# Effectiveness of Novel Oral Anticoagulants   Versus Warfarin in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation:
# A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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# Outline

o Introduction

o Methodology

o Results

o Conclusion

# Atrial fibrilation

- Prevalence
- Complication
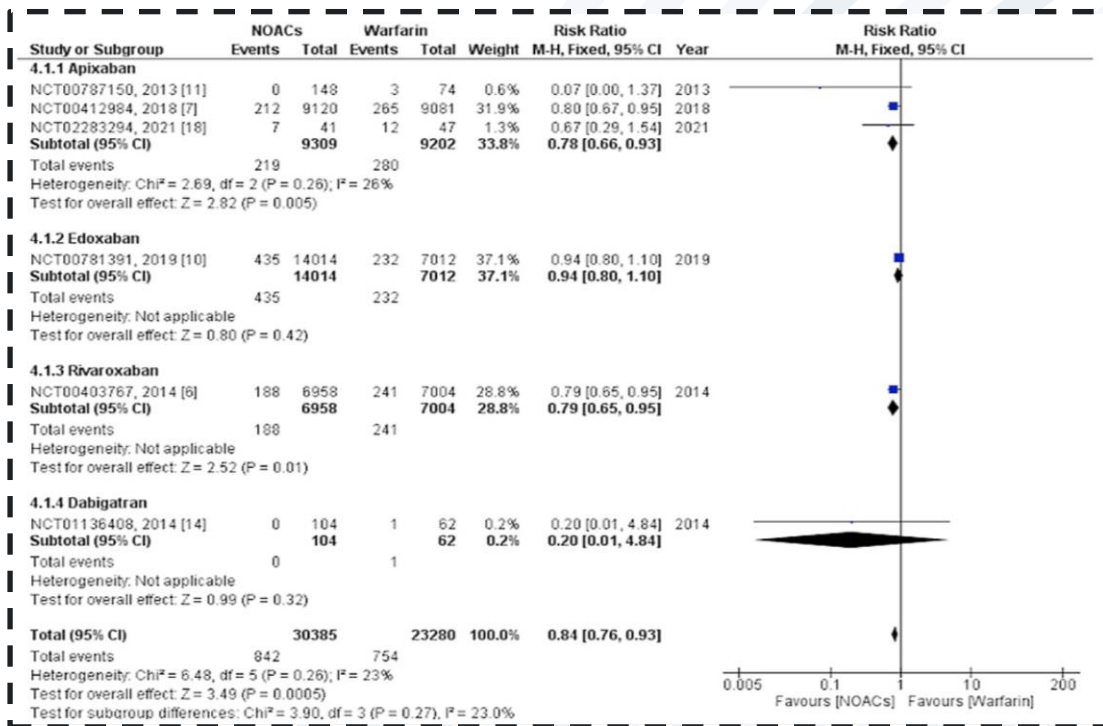- Anticoagulant therapy
- $CHA_2DS_2$-VASc score

| Letter | Risk factor | Score |
|---|---|---|
| C | Congestive heart failure/LV dysfunction | 1 |
| H | Hypertension | 1 |
| $A_2$ | Age $\geq$75 | 2 |
| D | Diabetes mellitus | 1 |
| $S_2$ | Stroke/TIA/thrombo–embolism | 2 |
| V | Vascular disease* | 1 |
| A | Age 65–74 | 1 |
| S | Sex category (i.e., female sex) | 1 |
| | Maximum score | 9 |

Congestive heart failure/LV dysfunction means LV ejection fraction $\leq$40%. Hypertension includes the patients with current antihypertensive medication. *Prior myocardial infarction, peripheral artery disease, aortic plaque. LV: left ventricular, TIA: transient ischemic attack

# Methodology

o   Eligibility criteria

o   Outcome measures
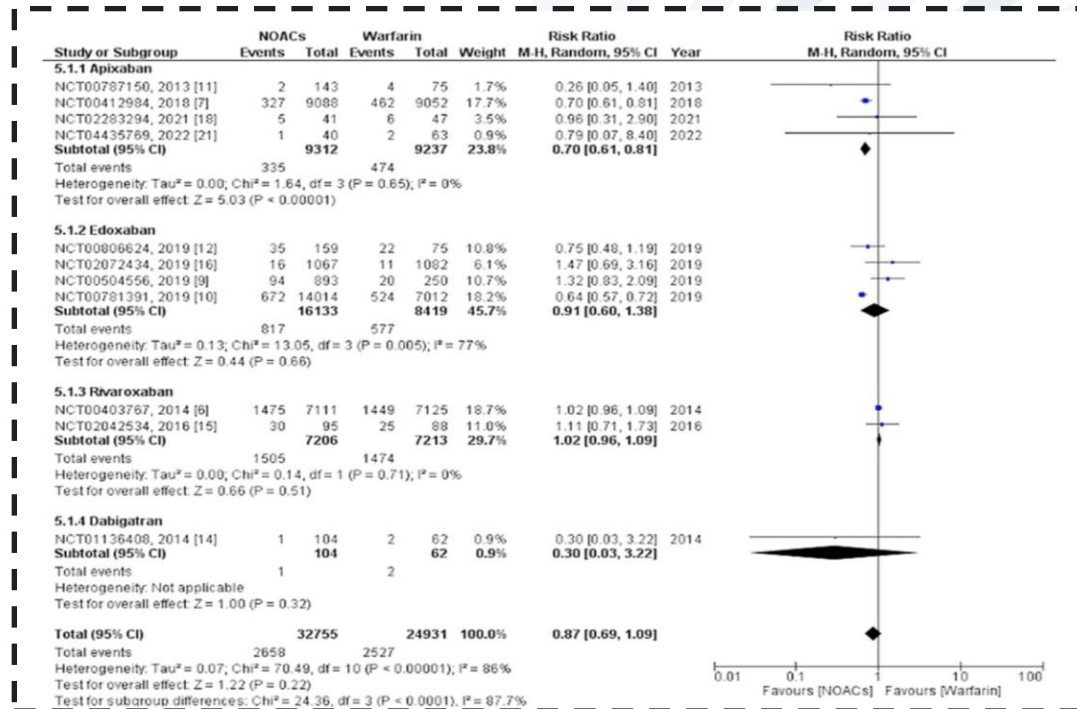
o   Statistical analysis

# Primary Efficacy Outcome

- Stroke

- Systemic embolism

# Primary Safety Outcome
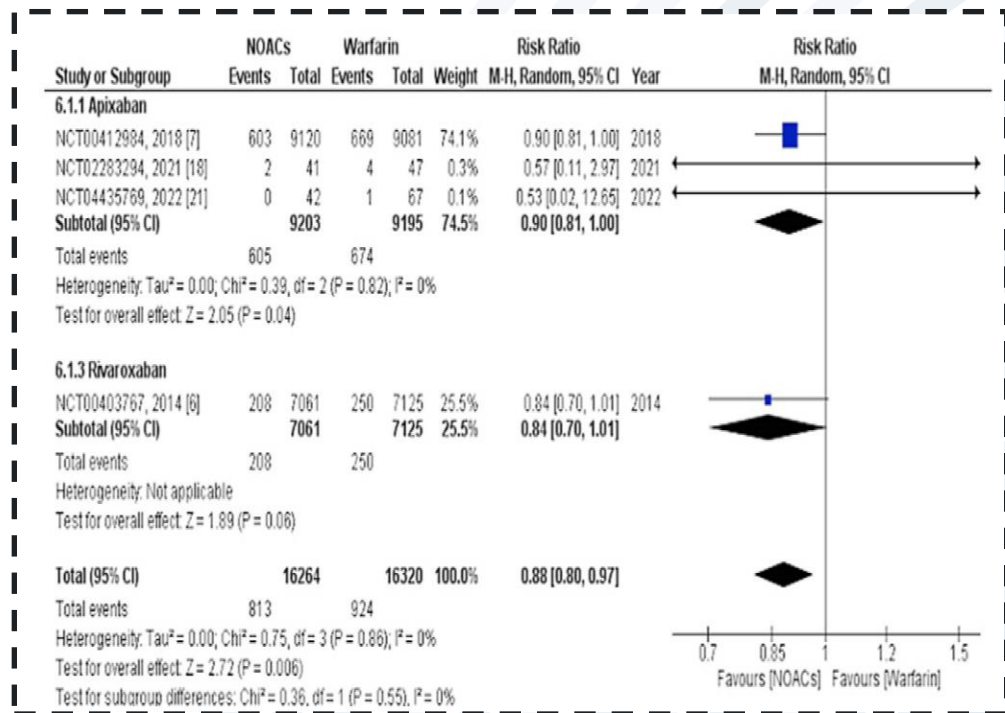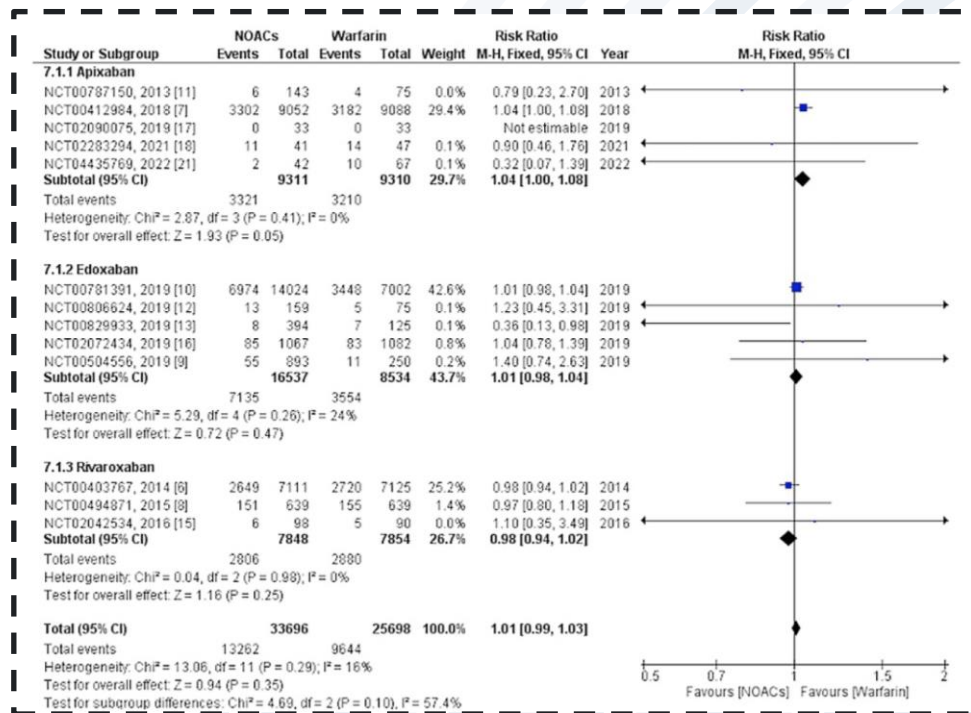
- Major bleeding event

# Secondary Outcome

- Mortality

# Secondary Outcome

- Serious adverse events

# Conclusion

# Thanks

**Any questions?**