

心房細動においてdabigatranはワルファリンよりもより有効である

RE-LY：心房細動患者の脳卒中予防において経口抗凝固薬dabigatranはワルファリンよりもより有効である

RE-LY: Oral antithrombin dabigatran more effective than warfarin in preventing stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation

抗凝固薬dabigatranはワルファリンと比較し、心房細動（AF）患者の脳卒中および末梢塞栓イベント予防効果が高かったとのRE-LY（Randomized Evaluation of Long-term anticoagulant therapy：長期抗凝固療法無作為評価）スタディの結果が、バルセロナで開催されたESC 2009ホットラインセッションで発表された。RE-LYスタディでは、脳卒中リスクの高い心房細動患者18,113人において、2つの用量のdabigatran（150mgおよび110mgを1日2回）と現在の標準療法であるワルファリンを比較した。このスタディには44ヵ国951以上の施設が参加した。患者は2年以上にわたり組み入れられ、さらに1年間追跡された。高用量のdabigatranにより、ワルファリンと比較し、年間の一次エンドポイント（脳卒中および末梢塞栓イベント）が34%減少し（ $p<0.001$ ）、出血性脳卒中イベントが74%（ $p<0.001$ ）減少した。低用量のdabigatranの脳卒中予防効果はワルファリンと同様であったが、重大な出血は有意に少なかった。高用量のdabigatranにより二次エンドポイントであるMIのリスクは増加した（ $p=0.048$ ）。

Full Text

The anticoagulant dabigatran is more effective than warfarin in the prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation, according to results from the RE-LY study (Randomized Evaluation of Long-term anticoagulant therapy).

"Although researchers have been looking for a replacement for warfarin for several decades, nothing has been successful as an oral blood thinner," says Professor Stuart Connolly, Director of the Division of Cardiology at McMaster University, Canada, and one of the leading investigators of the study.

The RE-LY study compared two doses of dabigatran with the current standard therapy, warfarin, in 18,113 patients with atrial fibrillation at increased risk of stroke. The study included more than 951 centers in 44 countries. Patients were enrolled over a two-year period and then followed for one further year. The study was designed to evaluate whether either of two doses of dabigatran were non-inferior to warfarin (i.e., at least as good as warfarin). The results show, however that the higher dose of dabigatran 150 mg twice daily, significantly reduces the risk of stroke by 34% compared to warfarin. The lower dose, 110 mg twice daily, had a similar effect to warfarin in the prevention of stroke, but with significantly less major bleeding.

According to Professor Connolly, although warfarin has been the gold standard for reducing stroke in atrial fibrillation for more than 20 years, it has many problems; these include a need for monitoring by blood test measurement, and a significant risk of increased bleeding, which makes it unsuitable for many patients. "Several new drugs have been recently studied to see if they could replace warfarin," says Professor Connolly. "None, however, has been satisfactory. Either they were not effective enough, they had too many side effects or they caused too much bleeding. This is the first time in more than 50 years that a new oral blood thinner has been developed which has been found to be both safer and more effective than existing therapy."

The RE-LY study was coordinated by the Population Health Research Institute of McMaster University and sponsored by Boehringer-Ingelheim.

Conference News

[News Flash 01]

クロビドグレルを凌ぐticagrelorの有益性

[News Flash 02]

心房細動においてdabigatranはワルファリンよりもより有効である

[News Flash 03]

低用量アスピリンは推奨されない

[News Flash 04]

ACSに対するotamixabanの有効性の複合結果

[News Flash 05]

遠隔地患者に対するPCIのための移送有益性

[News Flash 06]

高齢者には初期治療としてのPCIは血栓溶解療法よりも有効性が高い

[News Flash 07]

バルサルタンはアジア人の高血圧患者に有益性をもたらす

[News Flash 08]

薬剤溶出ステントの安全性が明らかになった

[News Flash 09]

左冠動脈主幹部病変の治療には近年PCIが多く施行されている

[News Flash 10]

Rolofyllineは急性心不全に効果がなかった

[News Flash 11]

心原性ショックを伴ったAMI患者におけるabciximabの効果は失望させられる結果であった

[News Flash 12]

中等量の飲酒はAFのリスクを上昇させない

[News Flash 13]

高用量のクロビドグレルはPCIの合併症を減少させる

[News Flash 14]

再同期療法により軽症の無症状患者の心不全リスクが軽減する

[News Flash 15]

ヨーロッパの循環器医は心臓再同期療法の有効性を確信している

[News Flash 16]

イルベサルタンは心房細動患者の心不全発症を減少させる

[News Flash 17]

ICDの遠隔調査の効果

[News Flash 18]

糖尿病患者の非侵襲的リスク同定