

# Safety and Efficacy of Novel Oral Anticoagulants Versus Warfarin in Medicare Beneficiaries With Atrial Fibrillation and Valvular Heart Disease

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**Background**—We examined a large community-based sample of patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) and valvular heart disease (VHD) (excluding prosthetic valves) with a goal to compare outcomes among patients with AF, with and without VHD, taking warfarin, dabigatran, and rivaroxaban.

**Methods and Results**—We identified Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Part D benefit plan from 2011 to 2013 with newly diagnosed AF (18 137 patients with VHD [dabigatran, 1979; rivaroxaban, 2027; warfarin, 14 131] and 85 596 patients without VHD [dabigatran, 13 522; rivaroxaban, 14 257; warfarin, 57 817]). Primary outcomes of all-cause mortality, ischemic strokes, major bleeding, and myocardial infarction were compared across the 3 anticoagulants using 3-way propensity-matched samples. After propensity matching, a total of 5871 patients with VHD and 40 221 patients without VHD and AF were studied. Both dabigatran and rivaroxaban were associated with significantly lower risk of death in patients with VHD with AF (dabigatran versus warfarin: hazard ratio, 0.71; 95% confidence interval, 0.52–0.98;  $P=0.038$ ; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: hazard ratio, 0.68; 95% confidence interval, 0.49–0.95;  $P=0.022$ ). Nongastrointestinal bleeding was significantly reduced with dabigatran and rivaroxaban versus warfarin in those with VHD (dabigatran versus warfarin: hazard ratio, 0.17; 95% confidence interval, 0.06–0.49;  $P=0.001$ ; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: hazard ratio, 0.37; 95% confidence interval, 0.17–0.84;  $P=0.017$ ). Ischemic stroke and gastrointestinal bleeding rates did not differ between rivaroxaban, dabigatran, and warfarin in patients with VHD. The effects of the 3 anticoagulants on outcomes were comparable in patients with and without VHD and with AF.

**Conclusions**—In this cohort of Medicare beneficiaries with VHD (excluding patients with prosthetic valves) and new-onset AF between 2011 and 2013, novel oral non-vitamin K anticoagulants were safe and effective options for prevention of systemic thromboembolism. (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2018;7:e008773. DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.118.008773.)

**Key Words:** anticoagulation • atrial fibrillation arrhythmia • valvular disease

Increased thromboembolic risk attributable to development of atrial thrombi occurs with any form of atrial fibrillation (AF); hence, long-term oral anticoagulation is recommended for most patients with AF. Anticoagulation reduces the thromboembolic risk by approximately two thirds, irrespective of baseline risk.<sup>1</sup> However, the use of all antithrombotic

agents increased the risk of bleeding, with intracranial hemorrhage being the most serious bleeding complication. The therapeutic armamentarium for primary and secondary prevention of thromboembolic events among patients with AF has expanded to include non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants (NOACs). In patients with AF, anticoagulation

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## Clinical Perspective

### What Is New?

- After propensity-matching analysis, non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants were associated with reduced all-cause mortality risk compared with warfarin in patients with and without valvular heart disease and with atrial fibrillation.
- Ischemic stroke rates were similar between anticoagulants in patients with valvular heart disease, whereas rivaroxaban was associated with lower stroke rates than warfarin in the patients without valvular heart disease.
- Nongastrointestinal bleeding risk was lower with non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants than warfarin in patients with and without valvular heart disease.

### What Are the Clinical Implications?

- Therefore, clinicians have >1 anticoagulation option available for patients without hemodynamically significant valvular disease requiring surgery.

with any of the approved NOACs (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, and edoxaban) is associated with similar or lower rates of both ischemic stroke and major bleeding and less than half risk of intracranial hemorrhage compared with adjusted dose warfarin in randomized controlled trials.<sup>2–5</sup>

Most of the clinical trials of antithrombotic therapy in patients with AF have excluded patients with mechanical valves, mitral stenosis, and rheumatic heart disease. Valvular heart disease (VHD) coexists in >50% of patients with AF and is associated with a higher risk of thromboembolic events, independent of the underlying cardiac rhythm.<sup>6</sup> Among patients with mitral valve stenosis or prosthetics valves, AF portends high thromboembolic risk and vitamin K antagonists are indicated for stroke and systemic embolism prevention.<sup>7</sup> Some patients with VHD have been included in the NOAC trials. In the ARISTOTLE (Apixaban for Reduction in Stroke and Other Thromboembolic Events in Atrial Fibrillation) trial, 26% of patients had a history of moderate or severe VHD (most of them with mitral regurgitation) or previous valve surgery.<sup>8</sup> Although these patients had higher rates of stroke and systemic embolism than those without, there was no evidence of differential effects of apixaban compared with warfarin on stroke, major bleeding, and all-cause mortality between patients with and without VHD. In a post hoc analysis of the ROCKET-AF (Rivaroxaban Once Daily Oral Direct Factor Xa Inhibition Compared With Vitamin K Antagonism for Prevention of Stroke and Embolism Trial in Atrial Fibrillation),<sup>9</sup> 14.1% had significant VHD and 5.3% had prior valvular procedures. Among patients with VHD, the rates of systemic thromboembolism and all-cause mortality were similar, but major bleeding risk was significantly higher with rivaroxaban versus

warfarin. Furthermore, a recent analysis of the RE-LY (Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy) trial demonstrated that 21.8% of patients with AF had VHD (excluding prosthetic valves and significant mitral stenosis) and that the presence of VHD did not affect the comparison between dabigatran and warfarin.<sup>10</sup>

We hypothesized that NOACs are prescribed to patients with VHD, despite lack of robust data. Therefore, we examined a large community-based sample of patients with AF and VHD (excluding prosthetic valves) with a goal to do the following: (1) compare all-cause mortality, stroke, and major bleeding risk among patients taking warfarin, dabigatran, and rivaroxaban; and (2) evaluate differences in outcomes between patients with AF with and without VHD.

## Methods

### Data Source

The data, analytic methods, and study materials will not be made available to other researchers for purposes of reproducing the results or replicating the procedure. The study was conducted using the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services patient records and linking data sources, including Beneficiary Base and Chronic Conditions segments, Part A (Inpatient), Part B (Carrier) Standard Analytic Files, and Part D Pharmacy Drug Event files for 2010 through 2013; and Part D files from January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2013. The study was granted a waiver of consent by the University of Iowa (Iowa City, IA) institutional review board because it involves analysis of existing data and the involved individuals did not receive a test material (ie, drug or device) as participants in the study.

### Patient Population

We performed a retrospective cohort analysis of claims data for adult Medicare beneficiaries (aged >65 years) who were newly diagnosed with AF between November 1, 2011, and October 31, 2013, and initiated dabigatran 150 mg BID, rivaroxaban 20 mg QD, or warfarin within 90 days after AF diagnosis. New AF was defined on the basis of previously established algorithms (ie, 1 inpatient claim or 2 outpatient claims within 90 days with *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification [ICD-9-CM]* code 427.31 as primary or first secondary diagnosis, with no AF diagnoses during the prior 12 months).<sup>11,12</sup> We excluded patients if they were <66 years at the time of diagnosis (to ensure at least 12 months of Medicare eligibility before diagnosis), were enrolled in a Medicare managed care program during the observation period, or were not enrolled in a Part D drug prescription plan at the time of AF diagnosis. Furthermore, we identified patients with VHD on the basis of

**Table 1.** Characteristics of Study Patients Taking Dabigatran, Rivaroxaban, or Warfarin Before Propensity Matching

Characteristics	Nonvalvular AF				Valvular AF			
	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin	P Value	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin	P Value
No. of patients	13 522	14 257	57 817	...	1979	2027	14 131	...
Age, mean (SD), y	75.5 (6)	75.4 (6)	77.8 (7)	0.07	77 (7)	77 (7)	80 (7)	0.1
Female sex, %	47	50	55	0.02	62	60	67	<0.01
Race, %								
White	90	90	87	<0.001	90	91	88	0.03
Black	3.5	3	5.5		4	3	5.5	
Hispanic	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Other	6.6	6.3	7.6		6	5	6.7	
Comorbid conditions, %								
Hypertension	84	84	86	<0.001	90	89	91	<0.01
Diabetes mellitus	33	34	38	<0.001	33	33	35	<0.01
Heart failure	19	19	29	<0.001	47	44	60	<0.001
Previous MI	7	7	11	<0.001	15	16	21	<0.01
Depression	11	10	14	<0.001	15	17	17	<0.01
COPD	26	26	32	<0.001	46	44	52	0.04
PVD	16	16	22	<0.001	25	25	32	0.02
Neurological disorder	6	6	10	<0.001	9	12	13	0.01
Renal disease	8	7	19	<0.001	12	12	30	<0.001
Liver disease	4	4	4	<0.001	4	6	6	<0.01
Dementia	2	2	4	<0.001	3	3	5	<0.01
Electrolyte imbalance	16	16	26	<0.001	3	3	4	0.04
Weight loss	3	4	7	<0.001	5	7	10	0.02
ICD	4	5	6	<0.01	5	6	7	<0.01
Hypothyroidism	22	21	23	<0.01	26	27	28	<0.01
Dysrhythmias	29	30	32	0.01	41	42	45	<0.01
Cardiomyopathy	5	5	7	<0.01	14	15	17	<0.01
Prior cerebral infarction	5	6	9	<0.01	10	9	13	0.02
Previous bleeding, %								
Prior gastrointestinal hemorrhage	24	24	26	<0.01	32	33	35	0.02
Prior intracranial hemorrhage	0.4	0.4	0.7	<0.001	0.6	0.4	1	<0.001
Previous major bleeding	29	30	32	<0.01	38	39	42	0.02
Comorbidity scores, mean (SD)								
GAGNE comorbidity score	2.7 (2)	2.7 (2)	3.7 (3)	0.03	4.2 (2.5)	4.2 (2.6)	5.5 (3)	0.07
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASC score	4.1 (1.6)	4.1 (1.6)	4.6 (1.7)	<0.01	5 (1.6)	5 (1.7)	5.6 (1.6)	0.2
HAS-BLED score	1.6 (0.8)	1.6 (0.7)	1.8 (0.9)	0.04	1.8 (0.8)	1.8 (0.8)	2 (1)	0.1
Medications in prior 90 d, %								
Statins	44	45	42	<0.01	43	43	43	<0.001
Clopidogrel	4.4	4.5	5.7	<0.001	7	6	7	<0.001
Proton pump inhibitors	20	20	21	<0.001	20	21	23	<0.01
NSAIDs	13	13	12	<0.001	12	12	11	<0.01

Continued

**Table 1.** Continued

Characteristics	Nonvalvular AF				Valvular AF			
	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin	P Value	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin	P Value
Prior health services use								
Prior acute inpatient hospital stay, mean (SD), d	2 (4)	1.9 (5)	4 (8)	<0.001	4.8 (6)	4.9 (7)	7.9 (10)	0.3
No. of prescriptions, mean (SD)	8.8 (6)	8.8 (6)	9.4 (6)	<0.001	9.5 (6)	9.6 (6)	10.1 (6)	0.2
Prior stay in skilled nursing facility, %	2.1	1.9	6	<0.001	4	5	8	<0.01
AF diagnosed as inpatient, %	43	41	51	<0.001	88	86	87	<0.01

CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc, 1 point each for congestive heart failure diagnosis, female sex, hypertension diagnosis, diabetes mellitus diagnosis, aged 65 to 75 years, and vascular disease diagnosis; 2 points each for aged >75 years and prior stroke or transient ischemic attack. HAS-BLED, 1 point each for hypertension diagnosis, renal disease, liver disease, stroke history, prior major bleeding, labile international normalized ratio, aged >65 years, medication use predisposing to bleeding, and alcohol or drug use history. AF indicates atrial fibrillation; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HAS-BLED, hypertension, abnormal renal and liver functions, stroke, bleeding, labile international normalized ratio, elderly, drugs, or alcohol; ICD, internal cardioverter defibrillator; MI, myocardial infarction; and PVD, peripheral vascular disease.

ICD-9-CM codes 395.x, 396.x, 398.9, 424.1, 746.3, and 746.4 (aortic valve disease); 394.x, 396.x, 398.9, 424.0, 746.5, and 746.6 (mitral valve disease); 397.0, 398.9, 424.2, and 746.1 (tricuspid valve disease); and 397.1, 424.3, 746.00, 746.02, and 746.09 (pulmonary valve disease). We required 1 primary or secondary inpatient diagnosis or 2 primary outpatient diagnoses to define valve disease. Patients with no inpatient or outpatient valve diagnoses were nonvalvular patients. Patients with ambiguous criteria (eg, 1 outpatient diagnosis and no inpatient diagnoses) were excluded (n=37 022). We excluded patients with bioprosthetic or mechanical valves on the basis of ICD-9 codes V422 and V433.

### Covariates

Data on patient-level characteristics, such as patient demographics, comorbid conditions, concurrent medication use, and prior health services use, were extracted from Medicare enrollment data and inpatient and carrier claims. Comorbid diseases were identified by ICD-9-CM diagnoses in inpatient and outpatient claims during the 12 months preceding AF diagnosis using algorithms defined by Elixhauser et al.<sup>13</sup> We identified additional comorbidities of importance to AF outcomes, including the following: other dysrhythmias (ICD-9-CM codes 427.X, excluding 427.3), cardiomyopathy (ICD-9 codes 425.X), cardiac conduction disorder (eg, bundle branch block; ICD-9 codes 426.X), and previous implantable cardiac device (eg, pacemaker; ICD-9 codes V45.0 and V53.3). The CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc stroke risk score (1 point each for congestive heart failure diagnosis, female sex, hypertension diagnosis, diabetes mellitus diagnosis, aged 65–75 years, and vascular disease diagnosis; 2 points each for aged >75 years and prior stroke or transient ischemic attack) was calculated.<sup>14</sup> A modified hypertension, abnormal renal and liver functions, stroke, bleeding, labile international normalized ratio, elderly, drugs, or alcohol score was used to represent bleeding risk<sup>15</sup> (international normalized ratio history was not reflected in our

score because laboratory values were not available). We applied a previously validated comorbidity score, as defined by Gagne and colleagues, to quantify comorbidity burden.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, we extracted data pertaining to health care use (number of inpatient hospital days, skilled nursing facility stay, and extended care stay) and medication use (insulin, statins,  $\beta$  blockers, calcium channel blockers, aspirin, clopidogrel, proton pump inhibitors, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use). We also calculated medication adherence as proportion of days covered over the initial 180 days of anticoagulant use.<sup>17</sup>

### End Points

The main end points in this study are the following: (1) all-cause mortality; (2) stroke, including ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack; (3) gastrointestinal bleeding; (4) any bleeding; (5) nongastrointestinal bleeding; and (6) acute myocardial infarction on the basis of the primary ICD-9-CM diagnosis on inpatient standard analytical files claims for short-term care stays.<sup>13</sup>

### Statistical Analysis

We created separate cohorts for patients with and without VHD. Within each group, we compared 3 treatment groups: patients treated with dabigatran 150 mg BID (dabigatran group), patients treated with rivaroxaban 20 mg QD (rivaroxaban group), and patients treated with warfarin (warfarin group). We compared demographic characteristics, comorbid diseases, and medication use among patients taking different anticoagulants, by the use of  $\chi^2$  test for categorical variables and ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis test (as appropriate) for continuous variables. We performed 3-way propensity-matching method, as described by Rassen and colleagues,<sup>18</sup> to create groups of patients receiving dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or warfarin who were balanced with respect to patient covariates and also had clinical equipoise (patients included

**Table 2.** Standardized Differences After Propensity Matching

Variable	Nonvalvular AF			Valvular AF		
	Dabigatran vs Rivaroxaban	Dabigatran vs Warfarin	Rivaroxaban vs Warfarin	Dabigatran vs Rivaroxaban	Dabigatran vs Warfarin	Rivaroxaban vs Warfarin
Age	1.37	-2.32	-1.03	-0.26	0.41	0.16
Female sex	-1.21	-0.78	-1.99	0.1	6.47	6.56
<b>Race</b>						
White	1.54	-3.19	-1.79	1.58	-3.08	-1.68
Black	-1.82	1.87	0.3	-2.18	0.48	-1.49
Other	-0.55	2.46	1.96	-0.22	3.53	3.45
<b>Comorbid conditions</b>						
Hypertension	0.65	0.12	0.79	-2.48	3.29	0.68
Diabetes mellitus	-0.6	2.63	2.04	0.76	-1.18	-0.43
Heart failure	0.51	2.69	3.16	-3.28	0.93	-2.38
Previous MI	1.52	0.08	1.43	3.41	-3.21	0
Depression	-0.9	1.07	0.23	3.46	0.28	3.66
COPD	0.89	1.62	2.48	-5.65	2.56	-3.08
PVD	0.61	1.45	2.02	2.47	3.87	6.23
Neurological disorder	0.53	-0.03	0.44	5.87	1.47	6.88
Renal disease	-1.84	1.86	0.42	1.24	-3.85	-2.82
Liver disease	0.95	1.38	2.28	3.32	-0.95	2.23
Dementia	-1	0.25	-0.56	0.3	-0.76	-0.51
Electrolyte imbalance	0.91	1.43	2.26	2.2	2.03	4.15
Weight loss	0.64	-0.1	0.44	6.27	0.39	5.87
ICD	2.5	0.89	3.17	1.97	-2.52	-0.61
Hypothyroidism	-0.45	2.3	1.86	0.46	2.87	3.31
Dysrhythmias	1.39	2.17	3.53	1.14	1.14	2.27
Cardiomyopathy	1.48	1.46	2.8	1.73	1.27	2.94
Prior cerebral infarction	-1.36	2.06	0.88	-2.26	5	2.98
<b>Previous bleeding</b>						
Prior gastrointestinal hemorrhage	0.58	2.15	2.71	0.87	-0.54	0.32
Prior intracranial hemorrhage	-0.58	0.69	0.2	-1.47	-1.16	-2.44
Previous major bleeding	0.07	2.78	2.85	1.89	-0.94	0.94
<b>Comorbidity scores</b>						
GAGNE comorbidity score	0.79	2.96	3.65	1.2	-0.21	0.89
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASC score	0.5	2.64	3.15	1.76	2.76	4.5
HAS-BLED score	-1.34	3.33	2.1	3.8	-2.78	0.84
<b>Medications in prior 90 d</b>						
Statins	0.27	0.72	0.99	0.41	-0.31	0.1
Clopidogrel	0.11	1.3	1.39	-0.41	-4.6	-5.05
Proton pump inhibitors	0.23	0.48	0.7	1.65	-5.76	-4.08
NSAIDs	-0.88	1.58	0.68	0.47	-1.76	-1.28

Continued

**Table 2.** Continued

Variable	Nonvalvular AF			Valvular AF		
	Dabigatran vs Rivaroxaban	Dabigatran vs Warfarin	Rivaroxaban vs Warfarin	Dabigatran vs Rivaroxaban	Dabigatran vs Warfarin	Rivaroxaban vs Warfarin
Prior health services use						
Prior acute inpatient hospital stay	1	−0.4	0.33	2.56	−1.1	0.97
No. of prescriptions	−0.29	0.93	0.65	1.58	−0.11	1.45
Prior stay in skilled nursing facility	−0.64	−0.72	−1.2	1.48	2.31	3.56
AF diagnosed as inpatient	−2.66	4.6	1.97	−4.26	−0.31	−4.47

Data are given as percentage standardized difference. CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc, 1 point each for congestive heart failure diagnosis, female sex, hypertension diagnosis, diabetes mellitus diagnosis, aged 65 to 75 years, and vascular disease diagnosis; 2 points each for aged >75 years and prior stroke or transient ischemic attack. HAS-BLED, 1 point each for hypertension diagnosis, renal disease, liver disease, stroke history, prior major bleeding, labile international normalized ratio, aged >65 years, medication use predisposing to bleeding, and alcohol or drug use history. AF indicates atrial fibrillation; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HAS-BLED, hypertension, abnormal renal and liver functions, stroke, bleeding, labile international normalized ratio, elderly, drugs, or alcohol; ICD, internal cardioverter defibrillator; MI, myocardial infarction; and PVD, peripheral vascular disease.

in the matched samples were plausible candidates for all 3 anticoagulants). Propensity matching was conducted separately for patients with and without VHD. Success of the matching algorithm was evaluated by comparing standardized differences in demographic variables, comorbid diseases, and medication use. The propensity-matched samples were used to calculate event rates/patient year of follow-up for the studied outcomes for the 3 anticoagulant groups in VHD and non-VHD separately. Moreover, we performed inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) for the treatment groups among patients with and without VHD. Consistent with Crump et al,<sup>19</sup> we restricted the analytic sample to those subjects whose propensity for each drug lay in the interval from 0.05 to 0.95 to avoid the influence of extreme values. Results may be slightly different with IPTW compared with propensity matching, as found in other studies.<sup>20,21</sup> IPTW methods can be sensitive to the influence of patients who receive unexpected treatments, particularly if treatment effects differ in these patients.<sup>22</sup> Moreover, IPTW estimates average treatment effect among all patients, whereas our matching algorithm estimates the average treatment effect among patients who are equal candidates for all 3 drugs.<sup>23</sup>

We used multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression models with dependent variables being time from medication initiation to specific event to evaluate the relative hazard of each event, while further controlling for patient characteristics. The results of regression analyses were reported as hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for dabigatran versus warfarin, rivaroxaban versus warfarin, and rivaroxaban versus dabigatran. Analysis of patient outcomes censored patients for medication cessation. All analyses were conducted with the use of SAS, with 2-tailed level of significance set at 0.05.

## Results

Our analysis included 20 525 patients with VHD (dabigatran, 2132; rivaroxaban, 2170; warfarin, 16 223) and 85 596 patients without VHD (dabigatran, 13 522; rivaroxaban, 14 257; warfarin, 57 817). We identified significant differences in baseline characteristics across the 3 anticoagulant groups in patients with and without VHD before propensity matching (Table 1). After propensity-match analysis, we identified 5871 patients with VHD (1957 in each

**Table 3.** Event Rates/100 Patient-Years of Follow-Up (Number of Events) Before Propensity Matching

Variable	Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation			Valvular Atrial Fibrillation		
	Dabigatran (n=13 522)	Rivaroxaban (n=14 257)	Warfarin (n=57 817)	Dabigatran (n=2132)	Rivaroxaban (n=2170)	Warfarin (n=16 223)
All-cause mortality	2.3 (209)	2.8 (227)	5.6 (2080)	4.9 (66)	5.6 (64)	10.7 (1023)
Stroke	1.4 (129)	1.2 (99)	1.9 (696)	1.6 (22)	2.1 (24)	2.6 (246)
Any bleeding	3.0 (270)	4.2 (339)	4.5 (1657)	5.7 (76)	8.0 (90)	7.3 (688)
Gastrointestinal bleeding	2.6 (238)	3.7 (300)	3.4 (1250)	5.5 (73)	7.1 (81)	6.0 (561)
Nongastrointestinal bleeding	0.4 (35)	0.5 (40)	1.1 (425)	0.3 (4)	0.8 (9)	1.4 (137)
Myocardial infarction	0.7 (68)	0.8 (68)	1.1 (398)	1.5 (20)	1.00 (11)	2.0 (187)

**Table 4.** Hazard of Outcomes in Matched Cohorts of Valvular and Nonvalvular AF

Valvular AF	Nonvalvular AF
<b>All-cause mortality</b>	
Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.71 (0.52–0.98; <i>P</i> =0.038)	Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.68 (0.57–0.81; <i>P</i> <0.0001)
Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 0.68 (0.49–0.95; <i>P</i> =0.022)	Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 0.74 (0.62–0.88; <i>P</i> =0.0006)
Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 0.96 (0.67–1.37; <i>P</i> =0.82)	Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.1 (0.9–1.3; <i>P</i> =0.4)
<b>Stroke</b>	
Dabigatran vs warfarin: 1.12 (0.59–1.1; <i>P</i> =0.7)	Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.86 (0.68–1.1; <i>P</i> =0.2)
Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.3 (0.7–2.4; <i>P</i> =0.4)	Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 0.7 (0.5–0.9; <i>P</i> =0.005)
Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.1 (0.64–2.1; <i>P</i> =0.62)	Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 0.8 (0.61–1.04; <i>P</i> =0.1)
<b>Any bleeding</b>	
Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.93 (0.68–1.3; <i>P</i> =0.67)	Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.84 (0.71–0.99; <i>P</i> =0.04)
Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.1 (0.8–1.5; <i>P</i> =0.5)	Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.08 (0.9–1.3; <i>P</i> =0.3)
Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.2 (0.86–1.6; <i>P</i> =0.3)	Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.28 (1.09–1.5; <i>P</i> =0.003)
<b>Gastrointestinal bleeding</b>	
Dabigatran vs warfarin: 1.27 (0.9–1.8; <i>P</i> =0.17)	Dabigatran vs warfarin: 1.08 (0.9–1.3; <i>P</i> =0.4)
Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.4 (0.99–1.99; <i>P</i> =0.05)	Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.37 (1.15–1.64; <i>P</i> =0.0005)
Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.1 (0.8–1.5; <i>P</i> =0.5)	Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.28 (1.07–1.5; <i>P</i> =0.005)
<b>Nongastrointestinal bleeding</b>	
Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.17 (0.06–0.49; <i>P</i> =0.001)	Dabigatran vs warfarin: 0.34 (0.23–0.5; <i>P</i> <0.001)
Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 0.37 (0.17–0.84; <i>P</i> =0.017)	Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 0.42 (0.28–0.6; <i>P</i> =0.017)
Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 2.2 (0.66–7.3; <i>P</i> =0.2)	Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.2 (0.76–1.9; <i>P</i> =0.4)
<b>Myocardial infarction</b>	
Dabigatran vs warfarin: 1.4 (0.67–2.96; <i>P</i> =0.36)	Dabigatran vs warfarin: 1.04 (0.73–1.47; <i>P</i> =0.84)
Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.02 (0.45–2.32; <i>P</i> =0.96)	Rivaroxaban vs warfarin: 1.1 (0.78–1.5; <i>P</i> =0.56)
Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 0.7 (0.34–1.6; <i>P</i> =0.4)	Rivaroxaban vs dabigatran: 1.07 (0.75–1.5; <i>P</i> =0.7)

Data are given as hazard ratio (95% confidence interval). AF indicates atrial fibrillation.

anticoagulant group) and 40 221 patients without VHD (13 407 in each group). Among patients with valvular disease, mean follow-up periods to death or medication cessation were 233, 196, and 233 days for dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and warfarin, respectively. Follow-up periods were slightly longer for patients without valvular disease (248, 211, and 247 days for dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and warfarin). All standardized differences in demographic characteristics, comorbid conditions, medications, and healthcare use between anticoagulant groups were <10%, which are the recommended criteria (Table 2).<sup>24</sup>

## Outcomes

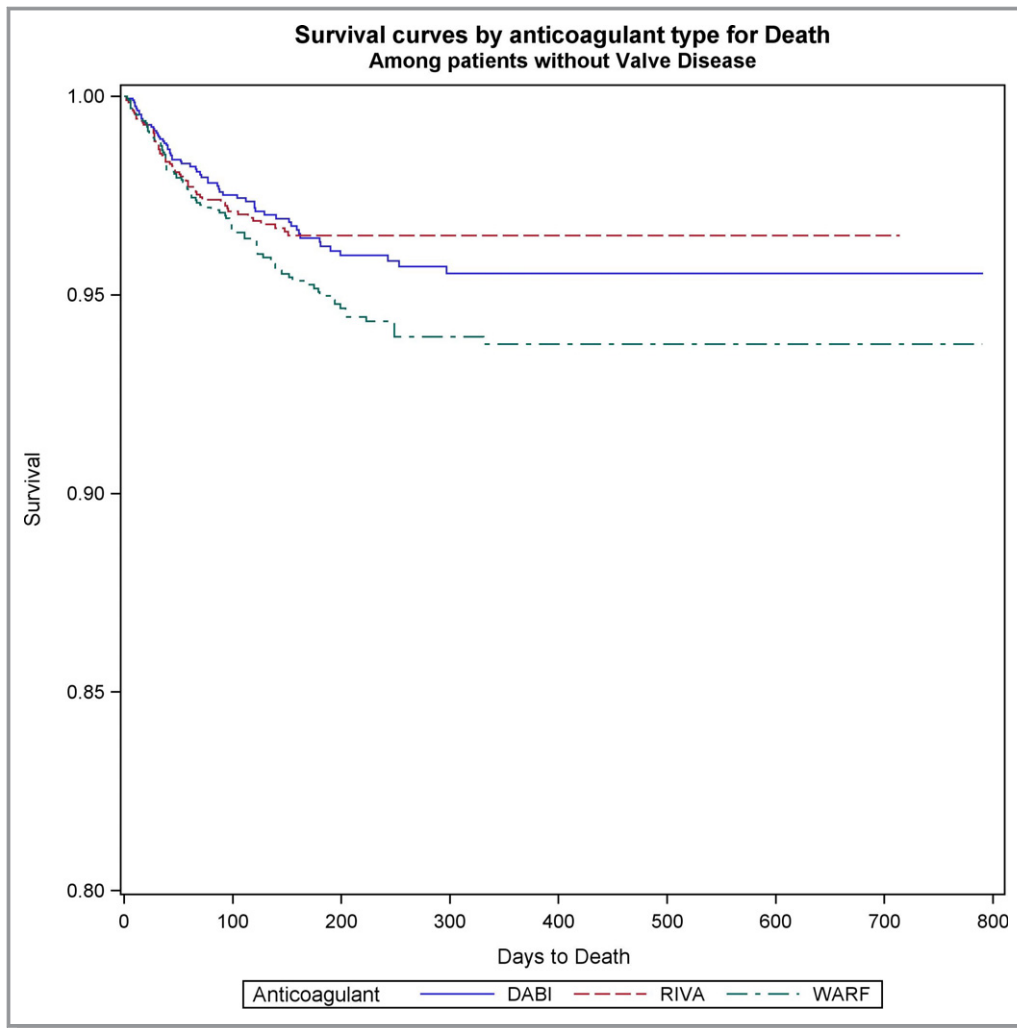
The rates of each outcome are expressed as events per patient-day of follow-up and presented in Table 3. Before propensity-match analysis, the stroke rates were higher in the VHD group versus the non-VHD group (2.4 versus 1.7 events/100 patient-years). Moreover, the all-cause mortality (9.5

versus 4.6 events/100 patient-years) and gastrointestinal bleeding (6 versus 3 events/100 patient-years) were approximately twice as frequent in patients with VHD as in patients without VHD. The rates of intracranial bleeding were similar in patients with and without VHD (0.56 versus 0.42 events/100 patient-years) (Tables 3 and 4).

In Table 4, we present the hazard of each outcome in patients taking dabigatran versus warfarin, rivaroxaban versus warfarin, and dabigatran versus rivaroxaban separately for patients with and without VHD, on the basis of multivariable Cox regression on propensity-matched samples.

### All-cause mortality

Both dabigatran and rivaroxaban were associated with significantly lower risk of death in patients with VHD and AF (dabigatran versus warfarin: HR, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.52–0.98; *P*=0.038; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 0.68; 95% CI, 0.49–0.95; *P*=0.022) (Figure 1). Among patients without VHD, all-cause mortality was also significantly reduced with NOACs



**Figure 1.** Survival curves for all-cause mortality comparing the 3 anticoagulants (warfarin [WARF], dabigatran [DABI], and rivaroxaban [RIVA]) in patients with valvular heart disease with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation.

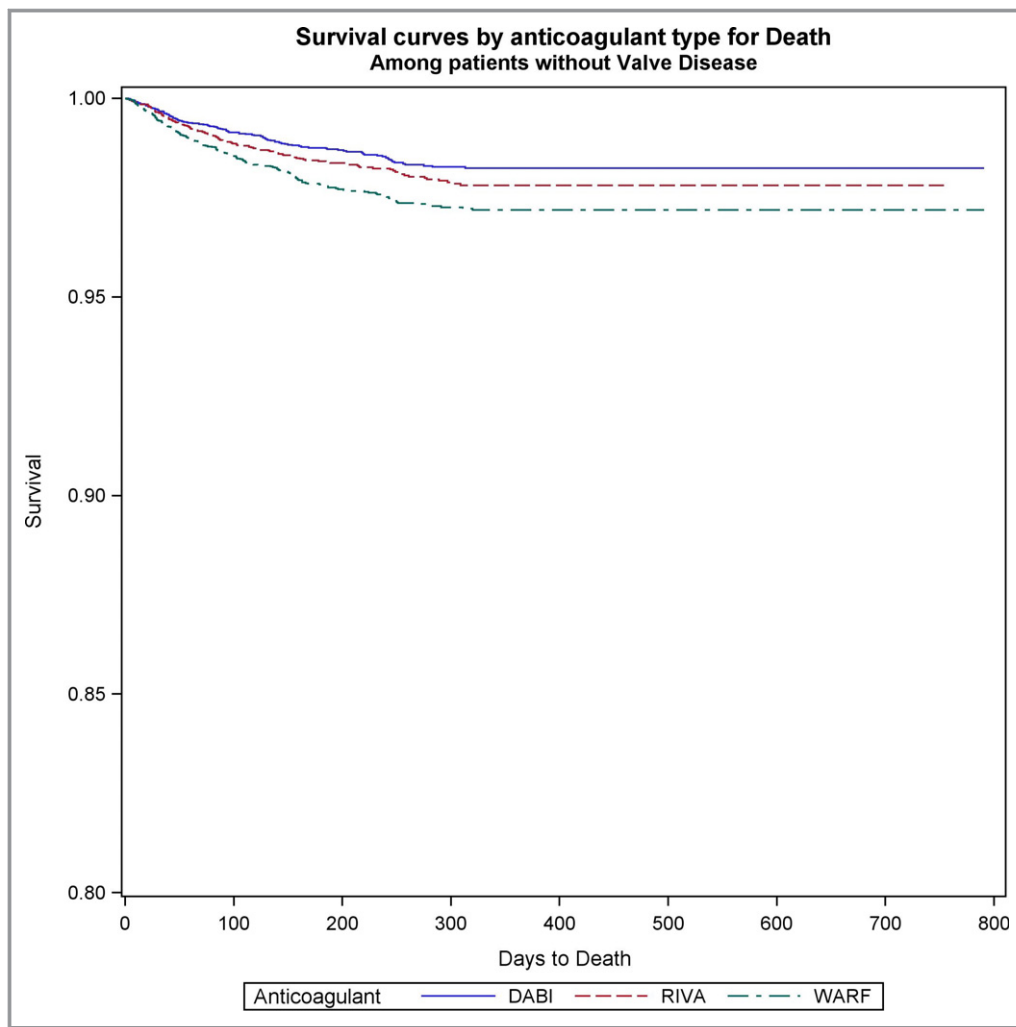
versus warfarin (dabigatran versus warfarin: HR, 0.68; 95% CI, 0.57–0.81;  $P < 0.0001$ ; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 0.74; 95% CI, 0.62–0.88;  $P = 0.0006$ ). No significant differences in

all-cause mortality between the 2 NOACs studied were observed in patients with and without VHD and with AF (Table 5) (Figure 2).

**Table 5.** Event Rates/100 Patient-Years of Follow-Up (Number of Events) in Propensity-Matched Samples

Variable	Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation			Valvular Atrial Fibrillation		
	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin
Total patients	13 407	13 407	13 407	1957	1957	1957
All-cause mortality	2.2 (204)	2.8 (220)	3.4 (304)	5.0 (63)	5.7 (60)	7.2 (90)
Stroke	1.4 (127)	1.2 (95)	1.6 (148)	1.6 (20)	2.1 (22)	1.5 (18)
Any bleeding	3.0 (267)	4.1 (314)	3.5 (316)	6.0 (74)	7.9 (81)	6.4 (79)
Gastrointestinal bleeding	2.6 (235)	3.6 (277)	2.4 (219)	5.8 (71)	7.1 (73)	4.5 (56)
Nongastrointestinal bleeding	0.4 (35)	0.5 (38)	1.1 (101)	0.3 (4)	0.8 (8)	1.9 (23)
Myocardial infarction	0.7 (65)	0.8 (64)	0.7 (63)	1.4 (17)	1.1 (11)	1.0 (12)





**Figure 2.** Survival curves for all-cause mortality comparing the 3 anticoagulants (warfarin [WARF], dabigatran [DABI], and rivaroxaban [RIVA]) in patients without valvular heart disease with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation.

### Stroke

Ischemic stroke rates did not differ between rivaroxaban, dabigatran, and warfarin in patients with VHD and AF (dabigatran versus warfarin: HR, 1.12; 95% CI, 0.59–1.1;  $P=0.7$ ; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 1.3; 95% CI, 0.7–2.4;  $P=0.4$ ; rivaroxaban versus dabigatran: HR, 1.1; 95% CI, 0.64–2.1;  $P=0.62$ ) (Figure 3). Among patients without VHD, rivaroxaban was associated with lower stroke risk than warfarin (rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 0.7; 95% CI, 0.5–0.9;  $P=0.005$ ). In these patients, no differences between NOACs and dabigatran versus warfarin were found (dabigatran versus warfarin: HR, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.68–1.1;  $P=0.2$ ; rivaroxaban versus dabigatran: HR, 0.8; 95% CI, 0.61–1.04;  $P=0.1$ ) (Figure 4).

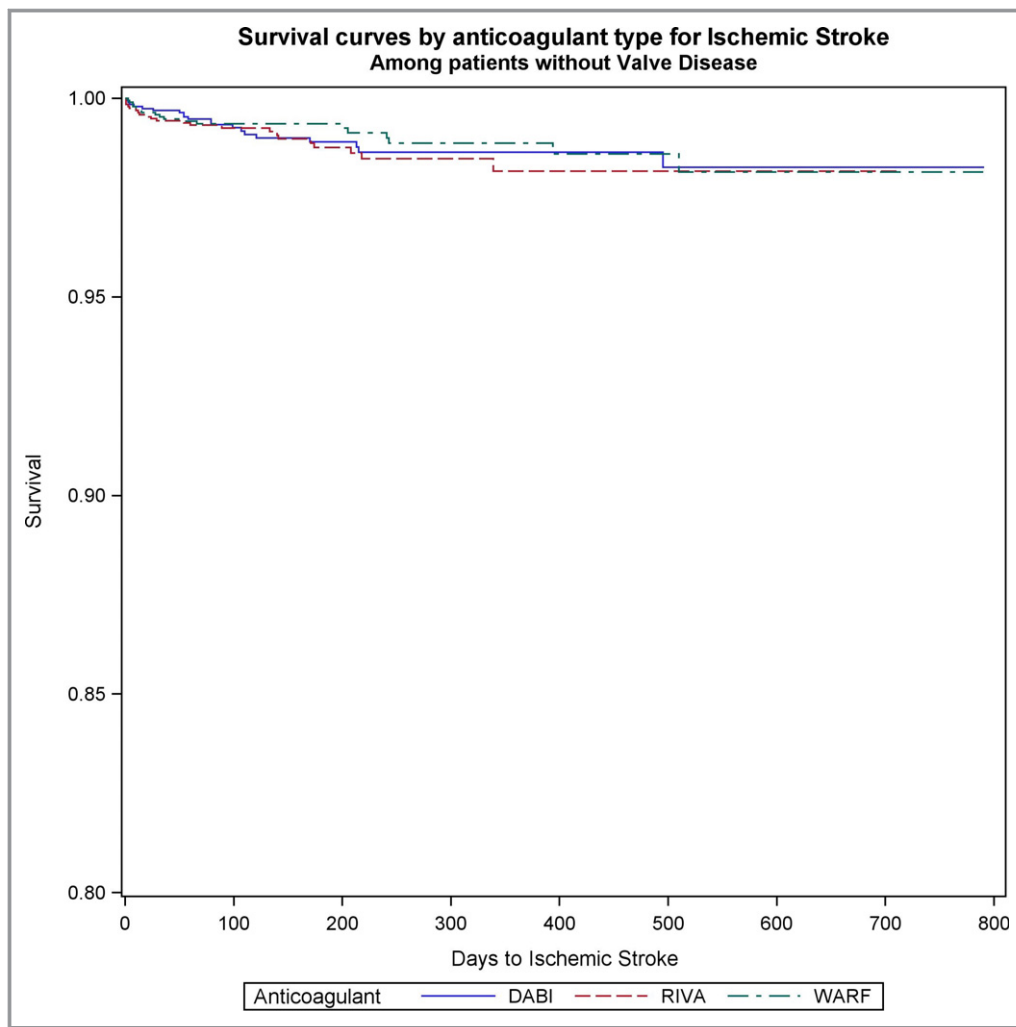
### Bleeding

In the VHD group of patients, total bleeding events were not significantly different among the 3 anticoagulation groups

(Figure S1). In the non-VHD group, dabigatran was associated with lower risk of total bleeding events compared with warfarin (dabigatran versus warfarin: HR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.71–0.99;  $P=0.04$ ) and rivaroxaban (rivaroxaban versus dabigatran: HR, 1.28; 95% CI, 1.09–1.5;  $P=0.003$ ). Rivaroxaban and warfarin had similar total bleeding risk in this group (Figure S2).

Gastrointestinal bleeding risk did not differ among the anticoagulation groups in patients with VHD and AF (Tables 3 and 4) (Figure S3). However, in patients without VHD, rivaroxaban was associated with significantly increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding compared with warfarin (rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 1.37; 95% CI, 1.15–1.64;  $P=0.0005$ ) and dabigatran (rivaroxaban versus dabigatran: HR, 1.28; 95% CI, 1.07–1.5;  $P=0.005$ ). Dabigatran and warfarin exhibited similar gastrointestinal bleeding risk in the non-VHD group (Figure S4).

Nongastrointestinal bleeding was significantly reduced with NOACs versus warfarin in the VHD (dabigatran versus



**Figure 3.** Survival curves for stroke comparing the 3 anticoagulants (warfarin [WARF], dabigatran [DABI], and rivaroxaban [RIVA]) in patients with valvular heart disease with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation.

warfarin: HR, 0.17; 95% CI, 0.06–0.49;  $P=0.001$ ; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 0.37; 95% CI, 0.17–0.84;  $P=0.017$ ) (Figure 5), and non-VHD (dabigatran versus warfarin: HR, 0.34; 95% CI, 0.23–0.5;  $P<0.001$ ; rivaroxaban versus warfarin: HR, 0.42; 95% CI, 0.28–0.6;  $P<0.001$ ) groups (Figure 6). We did not identify differences in nongastrointestinal bleeding between NOACs (Table 5).

### Acute myocardial infarction

Acute myocardial infarction did not differ significantly among dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and warfarin in any of the studied groups of patients (Tables 3 and 4) (Figures S5 and S6).

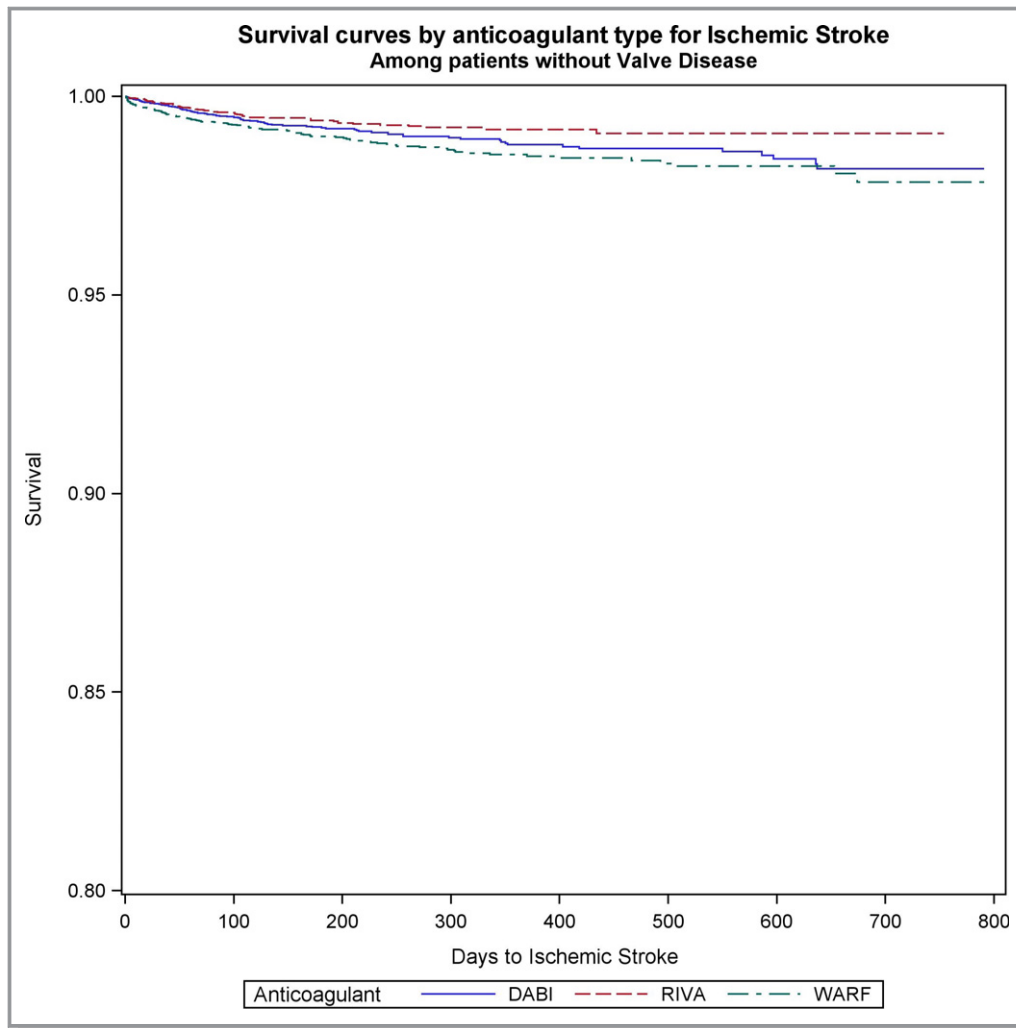
### Subgroup analysis of patients with mitral valve disease

On the basis of the *ICD-9* codes 4240, 7465, 7466, 3940, and 394.X, we identified 9960 patients with mitral valve disease (55% of all valve patients). Only 323 patients had mitral stenosis on the basis of the *ICD-9* code 394.0; hence, we did

not analyze these patients separately. The results for mitral valve disease were similar to these for the entire VHD population. For example, the relative hazard of death was 0.70 ( $P=0.049$ ), 0.51 ( $P<0.01$ ), and 0.73 ( $P=0.14$ ) for dabigatran versus warfarin, rivaroxaban versus warfarin, and dabigatran versus rivaroxaban, respectively, in patients with mitral valve disease. As with the matched samples of all patients with valvular disease, there were no significant differences by anticoagulant type in the hazard of stroke, any major hemorrhage, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, or acute myocardial infarction, but the relative hazards of nongastrointestinal major hemorrhage were significantly lower for dabigatran relative to rivaroxaban and warfarin.

### IPTW analysis

Results of the IPTW are shown in Table S1. For patients without VHD, conclusions with respect to the presence of significant differences and direction of difference were



**Figure 4.** Survival curves for stroke comparing the 3 anticoagulants (warfarin [WARF], dabigatran [DABI], and rivaroxaban [RIVA]) in patients without valvular heart disease with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation.

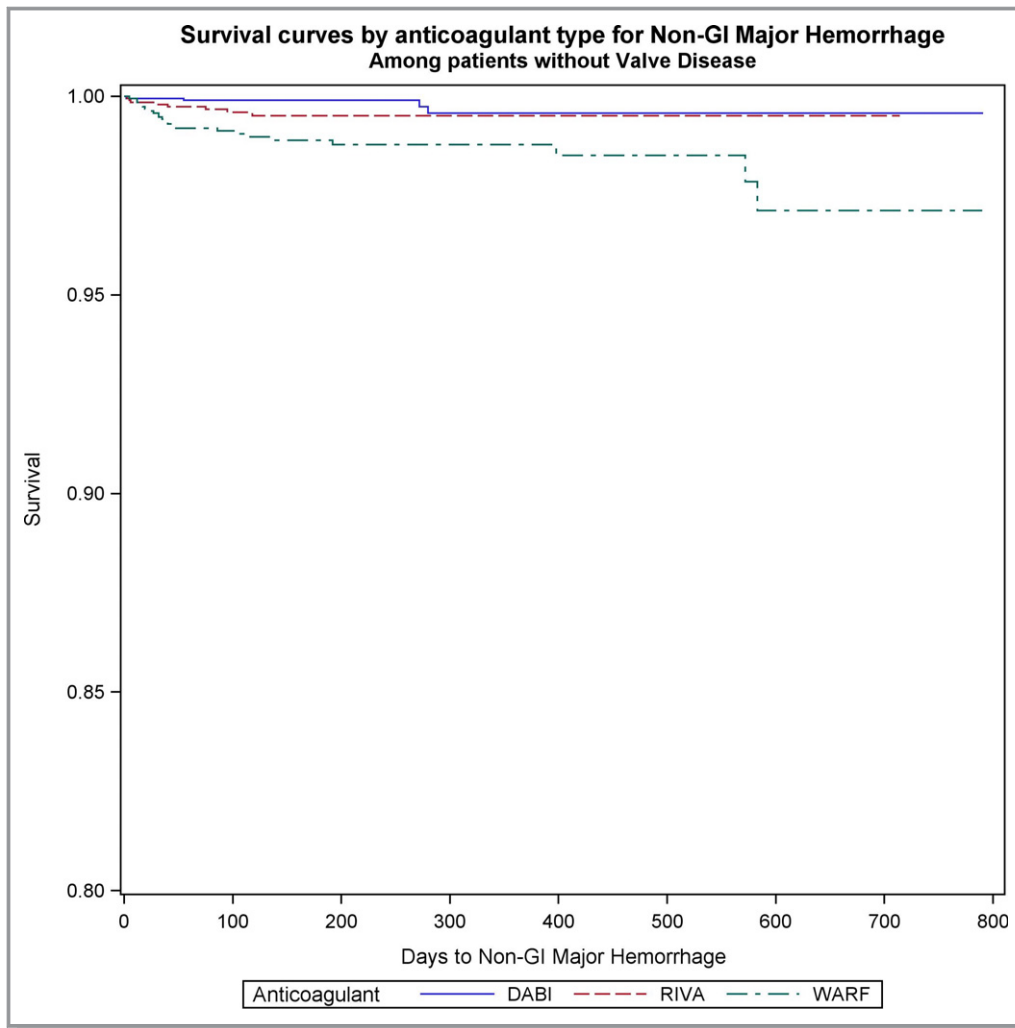
identical in the propensity-matched analysis and IPTW analysis, although the magnitude of differences differs slightly. For example, relative hazards of any major hemorrhage for dabigatran versus warfarin, rivaroxaban versus warfarin, and rivaroxaban versus dabigatran were 0.84 ( $P=0.04$ ), 1.08 ( $P=0.3$ ), and 1.28 ( $P=0.003$ ), respectively, in the propensity-matched sample, compared with 0.88 ( $P=0.045$ ), 1.06 ( $P=0.33$ ), and 1.20 ( $P=0.018$ ), respectively, in the IPTW analysis, with dabigatran having significantly lower bleeding rates than warfarin and rivaroxaban in both analyses.

For patients with valve disease, dabigatran and rivaroxaban were associated with significantly lower mortality compared with warfarin, which is consistent with the findings in the propensity-matched analysis, although the reduction in mortality was larger in the IPTW analysis. We also found a significantly lower hazard of stroke with dabigatran versus warfarin (HR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.38–0.97;

$P=0.04$ ) and a significantly higher hazard of any major hemorrhage with rivaroxaban versus warfarin (HR, 1.26; 95% CI, 1.01–1.56;  $P=0.04$ ) in the IPTW analyses, whereas these differences were not statistically significant in propensity-matched analyses.

#### **Adherence to anticoagulants**

Adherence over the initial 180 days of medication use was calculated as the proportion of days covered<sup>17</sup> and was 0.68, 0.75, and 0.84 for dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and warfarin, respectively, among patients who survived to 180 days. The proportion of days covered did not differ significantly for patients with and without valvular disease. This is consistent with previous reports of NOAC adherence on the basis of administrative data.<sup>25</sup> Overall, 25%, 20%, and 17% of dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and warfarin users ceased the initial anticoagulant within 90 days.

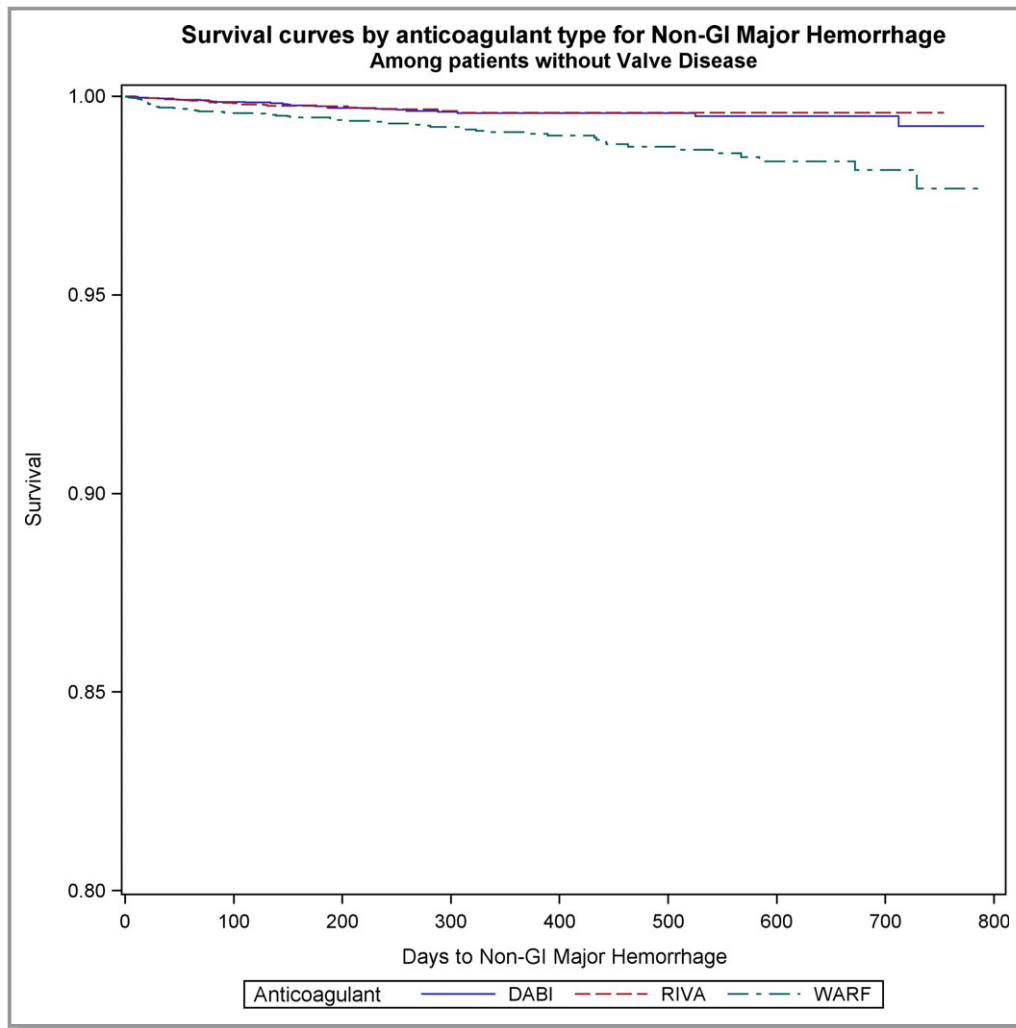


**Figure 5.** Survival curves for nongastrointestinal (non-GI) bleeding comparing the 3 anticoagulants (warfarin [WARF], dabigatran [DABI], and rivaroxaban [RIVA]) in patients with valvular heart disease with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation.

## Discussion

The salient findings of this analysis of a nationally representative sample of Medicare claims in patients with AF with and without VHD can be summarized as follows: (1) patients with VHD have higher comorbidity burden and higher rates of all-cause mortality, stroke, and gastrointestinal bleeding than those without VHD; (2) after propensity-matching analysis, NOACs were associated with reduced all-cause mortality risk compared with warfarin in both patients with and without VHD and with AF; (3) ischemic stroke rates were similar between anticoagulants in patients with VHD, whereas rivaroxaban was associated with lower stroke rates than warfarin in the patients without VHD; (4) nongastrointestinal bleeding risk was lower with NOACs than warfarin in both patients with and without VHD. Rivaroxaban was associated with higher gastrointestinal bleeding rates than both dabigatran and warfarin in patients without VHD.

A significant percentage of patients with AF have VHD, and on the basis of the current definition of valvular AF, they are classified as patients with “nonvalvular AF.” For these patients, 4 NOACs can be used for primary and secondary prevention of thromboembolic events. The definition of valvular AF has evolved to include rheumatic mitral stenosis and mechanical valve, bioprosthetic heart valve, and mitral valve repair, according to the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association/Heart Rhythm Society 2014 guidelines<sup>26</sup>; or mechanical heart valves and hemodynamically significant valve disease, severe enough to warrant surgical or percutaneous intervention, according to a recent consensus from the European Heart Rhythm Association.<sup>27</sup> The randomized controlled trials of NOACs<sup>2-5</sup> excluded patients with severe mitral stenosis (ARISTOTLE, ENGAGE-AF [Effective Anticoagulation With Factor Xa Next Generation in Atrial Fibrillation], RE-LY, ROCKET-AF), prosthetic or mechanical valves (excluded in all 4 pivotal trials), and hemodynamically



**Figure 6.** Survival curves for nongastrointestinal (non-GI) bleeding comparing the 3 anticoagulants (warfarin [WARF], dabigatran [DABI], and rivaroxaban [RIVA]) in patients without valvular heart disease with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation.

significant valve disease (ROCKET-AF and RE-LY trial). However, 26.4% of patients in the ARISTOTLE trial, 21.8% of patients in the RE-LY trial, and 14.1% of patients in ROCKET-AF included those with at least moderate VHD, which, in the vast majority of cases, was mitral regurgitation. The rationale behind exclusion of severe mitral stenosis or hemodynamically significant valve disease was the increased thromboembolic risk and the need for surgical or percutaneous intervention. Furthermore, on the basis of the results of the RE-ALIGN (Dabigatran Etxilate in Patients With Mechanical Heart Valves) trial,<sup>28</sup> the use of dabigatran in patients with mechanical heart valves was associated with increased rates of thromboembolic and bleeding complications. In our study, we excluded patients who had valve replacement (likely attributable to hemodynamically significant valve disease) during the study period.

Previous post hoc analyses of patients with VHD included in the pivotal NOAC trials showed increased stroke and major

bleeding risk among patients with VHD, similar to our study findings.<sup>8–10</sup> The relative benefits of NOACs were comparable in patients with and without VHD, despite higher thromboembolic and bleeding risk in the VHD cohorts. We demonstrated that NOACs and warfarin had similar stroke and gastrointestinal bleeding rates, a pattern similar to the findings of the RE-LY trial and ROCKET-AF. In addition, we found a consistent reduction in all-cause mortality risk with NOACs in both patients with and without VHD, which was possibly because of, at least in part, lower nongastrointestinal and intracranial bleeding with NOACs compared with warfarin. Notably, the risk of hemorrhagic stroke was significantly lower with apixaban, rivaroxaban, and dabigatran compared with warfarin, in the pivotal trials. Other potential reasons for the differences in mortality between anticoagulants are the administration of NOACs in generally healthier and more stable patients as well as lower time in therapeutic range among patients taking warfarin in the general population. We

attempted to eliminate the differences in comorbidity burden between NOACs and warfarin by propensity-score analysis, including all the available patient-related characteristics. Furthermore, Medicare Part D (prescription benefit plan) beneficiaries may have greater ability to adhere to prescription medications and achieve acceptable times in therapeutic range compared with patients without prescription coverage.

The mechanisms leading to systemic thromboembolism vary between patients with and without valvular AF. In patients with nonvalvular AF in whom NOACs have shown reliable results, thrombi develop predominantly in the left atrial appendage because of low flow, low shear stress, and stasis.<sup>29</sup> Patients with bioprosthetic and mechanical valves develop valve thrombosis, and in these cases, coagulation cascade is triggered by contact of the serum with artificial surfaces. For these patients, vitamin K antagonism results in inhibition not only of thrombin and factor X but also factors VII and IX, which may participate in the activation of coagulation cascade in patients with artificial valves. Despite the theoretical differences in the pathophysiological characteristics of thrombosis between patients with and without valvular AF, cases of left atrial thrombosis in severe rheumatic mitral stenosis, despite treatment with dabigatran, have been reported.<sup>30</sup> In our study, we did not exclude patients with rheumatic valvular disease, and we believe it may be unsafe to extrapolate our findings to the group of patients with hemodynamically significant rheumatic valvular disease, who represent a minority of our patient population.

## Limitations

Potential limitations of this study should also be considered. First, because of the observational nature of the study, it is impossible that unmeasured confounders could have affected our results, despite propensity-match analysis. Second, AF and VHD were identified via *ICD-9* codes, and the reliability of *ICD-9* codes for VHD is unclear. Third, our analysis included patients aged >65 years, and the results may not be generalizable to younger patients. In addition, we did not include patients taking lower doses or dabigatran or rivaroxaban adjusted for their renal function. On the basis of the analysis by Graham and colleagues on Medicare beneficiaries with nonvalvular AF,<sup>31</sup> 19.6% of patients taking dabigatran and 26.8% of patients taking rivaroxaban received an adjusted dose. The increased risk of major gastrointestinal bleeding with rivaroxaban compared with dabigatran was evident in patients taking a lower dose, similarly to patients taking regular doses. Although we excluded these patients from our analysis, we used the 3-way propensity matching method to create groups of patients receiving anticoagulants that were balanced with respect to patient covariates and had clinical equipoise. Therefore, patients included in the matched

samples were plausible candidates for all 3 anticoagulants under study. Finally, we are lacking detailed evidence on time in therapeutic range, AF burden, and severity of VHD. The main strengths of our study are the large sample size, the application of propensity-matched analysis, and the inclusion of patients with newly diagnosed AF who initiated anticoagulation during the study period.

## Conclusion

The purpose of our study was to improve understanding of safety and efficacy of NOACs in patients with AF and VHD. In patients without prosthetic valves, dabigatran and rivaroxaban were associated with lower risk of death and nongastrointestinal bleeding and similar rates of stroke with warfarin. Therefore, clinicians have >1 anticoagulation option available for patients without hemodynamically significant valvular disease requiring surgery. Further validation of our results is warranted, especially in high thromboembolic risk patients with VHD, such as mitral stenosis and rheumatic valvular disease.

## Disclosures

None.

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# **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

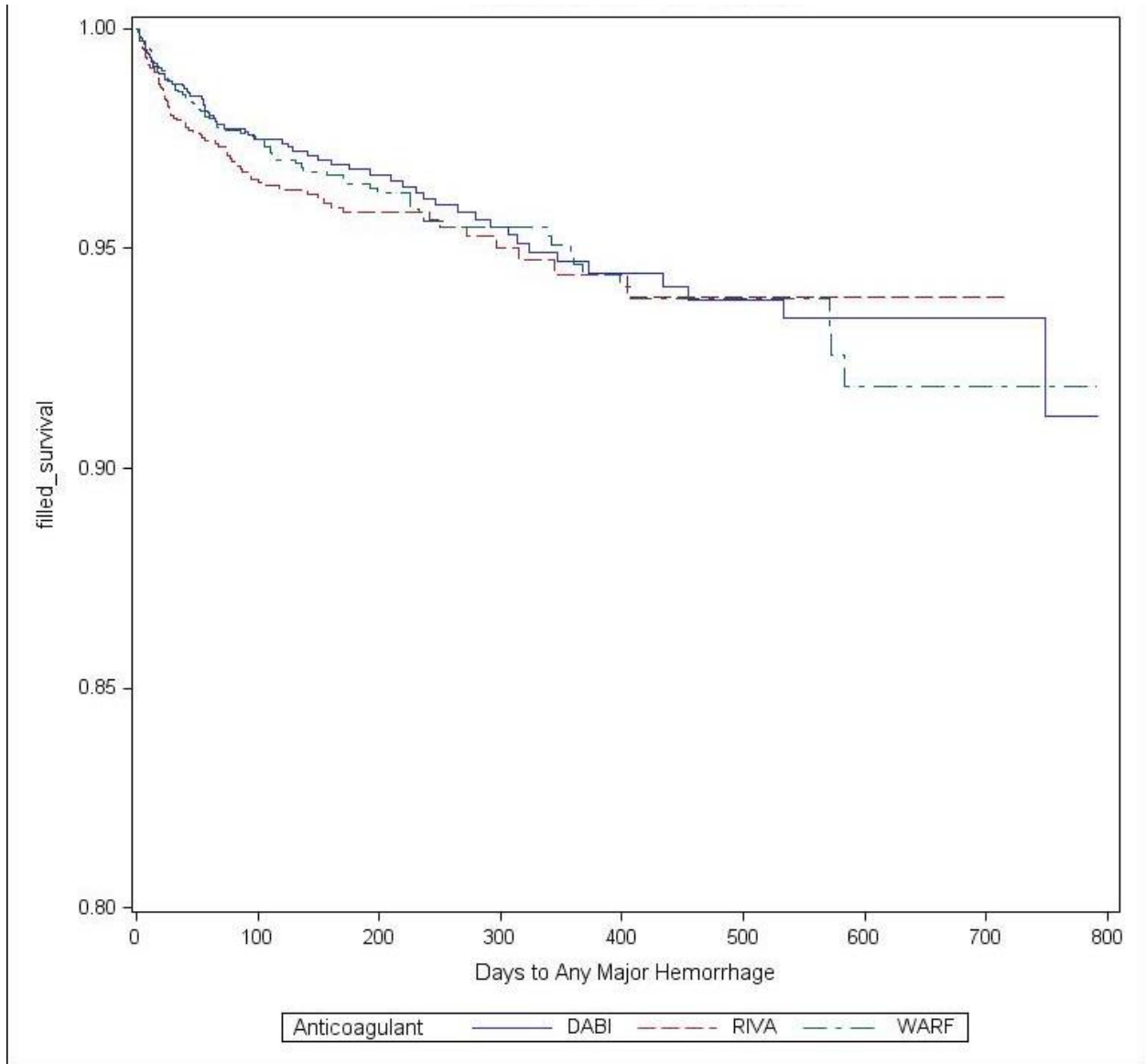


**Table S1. Hazard of Outcomes in using inverse probability of treatment weights (IPTW).**

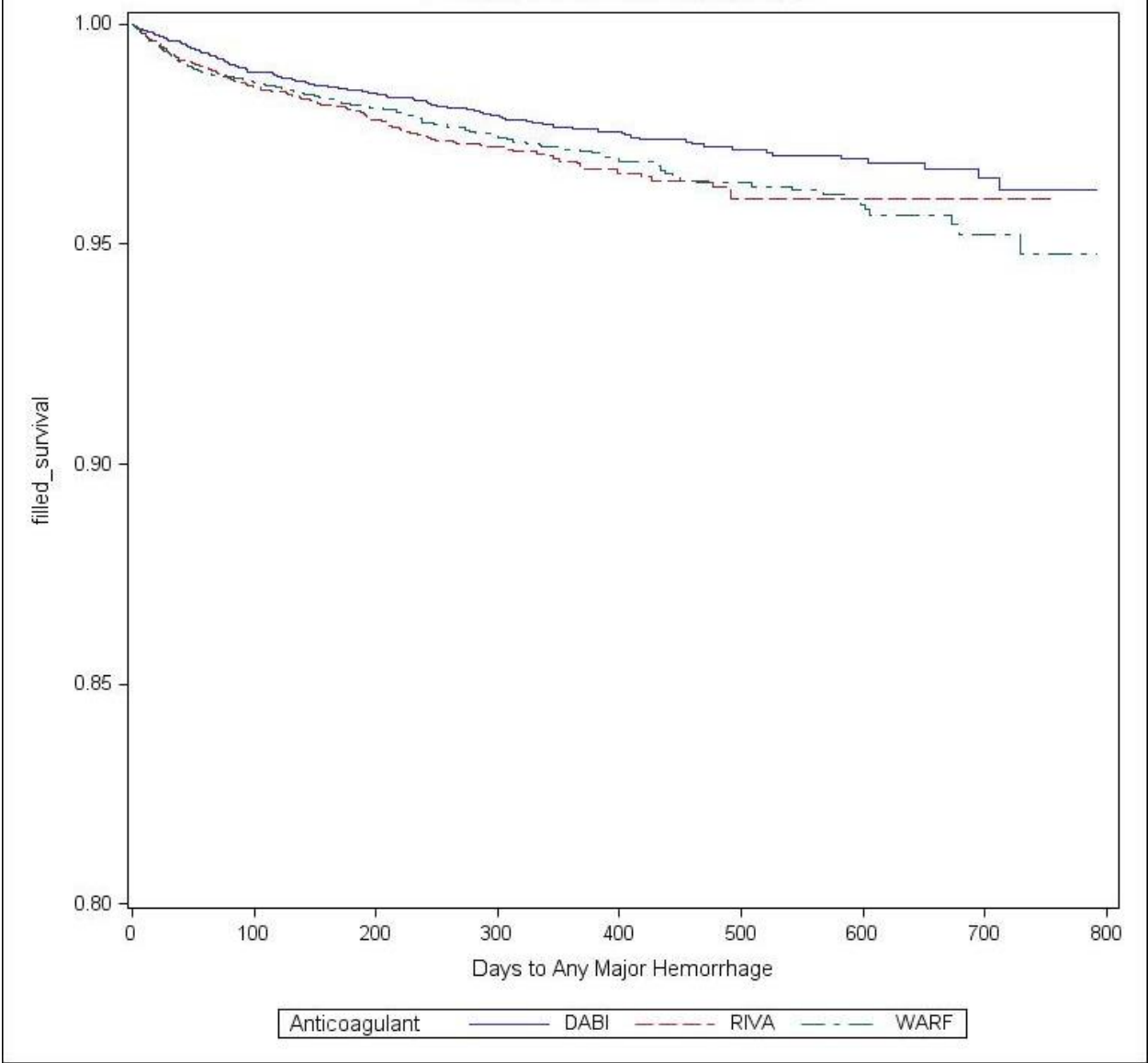
<b>Valvular Atrial Fibrillation</b>	<b>Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation</b>
<i>All-cause mortality</i>	<i>All-cause mortality</i>
D vs W: 0.59 (0.46-0.75, P<.001)	D vs W: 0.62 (0.54-0.71, P<0.001)
R vs W: 0.48 (0.37-0.63, P<.001)	R vs W: 0.63 (0.56-0.72, P=0.001)
R vs D: 0.82 (0.58-1.17, P=0.28)	R vs D: 1.02 (0.86-1.21, P=0.79)
<i>Stroke</i>	<i>Stroke</i>
D vs W: 0.60 (0.38-0.97, P=0.04)	D vs W: 1.01 (0.85-1.20, P=0.92)
R vs W: 0.87 (0.58-1.31, P=0.51)	R vs W: 0.74 (0.61-0.91, P=0.003)
R vs D: 1.44 (0.79-2.62, P=0.23)	R vs D: 0.74 (0.58-0.94, P=0.13)
<i>Any Bleeding</i>	<i>Any Bleeding</i>
D vs W: 1.05 (0.83-1.32, P=0.69)	D vs W: 0.88 (0.78-1.00, P=0.045)
R vs W: 1.26 (1.01-1.56, P=0.04)	R vs W: 1.06 (0.94-1.18, P=0.33)
R vs D: 1.20 (0.90-1.60, P=0.21)	R vs D: 1.20 (1.03-1.39, P=0.018)
<i>GI Bleeding</i>	<i>GI Bleeding</i>
D vs W: 1.26 (1.00-1.60, P=0.055)	D vs W: 1.06 (0.93-1.21, P=0.37)
R vs W: 1.40 (1.11-1.77, P=0.04)	R vs W: 1.26 (1.12-1.43, P=0.001)
R vs D: 1.11 (0.92-1.50, P=0.48)	R vs D: 1.19 (1.02-1.39, P=0.030)
<i>Non-GI bleeding</i>	<i>Non-GI bleeding</i>
D vs W: 0.31 (0.14-0.72, P=0.007)	D vs W: 0.39 (0.28-0.54, P<0.001)
R vs W: 0.65 (0.35-1.20, P=0.17)	R vs W: 0.45 (0.33-0.62, P<0.001)
R vs D: 2.09 (0.76-5.70, P=0.15)	R vs D: 1.17 (0.75-1.81, P=0.49)
<i>Myocardial Infarction</i>	<i>Myocardial Infarction</i>
D vs W: 1.22 (0.79-1.90, P=0.37)	D vs W: 0.86 (0.67-1.11, P=0.24)
R vs W: 0.67 (0.37-1.20, P=0.17)	R vs W: 0.94 (0.74-1.20, P=0.63)
R vs D: 0.54 (0.27-1.09, P=0.08)	R vs D: 1.09 (0.80-1.49, P=0.59)

D; Dabigatran, R; Rivaroxaban, W; Warfarin, GI; Gastrointestinal Bleeding.

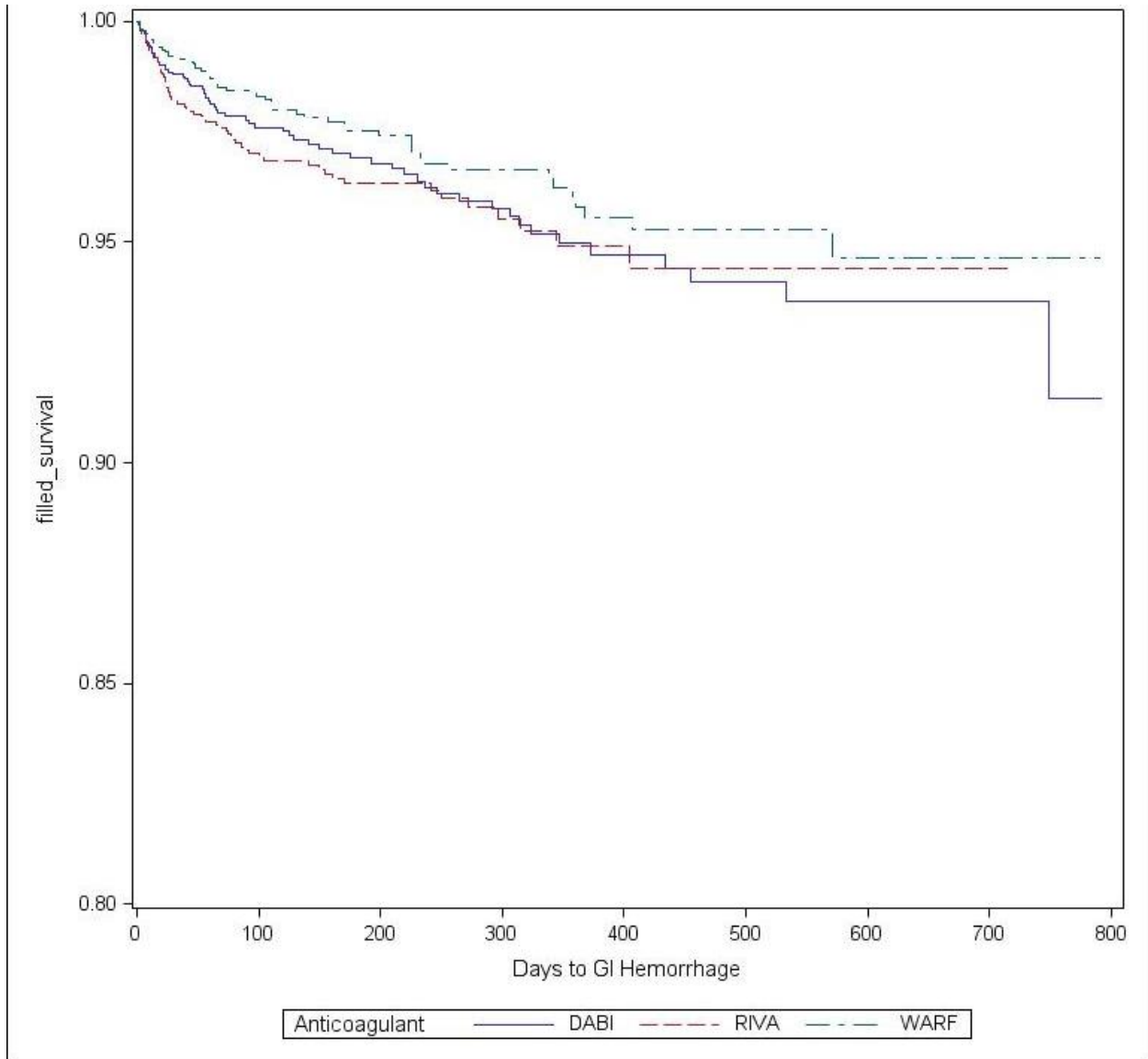
**Figure S1. Survival curves for any bleeding comparing the 3 anticoagulants (WARF: Warfarin, DABI: Dabigatran, RIVA: Rivaroxaban) in patients with VHD with newly diagnosed AF.**



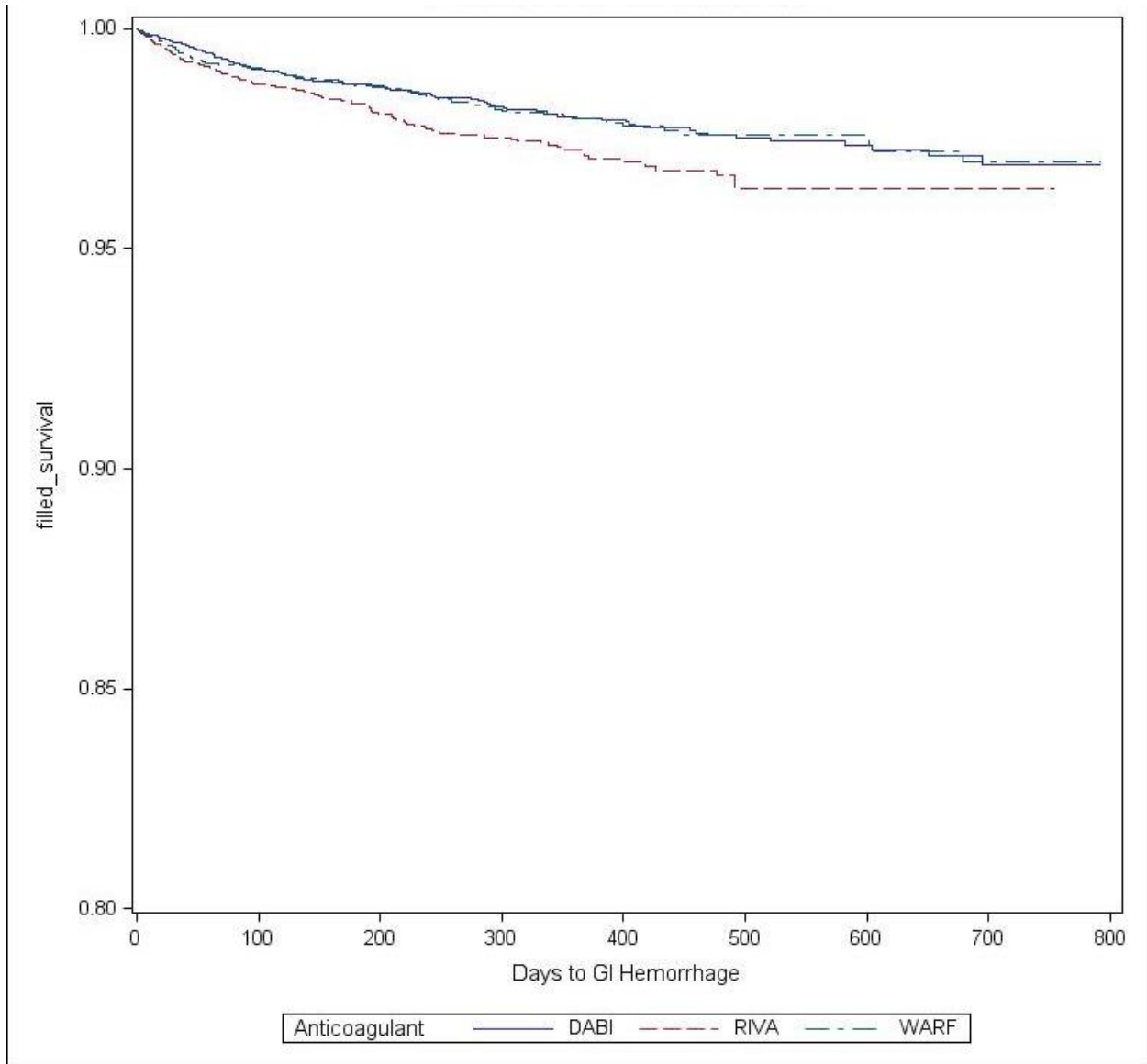
**Figure S2. Survival curves for any bleeding comparing the 3 anticoagulants in patients without VHD with newly diagnosed AF.**



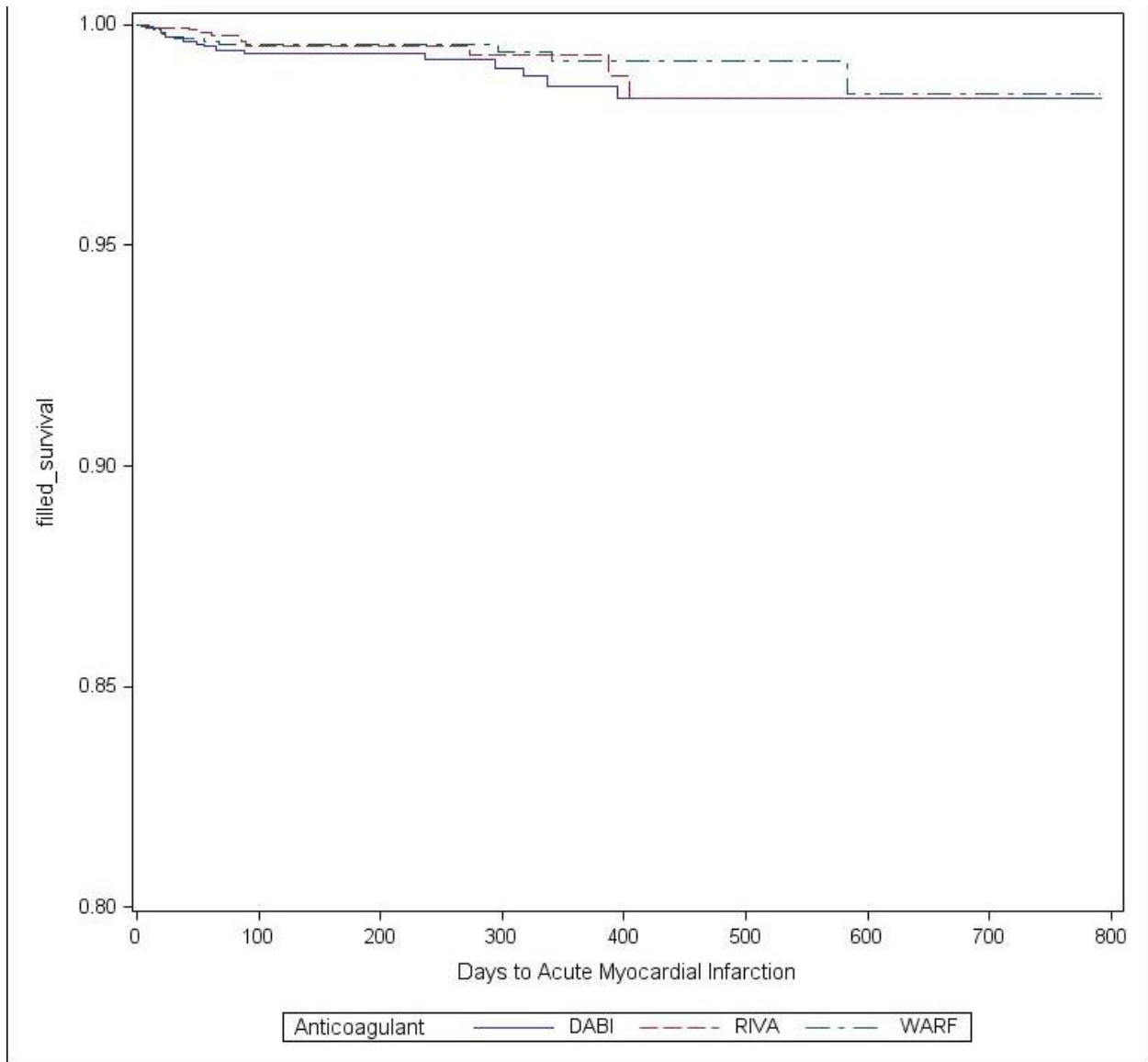
**Figure S3. Survival curves for Gastrointestinal bleeding comparing the 3 anticoagulants in patients with VHD with newly diagnosed AF.**



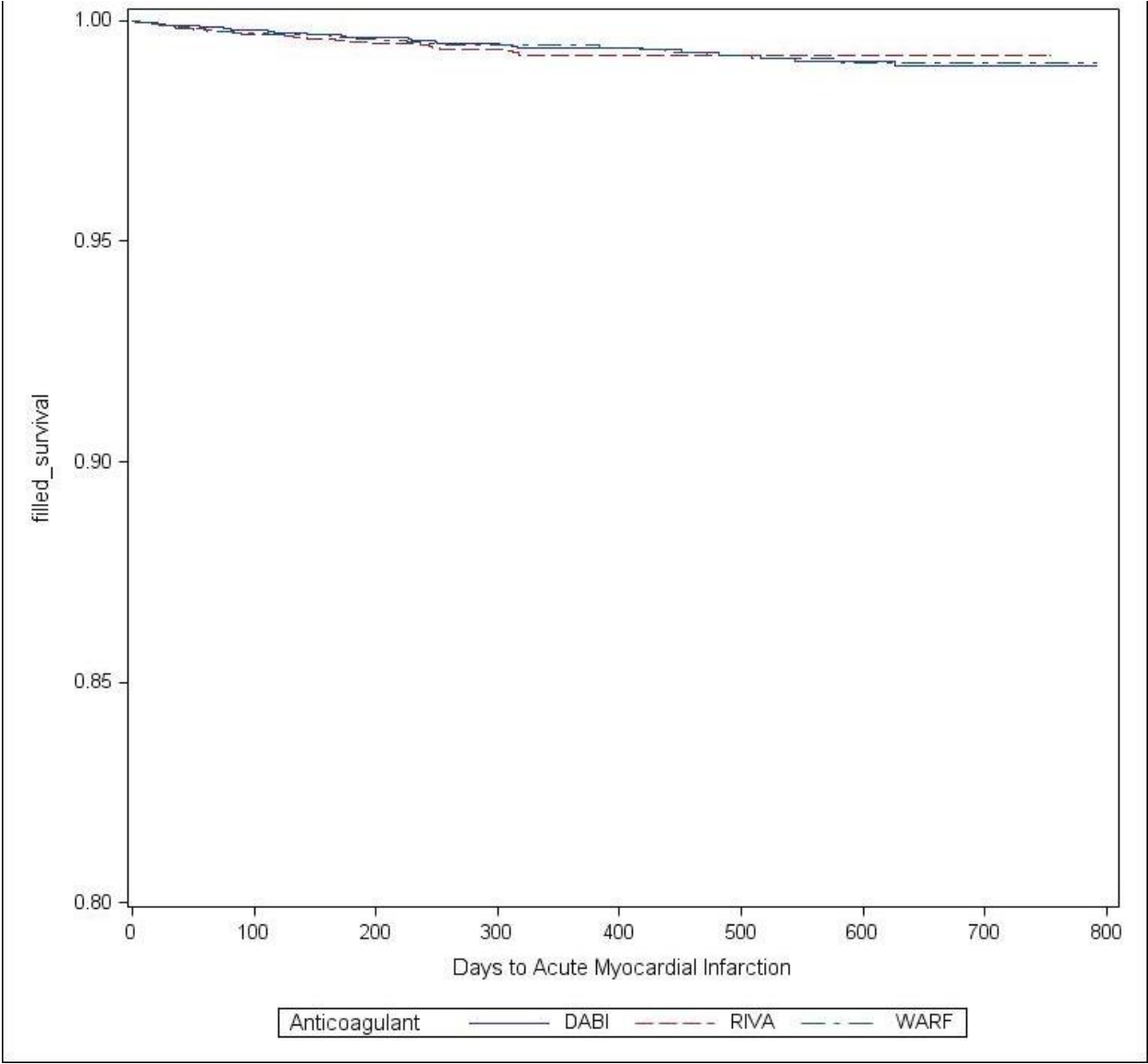
**Figure S4. Survival curves for Gastrointestinal bleeding comparing the 3 anticoagulants in patients without VHD with newly diagnosed AF.**



**Figure S5. Survival curves for Acute Myocardial Infarction comparing the 3 anticoagulants in patients with VHD with newly diagnosed AF.**



**Figure S6. Survival curves for Acute Myocardial Infarction comparing the 3 anticoagulants in patients without VHD with newly diagnosed AF.**





## **Safety and Efficacy of Novel Oral Anticoagulants Versus Warfarin in Medicare Beneficiaries With Atrial Fibrillation and Valvular Heart Disease**

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