CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ISCHEMIC STROKE IN PATIENTS TREATED PREVIOUSLY WITH DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS

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INTRODUCTION

Clinical guidelines recommend direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) for secondary prevention of ischemic stroke (IS) in atrial fibrillation (AF). We present our clinical experience.

METHODS

Prospective registry (2010-2015) of patients with AF treated with DOACs in secondary prevention of IS. Demographic, clinical variables, IS recurrence and its management were analyzed.

RESULTS

* Analysis of 425 patients with a mean follow-up of 20±18,1 months.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	
Mean age	77.1 ± 10,2 years
Arterial hypertension	79,1%
Renal function (Cockcroft Gault)	68,9 ± 35,8 ml/min
CHA ₂ DS ₂ VASc	5 (range: 2-9)
HAS-BLED	2 (range: 1-4)

- Monitoring loss: 40 (9,41%).
- Total deaths : 39 (9, 18%).
- Anticoagulation-related deaths: 3 (0,7 %): 2 hemorrhages and 1 ischemic stroke.

DABIGATRAN 150 mg	14,7% (N=5)
DABIGATRAN 110 mg	50% (N=17)
APIXABAN 5 mg	11,8% (N=5)
APIXABAN 2,5 mg	2,9% (N=1)
RIVAROXABAN 20 mg	17,6% (N=6)
RIVAROXABAN 15 mg	2,9% (N=1)

ISCHEMIC EVENTS

Ischemic events
N=34 (7,95%)
Annual rate=0,05
cases/person. year

Strokes
N=20 (58,8%)

- 4 iv thrombolysis (11,76%).
- 1 mechanical thrombectomy.

Transient
ischemic attacks
N=14 (41,2%)

DABIGATRAN
(N=22)

2 ACENOCUMAROL
2 APIXABAN
1 RIVAROXABAN
1 LEFT ATRIAL
APPENDAGE
CLOSURE
1 ASA
+ ASA

APIXABAN (N=6)

APIXABAN

RIVAROXABAN
(N=7)

1 APIXABAN + LEFT
ATRIAL APPENDAGE
CLOSURE
1 DABIGATRAN

Mean age	77,76 years
Stroke deaths	1 with Dabigatran 110mg
Non-stroke deaths	3
Time from treatment onset	13,1± 12,6.
CHA ₂ DS ₂ VASc median (range)	6 (2-8)
HAS-BLED median (range)	2 (1-6)
3-month mRS	2 (0-6)

CONCLUSION

In our experience with patients treated with DOACs in secondary IS prevention, incidence and clinical features of recurrent IS was similar to the pivotal trials.