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Preadmission Oral Anticoagulation for Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter and Death or Thrombotic Events During COVID-19 Admission



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Atrial fibrillation/flutter (AF) and COVID-19 are associated with an elevated risk of arterial and venous thrombosis. Whether preadmission oral anticoagulation (OAC) for AF reduces the incidence of in-hospital death or thrombotic events among patients with COVID-19 is unknown. We identified 630 patients with pre-existing AF and a hospitalization diagnosis of COVID-19 and stratified them according to preadmission OAC use. Multivariable logistic regression was employed to relate preadmission OAC to composite in-hospital mortality or thrombotic events. Unadjusted composite in-hospital mortality or thrombotic complications occurred less often in those on than not on preadmission OAC (27.1% vs 46.8%, $p < 0.001$). After adjustment, the incidence of composite in-hospital all-cause mortality or thrombotic complications remained lower with preadmission OAC (odds ratio 0.37, confidence interval 0.25 to 0.53, $p < 0.0001$). Secondary outcomes including all-cause mortality (16.3% vs 24.9%, $p = 0.007$), intensive care unit admission (14.7% vs 29.0%, $p < 0.001$), intubation (6.4% vs 18.6%, $p < 0.001$), and noninvasive ventilation (18.6% vs 27.5%, $p = 0.007$) occurred less frequently, and length of stay was shorter (6 vs 7 days, $p < 0.001$) in patients on than those not on preadmission OAC. A higher CHA₂DS₂-VASc score was associated with an increased risk of thrombotic events. In conclusion, among patients with baseline AF who were hospitalized with COVID-19, those on preadmission OAC had lower rates of death, arterial and venous thrombotic events, and less severe COVID-19. © 2022 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. (Am J Cardiol 2022;181:38–44)

Atrial fibrillation/flutter (AF) are the most commonly encountered cardiac dysrhythmias in the United States.¹ AF is associated with an increased risk of arterial and venous thromboembolism. Risk scores, such as CHA₂DS₂-VASc, have been developed and validated to predict arterial thromboembolic events in patients with AF,² and oral anticoagulation (OAC) with either a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) or vitamin K antagonist (VKA) reduces the incidence of these events among those at elevated risk.^{3–5} COVID-19 is associated with micro- and macrovascular arterial and venous thrombosis, with meta-analytic data suggesting that thrombotic complications occur in 22% of hospitalized patients and 43% of those admitted to an intensive care unit (ICU) with COVID-19.⁶ The risk of

mortality^{7,8} and thromboembolic complications⁹ is higher among patients with COVID-19 who also have AF. Whether preadmission OAC reduces in-hospital arterial and venous thrombosis in patients with COVID-19 and pre-existing AF remains to be established.¹⁰ We related preadmission OAC used to incident death or thrombotic events among consecutive patients with AF admitted with COVID-19 to a large New England health system.

Methods

Data on demographics, co-morbidities, CHA₂DS₂-VASc score, vital signs, test results, treatments, and outcomes were extracted from the Epic electronic health record using automated queries. The Charlson co-morbidity index was calculated for each patient using International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) codes.¹¹

A study flow is shown in Figure 1. All patients ≥ 18 years of age with a history of AF admitted to Rhode Island, The Miriam, or Newport Hospital with a diagnosis of COVID-19 between March 1 and December 31, 2020, were included. The cohort was restricted to patients with AF to limit the impact of confounding by indication for anticoagulation given their persistently elevated thrombotic risk and a common indication for OAC.^{12,13} Patients on preadmission low molecular weight heparin, multiple anticoagulants, or

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See page 43 for disclosure information.

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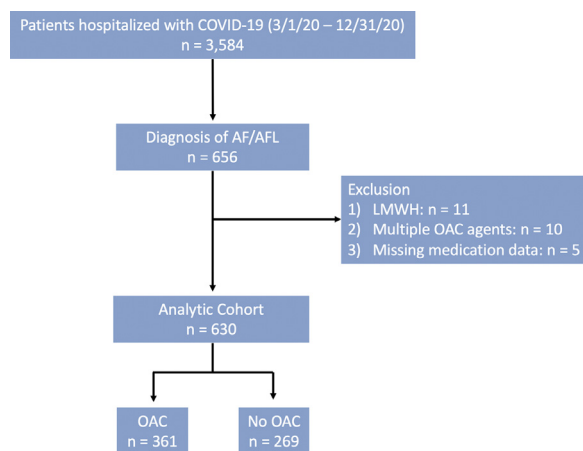


Figure 1. Study Flowchart. 3,584 patients were admitted with COVID-19 between 3/1/20–12/31/20. After applying exclusion criteria, 630 of these had atrial fibrillation or flutter (AF), of which 361 (57%) were single-agent OAC users, and 269 (43%) were non-OAC users.

who were missing information on preadmission OAC use were excluded. Co-morbidities, COVID-19 status, and in-hospital outcomes were ascertained using ICD-10 codes and discharge disposition (Supplementary Table 1). The study was approved by The Lifespan - Miriam Hospital Institutional Review Board and a waiver of informed consent was granted.

Patients were classified according to whether they were prescribed a DOAC including apixaban, rivaroxaban, edoxaban, dabigatran, or the VKA, warfarin, before admission for the primary analysis. In secondary analysis, the CHA₂DS₂-VASc score was related to study outcomes. The calculation of this score is detailed in supplementary data. Supplementary Tables 2 to 4.

The primary outcome of interest was a composite of in-hospital all-cause mortality or arterial or venous thrombotic events. Arterial events included acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, and ST-elevation myocardial infarction), transient ischemic attack (TIA), acute ischemic stroke, acute limb ischemia, and acute mesenteric ischemia. Venous thromboembolism included acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and acute pulmonary embolism (PE). Secondary end points included the individual components of the primary outcome, admission to an ICU, invasive or noninvasive ventilation, the requirement for supplemental oxygen, cardiac arrest, red blood cell transfusion, major bleeding, length of stay, and discharge disposition.

Continuous variables appear as mean \pm SD or medians with interquartile ranges, depending on their distribution. Categorical variables were reported as counts with percentages and compared with Mantel-Haenszel chi-square or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate. Student's *t* test or Mann-Whitney *U* test were employed for unadjusted comparisons of these data, respectively. Plausible demographic and clinical characteristics that were related to the primary outcome ($p \leq 0.15$) were entered into a multivariable logistic regression model, along with an indicator variable for preadmission OAC (Supplementary Table 5). A sensitivity analysis

was applied to the AF subtype (permanent > persistent > paroxysmal) to examine the association of AF with the primary outcome. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina) and R statistical software version 4.0.3 (The R Project for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). A $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

During the study interval, 3,584 patients were admitted with COVID-19. Of these, 656 patients had a history of AF. After excluding patients who were on outpatient low molecular weight heparin ($n = 11$), multiple OAC agents ($n = 10$), or who were missing data regarding OAC therapy ($n = 5$), the final study cohort comprised 630 patients, of which 361 (57.3%) were prescribed outpatient OAC. Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics, stratified by preadmission OAC use, are shown in Table 1. Patients on preadmission OAC had a higher prevalence of demographic and co-morbid characteristics associated with adverse outcomes during hospitalization for COVID-19.^{14,15} Patients on preadmission OAC were older, more frequent tobacco users, more often Hispanic, and more likely to have a history of heart failure, myocardial infarction, TIA, stroke, DVT, PE, chronic kidney disease, and cancer, and were less likely to have a history of alcohol use disorder. These patients were also less likely to be taking aspirin or a P2Y₁₂ inhibitor, and more likely to be on a statin before admission when compared with those who were not taking OAC. The median CHA₂DS₂-VASc score was significantly higher among those on vs not on preadmission OAC (3 vs 2, $p < 0.001$).

Patients on preadmission OAC had lower initial body temperatures than those not on OAC therapy. Baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate, anion gap, D-dimer, C-reactive protein, and baseline and peak troponin were all lower in those on vs not on preadmission OAC (Table 2). Vital sign and laboratory value missingness, stratified by preadmission OAC use, is characterized in Supplementary Figure 1.

Of patients prescribed preadmission OAC, 264 (73%) were on a DOAC, and 97 (27%) had a VKA. Of those on a DOAC, 191 (72%) were on apixaban, 66 (25%) on rivaroxaban, and 7 (3%) on dabigatran. No patients were taking edoxaban.

Among those who were not on preadmission OAC, therapeutic and non-therapeutic anticoagulation was initiated in 38.3% and 49.8%, respectively. The use of thrombolytic therapy and vasopressors was more common in those not on preadmission OAC. There was no difference in the rate of in-hospital systemic steroid, remdesivir, or interleukin-6 antagonist use between those who were and were not taking preadmission OAC (Table 2).

Unadjusted outcomes are shown in Table 3. A primary composite outcome event occurred in 224 (35.6%) patients, 98 (27.1%) of those on and 126 (46.8%) of those not on preadmission OAC ($p < 0.001$). After adjustment for multiple covariates, the use of preadmission OAC was associated with 63% lower odds of all-cause mortality or thrombotic complications (odds ratio 0.37, confidence interval 0.25 to

Table 1
Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics

Variable	Total(N = 630)	Anticoagulation		p Value
		Yes (N = 361)	No (N = 269)	
Age (years)	77.4 ± 11.8	78.5 ± 10.6	75.9 ± 13.2	0.005
Men	354 (56.2%)	206 (57.1%)	148 (55.0%)	0.61
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	29.1 ± 7.8	29.2 ± 7.8	28.8 ± 7.9	0.59
Race				
Black	47 (7.5%)	19 (5.3%)	28 (10.4%)	0.10
White	495 (78.6%)	295 (81.7%)	200 (74.3%)	
Asian	6 (1.0%)	4 (1.1%)	2 (0.7%)	
Other	77 (12.2%)	41 (11.4%)	36 (13.4%)	
Unknown	5 (0.8%)	2 (0.6%)	3 (1.1%)	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	75 (11.9%)	35 (9.7%)	40 (14.9%)	0.029
Smoking status				
Current	33 (5.2%)	18 (5.0%)	15 (5.6%)	< 0.001
Former	296 (47.0%)	190 (52.6%)	106 (39.4%)	
Never	240 (38.1%)	135 (37.4%)	105 (39.0%)	
Unknown	61 (9.7%)	18 (5.0%)	43 (16.0%)	
Hypertension	542 (86.0%)	311 (86.1%)	231 (85.9%)	0.92
Hyperlipidemia	398 (63.2%)	229 (63.4%)	169 (62.8%)	0.88
Diabetes mellitus	280 (44.4%)	158 (43.8%)	122 (45.4%)	0.69
Ischemic heart disease	346 (54.9%)	203 (56.2%)	143 (53.2%)	0.44
History of myocardial infarction	95 (15.1%)	64 (17.7%)	31 (11.5%)	0.031
History of peripheral artery disease	7 (1.1%)	4 (1.1%)	3 (1.1%)	0.99
Heart failure	310 (49.2%)	200 (55.4%)	110 (40.9%)	< 0.001
Valvular heart disease	91 (14.4%)	59 (16.3%)	32 (11.9%)	0.12
History of TIA or stroke	92 (14.6%)	62 (17.2%)	30 (11.2%)	0.034
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	83 (13.2%)	55 (15.2%)	28 (10.4%)	0.08
Chronic kidney disease	178 (28.3%)	113 (31.3%)	65 (24.2%)	0.049
End stage kidney disease	51 (8.1%)	23 (6.4%)	28 (10.4%)	0.07
Chronic anemia	90 (14.3%)	47 (13.0%)	43 (16.0%)	0.29
Liver disease	57 (9.0%)	26 (7.2%)	31 (11.5%)	0.06
Alcohol use disorder	23 (3.7%)	7 (1.9%)	16 (5.9%)	0.007
Obstructive sleep apnea	81 (12.9%)	48 (13.3%)	33 (12.3%)	0.70
Cancer	84 (13.3%)	57 (15.8%)	27 (10.0%)	0.035
Inflammatory rheumatic disease	118 (18.7%)	77 (21.3%)	41 (15.2%)	0.05
History of deep vein thrombosis	31 (4.9%)	23 (6.4%)	8 (3.0%)	0.05
History of pulmonary embolism	24 (3.8%)	23 (6.4%)	1 (0.4%)	< 0.001
Charlson comorbidity score	2.8 ± 1.8	2.9 ± 1.7	2.7 ± 1.8	0.13
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score	3.0 (2.0, 4.0)	3.0 (2.0, 4.0)	2.0 (2.0, 3.0)	< 0.001
Ordinal CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc scores	0.07			
0	19 (3.0%)	8 (2.2%)	11 (4.1%)	
1	93 (14.8%)	46 (12.7%)	47 (17.5%)	
2	189 (30.0%)	99 (27.4%)	90 (33.5%)	
3	171 (27.1%)	103 (28.5%)	68 (25.3%)	
4	81 (12.9%)	53 (14.7%)	28 (10.4%)	
5	43 (6.8%)	27 (7.5%)	16 (5.9%)	
6	31 (4.9%)	23 (6.4%)	8 (3.0%)	
7	3 (0.5%)	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.4%)	
Outpatient medications				
Vitamin K antagonist	97 (15.4%)	97 (26.9%)	0 (0.0%)	< 0.001
DOAC*	264 (41.9%)	264 (73.1%)	0 (0.0%)	< 0.001
Apixaban	191 (30%)	191 (72%)	-	
Rivaroxaban	66 (10%)	66 (25%)	-	
Dabigatran	7 (1.1%)	7 (3%)	-	
Aspirin	284 (45.1%)	150 (41.6%)	134 (49.8%)	0.039
Dual antiplatelet therapy	35 (5.6%)	10 (2.8%)	25 (9.3%)	< 0.001
P2Y ₁₂ inhibitor†	61 (9.7%)	27 (7.5%)	34 (12.6%)	0.030
Clopidogrel	54 (8.6%)	22 (6.1%)	32 (11.9%)	
Ticagrelor	3 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.7%)	
Aspirin or oral P2Y ₁₂ inhibitor	307 (48.7%)	164 (45.4%)	143 (53.2%)	0.054
Statin	419 (66.5%)	254 (70.4%)	165 (61.3%)	0.017
Non-statin lipid lowering agent	38 (6.0%)	28 (7.8%)	10 (3.7%)	0.035
Beta blocker	351 (55.7%)	210 (58.2%)	141 (52.4%)	0.15
Calcium channel blocker	208 (33.0%)	122 (33.8%)	86 (32.0%)	0.63
ACE inhibitor	187 (29.7%)	103 (28.5%)	84 (31.2%)	0.46
ARB	105 (16.7%)	71 (19.7%)	34 (12.6%)	0.019
Digoxin	35 (5.6%)	27 (7.5%)	8 (3.0%)	0.014
Inpatient medications				
Remdesivir	240 (38.2%)	134 (37.2%)	106 (39.4%)	0.58
Interleukin-6 antagonist‡	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0.22
Systemic steroid§	350 (55.6%)	190 (52.6%)	160 (59.5%)	0.09

ACE = angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB = angiotensin receptor blockers; DOAC = direct oral anticoagulant; TIA = transient ischemic attack.

Values n (%), mean ± SD, or median (IQR).

* There were no patients on pre-admission edoxaban.

† There were no patients on pre-admission prasugrel.

‡ IL-6 antagonists include the medications idarucizumab and rituximab

§ Systemic steroids include the medications dexamethasone, prednisone, methylprednisolone, and hydrocortisone.

Table 2

Admission vital signs and laboratory data

	Reference range	Total(N = 630)	Anticoagulation		p Value
			Yes (N = 361)	No (N = 269)	
Vital Signs					
Temperature (F)		98.3 ± 1.4	98.2 ± 1.3	98.6 ± 1.5	< 0.001
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)		130.8 ± 26.6	128.8 ± 26.0	133.4 ± 27.3	0.031
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)		72.9 ± 16.6	72.2 ± 16.7	73.7 ± 16.4	0.26
Heart rate (beats/min)		93.4 ± 27.4	91.8 ± 26.7	95.6 ± 28.3	0.08
Respiratory rate (breaths/min)		21.2 ± 6.4	21.2 ± 6.4	21.2 ± 6.3	1.0
Oxygen saturation		95.1± 5.6	95.2 ± 6.4	94.9 ± 4.5	0.64
Laboratory tests					
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	3.5 - 11	8.6 ± 5.4	8.2 ± 5.3	9.1 ± 5.5	0.06
Hgb (g/dL)	11.0 – 15.0	11.9 ± 2.4	11.8 ± 2.4	12.0 ± 2.4	0.41
Platelets (x10 ⁹ /L)	150-400	213.7 ± 99.5	218.2 ± 104.8	207.6 ± 91.7	0.20
eGFR (mL/min/1.73M)	> 60	68.0 ± 43.7	64.8 ± 38.0	72.3 ± 50.1	0.035
Serum creatinine (mg/dL)	0.44 – 1.03	1.7 ± 1.6	1.6 ± 1.3	1.8 ± 2.0	0.12
Anion gap	3 - 13	11.3 ± 3.4	10.8 ± 2.9	11.8 ± 4.0	< 0.001
INR	0.8 – 1.2	1.8 ± 1.3	2.2 ± 1.5	1.3 ± 0.5	< 0.001
D-dimer (mg/L)	< 232	1472.7 ± 5461.7	829.3 ± 3774.3	2294.2 ± 6977.4	0.003
C-reactive protein (mg/L)	< 5.0	91.9 ± 83.9	81.8 ± 69.5	105.9 ± 99.0	0.001
Baseline troponin-I (ng/mL)	0.006 – 0.06	0.6 ± 3.8	0.3 ± 1.2	1.1 ± 5.6	0.006
Peak troponin-I (ng/mL)	0.006 – 0.060	1.2 ± 7.0	0.6 ± 3.3	2.0 ± 9.9	0.016
Whole blood lactate (mEq/L)	0.2 – 1.9	2.1 ± 2.0	2.1 ± 1.9	2.1 ± 2.1	0.79

eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; Hgb = Hemoglobin; INR = international normalized ratio; WBC = white blood cell count.

0.53, $p < 0.0001$) (Figure 2). Primary outcomes were similar when comparing those on preadmission DOAC versus VKA (Supplementary Table 6).

All-cause mortality was less frequent among those who were on preadmission OAC compared with those who were not. Composite thrombotic events were less frequent in patients on vs not on preadmission OAC. Patients on OAC were less likely to suffer acute venous or arterial thrombotic events, including acute DVT, acute PE, and acute mesenteric ischemia. There was no difference in the rate of acute coronary syndromes, TIA, acute ischemic stroke, or acute limb ischemia. There were also no between-group differences in the frequency of cardiac arrest, need for supplemental oxygen, noninvasive ventilation, intubation, red blood cell transfusion, or major bleeding. Length of stay was shorter in patients who were on vs not on preadmission OAC (Table 3). Among survivors, discharge disposition was no different according to preadmission OAC use (Supplementary Table 7). Secondary outcomes were similar to those on preadmission DOAC and VKA (Supplementary Table 8). Results were essentially unchanged when the CHA₂DS₂-VASc score was included in the multivariable model as an ordinal rather than a dichotomous categorical variable (Supplementary Figure 2). In a sensitivity analysis excluding patients with a CHA₂DS₂-VASc score of 0, where all remaining patients had a thrombotic risk high enough to warrant OAC, results remained unchanged (Supplementary Table 9). A higher CHA₂DS₂-VASc score (3.0 ± 1.4 vs 2.7 ± 1.4 , $p = 0.032$) was associated with increased risk of thrombotic events (Supplementary Table 4) but did not predict in-hospital mortality or the composite, all-cause mortality or thrombotic events (Supplementary Tables 2 and 3). Lastly, when examining the effect of OAC according to AF subtype, the results did not change (interaction $p = 0.5$).

Discussion

In a study of patients with pre-existing AF who were hospitalized with COVID-19, we observed that those on preadmission OAC had lower composite rates of death or thrombotic events, and less severe COVID-19, as reflected by more favorable admission data, a lower incidence of ICU admission, intubation, noninvasive ventilation, and shorter length of stay. These observations were apparent despite the more adverse demographic and co-morbid profile of those on preadmission OAC. Furthermore, a higher CHA₂DS₂-VASc score was associated with a greater incidence of composite arterial and venous thrombotic complications.

Although data suggest that thrombosis begins early during the disease course,^{16,17} it is unclear whether “upstream” (i.e., preadmission) therapeutic-dose OAC confers a benefit. Multiple randomized trials have demonstrated that when compared with standard thromboprophylaxis, therapeutic anticoagulation reduces the risk of death and composite death or thrombotic events in non-critically ill patients admitted with COVID-19.^{18,19} In contrast, randomized trials in low-risk outpatients²⁰ with COVID-19 have found no benefit with therapeutic anticoagulation. It is unknown whether outpatients who are at elevated baseline risk for thrombotic events, such as those with AF, might benefit from preadmission therapeutic anticoagulation.^{21,22}

Patients with AF are at persistently elevated risk for thromboembolism secondary to endothelial dysfunction, blood stasis, coagulation activation, and systemic inflammation, pathologic mechanisms similar to those observed in COVID-19.^{23,24} Meta-analyses have found that pre-existing AF is associated with increased mortality in patients hospitalized with COVID-19, however, the reasons for this

Table 3

Unadjusted primary and secondary outcomes according to pre-admission anticoagulant use

	Total (N = 630)	Anticoagulation		p Value
		Yes (N = 361)	No (N = 269)	
Composite of all-cause mortality and arterial or venous thrombosis	224 (35.6%)	98 (27.1%)	126 (46.8%)	< 0.001
All-cause mortality	126 (20.0%)	59 (16.3%)	67 (24.9%)	0.007
Composite arterial or venous thrombosis	135 (21.4%)	53 (14.7%)	82 (30.5%)	< 0.001
Venous thromboembolism	55 (8.7%)	14 (3.9%)	41 (15.2%)	<0.001
Acute DVT	28 (4.4%)	7 (1.9%)	21 (7.8%)	< 0.001
Acute pulmonary embolism	31 (4.9%)	8 (2.2%)	23 (8.6%)	< 0.001
Arterial thrombosis	91 (14.4%)	42 (11.6%)	49 (18.2%)	0.020
Acute coronary syndrome	52 (8.3%)	25 (6.9%)	27 (10.0%)	0.16
TIA	5 (0.8%)	4 (1.1%)	1 (0.4%)	0.30
Stroke	36 (5.7%)	16 (4.4%)	20 (7.4%)	0.11
Acute limb ischemia	6 (1.0%)	3 (0.8%)	3 (1.1%)	0.72
Acute mesenteric ischemia	3 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (1.1%)	0.044
ICU admission	131 (20.8%)	53 (14.7%)	78 (29.0%)	< 0.001
Intubation	73 (11.6%)	23 (6.4%)	50 (18.6%)	< 0.001
Non-invasive ventilation	141 (22.4%)	67 (18.6%)	74 (27.5%)	0.007
Supplemental oxygen requirement	486 (77.1%)	271 (75.1%)	215 (79.9%)	0.15
Cardiac arrest	23 (3.7%)	9 (2.5%)	14 (5.2%)	0.07
Red blood cell transfusion	65 (10.3%)	30 (8.3%)	35 (13.0%)	0.055
Major bleed	94 (14.9%)	47 (13.0%)	47 (17.5%)	0.12
Length of stay – days	7.0 (4.0, 12.0)	6.0 (3.0, 11.0)	7.0 (4.0, 14.0)	< 0.001

ICU = Intensive care unit; DVT = deep vein thrombosis; TIA = transient ischemic attack.

Values are n (%) or median (IQR).

observation have not been elucidated; neither anticoagulation status nor thrombotic outcomes have been characterized in these studies.^{25,26} Preadmission anticoagulation with either a DOAC or VKA may counteract the pro-thrombotic effects of the virus, ultimately preventing subclinical and clinical thrombosis. Notably, apixaban and rivaroxaban reduce D-dimer levels,^{27,28} which have been associated with worse clinical outcomes in patients with COVID-19;²⁹ it is

plausible that the impact such agents have on the coagulation cascade results in more favorable outcomes.

Observational studies relating preadmission OAC to outcomes in patients hospitalized with COVID-19 have yielded mixed results. Multiple studies have reported increased disease severity and higher mortality rates in patients who were on OAC at the time of hospital admission.^{30–32} Others have found no association,^{33,34} whereas some have suggested that DOAC use is associated with a lower risk of adverse outcomes.^{35–38} Most of these studies did not preferentially include patients at persistently elevated baseline risk for thrombosis, and few accounted for differential thrombotic risk between treatment and control groups. Our study overcame many of the limitations of previous studies by including a cohort exclusively comprised patients with AF who were consequently at elevated baseline thrombotic risk,¹³ compared treatment and control groups with similar thrombotic risk and similar indications for OAC, and yielded a large number of both venous and arterial thrombotic events for comparison.

The decision to initiate OAC in patients with AF is ideally made through shared decision-making that takes into consideration the risks of thromboembolic events and bleeding while incorporating patient preference. In our study cohort, after adjusting for baseline CHA₂DS₂-VASc score and restricting our analysis to those with a CHA₂DS₂-VASc score of 1 or higher, we observed that preadmission OAC use was associated with a more favorable in-hospital outcome. Although our study design does not allow us to infer causality, our results do call into question whether the risk-benefit balance should be reconsidered in ambulatory patients with AF who develop COVID-19. A higher short-term risk of death or thromboembolic events might favor

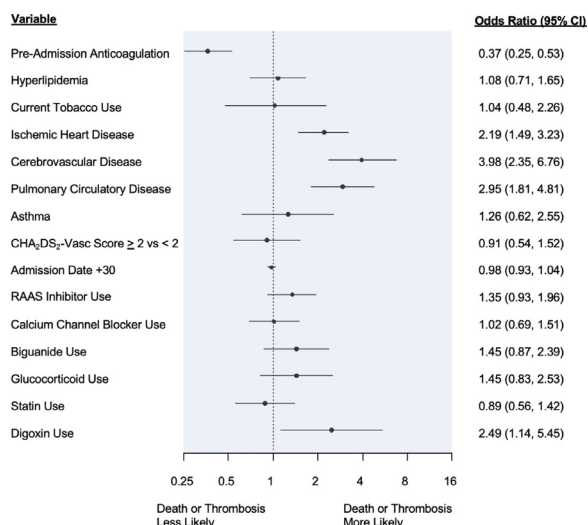


Figure 2. Multivariable Model of All-Cause Mortality and Thrombotic Outcomes in the Overall Cohort. Shown is a multivariable model relating pre-admission use of oral anticoagulation to composite in-hospital all-cause mortality and thrombotic complications.

Abbreviations: RAAS = renin angiotensin aldosterone system. "Admission date +30" was defined as the index date of admission plus 30 days to evaluate the temporal effect of admission on outcomes.

the decision to initiate OAC in patients at high thrombotic risk who were otherwise not taking OAC.

There are important limitations to our study. First, we cannot rule out the possibility of residual confounding or bias despite the use of multivariable adjustment. Second, the use of ICD-10 codes to define clinical outcomes may have resulted in under- or miscoding; however, had this occurred, it would have biased our results toward the null. Third, we cannot confirm patient adherence to outpatient OAC therapy before admission; had adherence been suboptimal, this also would have biased our results toward the null. Similarly, it is possible that those on OAC had better access to medical care which may have biased our results. Fourth, routine screening for thrombotic complications (e.g., vascular ultrasound testing and CT angiography) was not performed in our cohort, therefore, the true incidence of composite thrombotic events in our study cohort is unknown and our findings reflect only clinically manifest thrombotic complications as captured by ICD-10 coding. In addition, because this was a retrospective study of in-hospital outcomes, post-discharge thromboembolic complications and vital status were not known, and the reasons for OAC non-use preadmission were not available.

In conclusion, among patients at elevated baseline thrombotic risk because of AF who were hospitalized with COVID-19, those on preadmission OAC had lower rates of death, arterial and venous thrombotic events, and less severe COVID-19. Further investigation is needed to establish the safety and efficacy of OAC in ambulatory patients with symptomatic COVID-19 who are at elevated thrombotic risk.

Disclosures

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Supplementary materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found in the online version at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2022.07.006>.

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