The impact of non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants (NOACs) on anticoagulation therapy in rural Australia

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the use of different anticoagulation therapies in rural Western Australia; to establish whether remoteness from health care services affects the choice of anticoagulation therapy; to gather preliminary data on anticoagulation therapy safety and efficacy.

Design: Retrospective cohort study of patients hospitalised with a principal diagnosis of atrial fibrillation/flutter (AF) or venous thromboembolism (VTE) during 2014–2015.

Setting: Four hospitals serving two-thirds of the rural population of Western Australia.

Participants: 609 patients with an indication for anticoagulation therapy recorded in their hospital discharge summary for index admission.

Main outcome measures: Prescribing rates of anticoagulation therapies by indication for anticoagulation and distance of patient residence from their hospital. The primary safety outcome was re-hospitalisation with a major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding event; the primary lack-of-efficacy outcome was re-hospitalisation for a thromboembolic event.

Results: The overall rates of prescription of NOACs and warfarin were similar (34% v 33%). A NOAC was prescribed more often than warfarin for patients with AF (56.0% v 42.2% of those who received an anticoagulant; P < 0.001), but less often for patients with VTE (29% v 48%; P < 0.001). Warfarin was prescribed for 38% of patients who lived locally, a NOAC for 31% (P = 0.013); for non-local patients, the respective proportions were 29% and 36% (P = 0.08). 69% of patients with AF and a CHA2DS2-VASC score ≥1 were prescribed anticoagulation therapy. Patients treated with NOACs had fewer bleeding events than patients treated with warfarin (nine events [4%] v 20 events [10%]; P = 0.027).

Conclusions: In rural WA, about one-third of patients with an indication for anticoagulation therapy receive NOACs, but one-third of patients with AF and at risk of stroke received no anticoagulant therapy, and may benefit from NOAC therapy.

We examined the use of different anticoagulation therapies in rural Western Australia, to establish whether remoteness from health care services affects the choice of anticoagulation therapy, and to gather preliminary data on the safety and efficacy of differing anticoagulation therapies in this region.

Methods

We retrospectively identified patients with indications for anticoagulation therapy in four rural hospitals in WA. Albany, Geraldton and Bunbury are classified by the Australian Rural, Remote and Metropolitan classification system10 as Small Rural Centres, while Kalgoorlie is a Remote Centre; they are

References

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Medical coding services identified admissions of patients for an overnight stay with a principal diagnosis of atrial fibrillation/flutter (AF; International Classification of Diseases, revision 10 [ICD-10] codes I48.x) or venous thromboembolism (VTE; includes pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis: ICD-10 codes I26.x and I82.x) between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2015. Discharge summaries for all hospital admissions before and including the index admission were reviewed for demographic data, results of relevant investigations, and medical comorbidities. Anticoagulation therapies were identified as warfarin, NOACs (dabigatran, apixaban, rivaroxaban) or low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), as prescribed prior to and at discharge from the index admission. Patients were excluded if insufficient medical or medication history was available in their index discharge summary, or if significant discrepancies between medications prescribed and medical comorbidities were identified. HAS-BLED bleeding risk scores were calculated for all patients, as were CHA2DS2-VASc stroke risk scores for patients with AF. Scores were calculated according to access to relevant laboratory investigations and information available in index and previous discharge summaries. A falls risk was identified if a patient had previously been admitted to hospital for complications of a fall, or if a falls risk was recorded in the index discharge summary. Distance from hospital of admission was estimated from postcodes and shortest road distances between two sites; patients living in the same postcode as their index hospital were deemed to live locally. Patients with no fixed address or from interstate were classified as “out of region”.

A patient-specific statewide medical record number was allocated to each patient before or during their index admission. Any patient with a subsequent admission (to October 2016) was identified in a statewide electronic medical record database by their medical record number, and corresponding discharge summaries were inspected for reason for admission, changes in anticoagulation therapy, and the outcomes of interest (safety and lack-of-efficacy events).

A safety event was defined as a hospital admission in WA for either a major bleeding event or a clinically relevant non-major bleeding event according to the International Society of Thrombosis and Haemostasis classification criteria. For the purpose of this study, patients with a severe INR elevation (greater than 9) requiring in-hospital intervention were classified as having clinically relevant non-major bleeding events, and patients with significant unexplained anaemia requiring transfusion of two or more units of blood products were classified as having major bleeding events. Lack-of-efficacy events were defined as re-admission to a public hospital in WA with a principal or secondary diagnosis of a new transient ischaemic attack, ischaemic stroke, systemic arterial thromboembolism, or VTE, as diagnosed by the treating team at the time of admission.

Data were analysed in SPSS Statistics 21 (IBM). Baseline characteristics are reported as frequencies, means (with standard deviations [SDs]), or medians (with interquartile ranges [IQRs]). The statistical significance of differences between categorical variables was assessed in $\chi^2$ tests, and of continuous variables in Mann–Whitney $U$ tests. Non-local patients were grouped into tertiles of distance to their index hospital.

### Ethics approval
This research was approved by the Western Australian Country Health Services, Human Research and Ethics Committee; a waiver of informed consent by patients was granted (reference, 2016/19).

### Results
In total, 731 admitted patients with an indication for anticoagulation therapy were identified; a discharge summary was unavailable for 75 patients (10%), and information for a further 47 (6.4%) was insufficient or inconsistent. Discharge summaries for 609 patients were appropriate for inclusion (Box 1). The characteristics of excluded patients were similar to those of the study cohort (data not shown): their mean age was 67.2 years (SD, 15.0 years), 67 patients (55%) were men, and 93 (76%) had an index admission for AF.

### Baseline characteristics
At discharge from the index admission, warfarin was prescribed as anticoagulant for 200 patients (32.8%), a NOAC for 205 (33.7%), and LMWH for 46 (7.6%); no anticoagulant was prescribed for 158 patients (25.9%). Larger proportions of patients prescribed warfarin than of those prescribed NOACs had diabetes (29% vs 16%; $P = 0.001$) or chronic kidney disease (14% vs 6%; $P = 0.004$); they also had a higher median CHA2DS2-VASc score (patients with AF only: 4 [IQR, 3–5] vs 3 [IQR, 2–4]; $P = 0.002$) (Box 2). Of the NOACs, rivaroxaban was prescribed for 122 patients (59.5%), apixaban for...

1. Flowchart for the selection of patients for inclusion in our study, and their outcomes
78 (38%), and dabigatran for five (2%). Most patients (55%) lived in the same postcode as the hospital of admission (Box 3).

Choice of anticoagulation therapy

Patients with AF receiving anticoagulation therapy were more often prescribed a NOAC than warfarin during the index admission (56.0% v 42.2% of those who received an anticoagulant; P < 0.001). Patients with VTE receiving anticoagulation therapy were more often prescribed warfarin than a NOAC (48% v 29% of those who received an anticoagulant; P < 0.001). Of the patients prescribed LMWH, 41 (89%) had VTE and five (11%) AF; the five patients with AF were discharged for outpatient management of anticoagulation (Box 3).

Of the 432 patients with AF, 372 (86.1%) had an indication for anticoagulation according to current guidelines (CHA2DS2-VASc/1 in men; ≥2 in women),15 of whom 257 (69.1%) were prescribed an anticoagulant. Of the 60 patients who did not meet guideline recommendations for anticoagulation...
therapy, 18 (30%) were also prescribed an anticoagulant. Box 4 depicts the prescription rates for each anticoagulant by CHA2DS2-VASc score. Of the 115 patients with an indication for anticoagulation therapy who were not prescribed an anticoagulant, 14 (12%) had a high bleeding risk (HAS-BLED score ≥ 3) and 17 (15%) had a falls risk; 84 (73%) had no obvious contraindications, and did not live further from the hospital than those prescribed anticoagulation therapy. Patients with AF who were not prescribed anticoagulation therapy were more likely than those who were to receive antiplatelet therapy (110 [70%] v 64 [23%; P < 0.001]).

**Remote as a factor in selection of anticoagulation therapy**

Warfarin was prescribed for 38% of patients who lived locally, a NOAC was prescribed for 31% (P = 0.013); for non-local patients, the respective proportions were 29% and 36% (P = 0.08). Patients from outside the region were more often prescribed a NOAC than warfarin (43% v 9%, P = 0.021) (Box 3).

**Safety and lack-of-efﬁcacy events**

There were 72 safety and lack-of-efﬁcacy events affecting 64 (10%) patients; eight patients (1%) experienced both safety and lack-of-efﬁcacy events. Forty-three patients (7.1%) experienced safety events. Compared with patients who did not experience safety events, patients with safety events were signiﬁcantly older (mean, 74.6 years [SD, 13.3] v 66.2 years [SD, 15.0]; P < 0.001), and had higher median CHA2DS2-VASc (4 [IQR 3–5] v 3 [IQR, 1–4]; P < 0.001) and HAS-BLED scores (2 [IQR, 1–2] v 1 [IQR, 1–2]; P = 0.001).

Safety events were more common among patients treated with warfarin than those treated with a NOAC (10% v 4%; P = 0.027) or those who did not receive anticoagulation therapy (4%; P = 0.040) (Box 5).

Twenty-nine patients (4.8%) were hospitalised because of lack-of-efﬁcacy events (Box 6). These patients had a higher median CHA2DS2-VASc score (4 [IQR, 3.5–5] v 3 [IQR, 2–4]; P = 0.005) than patients without such events, but their ages (mean, 68.5 years [SD, 17.0] v 66.7 years [SD, 15.0]; P = 0.27) and median HAS-BLED scores (1 [IQR, 1–2] v 1 [IQR, 0–2]; P = 0.65) were similar.

**Discussion**

This is the first study since the introduction of NOACs to evaluate the choice of anticoagulation therapy for Australians with AF living in rural areas. We found that 31% of patients with AF and a clear indication for therapy were not prescribed anticoagulation therapy. While the rate of prescription was low, an earlier Australian study of 241 women aged 75 or more with AF reported an anticoagulation rate in rural areas of 51%. Our rate was also higher than the 27% reported from a study of 19 613 Australians treated for AF at tertiary hospitals between 1999 and 2012, suggesting that anticoagulation treatment rates in rural Australia have improved in recent times.

In our study, only a small proportion of patients with AF not prescribed anticoagulation therapy had a relevant contraindication, such as a high HAS-BLED score or falls risk. Interestingly, neither of these factors should preclude anticoagulation therapy in patients with AF who are at risk of stroke. Most patients not prescribed anticoagulation therapy received antiplatelet treatment, but aspirin is not effective in preventing stroke in patients with AF. The introduction of NOACs has probably played a role in improving anticoagulation rates. However, the transfer of evidence-based knowledge into rural clinical settings remains difficult, and further strategies are required to overcome this problem.
Remoteness as a factor in the prescribing of anticoagulation therapy

Warfarin was prescribed more frequently than NOACs for local patients; for patients located more than 3 km from the treating hospital, NOACs were prescribed more frequently than warfarin, but the difference was not statistically significant. These results suggest that remoteness influences the choice of anticoagulation therapy. A study of 597 patients with AF in Missouri found that rural patients were significantly less likely to receive anticoagulation therapy than urban patients. 19 In contrast, a Canadian study of 83513 patients with AF found no difference between anticoagulation prescription rates for rural and urban patients. 20 Although there are significant differences between rural Australians and Canadians in cardiovascular health and health care services, 21 the Australian study of 241 rural and urban women with AF found no significant difference in prescription rates. 22 Improving anticoagulation therapy rates for people with AF provides the greatest opportunity for reducing the incidence of ischaemic stroke in rural Australia. 22

Safety and efficacy outcomes

Warfarin was associated with higher rates of safety events than NOACs, and with similar rates of lack-of-efficacy events. This difference in the frequency of safety events was not reflected by a difference between the anticoagulation groups in HAS-BLED scores; there was, however, a significant difference in median CHA2DS2–VASc score, which is also a predictor of bleeding risk. 23 The high rates of bleeding in patients receiving LMWH (Box 4) is difficult to explain, but may be connected with comorbidities not examined in our study. Increasing evidence for the safety of NOACs, coupled with the development of reversal agents, might increase their use, and consequently improve anticoagulation rates for rural patients with AF.

Choice of anticoagulation therapy

NOACs were the most commonly prescribed anticoagulation therapy for patients with AF, suggesting good uptake in rural WA. A study of 5442 Australian veterans prescribed anticoagulation for AF for the first time found that 72% were prescribed NOACs and 28% warfarin. 24 The uptake of NOACs in rural areas may, however, be slower. A prospective study of 342 rural patients in Greece found that 21% of all anticoagulant prescriptions for patients with AF at risk of stroke were for NOACs. 25 We found a preference for prescribing NOAC therapy for patients with AF, and this was associated with improved anticoagulation rates that may subsequently result in a cost benefit to the health care system through reduced stroke rates. For remote patients, the lower need for monitoring when using NOACs may also provide a personal economic benefit.

We found that warfarin was prescribed more frequently than NOACs for patients with VTE, suggesting a slower uptake of NOACs for this indication, perhaps because VTE is a more recent indication for NOAC therapy.

Limitations of our study

The retrospective design of our study is the major limitation. Medical coding services probably allow capture of all patients hospitalised because of AF or VTE in the regions we examined, but about 17% of patients were excluded because discharge summaries were unavailable, incomplete, or inconsistent. The ability to identify safety and lack-of-efficacy outcomes was limited to re-hospitalisations, and mortality data outside the hospital setting were not accessible. Most major bleeding events in rural WA result in hospital admission, and the higher rates of comorbidities among patients receiving warfarin mean that unidentified deaths may be more likely in this group. About one-third of rural WA was not represented in our data, perhaps limiting the generalisability of our findings.

Conclusion

NOACs were prescribed for about one-third of patients in rural WA with an indication for anticoagulation therapy. About one-third of patients with AF and with an indication for anticoagulation therapy (at risk of stroke according to their CHA2DS2–VASc score) received no anticoagulant therapy. Prescribing NOACs may improve rates of anticoagulation therapy in rural areas where the access to health care services required by warfarin therapy is limited.

Competing interests: No relevant disclosures.

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