

Background: Direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) apixaban, rivaroxaban, edoxaban, dabigatran are FDA approved to prevent recurrent VTE as well as stroke prevention in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation (AF)¹⁻⁴ Landmark trials for approval of DOACs included up to 20% of patients who had some type of valvular defects⁵

Guideline Definitions of Valvular Heart Disease	
Guideline	Definition of "Valvular Heart Disease"
CHEST ⁶	Term no longer used.
ACC/AHA ⁷	Valvular AF generally refers to AF in the setting of moderate-to-severe mitral stenosis (potentially requiring surgical intervention) or in the presence of an artificial (mechanical) heart valve.
EHRA ⁸	EHRA Type 1 VHD: includes moderate-severe mitral stenosis of rheumatic origin and mechanical prosthetic valve replacement EHRA Type 2 VHD: includes all other native valvular stenoses and insufficiencies as well as mitral valve repair, bioprosthetic valve replacements and transaortic valve intervention (TAVI)

Use of DOACs for Valvular Replacement				
Type of Valvular Replacement	Guideline Recommendation			Other Literature
	CHEST ⁶	ACC/AHA ⁷	EHRA ⁸	
Mechanical prosthetic valve	AVOID USE	AVOID USE	AVOID USE	
Bioprosthetic valve	-	-	-	-DAWA study: discontinued due to lack of enrollment. Attempted to compare dabigatran to warfarin in bioprosthetic mitral and/or aortic valve replacement ¹²
TAVR/TAVI	-		Unknown: No prospective data available	- GALILEO trial-compared rivaroxaban to antiplatelet agents was stopped early due to higher rates of death or first VTE event and bleeding in the group that received rivaroxaban. ¹³ - Per ACC/AHA guidelines, studies have shown that valve thrombosis occurs in patients who received antiplatelet therapy alone but not in patients who were treated with VKA. Anticoagulation with VKA for at least 3 months after TAVR in patients with low risk of bleeding is reasonable to consider. ⁷

Valvular Heart Disease INCLUSION Criteria				
INCLUSION Criteria	Pivotal Trial			
	RE-LY ⁹⁻¹¹	ROCKET AF ^{2,9-11}	ARISTOTLE ^{2,9-11}	ENGAGE AF-TIMI ^{4,9-11}
Mitral Regurgitation	X	X	X	
Aortic Regurgitation	X	X		
Tricuspid Regurgitation	X			
Aortic stenosis	X	X		
Mild mitral stenosis	X		X	
Annuloplasty with/without prosthetic ring		X		
Valvuloplasty		X		
Tricuspid stenosis			X	
Valve repair			X	X
Bioprosthetic valve			X	X

Use of DOACs for Atrial Fibrillation in the Setting of Valvular Heart Disease				
Type of Valvular Heart Disease	Guideline Recommendations			Other Literature
	CHEST ⁶	ACC/AHA ⁷	EHRA ⁸	
Bioprosthetic Valve Replacement	-	-	Avoid use during first 3 months Do not use for rheumatic mitral stenosis	-Sub-analyses of ARISTOTLE and ENGAGE AF-TIMI in patients who had bioprosthetic valves showed no difference in stroke or major bleeding. ¹⁴⁻¹⁵
TAVR/TAVI	-		Unknown: No prospective data yet	- In patients with AF undergoing TAVR, those treated with apixaban vs warfarin showed lower rates of life-threatening bleeding and a reduction in the composite early safety endpoint (all-cause mortality, stroke, life-threatening bleeding, AKI, coronary obstruction, major vascular complications and valve dysfunction requiring intervention). ¹⁶ -In a retrospective analysis, patients with AF undergoing TAVR, continued anticoagulation with VKA or DOAC resulted in fewer deaths at 1 year than interrupting VKA therapy. DOACs actually had the fewest deaths of all groups. ¹⁷
Active Endocarditis	-	-	-	
Moderate to severe mitral stenosis (including rheumatic stenosis)	AVOID USE	AVOID USE	AVOID USE	-DOAC (rivaroxaban, apixaban, dabigatran and edoxaban) compared to warfarin in patients with mitral stenosis (unspecified degree of mitral stenosis) demonstrated fewer incidences of TE in DOAC group and no difference in ICH. ¹⁸
Mild Mitral stenosis	-	DOAC reasonable*	Eligible to consider DOAC	*Except for mitral stenosis from rheumatic origin-> VKA only
Mitral regurgitation	-	DOAC reasonable	Eligible to consider DOAC	
Aortic stenosis or regurgitation	-	DOAC reasonable	Eligible to consider DOAC	
Tricuspid stenosis or regurgitation	-	DOAC reasonable	Eligible to consider DOAC	
Mitral Valve repair	-	-	Acceptable to use >3 months post-operatively	-ACC/AHA guidelines outline that patients with significant mitral stenosis requiring intervention were excluded. ⁷ - Hypothesis generating: Case series of 27 patients with atrial fib and a biological prosthesis, repaired mitral valve, or tubular aortic graft were treated with rivaroxaban found no recurrent thrombosis and minor bleeding. ¹⁹

In the pipeline:

TAVR: ATLANTIS trial (apixaban vs warfarin) [June 2020]; ENVISAGE-TAVI (edoxaban vs warfarin) [est. completion Nov. 2020]; ADAPT-TAVR (edoxaban vs DAPT) [est. completion Dec. 2020]
Bioprosthetic valves: RIVER (rivaroxaban vs warfarin) [est. completion Dec. 2019]; dabigatran in patients with AF and mitral biological prostheses
Mechanical valve: RIWAMP (rivaroxaban vs warfarin) [est. completion May 2020]; RMV (rivaroxaban vs warfarin)
Rheumatic heart disease: INVICITUS-ASA (rivaroxaban vs ASA)

Conclusions:

Current literature suggests DOACs may be used for A.Fib in patients with a history of bioprosthetic valves, TAVR & other valvular abnormalities. DOACs should not be used to specifically anticoagulate patients for valve replacement (bioprosthetic, mechanical, TAVR/TAVI). It appears the use of DOACs should be avoided in patients with mechanical & bioprosthetic valves if indication for replacement was rheumatic mitral stenosis, moderate-severe mitral stenosis and/or active endocarditis.

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