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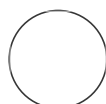
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CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS, PATTERNS OF USE, AND INCIDENCE OF ADVERSE EVENTS IN PATIENTS WITH NONVALVULAR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION TREATED WITH ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The aim was to analyze the characteristics, treatment patterns, persistence, and clinical outcomes of Colombian patients with Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation (NVAf) under treatment with oral anticoagulants (OAs).

Patients and methods: Retrospective cohort in patients with NVAf, aged ≥ 18 years and of any sex, the first prescription of an OA (index) between January/2013 and June/2018, with a follow-up until June/2019. Data from the clinical history, patient characteristics, pharmacological variables, treatment switch, cerebrovascular events and safety were searched. Descriptive analyzes were carried out.

Results: A total of 2076 patients with NVAf were included. The 57.0% of patients were women and the mean age was 73.3 ± 10.4 years. Patients were followed for a mean of 2.3 ± 1.6 years. 8.7% received warfarin before the index date. The most frequent OA was rivaroxaban ($n=950$; 45.8%), followed by warfarin ($n=459$; 22.1%) and apixaban ($n=405$; 19.5%). Hypertension was present in 87.5%, diabetes mellitus in 22.6% and severe renal failure in 5.2%. The mean CHA₂DS₂-VASc Score was 3.6 ± 1.5 . The main efficacy and safety outcomes were stroke (3.1%) and gastrointestinal bleeding (2.0%) respectively. From these, most events were in patients using warfarin at index (3.5% for stroke and 4.1% for gastrointestinal bleeding). The 18.0% of patients switched index OA during follow-up, while 11.7% discontinued the treatment.

Conclusion: The patients with NVAf in this study were mainly older adults with multiple comorbidities and high CHA₂DS₂-VASc score. The frequency of clinical events was similar to other observational studies, with low percentage of discontinuation.

ATTACHMENTS

[DB Anticoagulants.xlsx](#)

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We use this protocol and it's working

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