

Comparative effectiveness of oral anticoagulants in everyday practice

OBJECTIVE

Comparative safety and effectiveness of:

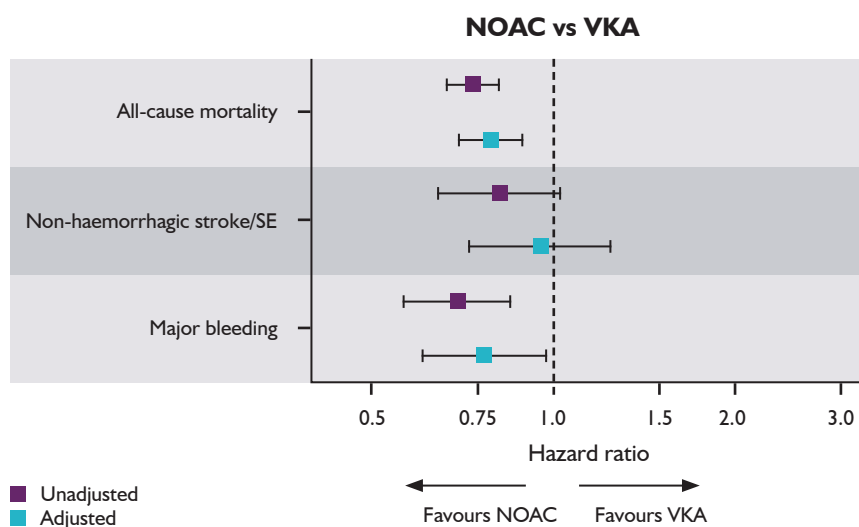
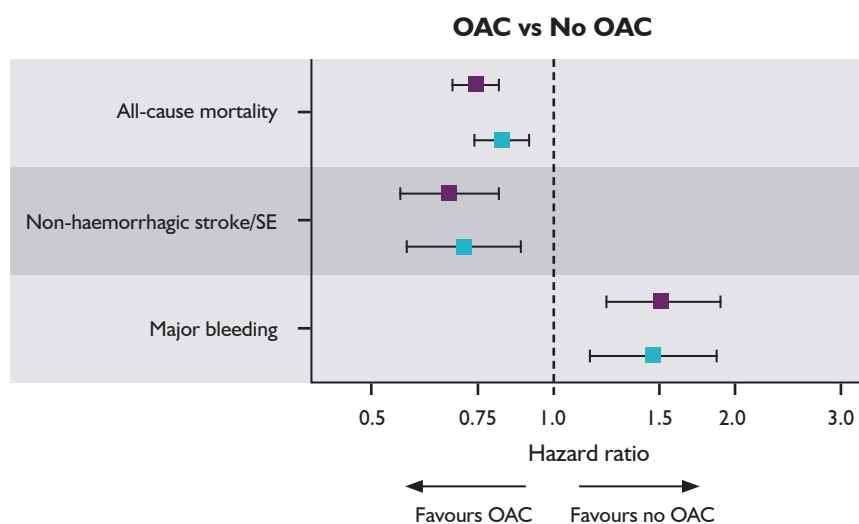
- OACs vs no anticoagulant *and*
- NOACs vs VKAs

in patients with newly diagnosed AF and a CHA₂DS₂-VASc score ≥ 2 (excluding female sex as a risk factor)

RESULTS

- OAC (compared to no anticoagulant) was associated with decreased risks of all-cause mortality and stroke/SE but higher risks of major bleeding
- Important benefits in terms of mortality and major bleeding were observed with NOAC versus VKA with no difference among NOAC subtypes

Unadjusted and adjusted hazard ratios within 2 years of follow-up by baseline treatment



OAC = Oral anticoagulants; NOAC = non-VKA oral anticoagulants; VKA = vitamin K antagonist

Clinical implications

- The results strengthen the international guideline recommendations and demonstrate the benefits of NOACs in routine clinical practice for AF
- The study also raises questions about the benefits of anticoagulation, beyond stroke prevention

REFERENCE:

A John Camm et al. Comparative effectiveness of oral anticoagulants in everyday practice. *Heart* 2021 Feb 16;107(12):962-970.



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