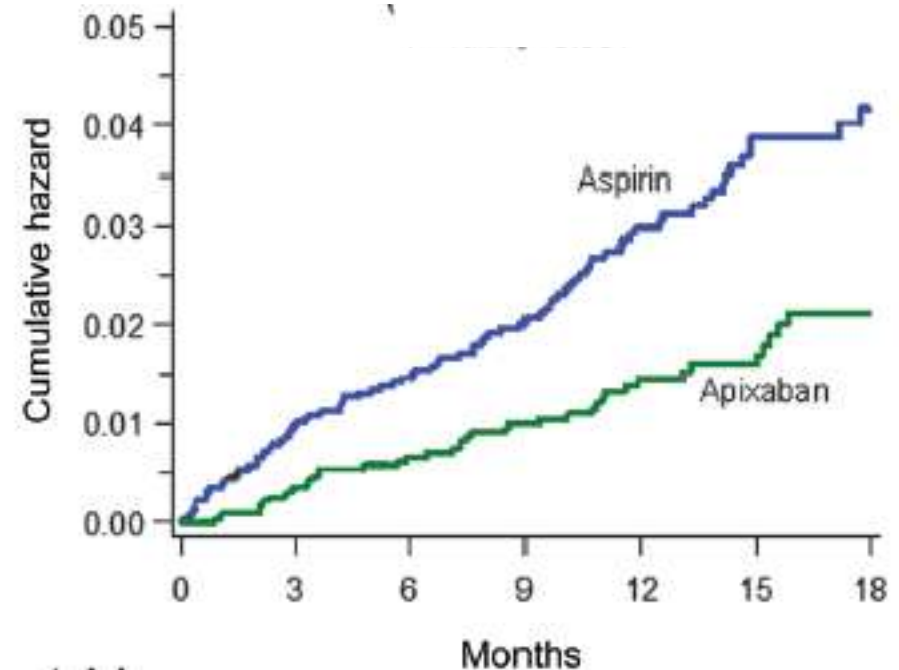


# AVERROES: effects of apixaban on hospitalizations

CV hospitalizations  
HR 0.80 (0.69-0.92), p=0.002



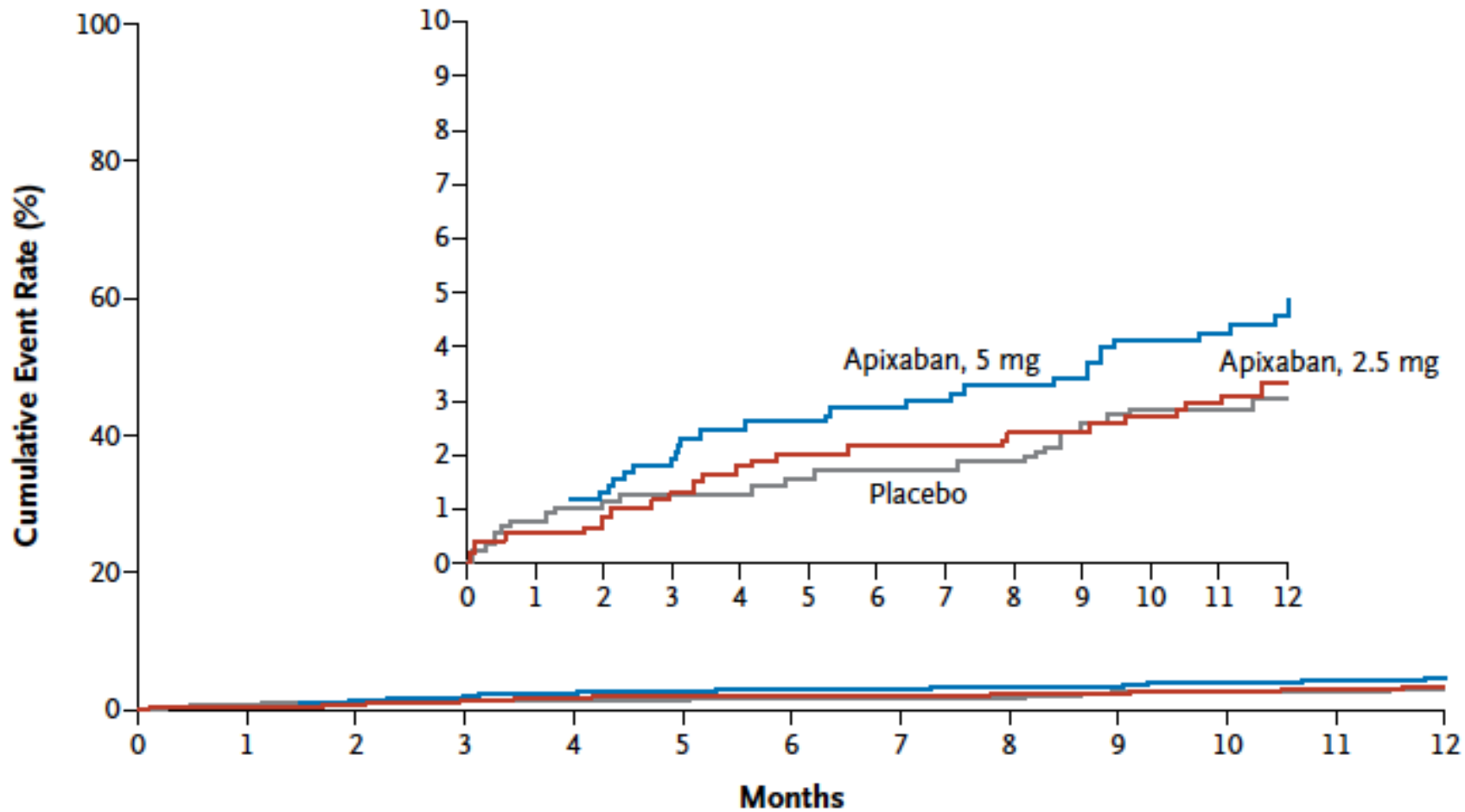
stroke or hospitalizations  
HR 0.45 (0.31-0.65), p=0.002



*ospedalizzazioni per motivi cardiovascolari → mortalità HR 3.95 (3.06-5.09)*

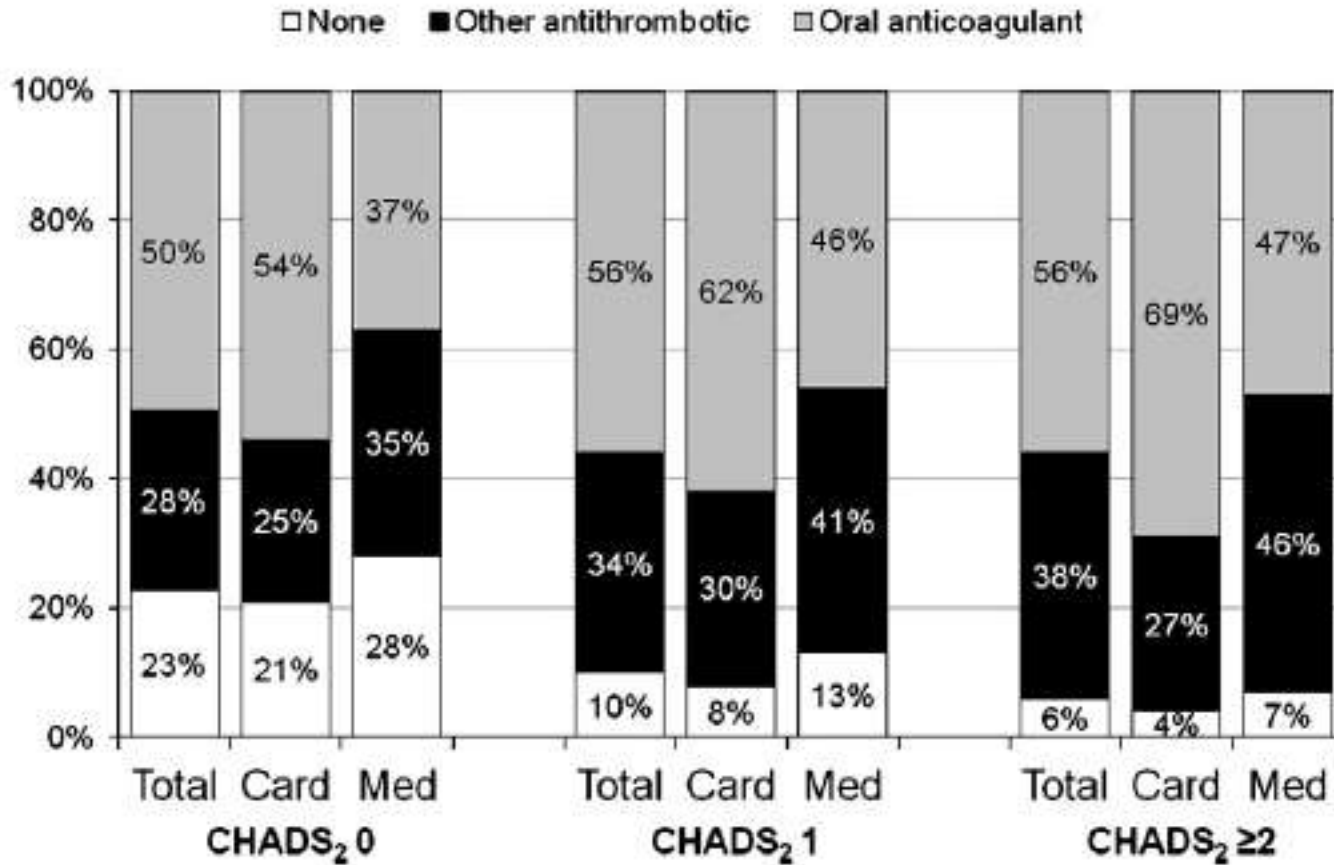
# AMPLIFY-EXT: apixaban vs. placebo after VTE

## Major or Clinically Relevant Nonmajor Bleeding



# ATA-AF Registry: management of AF in Italy

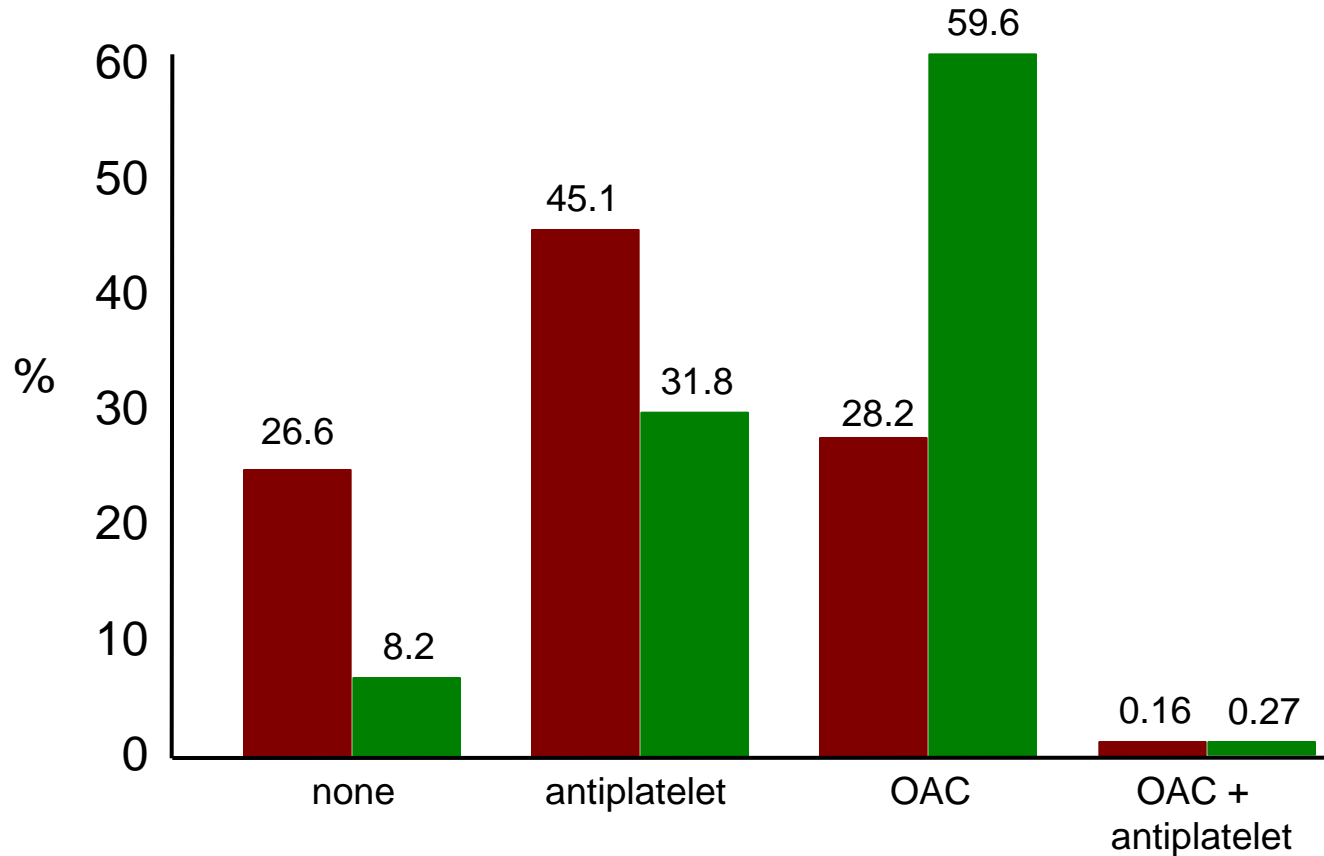
360 centres, 7148 pts, median age 77 yrs



# ISAF: Italian Survey of Atrial Fibrillation Management Study

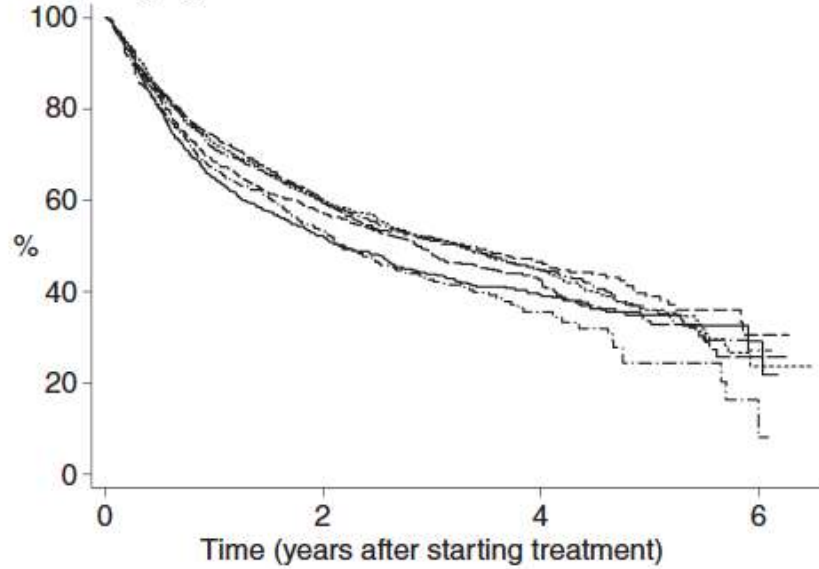
233 practitioners, 6036 pts

■ rhythm control  
■ rate control

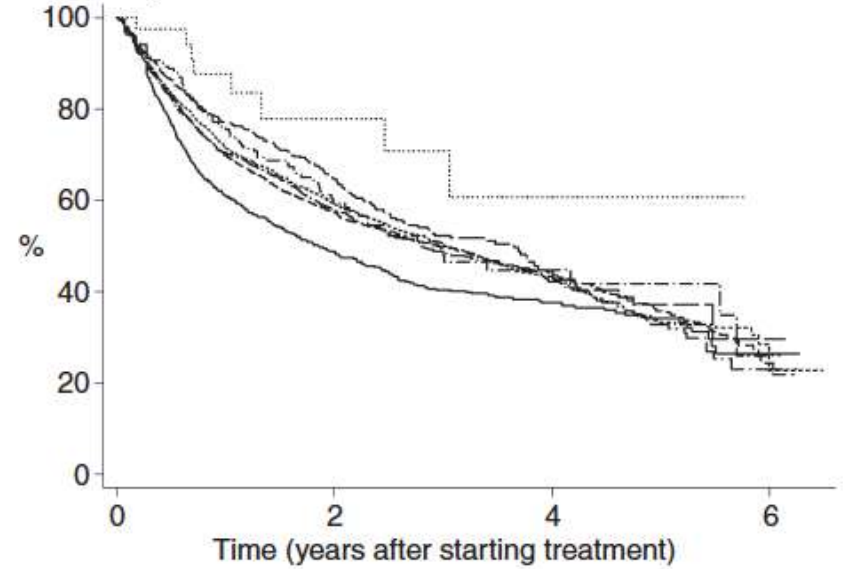


# chronic AF: persistence of warfarin vs. aspirin

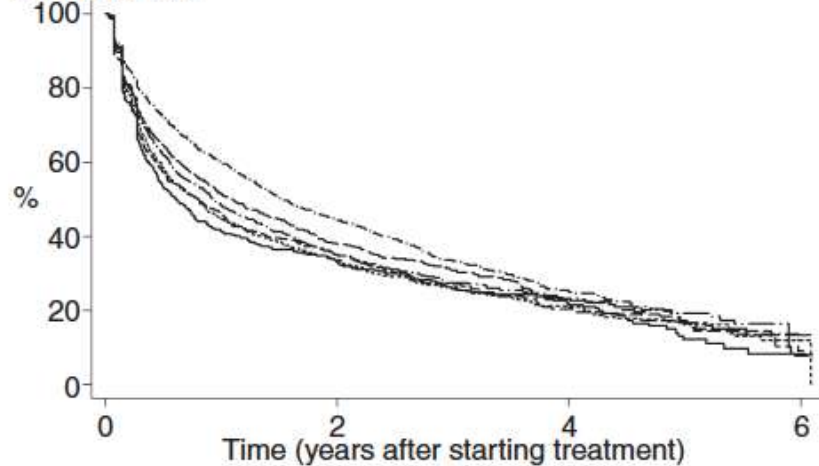
Warfarin by age



Warfarin by CHADS2 score

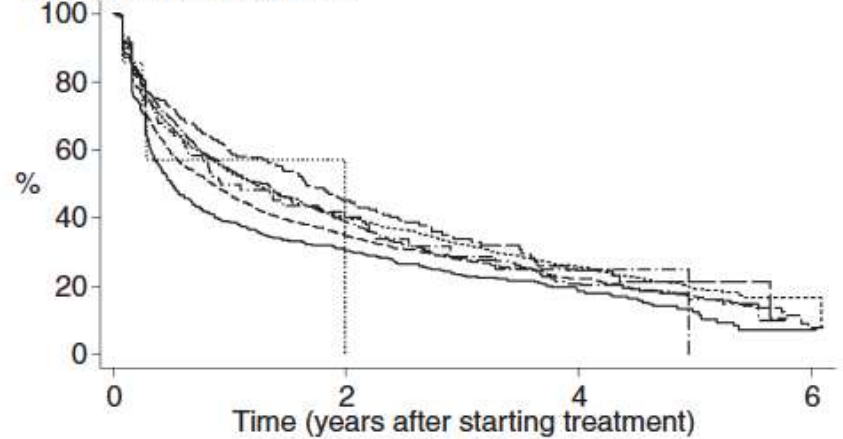


Aspirin by age



— Age 40–64    - - - - Age 65–69    ····· Age 70–74  
- · - · Age 75–79    - - - - Age 80–84    - · - · Age 85+

Aspirin by CHADS2 score



— CHADS2 = 0    - · - · CHADS2 = 3    ····· CHADS2 = 6  
- - - - CHADS2 = 1    - - - - CHADS2 = 4  
· - · - CHADS2 = 2    - · - · CHADS2 = 5

# Choice of Anti-coagulant

\* Includes rheumatic valvular AF, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, etc.

\*\* Antiplatelet therapy with aspirin plus clopidogrel, or – less effectively – aspirin only, may be considered in patients who refuse any OAC

