



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

∞∞∞∞

تم رفع هذه الرسالة بواسطة / سلوي محمود عقل

بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى

مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

ملاحظات: لا يوجد





Evaluation of Warfarin Initiation at 3mg versus 5mg for Anticoagulation of Mechanical Mitral Valve Replacement Patients

A Thesis

Submitted for the fulfillment of Ph.D. degree in

Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Clinical Pharmacy)

Submitted by:

Sarah Sabry Hashem

Master of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016
Clinical Pharmacist at the Cardiovascular Hospital,
Ain Shams University

2022



**Evaluation of Warfarin Initiation at 3mg versus 5mg for
Anticoagulation of Mechanical Mitral Valve Replacement Patients**

A Thesis

Submitted for the fulfillment of Ph.D. degree in
In Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Clinical Pharmacy)

By

Sarah Sabry Hashem, MSc
Clinical Pharmacist at the Cardiovascular Hospital,
Ain Shams University

Under supervision of

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ayman Saleh MD
Vice President of Ain Shams University for
Graduate Studies and Research
Professor of Cardiology
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Lamia Mohamed El Wakeel, PhD
Professor & Head of Clinical Pharmacy Department
Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University

Dr. Marwa Adel Ahmed, Ph.D.
Lecturer of Clinical Pharmacy
Faculty of Pharmacy, Ain Shams University

2022

Acknowledgments

First, I thank "**Allah**" for granting me the power to accomplish this work.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ayman Saleh**, Professor of Cardiology - Faculty of Medicine- Ain Shams University, for his valuable scientific supervision, constructive advice, and continuous guidance throughout the work.

My deepest gratitude and appreciation are expressed to **Prof. Dr. Lamia El Wakeel**, Head & Professor of Clinical Pharmacy - Faculty of Pharmacy- Ain Shams University, for her divine support and for her immense knowledge supplied whenever needed. Her constructive criticism guided me immensely throughout the work and during the revision of the thesis.

I am also greatly indebted to **Dr. Marwa Adel Ahmed**, Lecturer of Clinical Pharmacy - Faculty of Pharmacy - Ain Shams University, for providing continuous scientific supervision and follow-up. Her valuable time and big effort are greatly appreciated. I deeply thank her for providing guidance throughout this work.

I would also like to thank my dear **colleagues**, the **staff members**, and all the **workers** at the cardiovascular hospital, Ain Shams University for their help and support during this work.

My deepest everlasting thanks and appreciation are to **my beloved mother, brothers, and husband** for their continuous support and encouragement throughout my life.

My deepest everlasting thanks and appreciation are for my husband and his continuous support, unceasing encouragement and, patience throughout my life.

And to my father, may **Allah** be merciful to him, I am sure you are proud of your faithful daughter.

Last but by no means least, I would like to dedicate this work to my **daughters Kenzy, Talia, and Nour**. If it had not been for you, I would not have accomplished this work.

والحمد لله رب العالمين.....

Sarah Sabry

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	I
List of Abbreviations	II
List of Figures	V
List of Tables	VI
Abstract	1
Introduction	3
Review of Literature	8
1. Mitral Valve Disease	8
2. Antithrombotic Therapy	34
3. Warfarin & Low Molecular Weight Heparin	37
4. The role of the clinical pharmacist in the cardiology and cardiac surgery setting	49
Aim of study	54
Patients and Methods	57
Results	69
Discussion	84
Summary	99
References	102
Appendix	113
Arabic Summary	123

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Stands for
ACC	American College of Cardiology
ACCP	American College of Chest Physicians
ACE	Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme
AF	Atrial Fibrillation
AHA	American Heart Association
ALT	Alanine Aminotransferase
AMS	Anticoagulation Management Services
ANCOVA	ANalysis of COVariance.
ASA	Acetyl Salicylic Acid
AST	Aspartate Aminotransferase
ASU	Ain Shams University
AVR	Aortic Valve Replacement
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAD	Coronary Artery Disease
CI	Confidence Interval
CMR	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance
CONSORT	Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials
CT	Computed Tomography
CVC	Cardiovascular Center
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease
CYP	Cytochrome
DVT	Deep Venous Thrombosis
EACTS	European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ESC	European Society of Cardiology
GSK	GlaxoSmithKline Company
HF	Heart Failure
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IE	Infective Endocarditis
IMR	Ischemic Mitral Regurgitation
INR	International Normalized Ratio

List of Abbreviations

IQR	Interquartile Range
LA	Left Atrium
L.E.	Egyptian Pound
LMWH	Low Molecular Weight Heparin
LV	Left Ventricle
MAQI2	Michigan Anticoagulation Quality Improvement Initiative 2
MR	Mitral Regurgitation
MS	Mitral Stenosis
MVP	Mitral Valve Prolapse
MVR	Mitral Valve Replacement
NCI-CTCAE v4.03	National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events Version 4.03
OAC	Oral Anticoagulation
OTC	Over The Counter
PE	Pulmonary Embolism
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
PM	Papillary Muscle
PT	Prothrombin time
PTTR	Proportion Of Time Spent in Therapeutic Range
PVT	Prosthetic valve thrombosis
RF	Rheumatic Fever
RHD	Rheumatic Heart Disease
RV	Right Ventricle
SD	Standard Deviation
SE	Systemic Embolisms
STS	Society Of Thoracic Surgeons
TAVI	Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation
TE	Thromboembolism
TEE	Trans Esophageal Echocardiography
TRT	Time To Reach Therapeutic INR Range
TTE	Transthoracic Echocardiography
UFH	Unfractionated Heparin
VHD	Valvular Heart Disease
VKA	Vitamin K Antagonist

List of Abbreviations

VTE	Venous Thromboembolism
WHO	World health organization

List of Figures

Figure 1. Mitral Valve Structure	9
Figure 2. Main conditions affecting the mitral valve	10
Figure 3. Age-specific and sex-specific prevalence of two forms of valvular heart disease	11
Figure 4. The global prevalence of two forms of valvular heart disease	12
Figure 5. Changes in the absolute numbers of deaths and prevalence of two forms of valvular heart disease from 1990 to 2019	15
Figure 6. Total deaths from Rheumatic heart disease for 20 countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region	16
Figure 7. Recommendations for Prosthetic Valve Type: Bioprosthetic Versus Mechanical Valve	30
Figure 8. Consort flow diagram	69
Figure 9. Patients' comorbidities in both groups	72
Figure 10. Patients' co-administered medications affecting warfarin response in both groups ..	73
Figure 11. Comparison between groups regarding time to reach therapeutic INR range (days)	74
Figure 12. Dot plot showing individual TRT for 25 patients of each group	74
Figure 13. The proportion of patients reaching target INR in 3-5days	76
Figure 14. The proportion of Time spent in therapeutic INR	77
Figure 15. Major and minor bleeding events in both groups	78
Figure 16. Follow-up period length (Days) in both groups.....	79
Figure 17. Number of bridging days in both groups.....	80
Figure 18. Evaluation of the overall cost (L.E.) of bridging with enoxaparin in both groups	80

List of Tables

Table 1. Evaluation of Patients with Known or Suspected VHD.....	22
Table 2. Patient factors affecting the choice of the mitral prosthesis.....	31
Table 3. American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Recommendations of Antithrombotic Therapy in Patients with Mechanical Heart Valve	35
Table 4. Current guidelines for the intensity of antithrombotic therapy in patients with mechanical MVR with grade of strength of recommendation	39
Table 5. Factors increasing or decreasing warfarin sensitivity	43
Table 6. Drugs used in this study and their sources	59
Table 7. Demographics and baseline characteristics of the study groups	71
Table 8. Comparison of primary outcome between the study groups.....	73
Table 9. Comparison of secondary endpoints between the study groups	76
Table 10. Enoxaparin cost analysis in both groups.....	79

Abstract

Abstract

Abstract

Purpose: The increased warfarin sensitivity observed after mechanical mitral valve replacement (MVR) operations dictates clinical discretion in warfarin dose initiation. Evidence is still lacking with regards to anticoagulation management of MVR patients. This study aimed to compare initiating warfarin at the recommended dosing versus empirically lowered doses intended to account for the variation in warfarin sensitivity.

Methods: A prospective randomized comparative study was conducted on postoperative MVR patients. Patients were randomly assigned to either the 5 mg group ($n = 25$) or 3 mg group ($n = 25$) and were initiated on 5 mg or 3 mg warfarin dose, respectively. Time to target INR, time in therapeutic range, the occurrence of bleeding/thromboembolic events, and cost of bridging with enoxaparin were assessed for both groups.

Results: Target INR was achieved earlier in the 5 mg group than the 3 mg group ($p = 0.033$), with a mean \pm SD of 5.3 ± 2.0 and 6.6 ± 2.0 , respectively (95% confidence interval of the mean difference 1.022 – 1.890). Bleeding events did not differ significantly between the two groups. The Cost of enoxaparin consumption per patient was significantly higher in the 3 mg group versus the 5 mg group ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusions: The initiation of warfarin at 5 mg dose in MVR patients was more efficacious than the 3 mg dose in terms of time to reach target INR. Moreover, the

cost of enoxaparin bridging was significantly reduced with a 5 mg warfarin initiation dose. Bleeding events were comparable.

Clinical-Trials.gov ID: NCT04235569, 22 January 2020.

Keywords:

Anticoagulation Initiation, Mitral Valve Replacement, Warfarin, Bridging, Time to therapeutic INR, Bridging, Time to therapeutic INR

Introduction