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Dabigatran Etexilate and Risk Of Myocardial Infarction, Major Bleeding and All-Cause Mortality: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Of Randomized Controlled Trials

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Publication date:
2013

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (HARVARD):

Douxfils, J, Buckinx, F, Mullier, F, Minet, V, Rabenda, V, Reginster, J-Y, Chatelain, C, Hainaut, P, Bruyère, O & Dogne, J-M 2013, 'Dabigatran Etexilate and Risk Of Myocardial Infarction, Major Bleeding and All-Cause Mortality: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Of Randomized Controlled Trials', 55th ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition, New Orleans, United States, 7/12/13 - 10/12/13.

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Dabigatran Eteixilate and Risk of Myocardial Infarction, Major Bleedings and All-Cause Mortality:

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

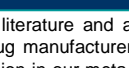
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Background

In RE-LY, signal of an increased risk of myocardial infarction (MI) with the use of dabigatran etexilate 110mg bid and 150mg bid when compared to warfarin was pointed out.^{1,2} This risk of MI was assessed in a previous meta-analysis of 7 non-inferiority randomized controlled trials (RCTs) showing a significant 33% increase in MI.³ Unfortunately, this analysis included the initial RE-LY publication and did not take into account the additional events subsequently reported in the latest RCTs. The question whether dabigatran etexilate causes MI, or it is less efficacious than warfarin for the prevention of such events remains unanswered. There is a need to have robust evidence on the potential increased risk of MI when dabigatran etexilate is compared to other anticoagulants or placebo.

Objectives

- Our primary aim was to perform an up-to-date meta-analysis of RCTs comparing dabigatran etexilate with active comparators or placebo to assess the effect of this agent on MI risk as a primary objective.
- The outcome of major bleeding and all-cause mortality was also assessed to provide global safety and efficacy measure.
- Stratifications by comparators (enoxaparin, warfarin or placebo) were performed. Additional analyses with studies using the two licensed doses in European Union for AF (150mg bid and 110mg bid) were also provided.

Methods

We conducted searches of the published literature and a clinical-trials registry maintained by the drug manufacturer till **18th of October, 2013**. Criteria for inclusion in our meta-analysis included all RCTs and the availability of outcome data for **MI**, **major bleedings** (MB) or **all-cause mortality**. We referred to the definitions provided by the different RCTs for the outcome adjudication. All methodologies were performed according to the **PRISMA** Statement. The odds ratio and **95% CI** were calculated with the use of the **Peto** method. The reported P values were two-sided. Statistical heterogeneity across the various trials was tested using Cochran's Q statistic and quantified using the I² value. Funnel plots were constructed to assess publication bias. Data were analysed with the use of Comprehensive Meta-Analysis software, version 2.2.0.46.

Results

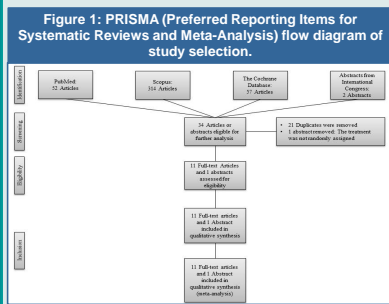


Figure 2: Forest plot of the included studies for the risk of myocardial infarction, major bleedings and all-cause mortality (Fixed Effect Model analyses)

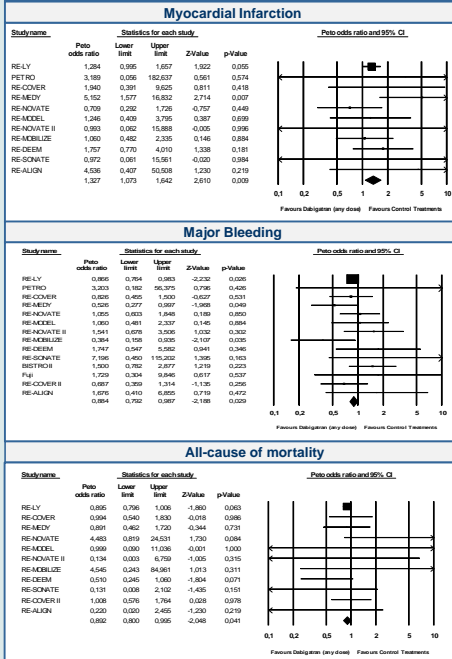


Table 3: Risk of myocardial infarction, major bleeding and all-cause of death for the main analyses and stratification by dose and comparators

	Peto Odds Ratio (95% CI)		Heterogeneity	
	Fixed-effect Model	p-value	Random Effect Model	p-value
Myocardial Infarction				
Any dose vs any control treatments	1.327 (1.073 - 1.642)	0.009	1.327 (1.073 - 1.642)	0.009
Any dose vs Enoxaparin	0.958 (0.574 - 1.599)	0.869	0.958 (0.574 - 1.599)	0.869
Any dose vs Warfarin	1.399 (1.095 - 1.786)	0.007	2.103 (1.026 - 4.314)	0.042
Any dose vs Placebo	1.674 (0.759 - 3.693)	0.202	1.674 (0.759 - 3.693)	0.202
150mg bid vs any control treatments	1.441 (1.092 - 1.901)	0.010	1.794 (1.042 - 3.089)	0.035
150mg bid vs Enoxaparin	NA	NA	NA	NA
150mg bid vs Warfarin	1.412 (1.060 - 1.882)	0.018	2.070 (0.833 - 5.143)	0.117
150mg bid vs Placebo	1.885 (0.656 - 5.413)	0.239	1.885 (0.656 - 5.413)	0.239
110mg bid vs any control treatments	1.326 (0.991 - 1.774)	0.057	1.326 (0.991 - 1.774)	0.057
110mg bid vs Enoxaparin	NA	NA	NA	NA
110mg bid vs Warfarin	NA	NA	NA	NA
110mg bid vs Placebo	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major Bleeding				
Any dose vs any control treatments	0.884 (0.792 - 0.987)	0.029	0.927 (0.751 - 1.145)	0.483
Any dose vs Enoxaparin	1.068 (0.777 - 1.468)	0.685	1.044 (0.681 - 1.598)	0.845
Any dose vs Warfarin	0.849 (0.754 - 0.956)	0.007	0.849 (0.754 - 0.956)	0.007
Any dose vs Placebo	2.031 (0.816 - 5.056)	0.128	2.031 (0.816 - 5.056)	0.128
150mg bid vs any control treatments	0.923 (0.811 - 1.051)	0.228	0.921 (0.688 - 1.269)	0.615
150mg bid vs Enoxaparin	NA	NA	NA	NA
150mg bid vs Warfarin	0.895 (0.785 - 1.022)	0.101	0.840 (0.674 - 1.047)	0.122
150mg bid vs Placebo	2.857 (0.711 - 11.473)	0.139	2.857 (0.711 - 11.473)	0.139
110mg bid vs any control treatments	0.817 (0.707 - 0.946)	0.007	1.355 (0.375 - 4.902)	0.643
110mg bid vs Enoxaparin	NA	NA	NA	NA
110mg bid vs Warfarin	NA	NA	NA	NA
110mg bid vs Placebo	NA	NA	NA	NA
All-Cause Death				
Any dose vs any control treatments	0.892 (0.800 - 0.995)	0.041	0.885 (0.719 - 1.090)	0.252
Any dose vs Enoxaparin	2.238 (0.678 - 7.389)	0.186	2.143 (0.598 - 7.672)	0.242
Any dose vs Warfarin	0.900 (0.805 - 1.005)	0.061	0.900 (0.805 - 1.005)	0.061
Any dose vs Placebo	0.467 (0.230 - 0.947)	0.035	0.467 (0.230 - 0.947)	0.035
150mg bid vs any control treatments	0.881 (0.779 - 0.997)	0.045	0.881 (0.779 - 0.997)	0.045
150mg bid vs Enoxaparin	NA	NA	NA	NA
150mg bid vs Warfarin	0.894 (0.789 - 1.013)	0.078	0.894 (0.789 - 1.013)	0.078
150mg bid vs Placebo	0.475 (0.208 - 1.088)	0.078	0.475 (0.208 - 1.088)	0.078
110mg bid vs any control treatments	0.896 (0.785 - 1.022)	0.103	0.743 (0.403 - 1.371)	0.343
110mg bid vs Enoxaparin	NA	NA	NA	NA
110mg bid vs Warfarin	NA	NA	NA	NA
110mg bid vs Placebo	NA	NA	NA	NA

Tips
When the heterogeneity, assessed by the I² statistic is above 50%, it is preferable to refer to the random effect model analysis

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2 Connolly SJ, Ezekowitz MD, Yusuf S, et al. Dabigatran versus warfarin in patients with atrial fibrillation. *N Engl J Med*. 2009;361:1139-1151
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Discussion

Overall analyses
Dabigatran etexilate significantly increased the risk of MI by 33% versus any controls (► Figure 2 & Table 1). There was a reduction in the risk of major bleeding and all-cause mortality compared to controls using the fixed effect model. Compared to warfarin, the increase in the risk of MI still remained and even grown up (40% and 110% for the fixed and random effect model, respectively) the reduction of major bleedings is statistically significant while the reduction in all-cause mortality is not whatever the use of a fixed or random effect model (► Table 1).
Stratification by doses of dabigatran etexilate
The overall increased risk of MI with the 150mg bid dose is significant (44% and 79% with the fixed and random effect model, respectively) but there was a 12% reduction of all-cause mortality. The reduction in major bleeding is non-statistically significant (► Table 1). Versus warfarin, there was no statistically significant results for the 150mg bid dose regimen, except for the risk of MI which was increased with the fixed effect model. However, we cannot rely on this result since the heterogeneity excess 50% using the I² statistic. For the 110mg bid dose regimen, there was no statistically significant results but the increase risk of MI is of borderline significance (p = 0.0057).

However, in terms of absolute risk, such an increased risk of MI should be tempered when compared to the outcomes of stroke or systemic embolism, major bleeding and all-cause mortality. The results from the RE-LY trial showed that the benefits of DE over warfarin outweigh the increase risk of MI. The risk difference was greatly in favor of DE regarding the composite of stroke/systemic embolism, MI, major bleeding and all-cause mortality.

Conclusions

This meta-analysis of RCTs provides robust evidence that DE is associated with an overall significant 33% increase in the risk of MI. The risk was principally identified when warfarin is used as comparator (40% increase). In RCTs using the 150mg bid DE dose, a significant 44% overall increased risk of MI was identified. No definitive conclusion about the absence of the risk of MI with the 110mg bid DE dose can be drawn at that time. However, this increase risk has to be tempered with the overall benefit of DE especially in patients with NVAF. In conclusion, we suggest that health care professionals and regulators should consider additional risk minimization strategy to identify vulnerable population and prevent the risk in such patients.

Disclosure
The authors have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

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