

# Apixaban compared with warfarin to prevent thrombosis in thrombotic antiphospholipid syndrome: a randomized trial

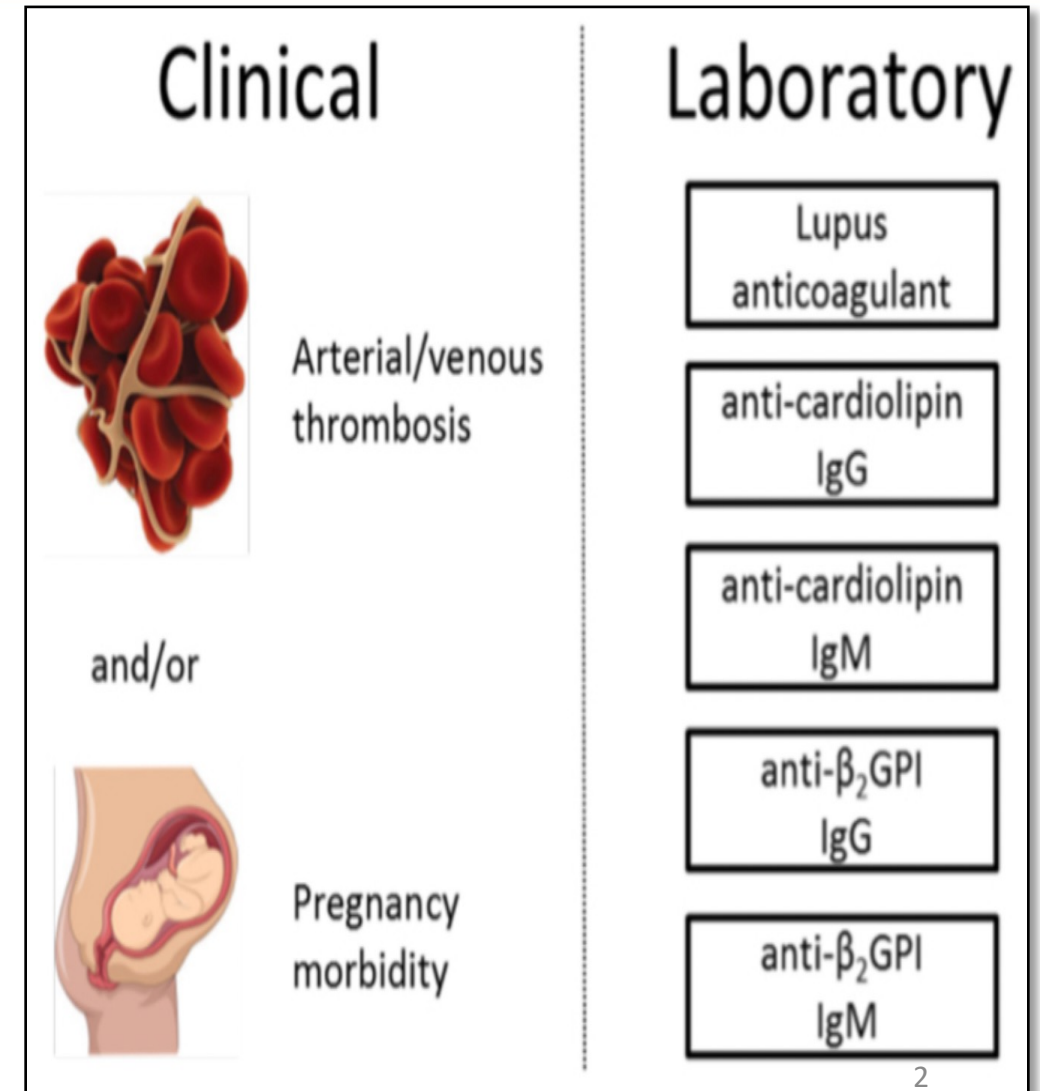
*by Woller, S. et al. Blood Advances. 10/18/2021*

## **ASTRO-APS: Apixaban in ThROmbotic AntiPhospholipid Syndrome**

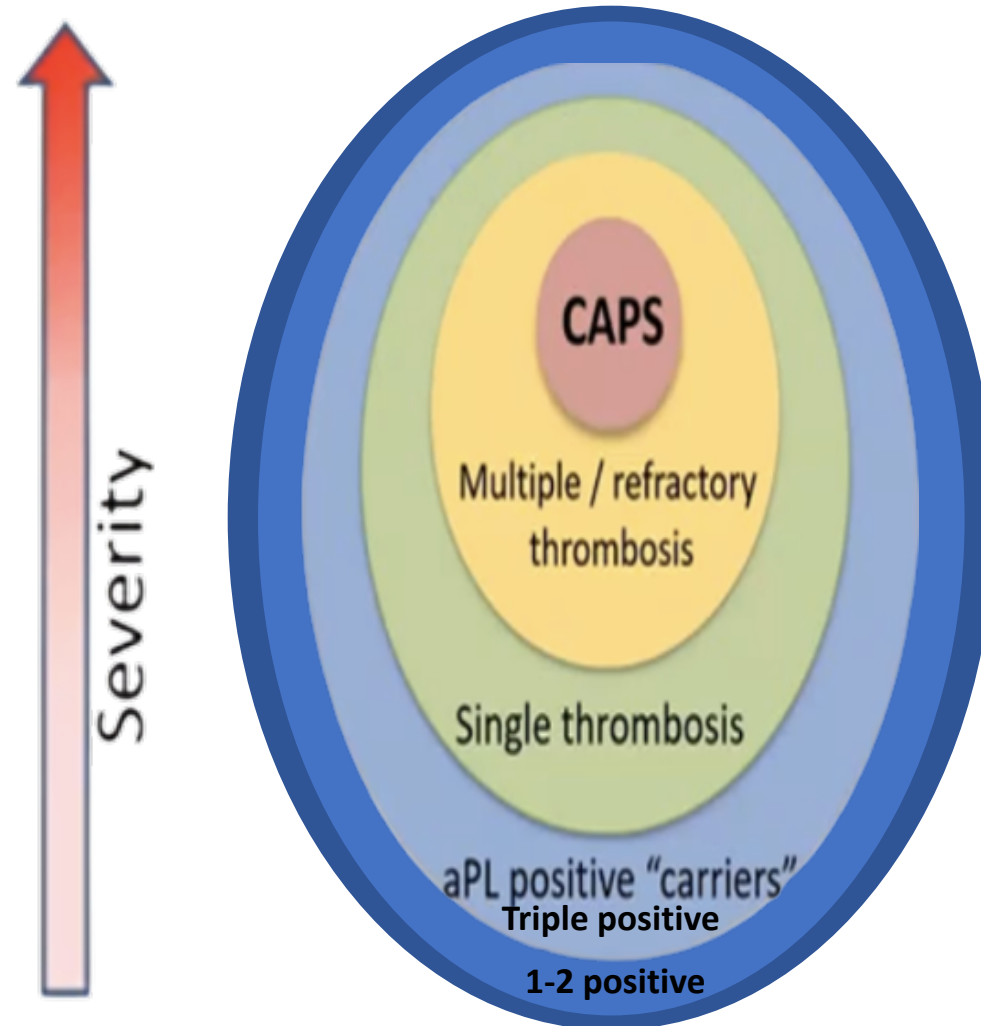
Presented by: Paramveer Singh, MD  
Hematology and Medical Oncology Fellow  
Karmanos Cancer Institute/Wayne State University, Detroit MI.  
January 13, 2022

# Background

- Clinical manifestation of APS involves thrombosis, pregnancy morbidity, & persistence of characteristic antibodies.
- Indefinite anticoagulation is recommended.
- Warfarin is the preferred treatment.
- Apixaban is safe and effective of VTE.
- Apixaban not reported in RCTs in APS.

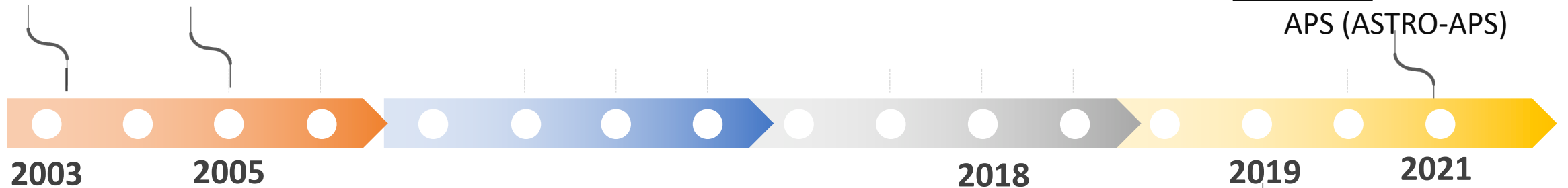


# SPECTRUM OF APS SEVERITY



# Timeline of pertinent clinical trials:

**WARFARIN** (INR 2-3) lower rate of recurrent thrombosis with than (INR 3-4).<sup>(1,2)</sup>



**APIXABAN** in thrombotic APS (ASTRO-APS)

**RIVAROXABAN** a/w higher arterial events in **HIGH-RISK APS**<sup>(3)</sup> and \*Non-high-risk APS <sup>[4]</sup>

**FDA WARNING 10/11/19:** DOACs not recommended for Triple Positive APS.

1. Crowther, M. N Engl J Med 2003; 349:1133-1138
2. Finazzi, G. J Thromb Haemost 2005;3: 848-53 (WAPS)
3. Pengo V et al. Blood, 2018. Vol.132(13), p.1365-1371 (TRAPS)
4. Ordi-Ros et al. Ann Int Med. , 2019, Vol.171(10), p.685-694 (RAPS)

RESEARCH ARTICLE | OCTOBER 18, 2021

# **Apixaban compared with warfarin to prevent thrombosis in thrombotic antiphospholipid syndrome: a randomized trial**

Scott C. Woller, Scott M Stevens, David Kaplan, Tzu-Fei Wang, D. Ware Branch, Danielle Groat, Emily L. Wilson, Brent Armbruster, Valerie T. Aston, James F. Lloyd, Matthew T. Rondina, C. Gregory Elliott

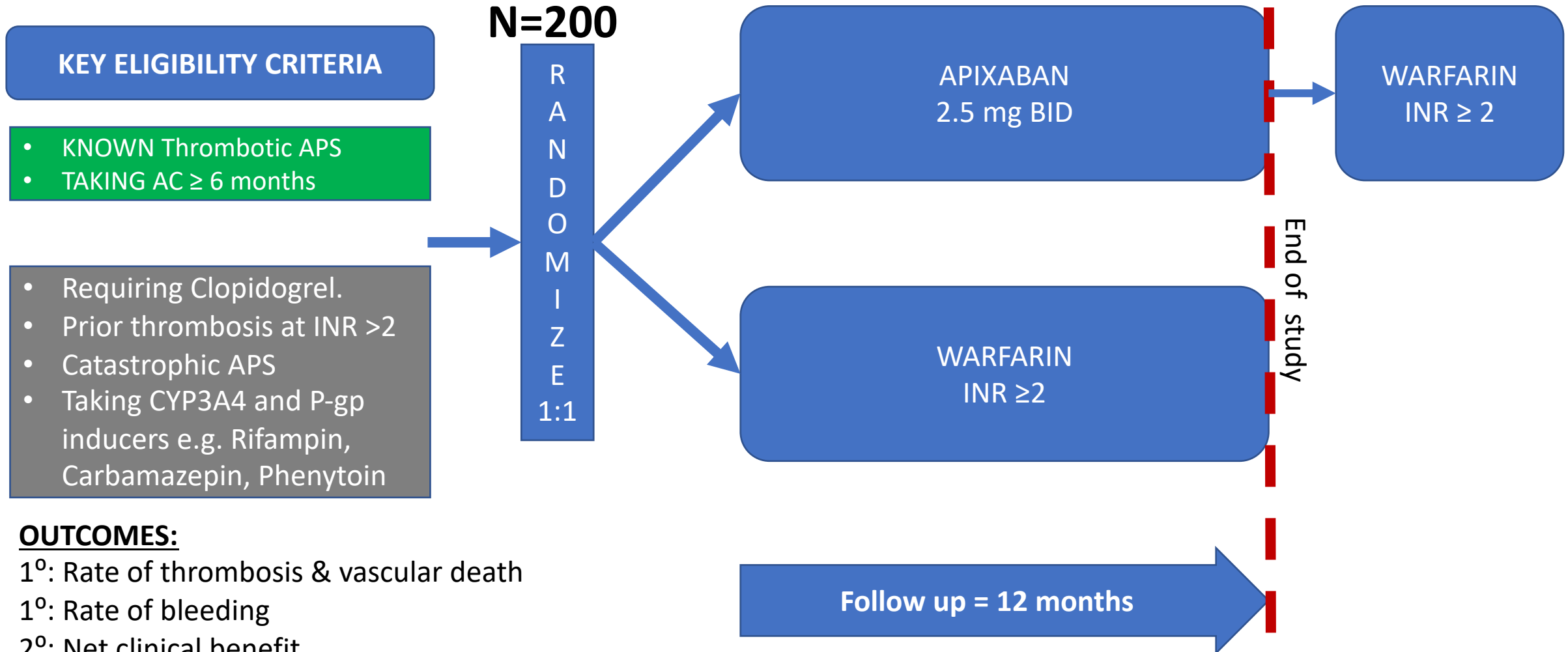
[October 18, 2021](#)

# Trial Design

- Prospective
- Randomized
- Open label
- Active-controlled
- Pilot
- Multicenter
- Funding: Bristol-Myers-Squib-Pfizer Alliance



# Trial Design:

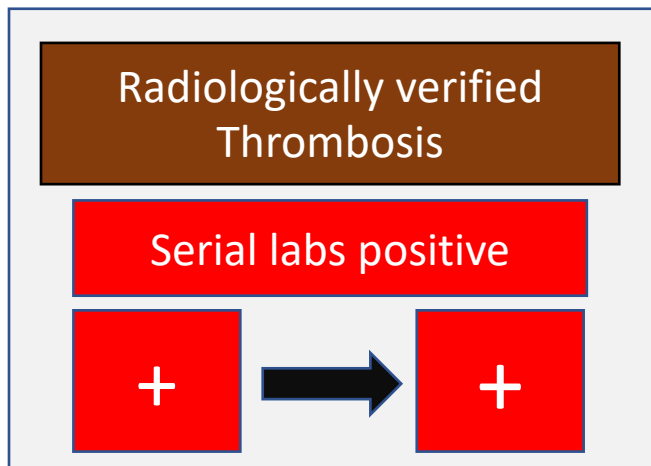


## OUTCOMES:

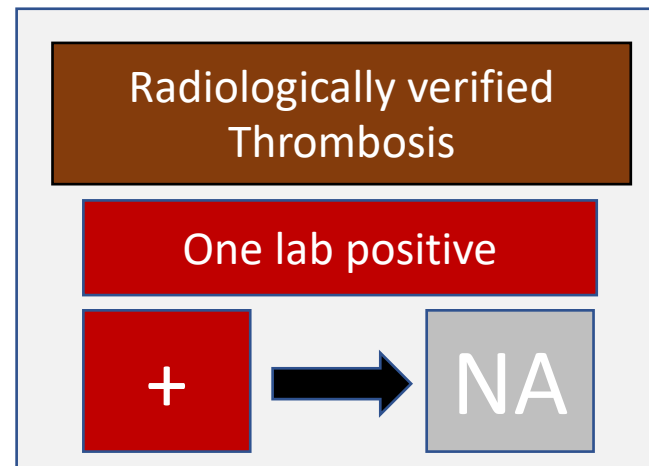
- 1<sup>o</sup>: Rate of thrombosis & vascular death
- 1<sup>o</sup>: Rate of bleeding
- 2<sup>o</sup>: Net clinical benefit

# APS CLASSIFICATION:

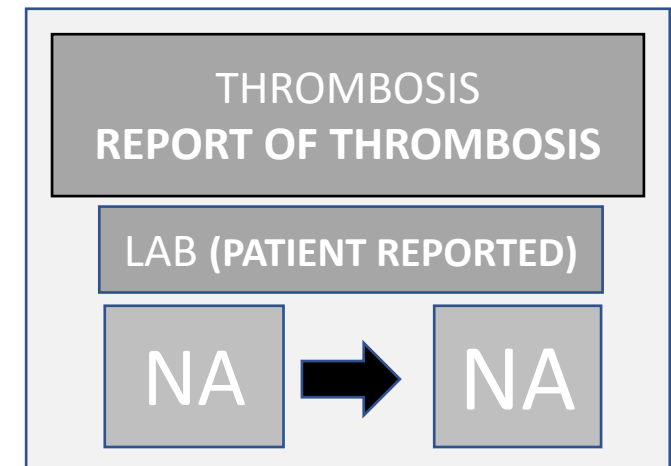
## DEFINITE APS



## LIKELY APS



## HISTORICAL APS





# Outcomes:

---

- Primary Clinical outcome
  - *Rate* of clinically overt thrombosis (arterial or venous) or vascular death
- Primary Safety outcome
  - *Rate* of occurrence of major and clinically relevant non-major bleeding
- Secondary outcome
  - Net clinical benefit (combined bleeding & thrombosis *rate*)

# Trial oversight:

---

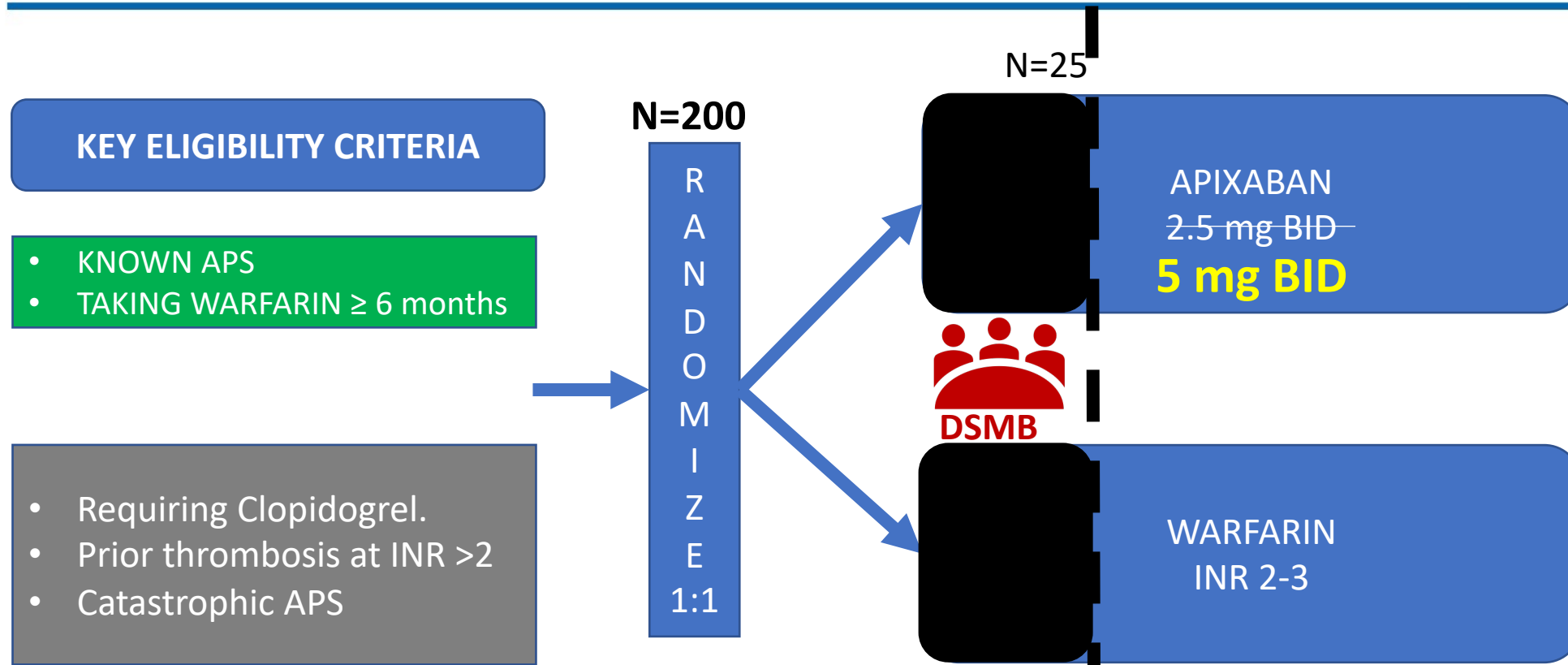
- Sponsors had no role in design or conduct of the study.
  - Data collection, analysis, interpretation, and manuscript preparation were independent of funding source.
- Independent panel of experts were blinded to the treatment allocation.
- Data & Safety Monitoring Board was internal.

# Analysis Methods:

---

- Intention to treat population.
- Cox proportional-hazards model to assess difference in outcomes.
- Person-time and KM method used to evaluate outcome separately.
- Mann-Whitney U test used to compare satisfaction in two arms.

# Trial Design: (modification 1 @ N =25)



## OUTCOMES:

1<sup>o</sup>: Rate of thrombosis & vascular death

**3 Ischemic strokes in Apixaban arm.**

**0 Ischemic stroke in Warfarin arm.**

# Trial Design: (modification 2 @ N =30)

## KEY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- KNOWN APS
- TAKING WARFARIN ≥ 6 months

2

**NO PRIOR ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS  
BRAIN MRI (Stroke protocol)**

- Requiring Clopidogrel.
- Prior thrombosis at INR >2
- Catastrophic APS

N=200

R  
A  
N  
D  
O  
M  
I  
Z  
E  
1:1

N=30

APIXABAN  
2.5 mg BID  
**5 mg BID**  
Prior arterial thrombosis



1

WARFARIN  
INR 2-3



Ad-hoc DSMB meeting

## OUTCOMES:

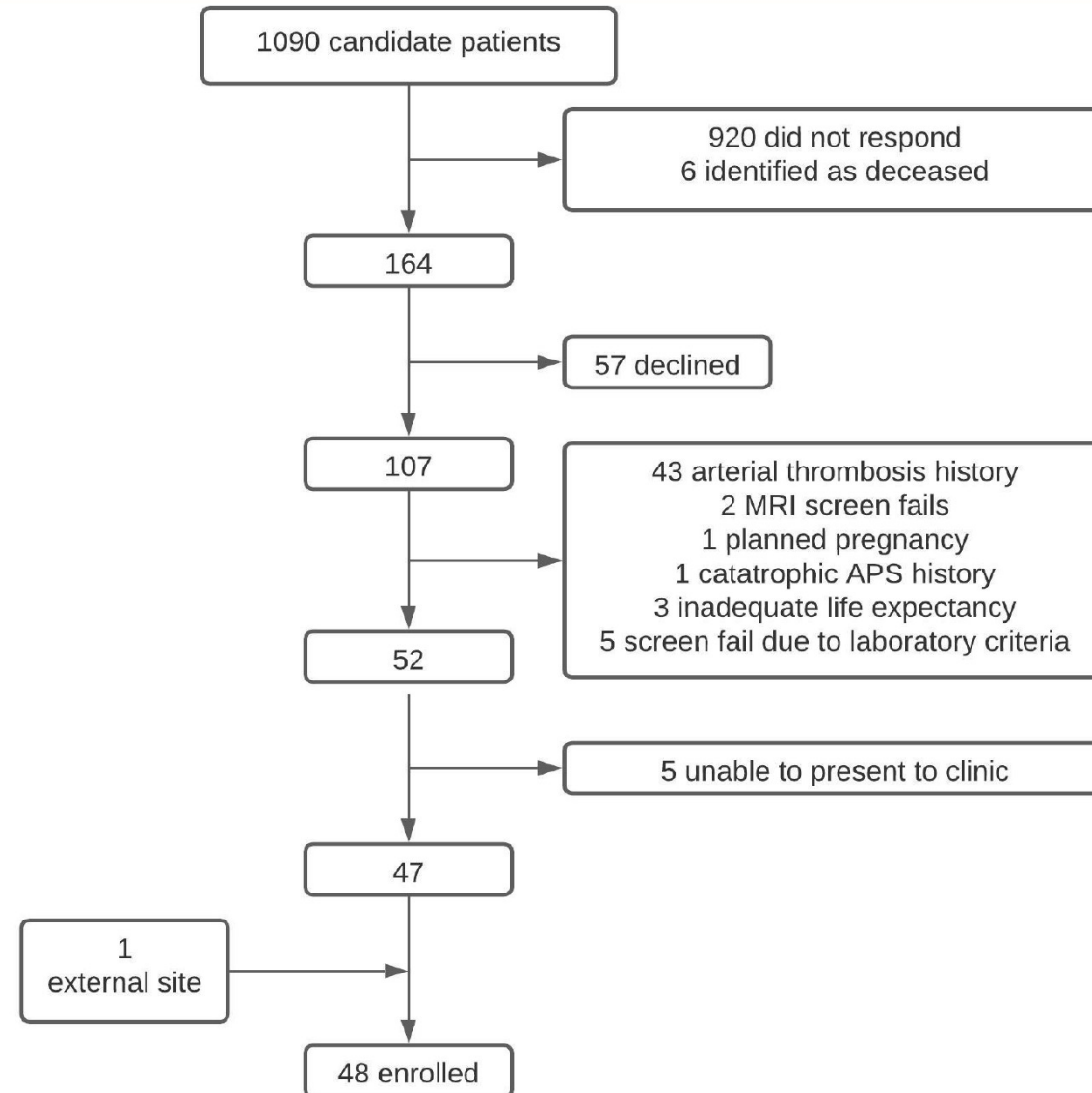
1<sup>o</sup>: Rate of thrombosis & vascular death = 6:0

**3 Ischemic strokes in Apixaban arm. INCREASED TO 6.**

**0 Ischemic stroke in Warfarin arm.**

# Results

# CONSORT DIAGRAM:



# Results

---

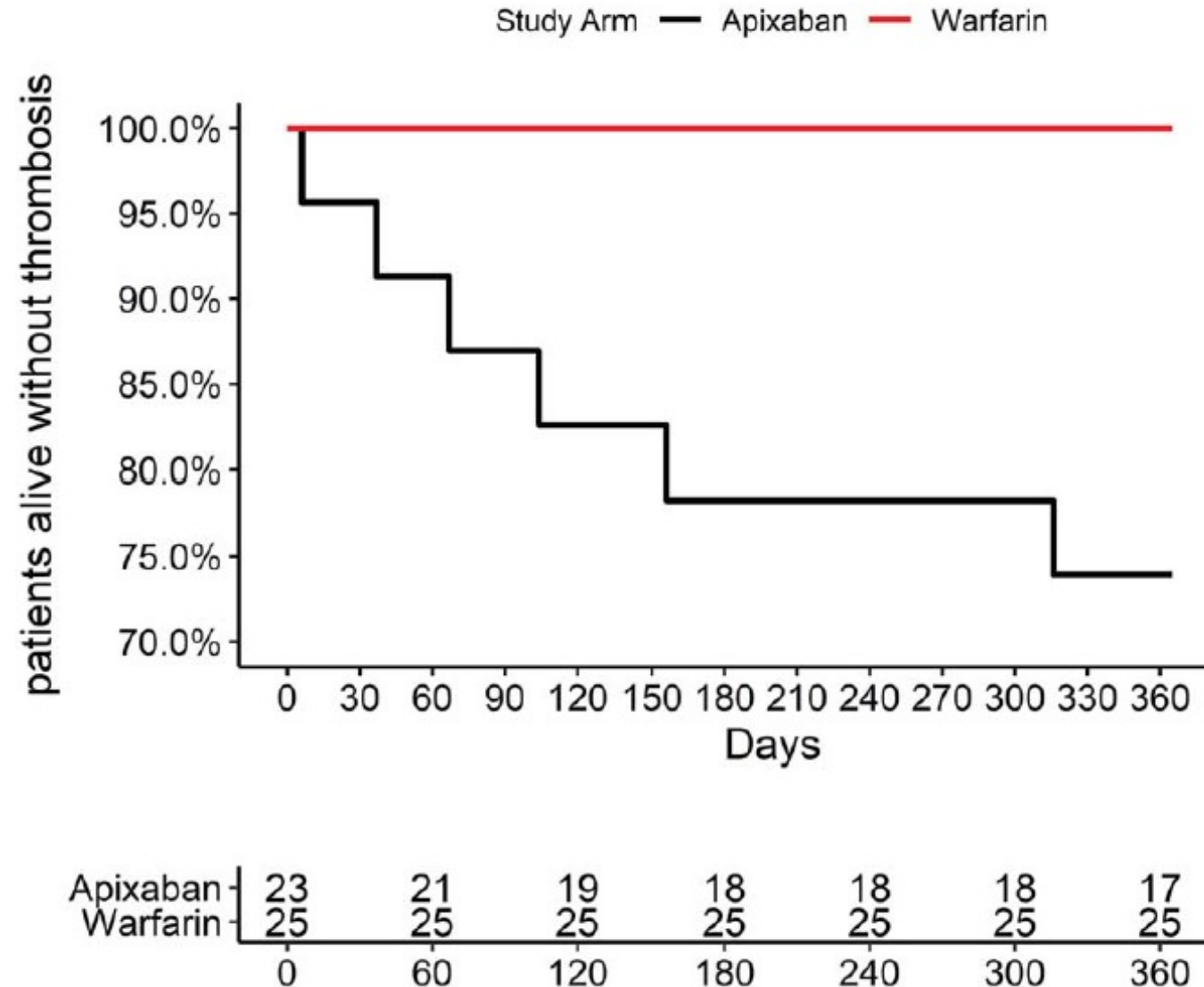
- Due to inadequate accrual and resultant loss of funding, early termination at N = 48 instead of anticipated N=200.
- Enrolled over 4 years: 02/2015-03/2019.
- All participants had 12-month follow-up.



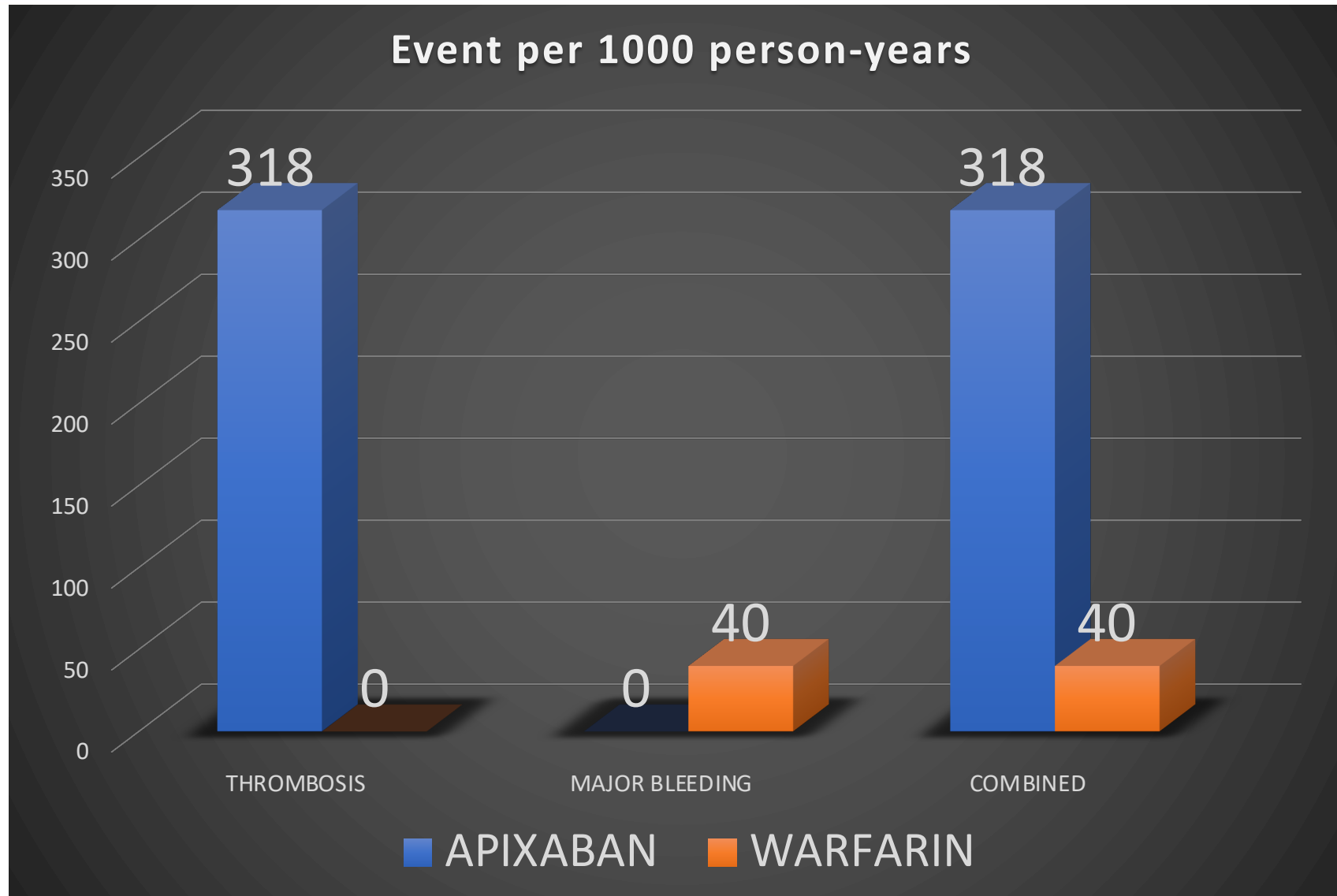
# Key Baseline Characteristics

Baseline Characteristic	All: N=48	Apixaban (N=23)	Warfarin (N=25)
Female in %	83.3	83	84
Age, mean	47	46	48.5
BMI kg/m <sup>2</sup>	32	31	32
D-dimer in mean	569	412	713
Labs Positivity: (in %) Triple/Double/Single	29/12.5/25	30/17/22	28/8/28
APS status: (in %) Definite/Likely/Historical	42/25/33	35/35/30	48/16/36
Labs positive: in % LA/ACA IgG, IgM/B2Gp1 IgG, IgM	42/37.5,23/35,12.5	48/39, 26/43.5,17	36/36,20/28,8
Prior thrombotic event: in % Arterial(MI , Stroke) Venous(DVT/PE) Pregnancy	100 35(4.2/25) 79(71/37.5) 25	100 26(4.3/22) 87(74/48) 30	100 44(4/28) 72(68/28) 20
Key Risk factors and comorbidities: Smoking/HTN/DM/SLE/OCP	21/15/17/15/4	17/13/17/9/9	24/16/16/20/0
Adherence in %		97	60

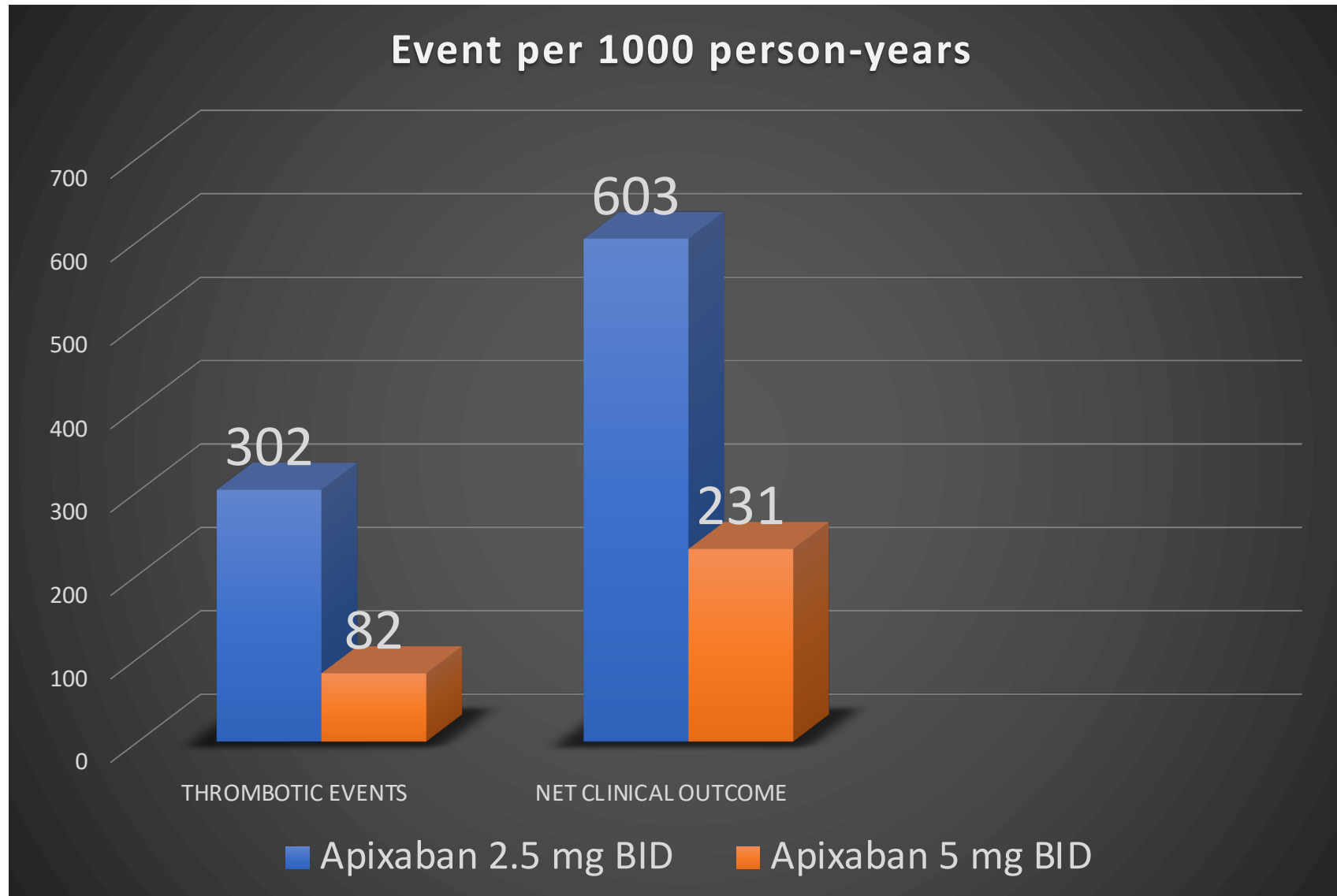
# Kaplan–Meier Event Rate For Thrombosis:



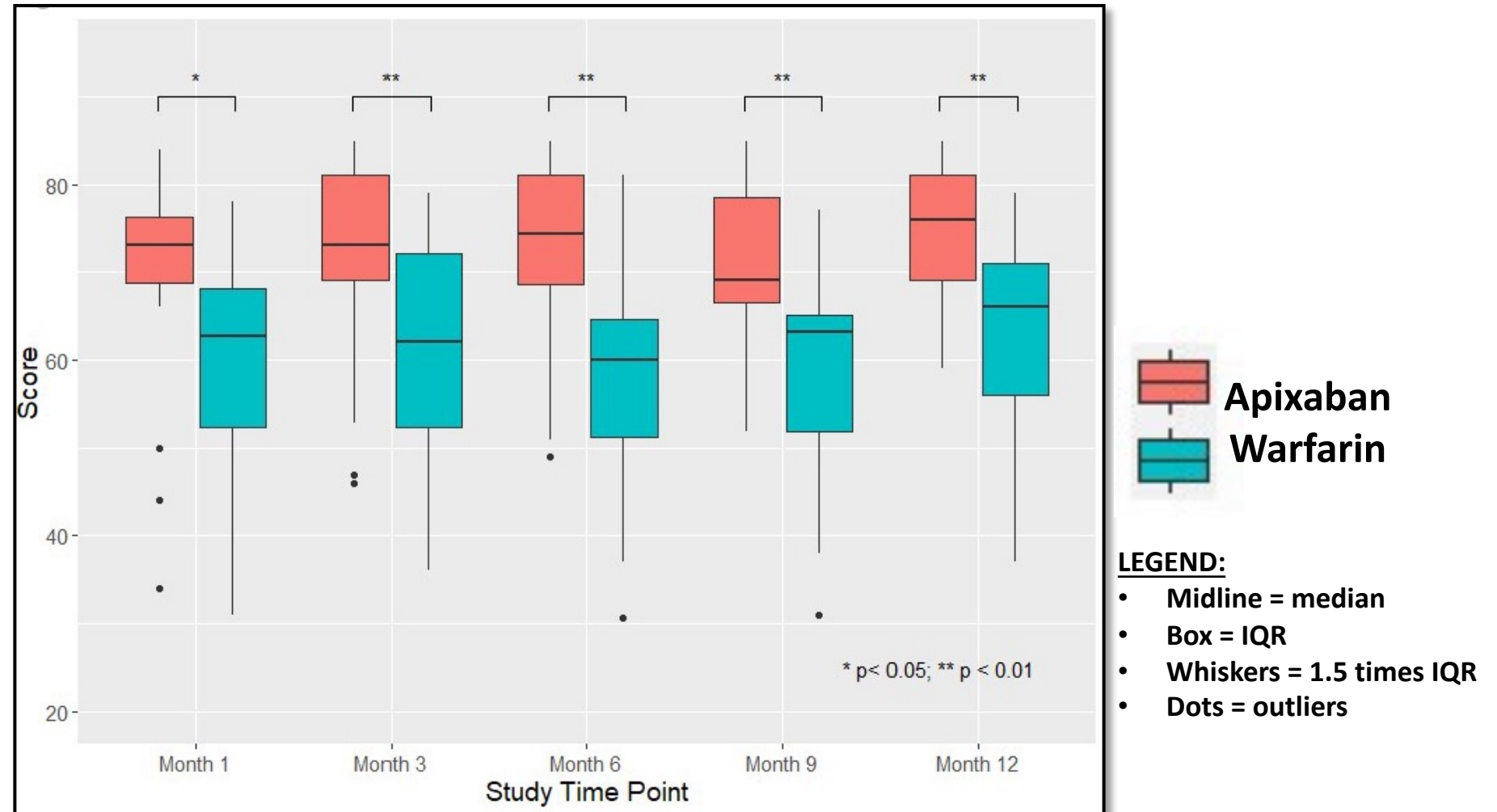
# Outcomes using Person Time Analysis:



# Outcomes using Person Time Analysis:



# Patient Satisfaction Assessment:



***"Patients on apixaban had significantly higher scores"***

# Details Of Thrombotic Events (N=6):

ID	Age	Sex	BMI	Treatment	History	Positivity	Type	Event	Lesions on MRI	Days to event	LA	CA	IgG	IgM	B2gp1 IgG	B2gp1 IgM
24	40	F	39.3	Apixaban	Stroke, DVT, PE, pregnancy loss	Single	Likely	Stroke	Single	156	X					
16	43	F	36.9	Apixaban	DVT	Triple	Definite	Stroke	Multiple	67	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	47	F	19.4	Apixaban	Stroke, TIA, DVT, pregnancy loss	Double	Likely	Stroke	Multiple	37	X	X		X		
2	51	F	25.5	Apixaban	Stroke, other arterial thrombosis, DVT, PE	Triple	Definite	Stroke	Single	316		X	X	X	X	X
32	66	M	39.3	Apixaban	DVT	N/A^	Historical	Stroke	Multiple	104						
3	69	F	23.2	Apixaban	Stroke, pregnancy loss	N/A^	Historical	Stroke	Single	6						

## Discussion:

---

- Apixaban, like rivaroxaban, not equitable substitute for warfarin.
- Limitations: protocol modification, early termination, small sample.
- Subjects were NOT treatment naïve, were switched from prior AC.
- Even a brief non-adherence may increase risk due to short half life.

# Incorporating into practice:

Antiphospholipid Syndrome patient who need AC			
What is the current anticoagulation?			
Warfarin		DOACs	
Doing well	High Warfarin Hate Factor	Duration ≤ 2-2.5 years	Duration ≥ 2-2.5 years
Continue Warfarin	?	Switch to Warfarin	No prospective data exist



# Thank you!

## Acknowledgements!

- Dr Gerald A Soff, MD
- Dr Vijendra Singh, MD



"I'm afraid you have deep vein thrombosis, Mr. Sardine."