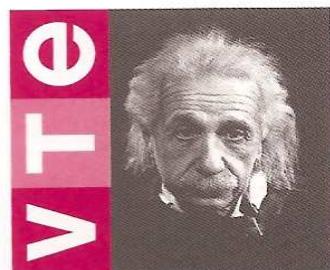


ESTUDIOS EINSTEIN.

Oral direct factor Xa inhibitor
rivaroxaban in patients with
acute symptomatic deep-vein
thrombosis or pulmonary
embolism.



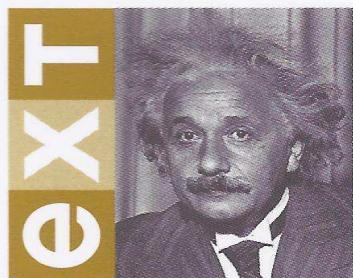
PHASE III

Einstein.

TVP: 3449 PACIENTES

EP: 4832 PACIENTES

Once-daily oral direct factor Xa
inhibitor rivaroxaban in the long-term
prevention of recurrent symptomatic
venous thromboembolism in
patients with symptomatic deep-vein
thrombosis or pulmonary embolism.



PHASE III

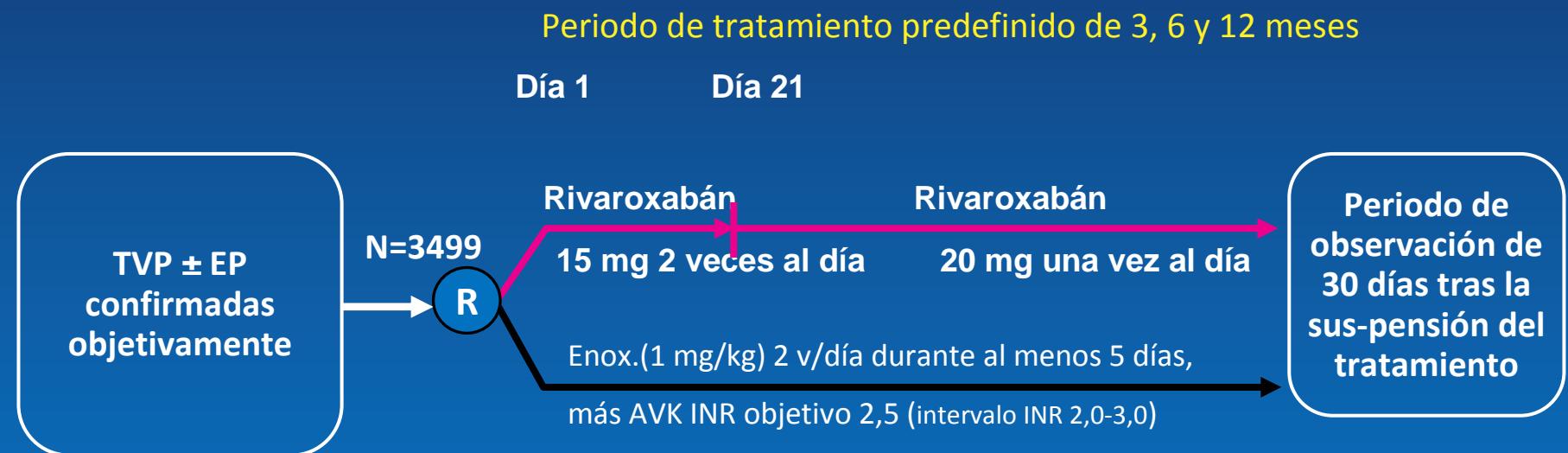
Einstein.

1197 PACIENTES

EINSTEIN-TVP: diseño del estudio

Estudio de no inferioridad, aleatorizado, abierto y guiado por eventos

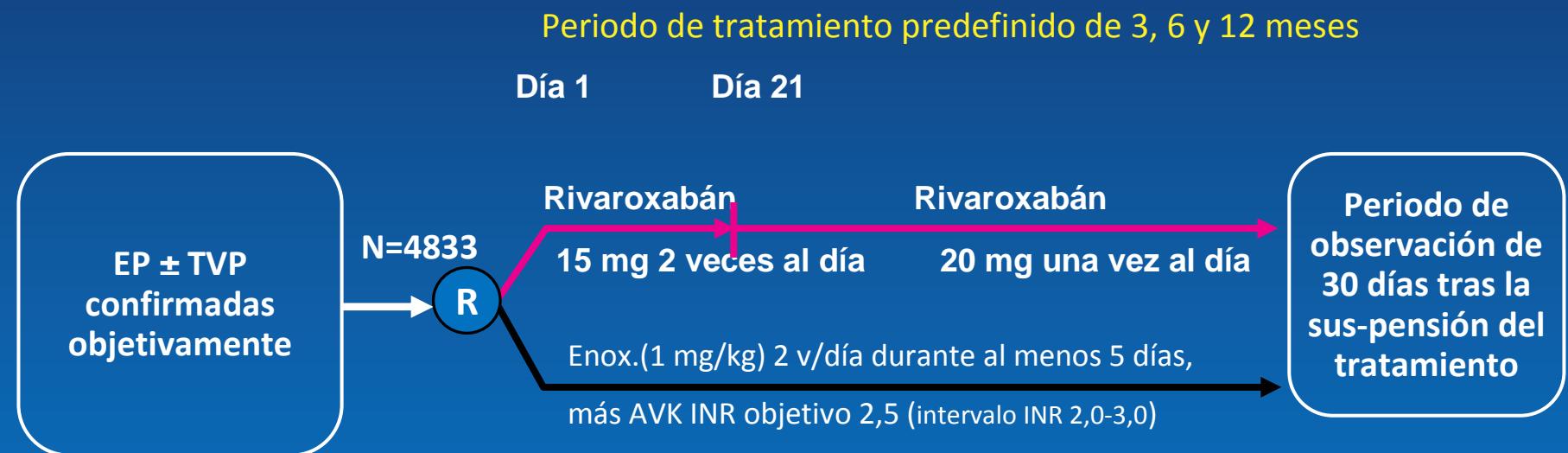
- ◆ Permitido el tratamiento con heparinas/fondaparinux hasta las 48 horas antes de la entrada en el estudio
 - ◆ Se precisan 88 eventos en la variable principal de eficacia
 - ◆ Margen de no inferioridad: 2.0



EINSTEIN-EP: diseño del estudio

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 - ◆ Se precisan 88 eventos en la variable principal de eficacia
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EINSTEIN TVP Y EP: PARAMETROS PRINCIPALES.

- EFICACIA:
ETV RECURRENTE SINTOMATICA (VARIABLE COMPUESTA DE TVP, EP FATAL Y NO FATAL) A LO LARGO DEL TRATAMIENTO ACTIVO.
- SEGURIDAD:
HEMORRAGIA CLINICAMENTE RELEVANTE (VARIABLE COMPUESTA POR HEMORRAGIA MAYOR Y NO MAYOR PERO CLINICAMENTE RELEVANTE)

EINSTEIN TVP Y EP: PARAMETROS SECUNDARIOS.

- BENEFICIO CLINICO NETO:
COMPUESTO DE PARAMETRO PRINCIPAL DE
EFICACIA MAS HEMORRAGIAS MAYORES
- HEMORRAGIAS MAYORES.
- MUERTE POR CUALQUIER CAUSA.
- EVENTOS VASCULARES

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Deep-Vein Thrombosis, According to the Study and the Assigned Group.

Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Deep-Vein Thrombosis, According to the Study and the Assigned Group.*

Characteristic	Acute DVT Study		Continued Treatment Study	
	Rivaroxaban (N=1731)	Standard Therapy† (N=1718)	Rivaroxaban (N=602)	Placebo (N=594)
Age — yr	55.8±16.4	56.4±16.3	58.2±15.6	58.4±16
Male sex — no. (%)	993 (57.4)	967 (56.3)	354 (58.8)	339 (57.1)
Weight — no. (%)				
≤50 kg	37 (2.1)	49 (2.9)	10 (1.7)	5 (0.8)
>50–100 kg	1443 (83.4)‡	1422 (82.8)‡	491 (81.6)‡	488 (82.2)‡
>100 kg	245 (14.2)‡	246 (14.3)‡	85 (14.1)‡	87 (14.6)‡
Missing data	6 (0.3)	1 (<0.1)	16 (2.7)	14 (2.4)
Creatinine clearance — no. (%)				
<30 ml/min	6 (0.3)	9 (0.5)	0	5 (0.8)
30–49 ml/min	115 (6.6)	120 (7.0)	37 (6.1)	44 (7.4)
50–79 ml/min	393 (22.7)	399 (23.2)	134 (22.3)	122 (20.5)
≥80 ml/min	1193 (68.9)	1170 (68.1)	373 (62.0)	373 (62.8)
Missing data	24 (1.4)	20 (1.2)	58 (9.6)	50 (8.4)
Initial diagnosis — no.				
DVT	1708	1697 (only 1 distal)	386	356
PE	12	11	216	238
Time from onset of symptoms to randomization — days				
Median	5	5	204	206
Interquartile range	3–10	3–10	188–302	189–307
Cause of DVT or PE — no. (%)				
Unprovoked	1055 (60.9)	1083 (63.0)	440 (73.1)	441 (74.2)
Recent surgery or trauma	338 (19.5)	335 (19.5)	21 (3.5)	28 (4.7)
Immobilization	265 (15.3)	260 (15.1)	89 (14.8)	77 (13.0)
Estrogen therapy	140 (8.1)	115 (6.7)	23 (3.8)	22 (3.7)
Active cancer	118 (6.8)	89 (5.2)	28 (4.7)	26 (4.4)
Puerperium	6 (0.3)	11 (0.6)	1 (0.2)	0
Known thrombophilic condition — no. (%)	107 (6.2)	116 (6.8)	49 (8.1)	48 (8.1)
Previous VTE — no. (%)	336 (19.4)	330 (19.2)	108 (17.9)	84 (14.1)

* Plus-minus values are means ±SD. DVT denotes deep-vein thrombosis, PE pulmonary embolism, and VTE venous thromboembolism.

† Standard therapy consisted of enoxaparin and a vitamin K antagonist.

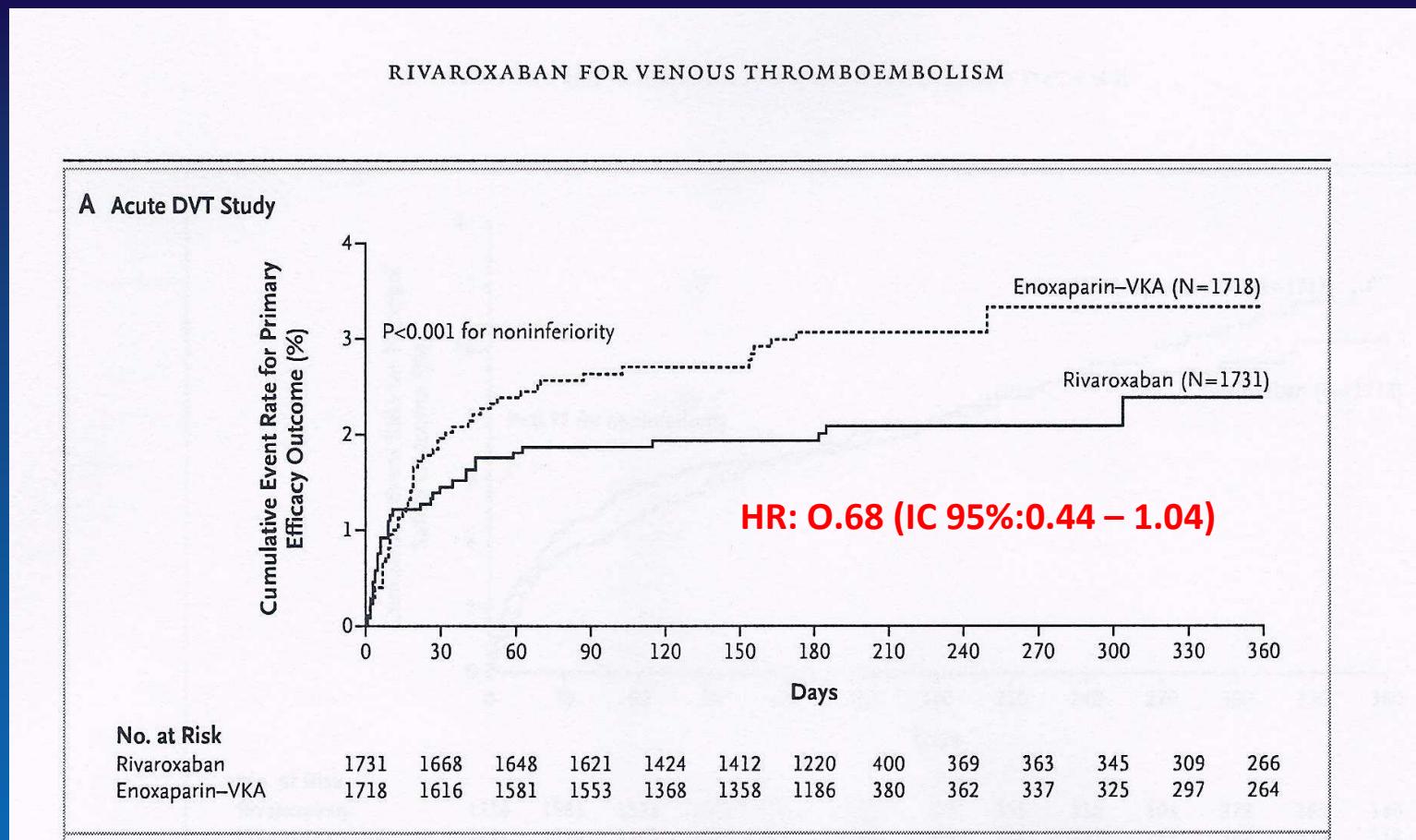
‡ Some percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.



RESULTADOS EINSTEIN TVP.

<u>EFICACIA</u>	Rivaroxaban (n=1731)	Enoxa/Avk (n=1718)	HR (IC 95%)	P
ETV recurrente.(%)	2.1	3.0	0.68 (0.44 – 1.04)	< 0.001 (No inferioridad)
TVP recurrente(%)	0.8	1.6		
TVP + EP recurrente	1	0		
EP no fatal (%)	1.2	1.0		
EP fatal (n)	1	0		
<u>SEGURIDAD</u>				
Hemorragias	8.1	8.1	0.97 (0.76 – 1.22)	0.77
Muertes (%)	2.2	2.0	0.67 (0.44 – 1.02)	0.06
Beneficio Clinico Neto	2.9	4.2	0.67 (0.47 – 0.95)	0.03

RESULTADOS EINSTEIN TVP: EFICACIA

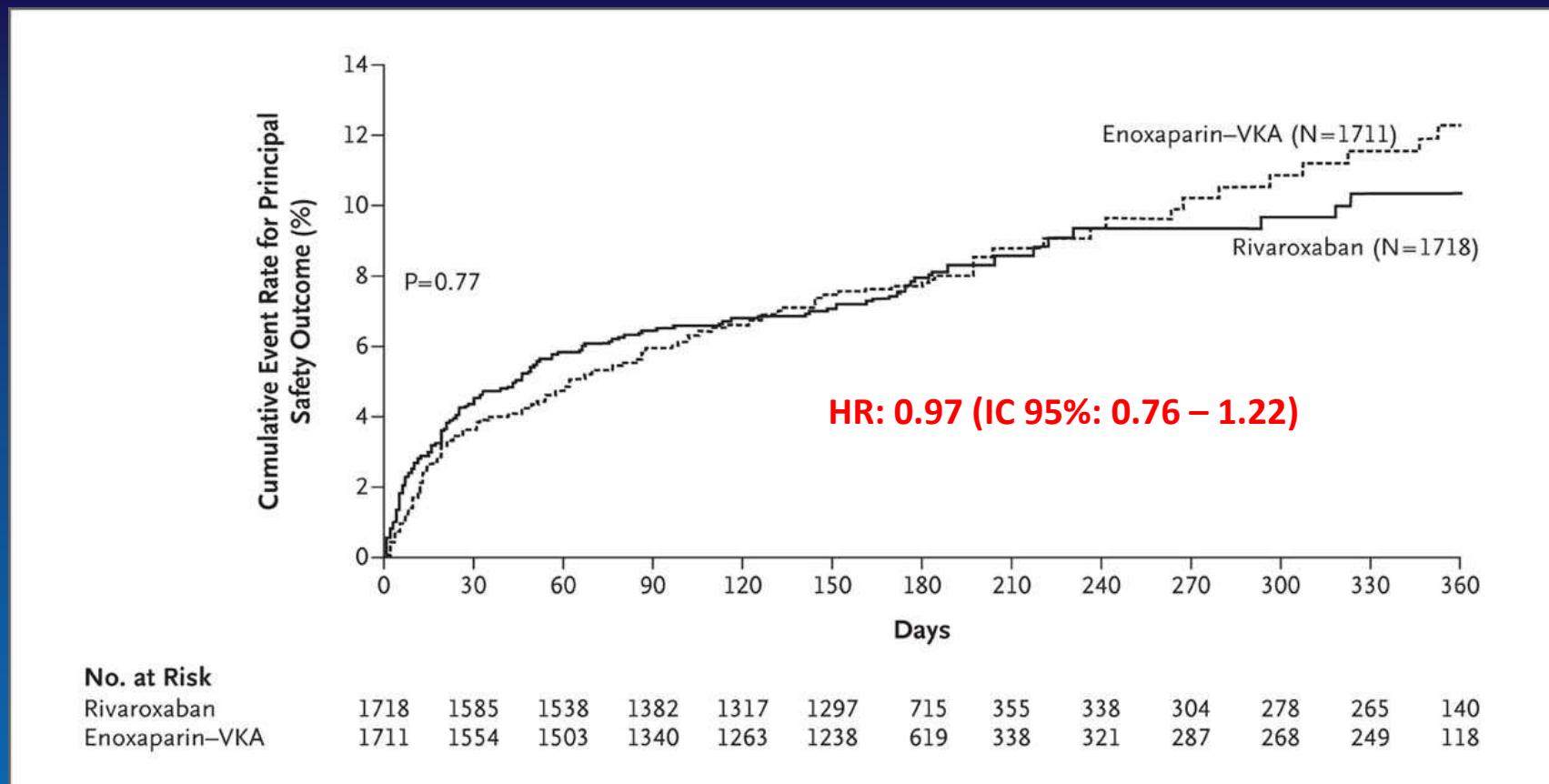


10.1056/NEJMoa1007903 NEJM.ORG

The New England Journal of Medicine

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RESULTADOS EINSTEIN TVP: SEGURIDAD.



The EINSTEIN Investigators. N Engl J Med 2010;363:2499-2510



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Patients.

Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Patients.*

Characteristic	Rivaroxaban (N = 2419)	Standard Therapy (N = 2413)
Mean age — yr	57.9±7.3	57.5±7.2
Male sex — no. (%)	1309 (54.1)	1247 (51.7)
Weight — no. (%)		
≤50 kg	38 (1.6)	43 (1.8)
>50 to 100 kg	2034 (84.1)	2010 (83.3)
>100 kg	345 (14.3)	359 (14.9)
Missing data	2 (<0.1)	1 (<0.1)
Creatinine clearance — no. (%)		
<30 ml/min	4 (0.2)	2 (<0.1)
30 to <50 ml/min	207 (8.6)	191 (7.9)
50 to <80 ml/min	637 (26.3)	593 (24.6)
≥80 ml/min	1555 (64.3)	1617 (67.0)
Missing data	16 (0.7)	10 (0.4)
Diagnostic method — no. (%)		
Spiral computed tomography	2114 (87.4)	2076 (86.0)
Ventilation–perfusion lung scanning	284 (11.7)	326 (13.5)
Pulmonary angiography	20 (0.8)	10 (0.4)
Missing data	1 (<0.1)	1 (<0.1)
Anatomical extent of pulmonary embolism — no. (%)		
Limited: ≤25% of vasculature of a single lobe	309 (12.8)	299 (12.4)
Intermediate	1392 (57.5)	1424 (59.0)
Extensive: multiple lobes and >25% of entire pulmonary vasculature	597 (24.7)	576 (23.9)
Not assessable	121 (5.0)	114 (4.7)
Concurrent symptomatic deep-vein thrombosis — no. (%)	606 (25.1)	590 (24.5)
Hospitalized — no. (%)	2156 (89.1)	2160 (89.5)
Admitted to intensive care unit — no. (%)	311 (12.9)	289 (12.0)
Time from onset of symptoms to randomization — days		
Median	4.0	4.0
Interquartile range	2.0–8.0	2.0–9.0
Cause of pulmonary embolism — no. (%)†		
Unprovoked	1566 (64.7)	1551 (64.3)
Recent surgery or trauma	415 (17.2)	398 (16.5)
Immobilization	384 (15.9)	380 (15.7)
Estrogen therapy	207 (8.6)	223 (9.2)
Active cancer	114 (4.7)	109 (4.5)
Known thrombophilic condition — no. (%)	138 (5.7)	121 (5.0)
Previous venous thromboembolism — no. (%)	455 (18.8)	489 (20.3)

* Plus-minus values are means ±SD. There were no significant differences between the two study groups. Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.

† Patients could have multiple causes of pulmonary embolism.



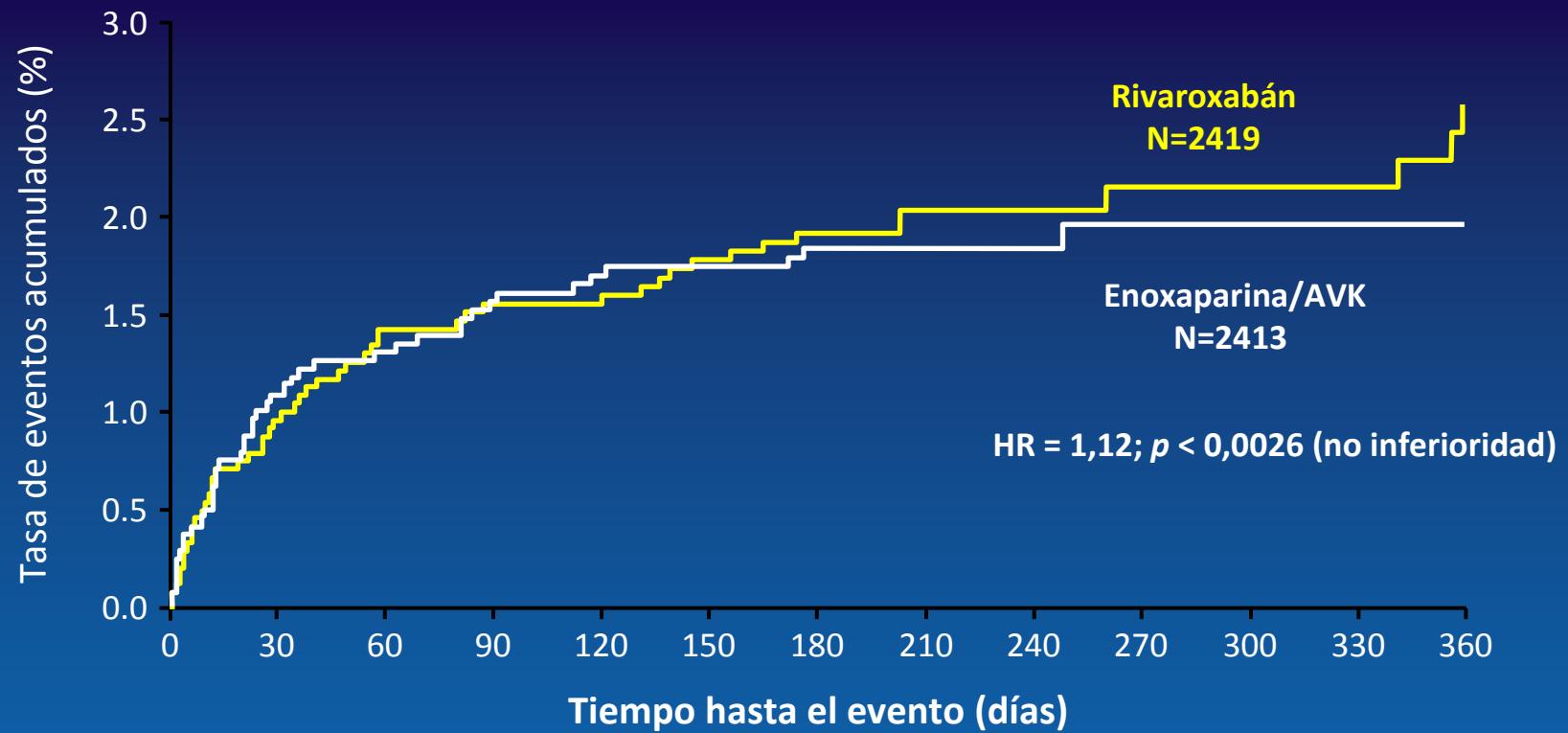
RESULTADOS EINSTEIN – EP: EFICACIA.

	RIVAROXABAN (N: 2419)	ENOXA/AVK (N: 2413)	HR (IC 95%)	P
ETV RECURRENTE – n (%)	50 (2.1)	44 (1.8)	1.12 (0.75 – 1.68)	0.003 *
EP FATAL	2	1		
MUERTE SIN PODER EXCLUIR EP.	8	5		
EP NO FATAL	22	19		
TVP RECURRENTE + EP	0	2		
TVP RECURRENTE	18	17		
BENEFICIO CLINICO NETO N – (%)**	83 (3.4)	96 (4.0)	0.85 (0.63 – 1.14)	0.28

* NO INFERIORIDAD.

** BENEFICIO CLINICO NETO: ETV RECURRENTE + HEMORRAGIAS MAYORES.

Variable principal de eficacia: tiempo hasta el primer acontecimiento



Número de pacientes en situación de riesgo													
Rivaroxabán	2419	2350	2321	2303	2180	2167	2063	837	794	785	757	725	672
Enoxaparina/AVK	2413	2316	2296	2274	2157	2149	2053	837	789	774	748	724	677

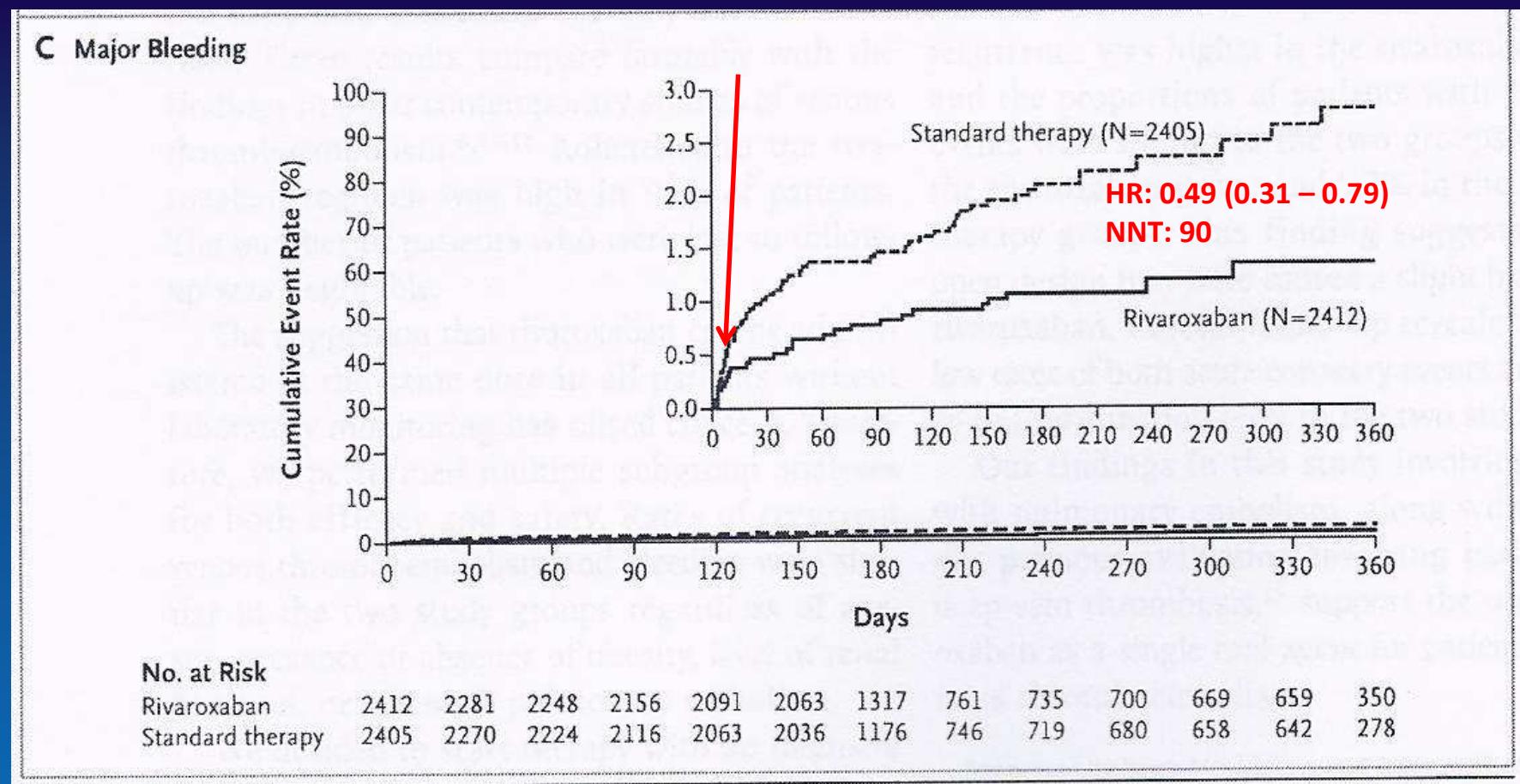
Población ITT

Análisis de la variable principal de seguridad: **Hemorragia mayor o no mayor clínicamente relevante**

	Rivaroxabán (N=2412)		Enoxaparina/AV K (N=2405)		HR (IC del 95 %) Valor de p
	n	(%)	n	(%)	
Primera hemorragia mayor o no mayor clínicamente relevante	249	(10.3)	274	(11.4)	0,90 (0,76-1,07) p=0,23
Hemorragia mayor	26	(1.1)	52	(2.2)	0,49 (0,31-0,80) p=0,0032
Que contribuye a la muerte	2	(<0.1)	3	(0.1)	
En órgano crítico	6	(0.2)	27	(1.1)	
Asociada a una disminución de la hemoglobina ≥ 2 g/dl y/o transfusión de ≥ 2 unidades	18	(0.7)	26	(1.1)	
Hemorragia no mayor clínicamente relevante	228	(9.5)	235	(9.8)	

Población de seguridad

RESULTADOS EINSTEIN-EP: HEMORRAGIAS MAYORES.



The EINSTEIN-PE Investigators. N Engl J Med 2012. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1113572



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

RESULTADOS EINSTEIN EP: HEMORRAGIAS MAYORES.

	Rivaroxabán (N=2412)		Enoxaparina/AVK (N=2405)		HR (IC del 95 %) <i>Valor de p</i>
	n	(%)	n	(%)	
Hemorragia mayor*	26	(1.1)	52	(2.2)	0,49 (0,31-0,80) p = 0,0032
Mortal	2	(<0.1)	3	(0.1)	
Retroperitoneal	0		1	(<0.1)	
Intracraneal	2	(<0.1)	2	(<0.1)	
En órgano crítico	6	(0.2)	26	(1.1)	
Intracraneal	1	(<0.1)	10	(0.4)	
Retroperitoneal	1	(<0.1)	7	(0.3)	
Intraocular	2	(<0.1)	2	(<0.1)	
Pericárdica	0		2	(<0.1)	
Intraarticular	0		3	(0.1)	
Glándulas suprarrenales	1	(<0.1)	0		
Rectal/pulmonar/abdominal	1	(<0.1)	2	(<0.1)	
Disminución de la hemoglobina ≥2 g/dl y/o transfusión de ≥2 unidades	18	(0.7)	26	(1.1)	

*Algunos pacientes tuvieron > 1 evento

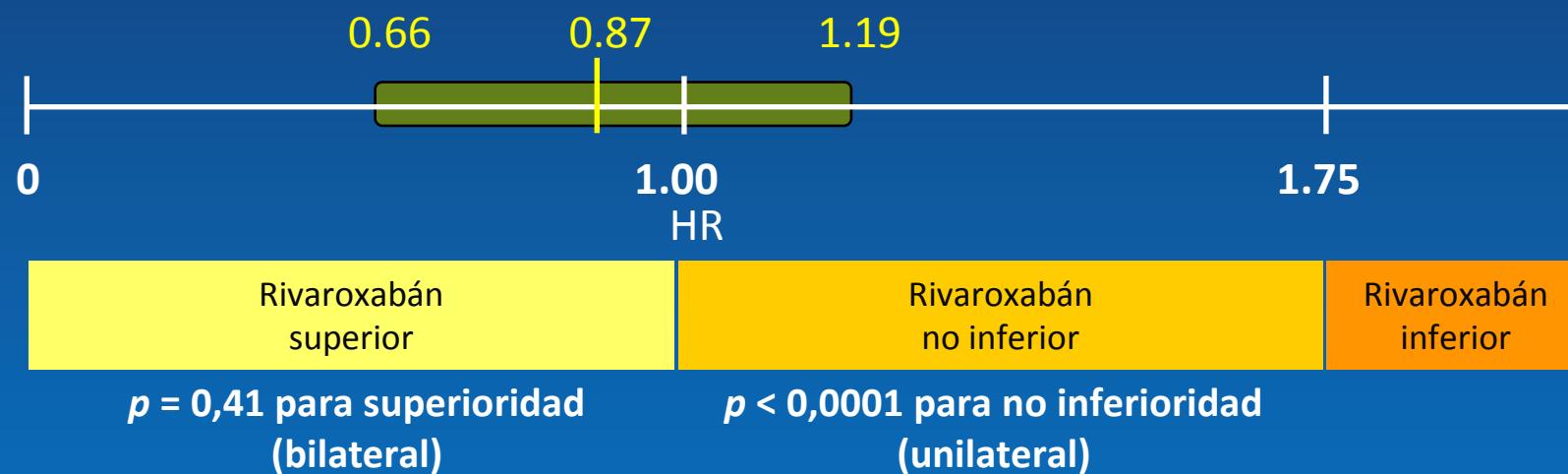
Población de seguridad

EINSTEIN TVP y EP: análisis de datos agrupados.

Tratamiento de la TVP y/o la EP agudas
sintomáticas y prevención secundaria del
ETV.

Análisis de datos agrupados de EINSTEIN TVP y EP: variable principal de eficacia

	Rivaroxabán (N=4150)		Enoxaparina/AVK (N=4131)	
	n	(%)	n	(%)
Primer TEV recurrente sintomático	86	(2.1)	95	(2.3)
TVP recurrente	32	(0.8)	45	(1.1)
TVP + EP recurrente	1	(<0.1)	2	(<0.1)
EP no mortal	43	(1.0)	38	(0.9)
EP mortal/donde no se puede descartar la EP	15	(0.4)	13	(0.3)



Población ITT

Análisis de datos agrupados de EINSTEIN TVP y EP: hemorragia y mortalidad

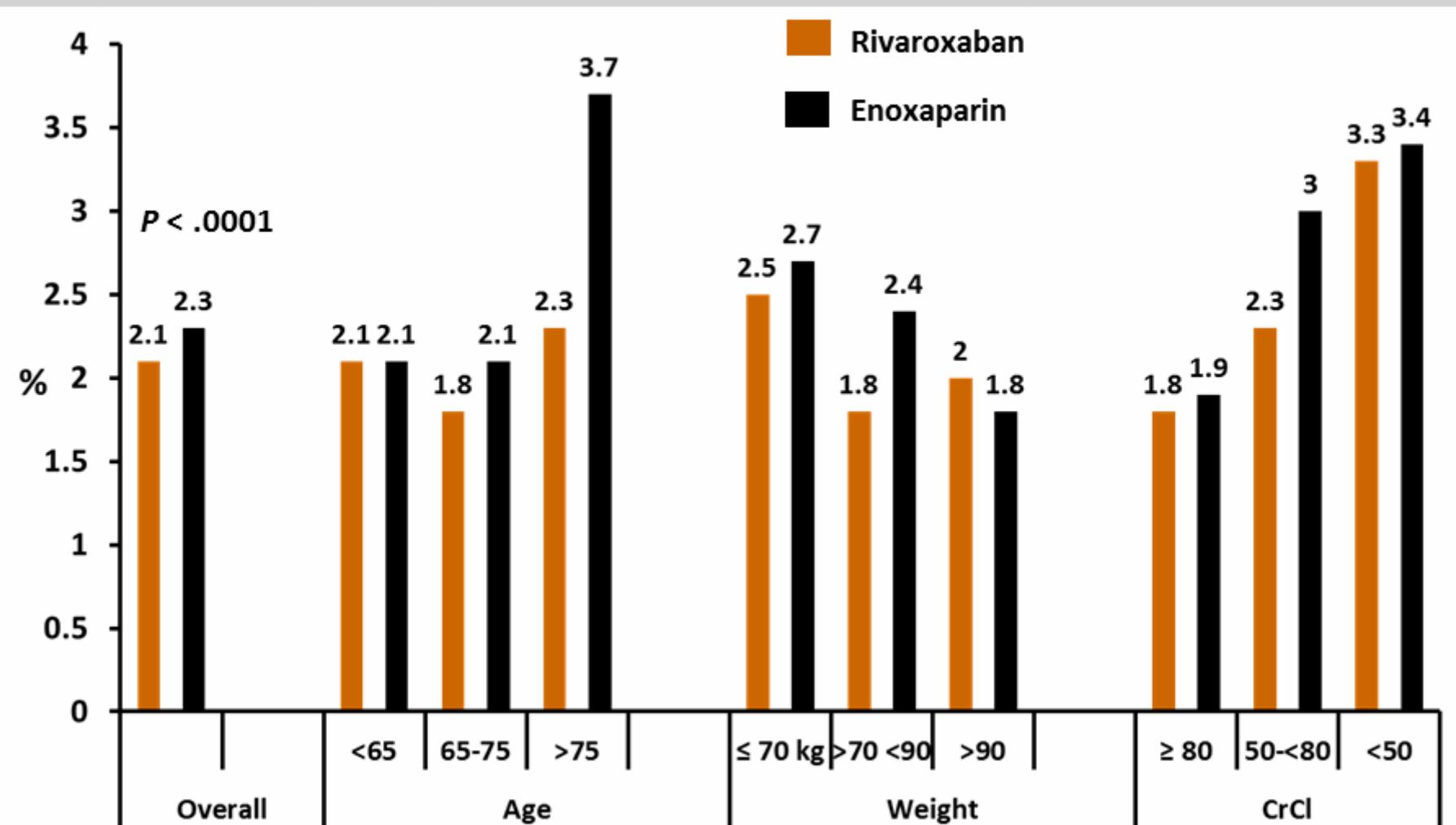
- ◆ Primera hemorragia mayor o no mayor clínicamente relevante
 - HR = 0,93 (IC del 95 %: 0.81-1.06)
- ◆ Hemorragia mayor
 - HR = 0,54 (IC del 95 %: 0.37-0.79), $p=0,0018$
- ◆ Mortalidad por cualquier causa
 - HR = 0,90 (IC del 95 %: 0.68-1.19)

Análisis de datos agrupados de EINSTEIN TVP y EP: Pacientes fragiles.

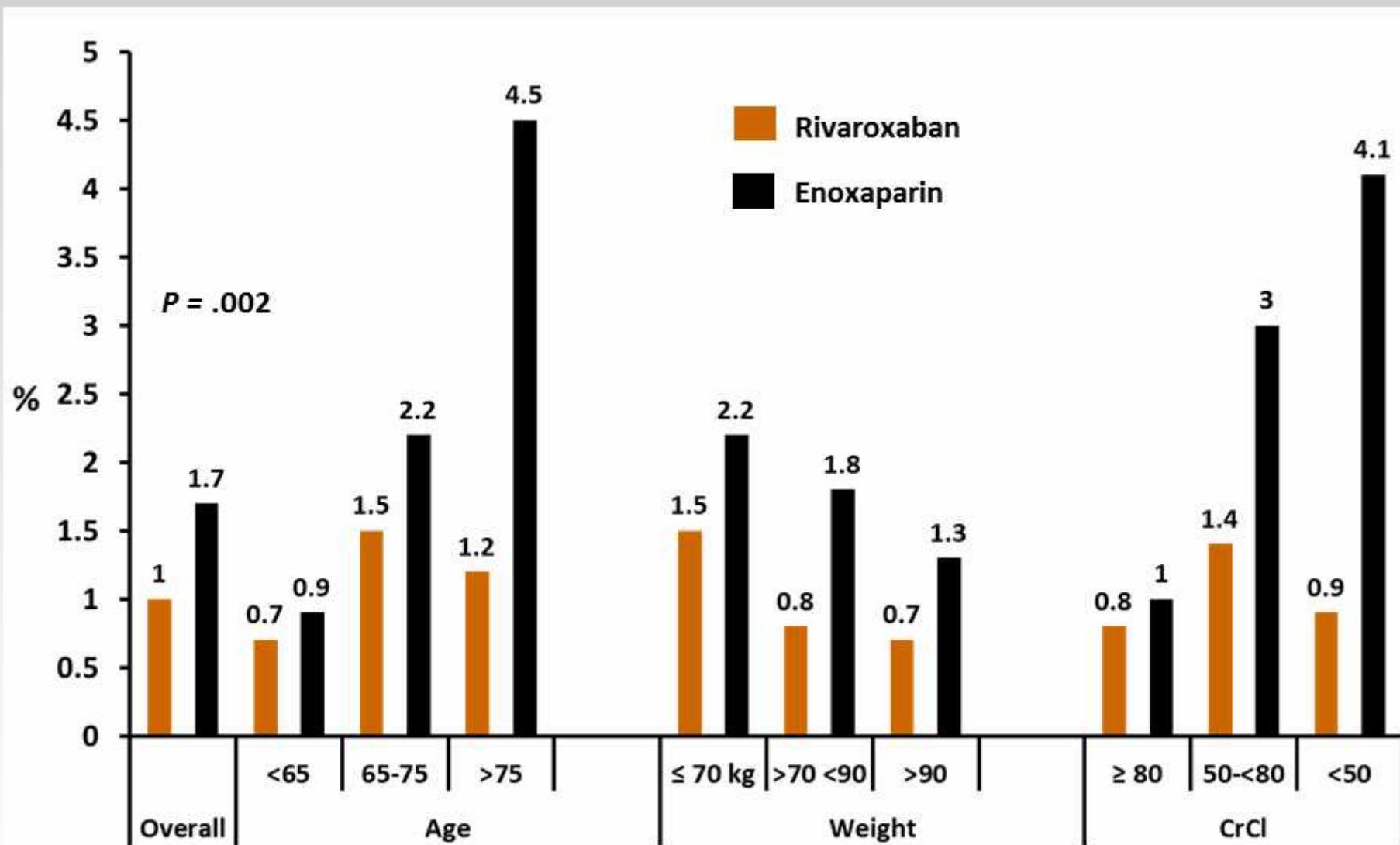
- Edad > 75 años.
- Peso < 50 Kg
- I. Renal (ClCr < 50 ml/min)
- N = 790

Parametro	Rivaroxaxaban %	Enoxaparina + AVK, %	HR (IC 95%)	p
Recurrencia de la ETV	2.7	3.8	0.68 (0.39 – 1.18)	-
Todos	2.1	2.3	0.89 (0.66 – 1.19)	< 0.001
Hemorragia mayor	1.3	4.5	0.27 (0.13 – 0.54)	-
Todos	1.0	1.7	0.54 (0.37 – 0.79)	0.002

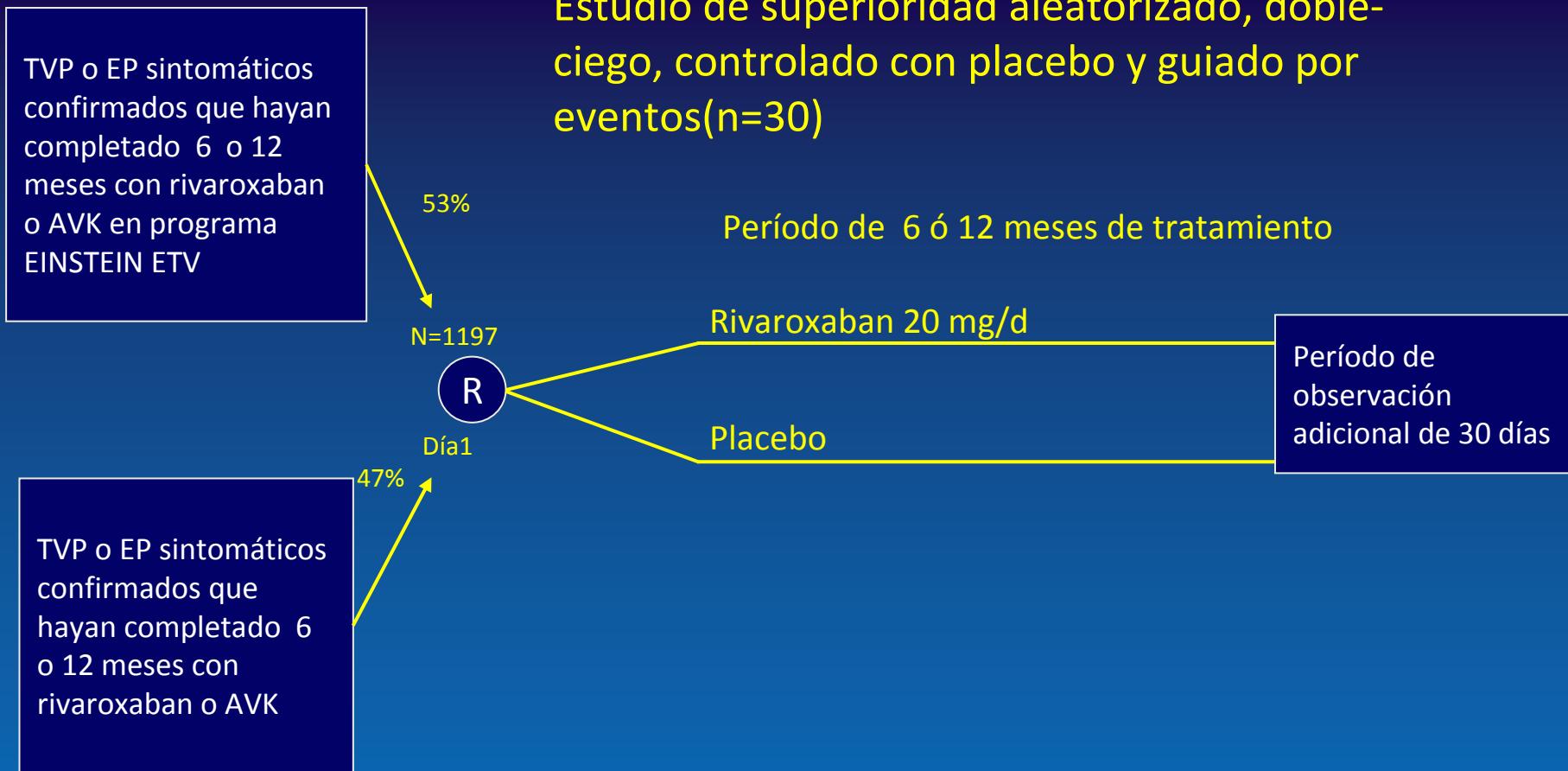
EINSTEIN Pooled Data: Efficacy



EINSTEIN Pooled Data: Major Bleeding



EINSTEIN – EXT: Diseño del Estudio



EINSTEIN Extension Trial ID: NCT00439725

EINSTEIN – EXT: Variables Principales.

- **Variable Principal de Eficacia***
 - **ETV sintomática recurrente:**
 - TVP recurrente
 - EP fatal o no fatal
 - Muerte inexplicable en la que no se puede excluir EP
- **Variable Principal de Seguridad***
 - **Hemorragía Mayor (manifiesta):**
 - Hemorragias que suponen una caída de hemoglobina ≥ 2 g/dl.
 - Hemorragias que requieren transfundir al menos 2 bolsas de concentrado de hematíes o unidades de sangre completa.
 - Hemorragias en un órgano crítico (intracranial, intraespinal, intraocular, pericardica, intra-articular, intramuscular con síndrome compartimental o retroperitoneal).
 - Hemorragias fatales.

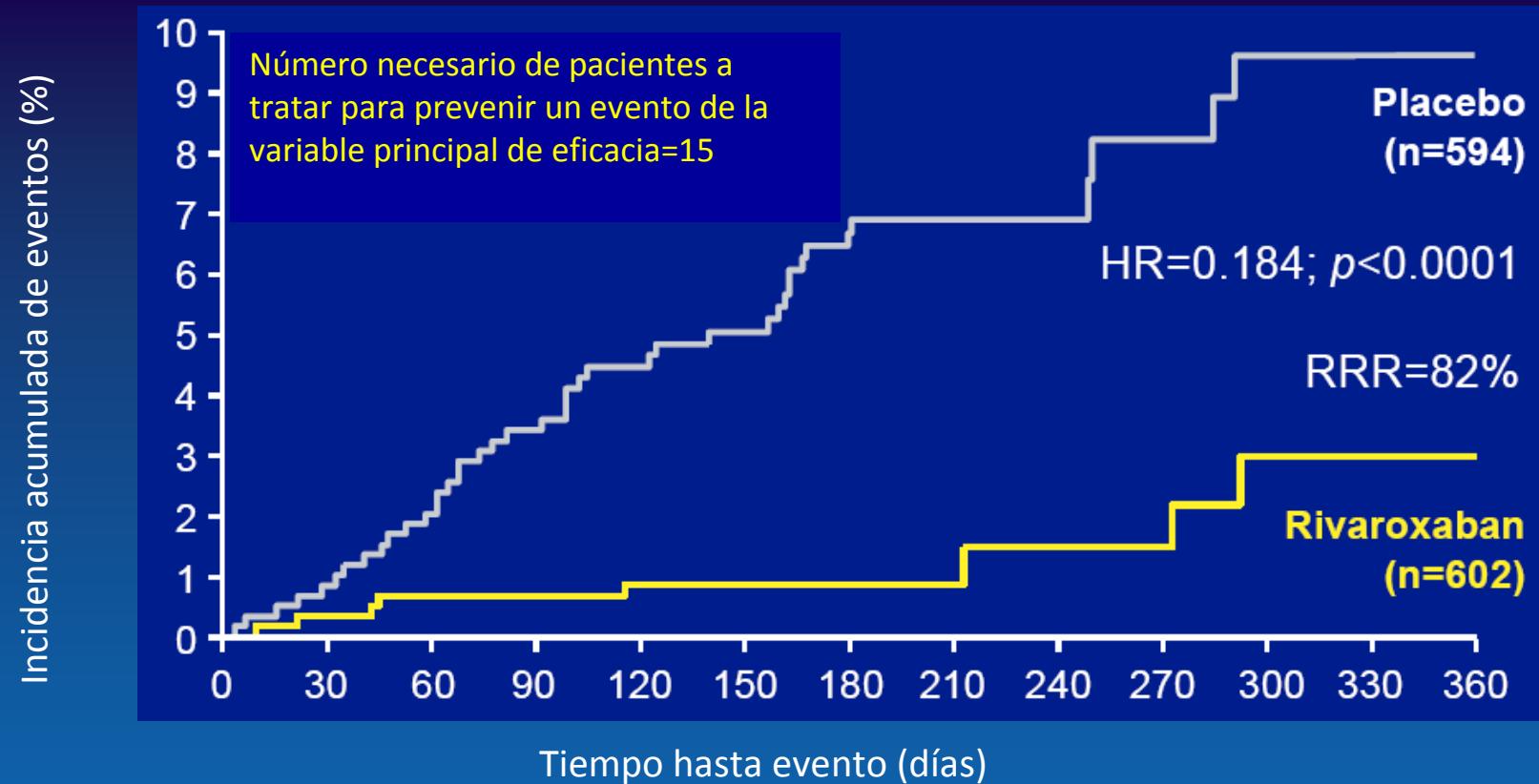
** Adjudicados por un Comite Independiente Central.

EINSTEIN – EXT: Resultados.

N = 1197	RIVAROXABAN %	PLACEBO %	HR (IC 95%)	P
ETV RECURRENTE	1.3	7.1	0.18 (0.09 – 0.39)	<0.0001
HEMORRAGIA MAYOR	0.7	0		0.106
HEMORRAGIA NO MAYOR CR	5.4	1.2		
MUERTES	0.2	0.3		
ALTERACIONES HEPATICAS	0	0		

- DURACION MEDIA TRATAMIENTO: 190 DIAS EN AMBOS GRUPOS.
- NNT: 15
- NNH: 139

Análisis del Resultado del Variable Principal de Eficacia (tiempo hasta el primer evento)



Número de sujetos en riesgo:

Rivaroxaban	602	590	583	573	552	503	482	171	138	132	114	92	81
Placebo	594	582	570	554	521	467	444	164	138	133	110	93	85

Población ITT

Rivaroxaban is recommended as an option for treating deep vein thrombosis and preventing recurrent deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism after a diagnosis of acute deep vein thrombosis in adults.

The Committee considered the cost-effectiveness result for up to 12 months of treatment using the ERG's estimate for INR monitoring. The results indicated that rivaroxaban dominated therapy with LMWH and a vitamin K antagonist in the 3-month duration group. The ICER was £3200 per QALY gained for the 6-month treatment duration and £14,900 per QALY gained for the 12-month treatment duration. The Committee concluded that treatment with rivaroxaban represented a clinical and cost-effective option in people in whom treatment for up to 12 months is indicated.

The Committee considered the results of the cost-effectiveness analysis of rivaroxaban for long-term anticoagulation. The Committee concluded that £19,400 per QALY gained was a plausible estimate, and that rivaroxaban was a cost- effective treatment for people who need anticoagulation treatment for longer than 12 months.

RIVAROXABAN EN EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA ETV.

- IGUAL EFICACIA QUE LOS AVK.
- SUPERIOR PERFIL DE SEGURIDAD.
- SIMPLIFICACION DEL TRATAMIENTO. DESPLAZAMIENTO HACIA LA AMBULATORIZACION DEL TRATAMIENTO DE LA ETV.
- COSTE-EFICAZ . “*NICE dixit*”
- OPCION TRATAMIENTO INDEFINIDO.