

中文題目：Rivaroxaban 和 warfarin 於末期腎臟病患併心房顫動的有效性和安全性：一項台灣回顧性世代研究

英文題目：Effectiveness and safety of rivaroxaban versus warfarin in patients with end stage renal disease and atrial fibrillation: A Taiwanese retrospective cohort study

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Background: Whether rivaroxaban is superior to warfarin in Asian patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD) and atrial fibrillation (AF) remains unclear.

Methods: Using Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database, patients with ESRD and AF who started on rivaroxaban or warfarin were enrolled between February 1, 2013, and September 30, 2017. Thromboembolic and bleeding events were compared between groups using competing risk analysis.

Results: Of these, 173 and 3185 ESRD patients with AF were treated with rivaroxaban and warfarin, respectively. Half of the patients (50.9%) in the rivaroxaban group received 10 mg dose which was grouped as a low-dose group and only approved in Asian countries for stroke prevention. The cumulative incidence competing risk of ischemic stroke (adjusted subdistribution hazard ratio (SHR), 0.62; 95% confidence interval (CI):0.24-1.61; p=0.325) and systemic embolism (adjusted SHR, 0.36; 95% CI:0.11-1.12; p=0.077) were similar between rivaroxaban and warfarin groups. There were no statistically significant differences in the cumulative incidence competing risk of major bleeding and non-major clinically relevant bleeding between two groups. Additionally, low-dose rivaroxaban had a low risk of ischemic stroke (adjusted SHR, 0.31; 95% CI:0.11-0.86; p=0.025) and was associated with a similar risk of overall bleeding compared with warfarin.

Conclusions: In Taiwanese ESRD patients with AF, low-dose rivaroxaban has a low risk of ischemic stroke and is associated with a similar risk of overall bleeding compared with warfarin.

Keywords: Rivaroxaban, End Stage Renal Disease, Atrial Fibrillation, Warfarin.