Stroke Prevention in Atrial Fibrillation

A Comprehensive Review of the Options

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KING'S DAUGHTERS

Faculty Disclosures

Serve as a clinical expert to teach others how to use the Watchman device

Definitions/Abbreviations

- DOAC = Direct Oral Anticoagulant
 - Edoxaban
 - Apixaban
 - Rivaroxaban
 - Dabigatran
- OAC = Oral Anticoagulant
 - DOAC or warfarin
- LAAO = Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion



Course Objectives

- Options for Stroke Risk Reduction
- OAC in ESRD Patients
- Stroke prevention strategies in patients hospitalized for bleeding
- Clinical data
- Guideline Review

Stroke in Atrial Fibrillation Need for a Device-Based Alternative for Stroke Risk Reduction

Atrial Fibrillation: An Independent Risk Factor for Stroke



~6M

people with AF in U.S., expected to more than double by 2030¹ 5X increased risk of stroke for AF patients²

> **1 in 6 strokes** occur in patients with AF³



greater likelihood of stroke recurrence in AF patients (within 6 months)⁴

¹Benjamin EJ. et al, Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2018 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. Circulation. 2018; 137: e67-e492.
 ²Holmes DR, Atrial Fibrillation and Stroke Management: Present and Future, Seminars in Neurology 2010;30:528–536
 ³Hart RG, Halperin JL, Atrial Fibrillation and thromboembolism: a decade of progress in stroke prevention. Ann Intern Med. 1999.
 ⁴Wolf PA et al, Duration of Atrial Fibrillation and the Imminence of Stroke: The Framingham Study, Stroke 1983; 14:664-667



¹Chee and Tan. Med J Malaysia 69.3 (2014): 119-23. ²Sreedharan et al. Journ of the neurological sciences 332.1 (2013): 97-101. ³Lamassa et al. Stroke 32.2 (2001): 392-398.⁴Kelly-Hayes et al. Journ of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases 12.3 (2003): 119-126. ⁵Loo and Gan. International Journ of Stroke 7.2 (2012): 165-167. ⁶Holmes DR, Seminars in Neurology 2010;30:528–536.

Connection Between Afib, Stroke, and the Left Atrial Appendage



LEFT ATRIAL APPENDAGE CLOSURE DEVICE

AF Creates Environment for Thrombus Formation in Left Atrium

 In Afib >90% of strokecausing clots that come from the left atrium are formed in the left atrial appendage



Stoddard et al. Am Heart J. (2003)
 Goldman et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr (1999)
 Blackshear JL. Odell JA., Annals of Thoracic Surg (1996)

2014 ACC/AHA/HRS Treatment Guidelines on Anticoagulation in Afib & 2019 Focused Update

Assess stroke risk with CHA₂DS₂-VASc score

- Score 1 in men & 2 in women: Annual stroke risk 1%-2%, oral anticoagulants or aspirin <u>may be considered</u>
- Score ≥2 in men & ≥3 in women: Annual stroke risk 2%-15%, oral anticoagulants <u>are recommended</u>

Balance stroke risk reduction benefit vs. bleeding risk

CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc Score in Men	CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc Score In Women	Recommendation
0	0	No anticoagulant
1	2	Aspirin (81-325 mg daily) or oral anticoagulants may be considered
≥ 2	≥ 3	Oral anticoagulants are recommended*
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*DOACS (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, and edoxaban) recommended over warfarin in DOAC-eligible patients

Oral Anticoagulation is Standard of Care, but Gaps in Care Remain



Despite increasing risk of stroke, the use of OAC in AF patients peaks at ~50%

^{1.} Hsu, J et al. JAMA Cardiol. Published online March 16, 2016. doi:10.1001/jamacardio.2015.0374

Stroke Treatment Option: Warfarin



Many patients spend a significant amount of time outside of the therapeutic range.

DOAC Use, Adherence Is Poor

About 30% of DOAC patients discontinue treatment at 2 years



Challenges of Oral Anticoagulation

Less than Half of Patients on DOACS are Adherent

A retrospective study of 64,661 patients found that only 47.5% of patients had ≥80% daily DOAC coverage during a median follow-up period of 1.1 years



*Predicted probability of adherence; reported adherence rates adjusted for confounders

Warfarin for Ischemic Stroke Risk Reduction



Friberg. Eur Heart J (2012); NICE UK (2014). WATCHMAN FDA Panel Sponsor Presentation. Oct 2014; Reddy VY, et al. JACC 2017; 70(24): 2964-2975; Phillips, K et al. APHRS 2018. Taipei, Taiwan; Boersma LVA ECS 2018; LBCT; Sharma D et al. JACC 2016; 67(18): 2190-2192

OAC Clinical Data End Stage Renal Disease





Warfarin Use and the Risk for Stroke and Bleeding in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation Undergoing Dialysis Mitesh Shah, Meytal Avgil Tsadok, Cynthia A. Jackevicius, Vidal Essebag, Mark J. Eisenberg, Elham

Rahme, Karin H. Humphries, Jack V. Tu, Hassan Behlouli, Helen Guo and Louise Pilote

Circulation. published online January 22, 2014; Circulation is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231 Copyright © 2014 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539 A Ischemic stroke

Kai et al,²⁰ 2017

Lee et al,²² 2017

Source

Warfarin for Atrial Fib in ESRD



B Hemorrhagic stroke

Source	HR (95% CI)	Favors warfarin	Favors control		Weight, %
Chan et al, ⁸ 2009	2.22 (1.01-4.91)				12.55
Winkelmayer et al, ⁹ 2011	2.38 (1.15-4.96)				13.98
Shen et al, ¹⁵ 2015	0.82 (0.37-1.81)				12.48
Wang et al, ¹⁷ 2016	11.11 (1.15-107.16)				2.06
Kai et al, ²⁰ 2017	1.20 (0.60-2.20)				16.27
Lee et al, ²² 2017	0.84 (0.32-2.19)				9.39
Yoon et al, ²¹ 2017	1.44 (1.10-1.88)				33.26
Overall: <i>I</i> ² = 37.0%	1.46 (1.05-2.04)		\diamond		100.00
	Г				
	0.1		1 10	100	0
			HR (95% CI)		

Randhawa MS et al. Association Between Use of Warfarin for Atrial Fibrillation and Outcomes Among Patients With End-Stage Renal Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. JAMA Netw Open. 2020:3(4):e202175.

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Adjusted Outcomes Among Matched End-Stage Renal Disease-Atrial Fibrillation Patients by Anticoagulant Use at 2 Years



Pokorney, S.D. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2020;75(11):1299-308.

OAC Clinical Data

Patients on OAC admitted for bleeding

Method: Patients with AF on OAC admitted for bleeding: January 2016 and August 2019.

The type of AC, form of bleeding, and CHA2DS2VASc were collected. Stroke prevention strategies upon discharge and at

3 months were noted.

RESULTS:







Almost half of patients with AF on OAC discharged without Scientific Scientific

45.2% of Patients were discharged **without** a STROKE PREVENTION PLAN



Reasons for no stroke prophylaxis

- Provider fear of rebleeding due multiple episodes of prior bleeding, hemorrhagic shock, or need of reversal agent
 - Patient reluctance to restart OAC
 - Deferral of the decision to restart outpatient
 - Lack of awareness of LAAO as an alternative to OAC





WATCHMAN Clinical Study Overview



WATCHMAN[™] Left Atrial Appendage Closure (LAAC) Device Procedure



WATCHMAN

- **One-time implant** that does not need to be replaced
- Performed by a Heart Team
 - IC/EP, TEE, General Anesthesia, WATCHMAN Clinical Specialist
- Transfemoral Access
 - General anesthesia
 - 1 hour procedure
 - Same day discharge



WATCHMAN is the Most Studied LAAC Device

Globally, WATCHMAN has been implanted in more than 150,000 patients and studied in more than 10 clinical studies. WATCHMAN is a safe, proven, and effective option for stroke risk reduction and enables patients to discontinue OAC therapy for a lifetime.



Warfarin for Ischemic Stroke Risk Reduction



Friberg. Eur Heart J (2012); NICE UK (2014). WATCHMAN FDA Panel Sponsor Presentation. Oct 2014; Reddy VY, et al. JACC 2017; 70(24): 2964-2975; Phillips, K et al. APHRS 2018. Taipei, Taiwan; Boersma LVA ECS 2018; LBCT; Sharma D et al. JACC 2016; 67(18): 2190-2192

PROTECT AF & PREVAIL 5 Year Patient Level Meta-Analysis

		HR	p-value
Efficacy		0.82	0.27
All stroke or SE	¢	0.96	0.87
Ischemic stroke or SE		1.71	0.08
Hemorrhagic stroke		0.20	<0.001
Ischemic stroke or SE >7 days		1.40	0.28
Disabling/Fatal Stroke (MRS change of ≥2)		0.45	0.03
Non-Disabling Stroke		1.37	0.35
CV/unexplained death		0.59	0.03
All-cause death	-	0.73	0.04
Major bleed, all		0.91	0.60
Major bleeding, non procedure-related		0.48	<0.001
0.01	0.1 Favors WATCHMAN $\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow$ Favors war	farin	 10
): 2964-2975. Hazard Ratio (95% CI)			

Reddy VY, et al. JACC 2017; 70(24): 2964-2975.

The WATCHMAN Difference

Long-term results demonstrated WATCHMAN reduced risk of disabling stroke, post-procedure bleeding, and mortality vs. warfarin



- Bleed Reduction Findings from PROTECT AF & PREVAIL Meta Analysis (3 Year)
- Disabling Stroke & All Cause Mortality Finding from PROTECT AF & PREVAIL Meta Analysis (5 Year)

*Major bleeding defined as adverse event that was assigned one of several bleeding codes and was adjudicated by an independent Clinical Events Committee as significant (life-threatening or resulting in hospitalization, prolongation of hospitalization, substantial disability, or death).

WATCHMAN has a High Procedural Success Rate



WATCHMAN maintains favorable safety outcomes from clinical studies to real-world experience

*Implant success defined as deployment and release of the device into the LAA

Reported N values on this slide are those of attempted implants. All cancelled procedures are excluded from this analysis

WATCHMAN Clinical Summary

A safe alternative to long-term OAC therapy which offers comparable stroke risk reduction and enables patients to stop taking OAC^{1,2} Demonstrated statistically superior reductions in disabling/fatal strokes, major nonprocedure related bleeding and cardiovascular death compared to OAC^{2,3,5}

Demonstrated 95% implant success rate and a 1.5% major procedural complication rate with both new and experienced operators⁴

> 92% OAC cessation
after 45 days, > 99%
after 1 year¹

2019 ACC/AHA/HRS Focused Update on Atrial Fibrillation WATCHMAN included in AF Guidelines

4.4. Nonpharmacological Stroke Prevention

4.4.1. Percutaneous Approaches to Occlude the LAA

Recommendation for Percutaneous Approaches to Occlude the LAA			
Referenced studies that support the new recommendation are summarized in Online Data			
Supplement 4.			
COR	LOE	Recommendation	
IIb	B-NR	1. Percutaneous LAA occlusion may be considered in patients with AF at increased risk of stroke who have contraindications to long-term anticoagulation (S4.4.1-1–S4.4.1-5). NEW: Clinical trial data and FDA approval of the Watchman device necessitated this recommendation.	

Which Patients are Eligible?



LEFT ATRIAL APPENDAGE CLOSURE DEVICE

Insurance covers percutaneous LAAC implants for patients with :

 CHADS₂ score ≥ 2 or a CHA₂DS₂-VASc score ≥ 3 (virtually anyone over 65 yo)

How Much Does WM Cost?

• For many it is totally covered (100%) as many meet their deductibles for their other medical conditions

WATCHMAN had lower patient out of pocket costs than Warfarin by year 2.¹ Annual Cumulative Patient Out of Pocket Costs¹



 For "healthier patients" they experience significant savings versus cost of warfarin or DOAC WATCHMAN was 53% less expensive than warfarin by year 5.¹ Average Total Out of Pocket Costs at Year 5¹



Post-Implant Drug Regimen



* Any P2Y12 inhibitor and ASA

* At TEE, if leak >5mm, patients remain on OAC + ASA until seal is documented (leak < 5mm), skipping the P2Y12 inhibitor + ASA pharmacotherapy

CASE STUDIES

Case 1: 62 M with chronic Afib

- Stroke in December 2019 and in a wheelchair
- Wants to get off of Xarelto due to large number of medications he is taking





Case 2: 93 yo F with paroxysmal Afib

- Wants to come off of Coumadin (she has taken it for 30 years)
- She gardens and when she nicks her skin she bleeds a long time
- Otherwise healthy





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