Dabigatran Versus Warfarin in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation
An Analysis of Patients Undergoing Cardioversion

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Background—The Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy (RE-LY) trial compared dabigatran 110 mg BID (D110) and 150 mg BID (D150) with warfarin for stroke prevention in 18 113 patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. Methods and Results—Cardioversion on randomized treatment was permitted. Precardioversion transeosophageal echocardiography was encouraged, particularly in dabigatran-assigned patients. Data from before, during, and 30 days after cardioversion were analyzed. A total of 1983 cardioversions were performed in 1270 patients: 647, 672, and 664 in the D110, D150, and warfarin groups, respectively. For D110, D150, and warfarin, transeosophageal echocardiography was performed before 25.5%, 24.1%, and 13.3% of cardioversions, of which 1.8%, 1.2%, and 1.1% were positive for left atrial thrombi. Continuous treatment with study drug for ≥3 weeks before cardioversion was lower in D110 (76.4%) and D150 (79.2%) compared with warfarin (85.5%; P<0.01 for both). Stroke and systemic embolism rates at 30 days were 0.8%, 0.3%, and 0.6% (D110 versus warfarin, P=0.71; D150 versus warfarin, P=0.40) and similar in patients with and without transeosophageal echocardiography. Major bleeding rates were 1.7%, 0.6%, and 0.6% (D110 versus warfarin, P=0.06; D150 versus warfarin, P=0.99).

Conclusions—This study is the largest cardioversion experience to date and the first to evaluate a novel anticoagulant in this setting. The frequencies of stroke and major bleeding within 30 days of cardioversion on the 2 doses of dabigatran were low and comparable to those on warfarin with or without transeosophageal echocardiography guidance. Dabigatran is a reasonable alternative to warfarin in patients requiring cardioversion.


Key Words: anticoagulants ■ arrhythmia ■ atrial fibrillation ■ cardioversion ■ stroke prevention

Cardioversion (both electric and pharmacological) in patients with atrial fibrillation is associated with an increased risk of thromboembolic events. Risk is higher (5% to 7%) if anticoagulation is inadequate. With adequate anticoagulation, the risk of thromboembolic events is much lower (0.7% to 0.8%). For patients with atrial fibrillation of ≥48 hours duration, the current recommendation is therapeutic anticoagulation for at least 3 weeks before and 4 weeks after cardioversion. Dabigatran is a novel oral anticoagulant that is a potent, competitive, and reversible direct thrombin inhibitor. It has a rapid onset of action, with peak plasma concentration occurring 0.5 to 2 hours after administration, and a half-life of 12 to 17 hours. The Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy (RE-LY) trial was a multicenter, prospective, randomized, noninferiority trial that compared dabigatran 110 mg BID (D110) and 150 mg BID (D150) administered in a blinded manner with open-label warfarin for stroke prevention in 18 113 patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. D110 was similar to and D150 was superior to warfarin for the prevention of atrial fibrillation. Dabigatran is the only US Food and Drug Administration–approved oral anticoagulant for the treatment of atrial fibrillation. Warfarin is currently the only US Food and Drug Administration–approved oral anticoagulant for the treatment of atrial fibrillation. Dabigatran is a novel oral anticoagulant that is a potent, competitive, and reversible direct thrombin inhibitor. It has a rapid onset of action, with peak plasma concentration occurring 0.5 to 2 hours after administration, and a half-life of 12 to 17 hours. The Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy (RE-LY) trial was a multicenter, prospective, randomized, noninferiority trial that compared dabigatran 110 mg BID (D110) and 150 mg BID (D150) administered in a blinded manner with open-label warfarin for stroke prevention in 18 113 patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. D110 was similar to and D150 was superior to warfarin for the prevention of...
thromboembolism and stroke, but the efficacy and safety of dabigatran in the setting of cardioversion are uncertain. This report is a posthoc analysis of patients who underwent cardioversion in RE-LY and is the first report describing the experience of a novel, orally active anticoagulant in the setting of cardioversion.

Methods

All patients who underwent cardioversion during their participation in the RE-LY trial were included in this analysis. The study protocol recommended maintenance of the assigned study drug during cardioversion. As a safety measure, transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) was encouraged if cardioversion was planned for within the first 60 days after randomization. The protocol also recommended against cardioversion of patients with left atrial thrombus. The first 60 days after randomization. The protocol also recommended maintained the assigned study drug during cardioversion. As a safety measure, transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) was encouraged if cardioversion was planned for within the first 60 days after randomization. The protocol also recommended maintenance of the assigned study drug during cardioversion; the use of any nonstudy oral anticoagulant and aspirin with or without clopidogrel. The method of cardioversion (electric or pharmacological) was recorded, as was whether it was TEE guided and, if so, whether any spontaneous echo contrast or left atrial thrombi were identified. Stroke and systemic embolism and major bleeding episodes within 30 days of the cardioversion were the major outcome measures.

Stroke was defined as the sudden onset of a focal neurological deficit in a location consistent with the territory of a major cerebral artery and categorized as ischemic, hemorrhagic, or unspecified. Hemorrhagic transformation of ischemic stroke was not considered hemorrhagic stroke. Intracranial hemorrhage consisted of hemorrhagic stroke and subdural or subarachnoid hemorrhage. Systemic embolism was defined as an acute vascular occlusion of an extremity or organ documented by means of imaging, surgery, or autopsy. Major bleeding was defined as a reduction in the hemoglobin level of at least 20 g/L, transfusion of at least 2 U blood, or symptomatic bleeding in a critical area or organ. Separate intention-to-treat analyses were performed for all cardioversions and for first cardioversions only.

The RE-LY trial was funded by Boehringer Ingelheim and was coordinated by the Population Health Research Institute (Hamilton, ON, Canada), where the data were analyzed. An Operations Committee made up of the 2 coprincipal investigators (Michael D. Ezekowitz, MBChB, DPhil, FRCP, Stuart J. Connolly, MD), 2 cochairs (Lars Wallentin, MD, PhD, Salim Yusuf, FRCP, DPhil), and 2 sponsor representatives (Paul A. Reilly, PhD, Manfred Haehl, MD), with assistance from an international steering committee, was responsible for the design, conduct, data analysis, and reporting of the study. The study was approved by all appropriate national regulatory authorities and ethics committees. All patients provided written informed consent.

All authors of this posthoc analysis vouch for the accuracy and completeness of the data and the analysis. All end points and major bleeding events were adjudicated by an end-point committee blinded to treatment assignment.

Results

A total of 1983 cardioversions were performed in 1270 patients during the course of the RE-LY trial: 647, 672, and 664 in the D110, D150, and warfarin groups, respectively (Table 1). Most cardioversions were performed on protocol-assigned study drug after cardioversion (85.8%, 88.7%, and 94.3% in D110, D150, and warfarin; D110 versus warfarin, P<0.0001; D150 versus warfarin, P<0.0001; Table 2). Patients were rarely switched to aspirin alone, aspirin plus clopidogrel, intravenous heparin, low-molecular-weight heparin, or any other antithrombotic, and very few patients were not on any antithrombotic therapy at the time of cardioversion. The majority of patients continued on RE-LY protocol-assigned study drug after cardioversion (85.5%, 88.7%, and 94.3% in D110, D150, and warfarin; D110 versus warfarin, P<0.0001; D150 versus warfarin, P=0.0003).

<p>| Table 1. Cardioversion, TEE, and Outcome |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>D110</th>
<th>D150</th>
<th>Warfarin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total randomized</td>
<td>6015</td>
<td>6076</td>
<td>6022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardioversions performed</td>
<td>647*</td>
<td></td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>85.63</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacological</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>14.06</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal sinus rhythm at discharge</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>87.48</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke and systemic embolism</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;30 d after cardioversion</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major bleeding</td>
<td>2.82 (0.90–8.82)</td>
<td>0.0617</td>
<td>0.99 (0.25–3.93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CI indicates confidence interval.

*In the D110 group, 2 cardioversions were recorded as spontaneous and were therefore neither electric nor pharmacological.
TEE was performed before cardioversion more often in patients assigned to dabigatran than in those receiving study warfarin (25.5%, 24.1%, and 13.3% for D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively; D110 versus warfarin, \( P < 0.0001 \); D150 versus warfarin, \( P < 0.0001 \); Table 1). There was no difference in the incidence of left atrial spontaneous echo contrast (21.2%, 27.2%, and 31.8% of TEEs in the D110, D150, and warfarin groups, respectively) or left atrial appendage thrombus (1.8%, 1.2%, and 1.1%, respectively). The majority of cardioversions were electric: 85.6%, 81.9%, and 83.3% in D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively (Table 1). The remainder were pharmacological except for 2 cardioversions in the D110 group that were reported as “spontaneous.” Normal sinus rhythm was achieved at discharge in 87.5%, 88.7%, and 89.6% of cardioversions in D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively.

Stroke and systemic embolic event rates within 30 days of cardioversion were low (0.77%, 0.30%, and 0.60% in D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively; D110 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.71 \); D150 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.45 \); Table 1). Stroke and systemic embolism rates were similar in patients with TEE before cardioversion (0.61%, 0.00%, and 1.14% for D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively; D110 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.65 \); D150 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.17 \)) and without TEE (0.83%, 0.39%, and 0.52% for D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively; D110 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.54 \); D150 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.75 \)). For the primary end point, the Kaplan-Meier curves and hazard rates were plotted for D110 and D150 versus warfarin (the Figure). Hazard rates were low. The \( P \) values for the log-rank tests were 0.71 and 0.40, respectively, leading to 30-day survival probability estimates of 0.994 and 0.997. The first 3 events in the D110 and warfarin groups occurred within the first 5 days after cardioversion, whereas the first event for the D150 group occurred on day 13.

Major bleeding was infrequent in all groups (1.7%, 0.6%, and 0.6% in D110, D150, and warfarin, respectively). Table 2. Antithrombotic Therapy in the Pericardioversion Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>D110</th>
<th>D150</th>
<th>Warfarin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cardioversions</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last dose of dabigatran &lt;12 h before cardioversion</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>53.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randomized treatment for ( \geq 3 ) wk before cardioversion</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>79.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randomized treatment for (&lt; 3 ) wk before cardioversion</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin with clopidogrel</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin without clopidogrel</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonstudy oral anticoagulant</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous heparin</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low–molecular-weight heparin</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients could be on more than one of the above therapies concurrently.

![Figure](http://circ.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure.** Time of primary outcome events after cardioversion.
3 shows the characteristics of patients who had outcome events. We performed a separate analysis for first cardioversions of each patient. The results were consistent with those from all cardioversions. There were 1270 first-time cardioversions, with 413, 421, and 436 in the D110, D150, and warfarin groups, respectively. The stroke and systemic embolic event rates were low (0.48%, 0.48%, and 0.46% in D110, D150, and warfarin; D110 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.96 \); D150 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.97 \)). Major bleeding rates were low (2.66%, 0.48%, and 0.46% in D110, D150, and warfarin; D110 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.009 \); D150 versus warfarin, \( P = 0.97 \)).

Eight patients were not followed up for the full 30 days after cardioversion. Seven of them died and 1 withdrew consent and refused follow-up. Among the deaths, 6 were characterized as vascular and 1 as respiratory failure. For 3 of these patients, cardioversion occurred in the setting of an acute hospitalization.

### Discussion

The major finding of this study was that stroke and systemic embolism and major bleeding rates after cardioversion were low in both the dabigatran- and warfarin-assigned groups. Cardioversion was first conceived and used in patients with atrial fibrillation in the late 1950s and early 1960s.\(^{13-16}\) The risk of thromboembolism is highest during the first week after cardioversion (5.6%) in the absence of adequate anticoagulation.\(^{17}\) In a nonrandomized, prospective cohort study of 437 patients, Bjerkelund and Orning\(^{17}\) were the first to demonstrate the role of precardioversion anticoagulation therapy in reducing the risk of stroke after cardioversion. The use of anticoagulation in the setting of cardioversion has undergone limited evaluation in randomized prospective trials, and the current recommendation of therapeutic anticoagulation with warfarin for at least 3 weeks before and 4 weeks after cardioversion is based on small, nonrandomized observational and retrospective studies.\(^{4,17,18}\)

TEE is a moderately invasive, well-tolerated diagnostic imaging technique that allows excellent visualization of the left atrium and left atrial appendage.\(^{19}\) TEE has excellent sensitivity and specificity for the identification of left atrial thrombi.\(^{20,21}\) The Assessment of Cardioversion Using Transesophageal Echocardiography (ACUTE) trial including 1222 patients demonstrated comparable risk of thromboembolic events with both the conventional strategy of 3 weeks of warfarin before cardioversion and the TEE-guided strategy of short-term anticoagulation with intravenous unfractionated heparin or warfarin and immediate cardioversion (0.5% and 0.8%, respectively; \( P = 0.50 \)).\(^{22}\) These event rates are similar to those found in RE-LY. The TEE-guided group in the ACUTE study had a significantly lower risk of bleeding in the pericardiocversion period compared with the conventional group (2.9% versus 5.5%; \( P = 0.031 \)),\(^{22}\) which was probably related to the longer total duration of anticoagulation in the

| Table 3. Outcome Events and Antithrombotic Therapy of Patients Who Had Events Within 30 Days After Cardioversion |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                  | Stroke or Systemic Embolism Events, \( n (%) \) | Major Bleeding Events, \( n (%) \)                |                  |
|                                                  | D110 | D150 | Warfarin | D110 | D150 | Warfarin |
| Total (<30 d after cardioversion)                | 5    | 2    | 4        | 11   | 4    | 4        |
| TEE before cardioversion                         | 1 (20) | 1 (25) | 3 (27) | 1 (25) | 1 (25) |
| Left atrial spontaneous echo contrast            | 1 (25) |        | 1 (25) |        |
| Left atrial appendage thrombus                   | 1 (25) |        |         |        |
| Antithrombotic therapy before and during cardioversion | 3 (60) | 1 (50) | 4 (100) | 8 (73) | 2 (50) | 3 (75) |
| Randomized treatment for =3 wk                   | 1 (9) | 1 (25) |         |        |
| Aspirin with clopidogrel                         | 1 (20) |        |         |        |
| Aspirin without clopidogrel                      |        |        |         |        |
| Nonstudy oral anticoagulant                     | 1 (20) |        |         |        |
| Intravenous heparin                              | 1 (20) | 1 (25) | 1 (9) | 1 (25) | 1 (25) |
| Low–molecular-weight heparin                     | 1 (20) | 1 (25) | 1 (9) | 1 (25) | 1 (25) |
| Other                                            | 1 (50) |        |         |        |
| Antithrombotic therapy within 30 d after cardioversion | 3 (60) | 2 (100) | 4 (100) | 8 (73) | 4 (100) | 3 (75) |
| Randomized treatment                             | 3 (60) | 1 (50) | 1 (9) | 2 (50) |
| Aspirin with clopidogrel                         | 1 (50) | 1 (25) |         |        |
| Aspirin without clopidogrel                      | 2 (40) | 1 (50) | 1 (9) |        |
| Nonstudy oral anticoagulant                     |        |        |         |        |
| Parenteral anticoagulant                         | 1 (50) | 1 (25) | 1 (25) |        |

Patients could be on more than one of the above therapies concurrently.
conventional group. The absence of left atrial thrombus on TEE does not preclude the need for intracardioversion and postcardioversion anticoagulation.23 In the present analysis, the use of TEE was higher in patients assigned to dabigatran compared with those assigned to warfarin. This difference might be attributable to study guidance or investigator preference for cardioverting with prior TEE on an experimental therapy, in this case, dabigatran.

The Anticoagulation in Cardioversion using Enoxaparin (ACE) trial, which included 496 patients, showed noninferiority of enoxaparin to unfractionated heparin plus a vitamin K antagonist in reducing the risk of stroke and embolic complications.24 Newer anticoagulants have been evaluated in the setting of atrial fibrillation but not during cardioversion. The Stroke Prevention Using an Oral Thrombin Inhibitor in Atrial Fibrillation (SPORTIF) III and V trials, which tested ximelagran in patients with atrial fibrillation, excluded patients who had planned cardioversion.25,26 For unplanned cardioversion, patients were allowed to discontinue study medication for 60 days and were switched to nonstudy anticoagulation.27 Similarly, in the Prevention of Embolic and Thrombotic Events in Patients With Persistent Atrial Fibrillation (PETRO) study, a 12-week phase 2 trial comparing the efficacy and safety of dabigatran with warfarin, patients with planned cardioversion were excluded. For cardioversion during the trial, patients were switched to heparin and/or warfarin.28

A major drawbacks of warfarin in the setting of cardioversion are its delayed onset of action and the need for heparin infusion or low-molecular-weight heparin as bridging therapy if the patient’s international normalized ratio is not in the therapeutic range or the patient is new to vitamin K antagonists. Because dabigatran achieves therapeutic blood levels within 2 hours and steady-state concentration in 2 to 3 days after twice-daily administration,29 it has the advantage of being more suitable for outpatient management, and its use may prove economical by avoiding hospitalization.

In this intention-to-treat analysis, thromboembolic event rates were low for all assigned treatment groups with no significant differences, both for all cardioversions and when limited to first cardioversions. Stroke and systemic embolism rates were similar for both conventional and TEE-guided cardioversions, suggesting that cardioversion could be performed on patients on dabigatran regardless of the use of TEE. Major bleeding was infrequent in all groups, with a slightly higher rate in the D110 arm compared with warfarin. However, the use of nonstudy anticoagulant and antiplatelet therapies before cardioversion was higher in both the D110 and D150 arms compared with warfarin, and the use of these therapies after cardioversion was greater only in the D110 arm (Table 2). These rates suggest that investigators were not as comfortable using dabigatran alone as warfarin alone in the pericardiocversion period. The rate of major bleeding in the overall RE-LY results was lowest in the D110 arm.

The RE-LY trial was not powered to show a difference in stroke and systemic embolism among its 3 arms in the setting of cardioversion. The low event rates precluded a rigorous statistical analysis between groups. A definitive superiority study is unlikely to be feasible. We estimate that the sample size required for 80% power at a 1-sided significance level of 0.05 would range from 14,666 to 38,400 cardioversions, assuming a stroke and systemic embolism rate of 0.6% in the warfarin arm and between 0.3% and 0.4% in the D150 arm. This is a retrospective analysis of patients undergoing cardioversion. Case report forms used in the study were not prospectively designed to collect complete echocardiogram details. Therefore, measurements such as left atrial size, presence and severity of mitral regurgitation, and thrombus size and mobility were not collected. The data from this posthoc analysis of cardioversion in the RE-LY trial, which is the largest experience of cardioversion to date, are an important guide for future physician practice relative to the use of dabigatran in the setting of cardioversion.

The RE-LY trial confirmed the efficacy and safety of warfarin in cardioversion in a large cohort of warfarin-treated patients. It also allowed comparison with the new oral anticoagulant dabigatran. The results show that the 2 drugs are comparable in this setting.

Acknowledgments
We gratefully acknowledge the 18,113 patients who participated in the trial, the Steering Committee of the trial,12 and the staff at each site.

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References


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Dabigatran, 동물동전환을 시행하는 심방세동 환자에서도 warfarin을 대신할 수 있다.

최 기 준 교수 서울하시바병원 심장내과

Summary

배경
RE-LY 연구에서는 비판적으로 심방세동 18,113명의 환자에서 뇌경색 예방을 위해 dabigatran 110mg bid(D110), 150mg bid(D150) 용법을 기존의 warfarin 치료와 비교하였다.

방법 및 결과
본 연구에서는 무작위배정 후, 동물동전환이 허용되었던 동물동전환 전 경식도 심초음파 시험을 들려하였고, 특히 dabigatran군에서는 전장시험이었다. 동물동전환 전, 전환 기간 중, 전환 후 30일 동안의 자료를 분석하였다. 연구에서는 1,270명의 환자에서 총 1,983번의 동물 동전환이 시행되었고, D110, D150, warfarin군에서 각각 647, 672, 664번의 동물동전환이 시행되었다. 경식도 심초음파 검사는 각각 75.8%, 74.5%, 75.6%이었다. 동물 동전환 후 30일 동안의 뇌경색과 주요 출혈의 비도는 Dabigatran 두 용량군 모두에서 낮았으며, warfarin군과 비슷하였다. 이러한 결과는 경식도 심초음파의 시행 여부에 무관하였다. Dabigatran은 동물동전환을 요하는 환자에서 warfarin을 대체할 수 있는 적절한 약제이다.

결론
본 연구는 지금까지의 연구 중 동물동전환을 대상으로 한 가장 규모가 큰 연구이고, 동물동전환 시 새로운 항응고제의 효과를 평가한 최초의 연구이다. 동물 동전환 후 30일 동안의 뇌경색과 주요 출혈의 비도는 Dabigatran 두 용량군 모두에서 낮았으며, warfarin군과 비슷하였다. 이러한 결과는 경식도 심초음파의 시행 여부에 무관하였다. Dabigatran은 동물동전환을 요하는 환자에서 warfarin을 대체할 수 있는 적절한 약제이다.
심방세동 환자에서 전기적 혹은 약물을 이용한 동음동
전환은 혈전세척증의 합병증 위험을 가지고 있다. 특히,
시술 전후로 항응고치료가 중단되지 않으면 그 위험도는
5-7%로 적지 않다. 하지만 적절한 항응고치료를 시행하
면 위험도는 0.7-0.8%로 많이 감소한다. 현재의 기본적
인 치료지침은 48시간 이상 지속된 심방세동의 경우 동
음동전환 전 3주 이상, 전환 후 4주 이상의 항응고치료
를 시행하는 것이고, 현재까지 warfarin만이 FDA로부터
심방세동의 항응고치료로 허가된 유일한 약제였다. 그러
나 최근 RE-LEY 연구 결과를 토대로 dabigatran이 심방
세동 환자의 뇌경색 예방목적으로 FDA 승인을 받았다.
Dabigatran이라는 새로운 항응고제는 thrombin의 강력
한 경쟁력과 가격적인 직접 억제제(direct inhibitor)로,
작용 시작이 빠르고 최고 혈장농도가 복용 후 0.5-2시간
에 생성되며 반감기는 12-17시간이다.
RE-LEY 연구는 다기관, 전향적, 무작위배정, 비선택적
(noninferiority) 연구로 비판적성을 심방세동 환자에서 뇌
경색의 예방을 위하여 dabigatran 110mg bid 용법과
150mg bid 용법을 평가 방식으로 open-label warfarin
과 비교하였다. 연구 결과, 혈전세척증과 뇌경색의 예방
효과 측면에서 D110은 warfarin과 유사하였고 오히려
D150은 우세하였다. 그러나 동음동전환 지로 시 새로운
항응고제의 효과와 안전성은 연구된 바가 없어, 본 연구
에서는 RE-LEY 환자군 중 동음동전환을 시행하였던 군을
대상으로 posthoc 연구를 시행하였다. 연구 결과, 동음
동전환 지로 후 30일까지의 뇌경색, 전신 혈전석증의, 주
요 중력의 발생률은 dabigatran과 warfarin 양군 모두에
서 높지 않았고, dabigatran의 warfarin과 대조한 결과
로 보여주었다.
본 연구는 동음동전환 시, 새로운 경구용 항응고제의 효
과를 평가한 최초의 연구라는 점에서 의미가 있다. 이에
까지 동음동전환 지로 시, enoxaparin 두여법을 이용하
여 기존 항응고치료에 대조한 결과를 보여준 연구는 있
었으나, 심방세동 환자군에서 ximelagatran과 같은 새로운
은 경구용 항응고제를 뇌경색 예방 목적으로 사용한 연
구(SPORTIF III and V)에서는 대부분 기존의 동음동전환
예방인 환자는 연구대상에서 제외되었다. 또한, 동음동
전환 시 기존의 warfarin 치료의 단점 중 하나는 약의 작
용 시작이 늦어 효과적인 항응고 효과를 보일 때까지의
시간이 길고 중간에 heparin 주사제를 필요로 하는 경우
가 많았는데 반해, dabigatran은 약 복용 후 2시간 정도만
유효 혈액농도에 도달하고, 1일 2회 복용하는 경우 2-3일
이면 안정상태의 농도(steady-state concentration)에 도
달하므로 외래에서도 시작할 수 있어 간편할 뿐 아니라,
입원을 줄일 수 있다는 장점이 있다. 우리나라에서는 지
난 3월 심방세통 확장에서 뇌경색 예방 목적으로 담당 기관
로 약을 제조할 수 있는 предприятия가连载이다. 그러나 warfarin에
비해 약이 고가이어서 복용 복용을 받는데 높아 백인의 예
상되며, 사용하게 되더라도 가격 부담이 커진다는 단점
이 있다.