

NOACs in AF

Patients with Multiple Comorbidities

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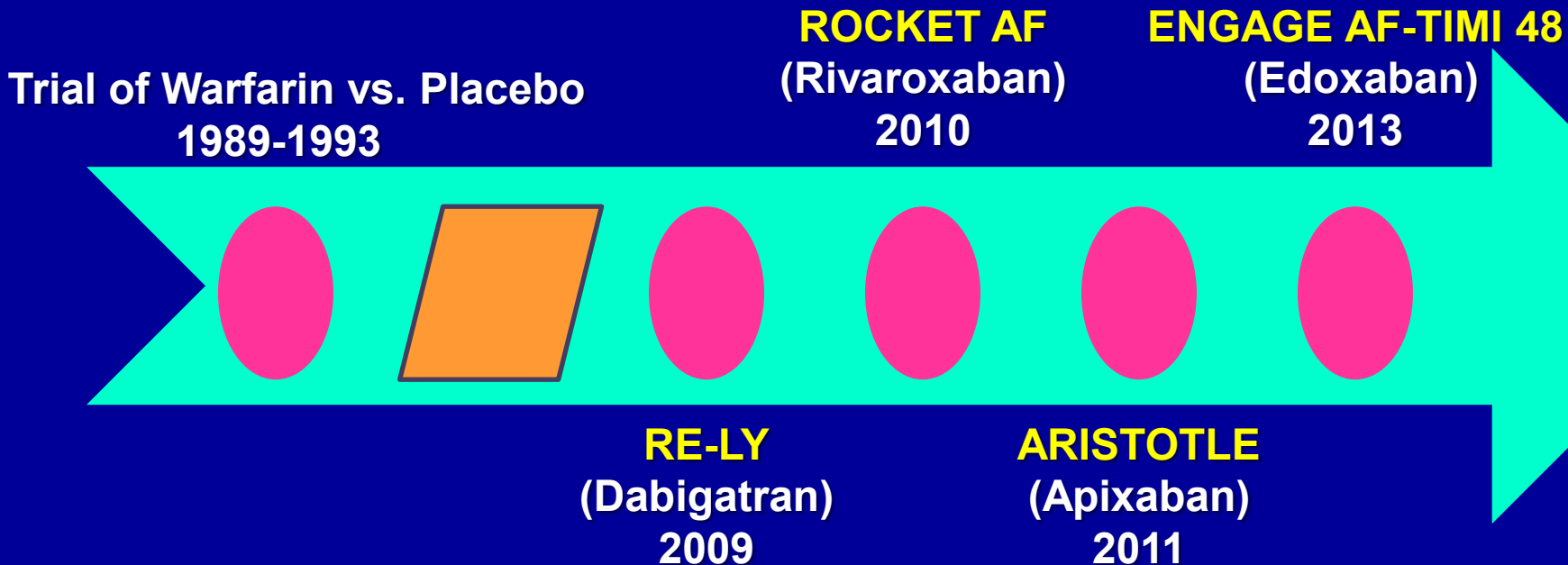
**TIMI Study Group
Brigham and Women's Hospital
Harvard Medical School
Boston, MA**



Pivotal Warfarin-Controlled Trials Stroke Prevention in AF

Warfarin vs. Placebo
2,900 Patients

NOACs vs. Warfarin
71,683 Patients

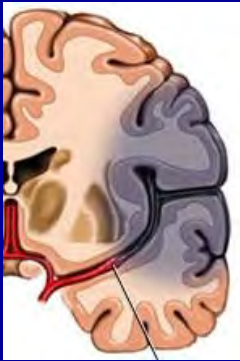


NOACs vs. Warfarin

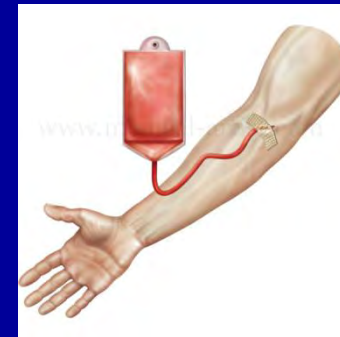
Ischemic

Hemorrhagic

Major Bleeding



Stroke



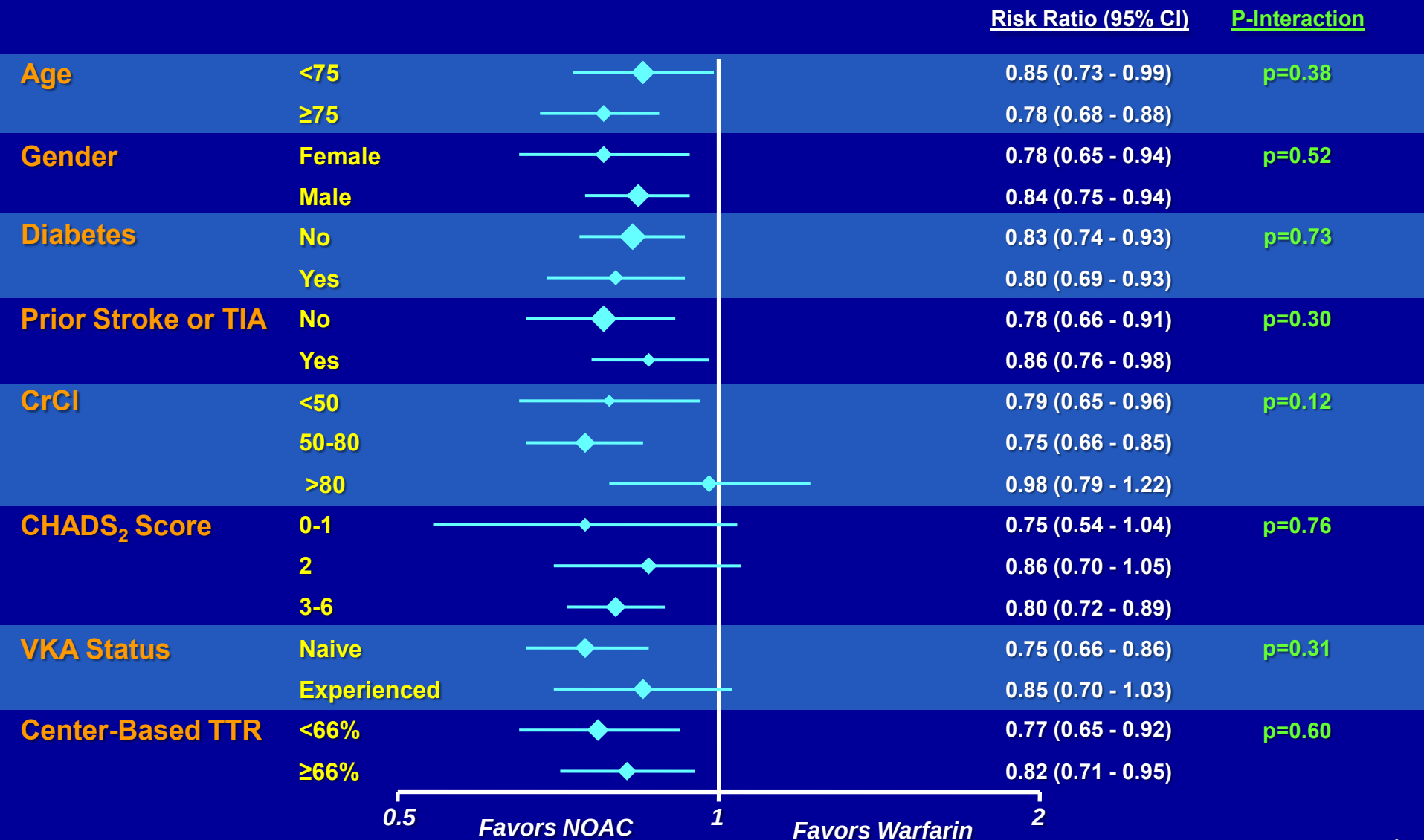
Similar

50% ↓

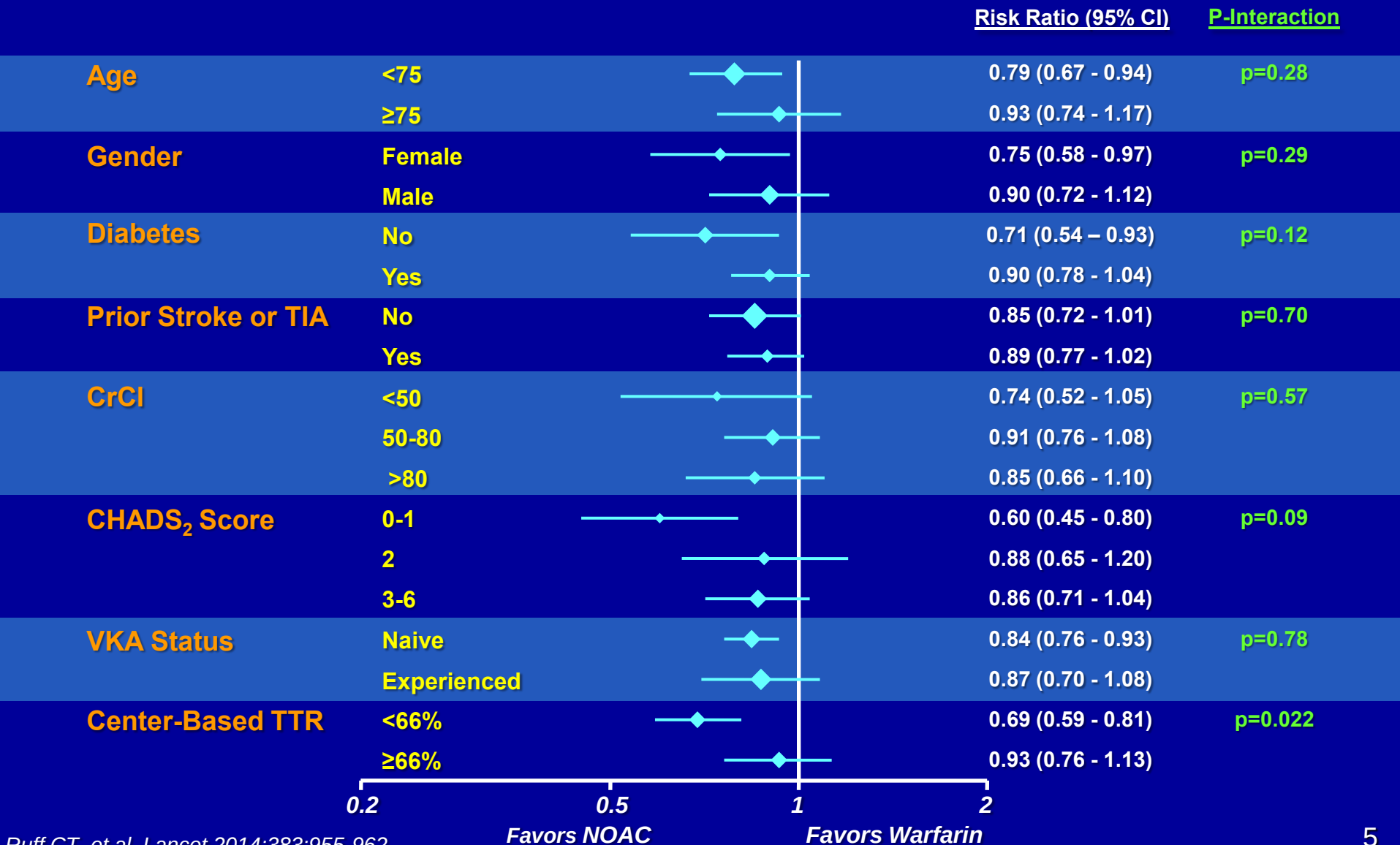
14% ↓

25% ↑

Subgroups: Stroke or SEE



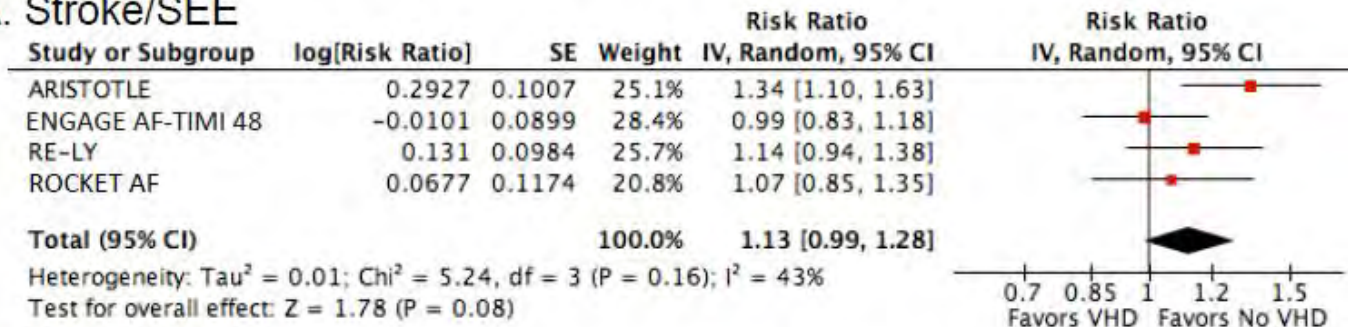
Subgroups: Major Bleeding



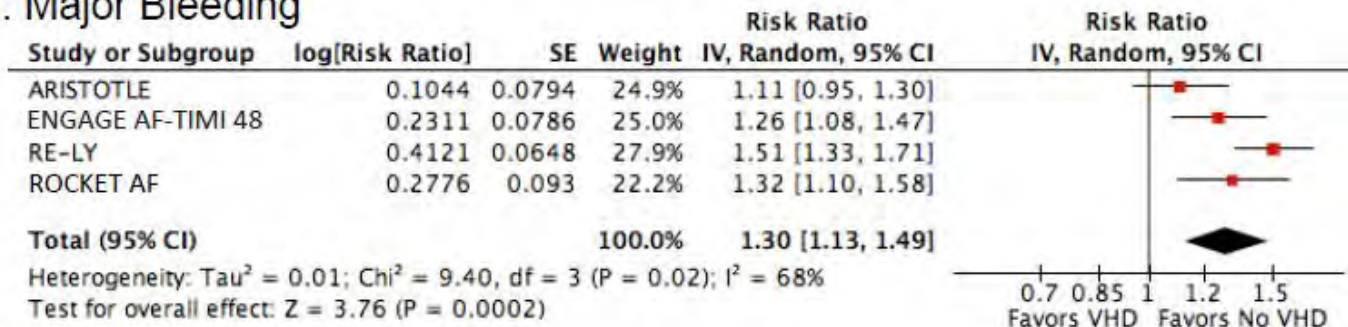
Valvular Heart Disease

Patients with VHD: Older, More Sustained AF, Higher Prevalence of HF & CAD, Higher CHADS₂

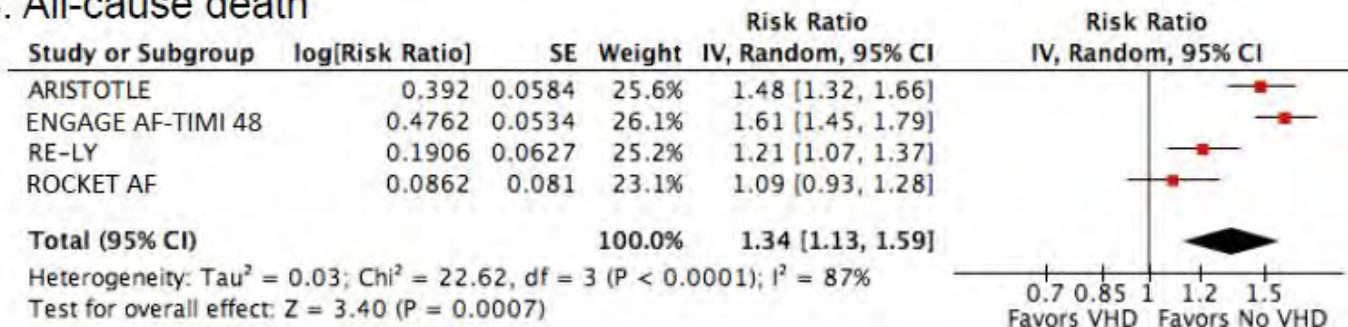
A. Stroke/SEE



B. Major Bleeding

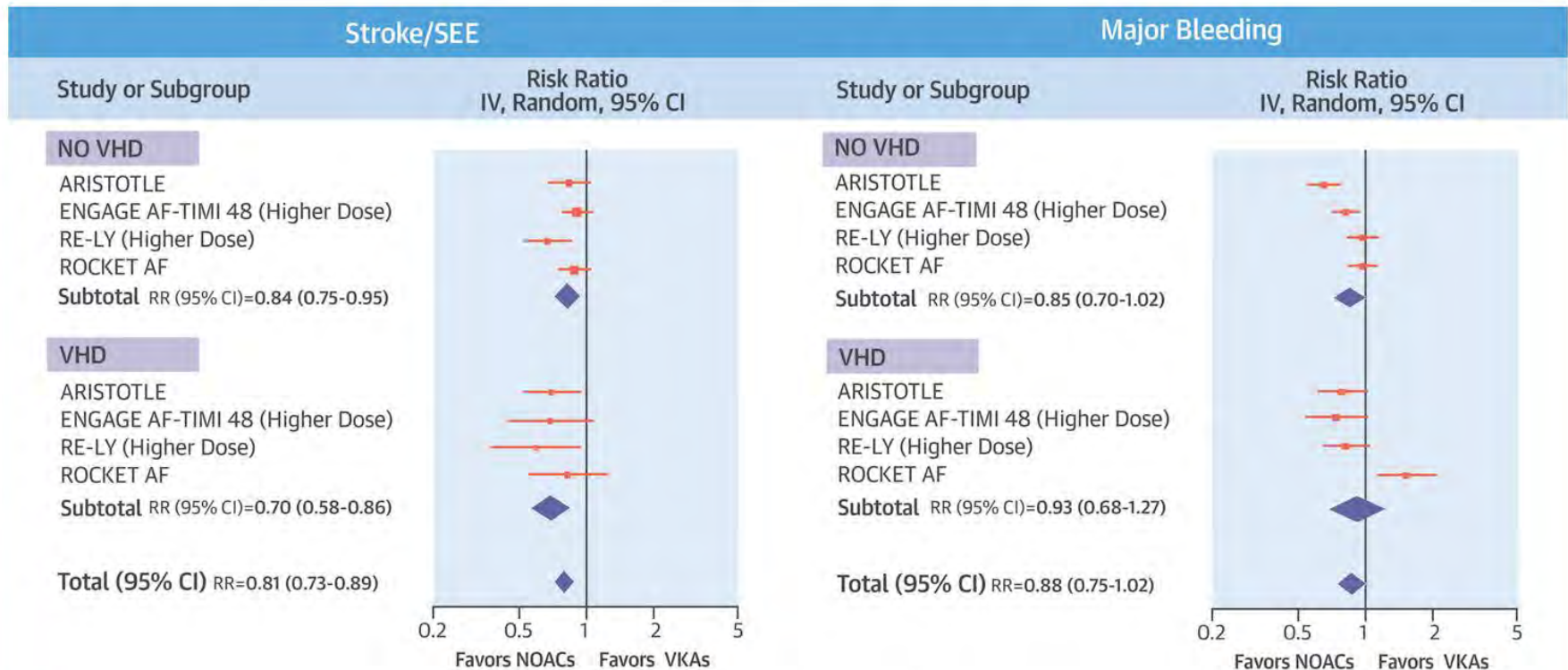


C. All-cause death



Valvular Heart Disease NOACs vs. Warfarin

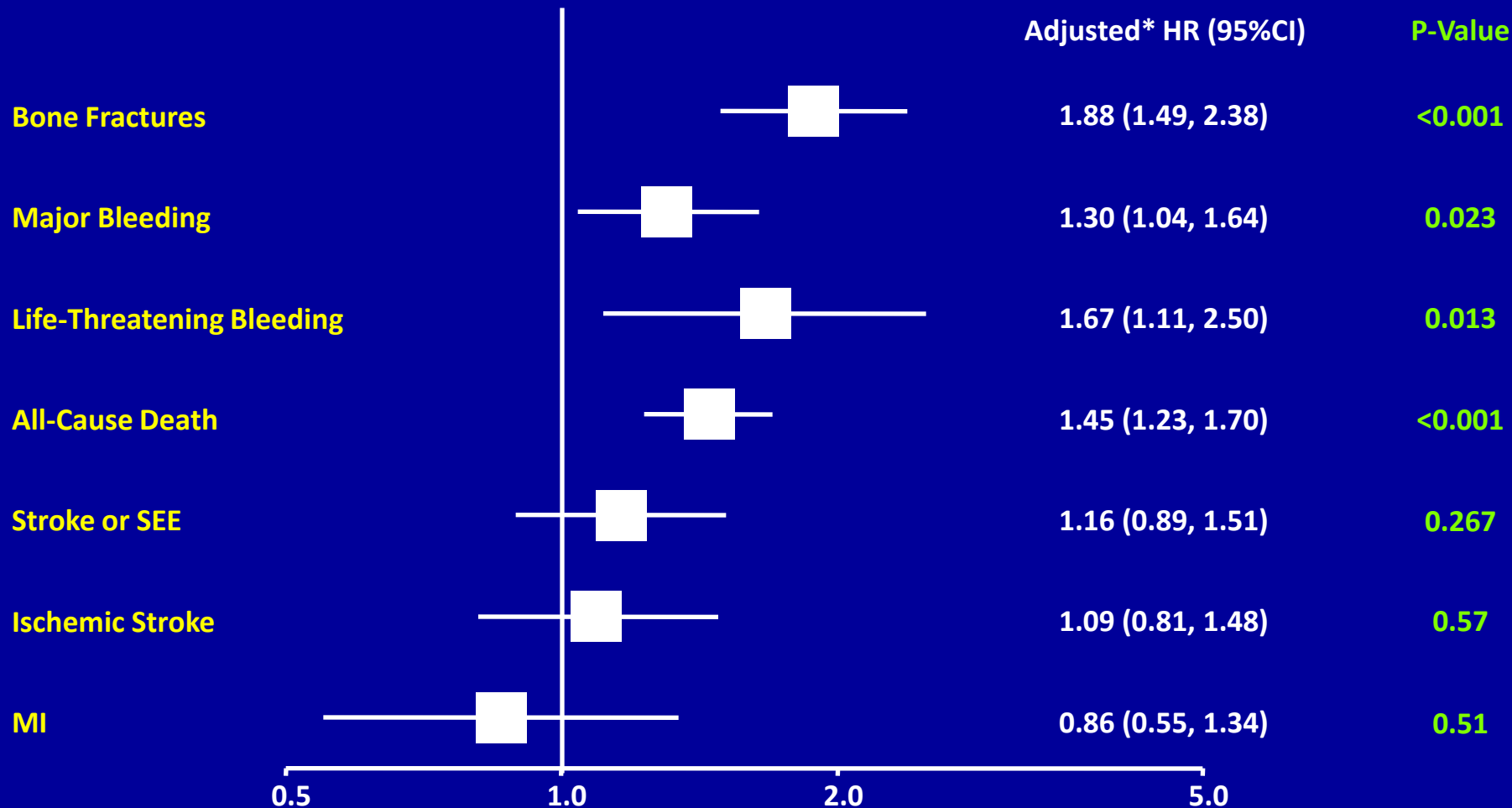
CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: SSEE and Major Bleeding in Patients Without and With VHD, Treated With Higher-Dose NOACs or Warfarin



Renda, G. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017;69(11):1363-71.

AF and Fall Risk

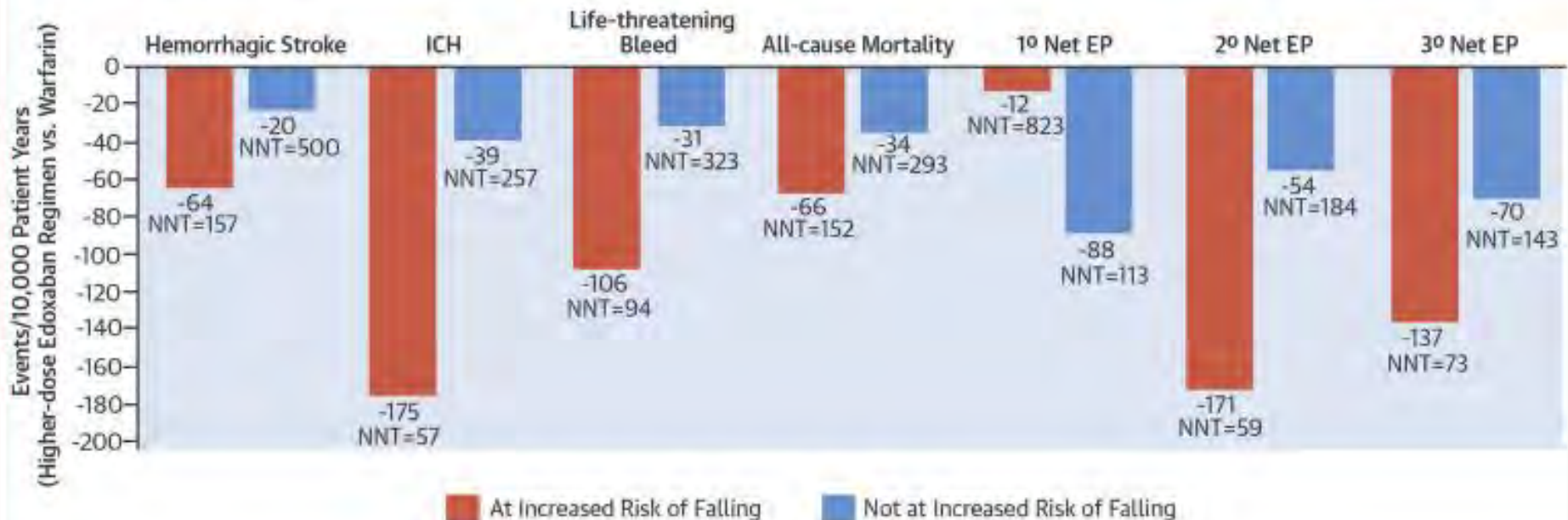
Patients at Fall Risk: Older, Female, Higher Prevalence of CAD, DM, insufficiency, Higher CHA₂DS₂-VASc



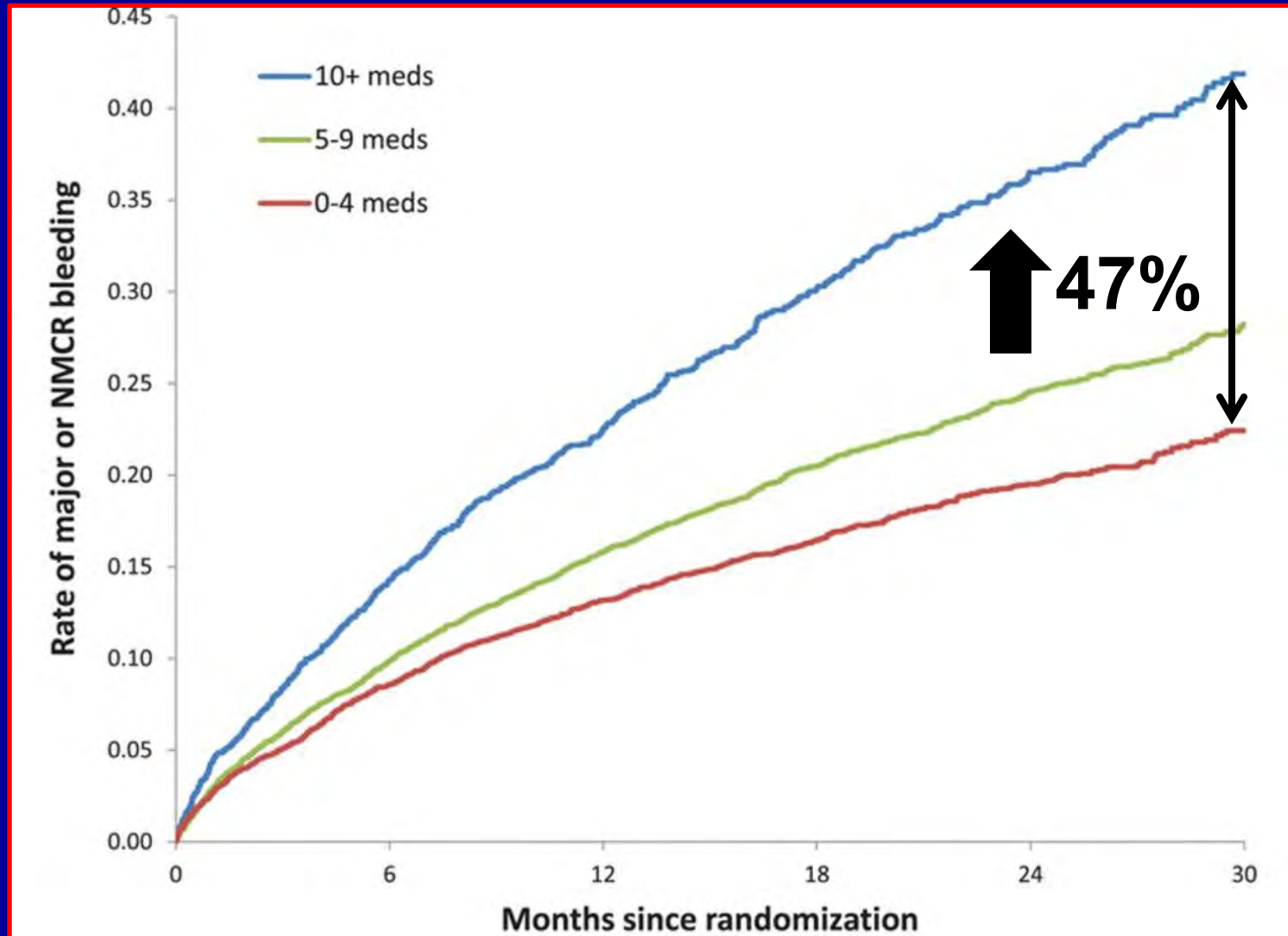
*Adjusted for age, gender, weight, AF type, VKA naïve, prior stroke/TIA, HTN, CAD, CHF, diabetes, CrCl

Benefit of NOACs in Patients at Risk of Falls

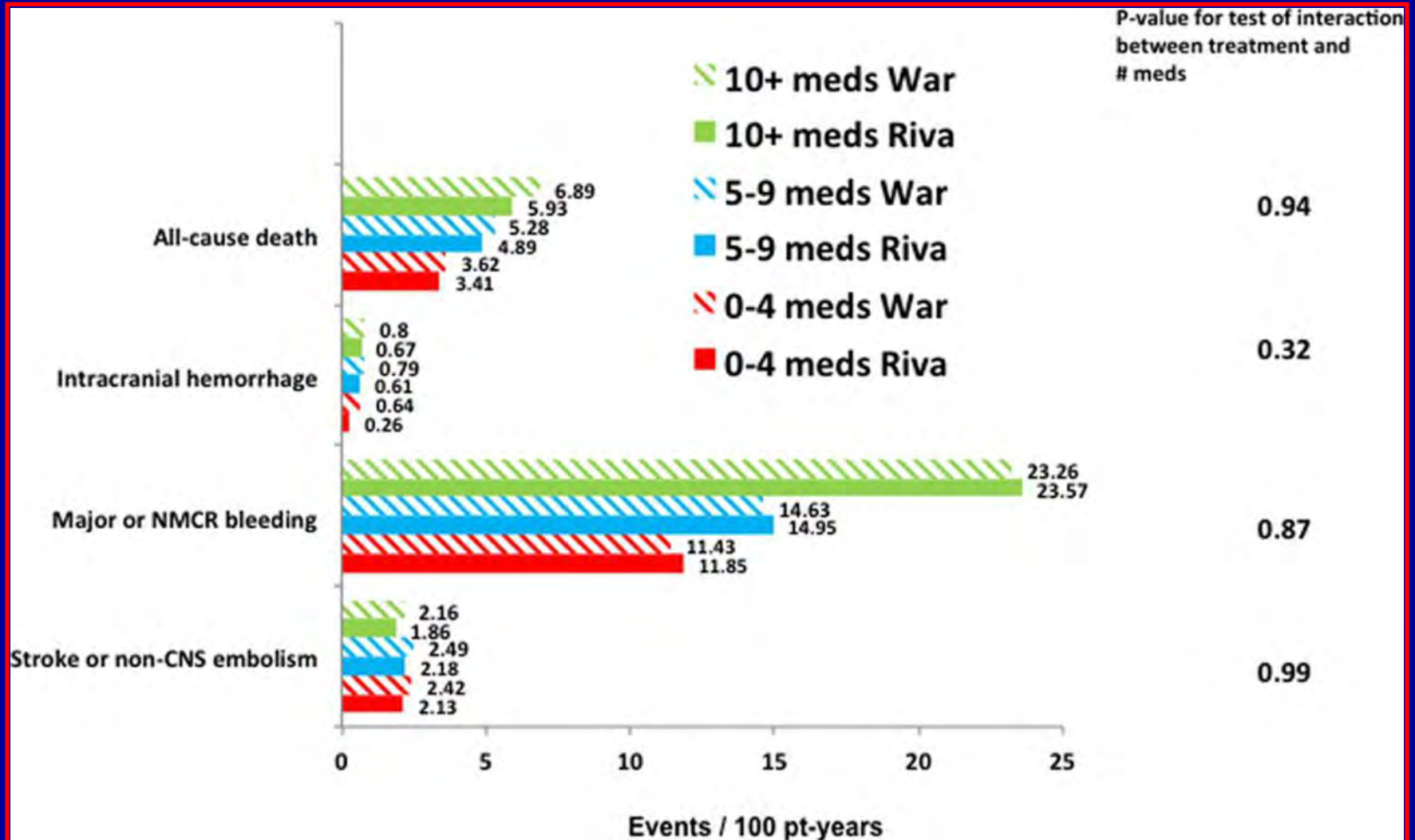
CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Absolute Risk Reduction of Higher Dose Edoxaban Regimen Compared With Warfarin in Patients at Increased Fall Risk Versus Not at Increased Fall Risk



Comorbidities → Polypharmacy



Polypharmacy: NOAC vs. Warfarin



Conclusions

- Many patients with AF have multiple comorbidities.
- Burden of comorbidities increase risk of ischemic and **bleeding** events as well as mortality.
- Polypharmacy often complicates management of patients with comorbidities.
- Clinical trials demonstrate that the benefits of NOACs are preserved in patients across the spectrum of comorbid conditions.