

Comparing intracerebral hemorrhages associated with direct oral anticoagulants or warfarin

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Abstract

Objectives

This cross-sectional survey explored the characteristics and outcomes of direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC)-associated nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhages (ICHs) by analyzing a large nationwide Japanese discharge database.

Methods

We analyzed data from 2,245 patients who experienced ICHs while taking anticoagulants (DOAC: 227; warfarin: 2,018) and were urgently hospitalized at 621 institutions in Japan between April 2010 and March 2015. We compared the DOAC- and warfarin-treated patients based on their backgrounds, ICH severities, antiplatelet therapies at admission, hematoma removal surgeries, reversal agents, mortality rates, and modified Rankin Scale scores at discharge.

Results

DOAC-associated ICHs were less likely to cause moderately or severely impaired consciousness (DOAC-associated ICHs: 31.3%; warfarin-associated ICHs: 39.4%; $p = 0.002$) or require surgical removal (DOAC-associated ICHs: 5.3%; warfarin-associated ICHs: 9.9%; $p = 0.024$) in the univariate analysis. Propensity score analysis revealed that patients with DOAC-associated ICHs also exhibited lower mortality rates within 1 day (odds ratio [OR] 4.96, $p = 0.005$), within 7 days (OR 2.29, $p = 0.037$), and during hospitalization (OR 1.96, $p = 0.039$).

Conclusions

This nationwide study revealed that DOAC-treated patients had less severe ICHs and lower mortality rates than did warfarin-treated patients, probably due to milder hemorrhages at admission and lower hematoma expansion frequencies.

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Glossary

AF = atrial fibrillation; **DOAC** = direct oral anticoagulant; **DPC** = Diagnosis Procedure Combination; **FFP** = fresh frozen plasma; **ICD-10** = *International Classification of Diseases–10*; **ICH** = intracerebral hemorrhage; **JCS** = Japan Coma Scale; **mRS** = modified Rankin Scale; **OR** = odds ratio; **PCC** = prothrombin complex; **PT-INR** = prothrombin time–international normalized ratio.

Clinical trials have shown that 4 direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs)—dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, and edoxaban—are as efficacious and safe as warfarin for stroke prevention in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF).¹ In randomized clinical trials with strict indication criteria, DOAC-treated patients are reportedly at lower risk for hemorrhagic strokes than are warfarin-treated patients.¹ Mortality rates were similar among patients randomly prescribed either DOAC or warfarin according to a secondary analysis of intracerebral hemorrhages (ICHs) occurring in the Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy (RE-LY) trial² and the Rivaroxaban Once Daily Oral Direct Factor Xa Inhibition Compared With Vitamin K Antagonism for Prevention of Stroke and Embolism Trial in Atrial Fibrillation.³ However, because those trials featured very strict inclusion criteria, these results cannot be generalized to all patients with DOAC- or warfarin-associated ICHs. Notably, in clinical practice of stroke prevention in AF, stroke outcomes can depend on various patient baseline characteristics, suboptimal dosage, and oral anticoagulant therapy adherence.⁴ However, few studies have compared the characteristics and outcomes of DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs in clinical practice. Because DOACs are used liberally in clinical practice, we expect that the incidence of DOAC-associated ICHs will increase in coming years.⁵ We therefore aimed to compare the characteristics and outcomes of patients with DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs in clinical practice in Japan using a nationwide Diagnosis Procedure Combination (DPC) database.

Methods

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

This study was approved by the Kyushu University Institutional Review Board, which waived the requirement for individual informed consent.

The DPC database

The DPC is a mixed-case patient classification system that was launched in 2002 by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and is linked with a hospital financing system.⁶ By 2015, the DPC system had been adopted by an estimated 1,580 acute care hospitals, representing approximately half of all Japanese hospital beds and encompassing a wide variety of centers, including rural and urban, academic and non-academic, and small and large hospitals.⁷ The DPC database includes data about all patients admitted to participating

hospitals, including each patient's profile (e.g., age, sex); principal diagnoses and comorbidities at admission (both coded by the International Classification of Diseases and Injuries, 10th revision); complications after admission (coded similarly); procedures including surgeries, medications, and devices used during hospitalization; length of stay; discharge status; and medical expense.⁸ The J-ASPECT study group has analyzed the DPC database to gain new clinical insights,^{7,9–11} an approach we applied again for this cross-sectional survey.

Sampling strategy

Of the 1,369 training institutions certified by the Japan Neurosurgical Society, the Japanese Society of Neurology, and the Japan Stroke Society, 621 agreed to participate in the J-ASPECT study. We identified patients hospitalized for nontraumatic ICH in the deidentified discharge database using the ICD-10 diagnosis codes related to nontraumatic ICH (I61.0–9, I62.0–1, and I62.9). We further selected those patients who had been urgently hospitalized between April 1, 2010, and March 31, 2015, and were receiving a DOAC or warfarin before admission. We then extracted data about age and sex; comorbidities on admission, including those based on Charlson scores¹²; level of consciousness on admission according to the Japan Coma Scale (JCS), the most widely used grading scale for impaired consciousness in Japan (table e-1, links.lww.com/WNL/A284)^{7,9,13}; concurrent pre-admission use of antiplatelet drugs including aspirin, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, cilostazol, sarpogrelate, and prasugrel; hematoma removal with craniotomy, endoscopic surgery, or stereotactic aspiration; CSF drainage coded with Japanese original K-codes; use of reversal agents including vitamin K, prothrombin complex (PCC) concentrate, and fresh frozen plasma (FFP); length of hospital stay; mortality; and modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score at discharge. Patients with missing data were excluded from this survey.

Statistical analysis

We compared the characteristics of DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs using Wilcoxon rank sum tests for continuous variables and χ^2 tests for categorical variables. Multivariable analysis was undertaken to estimate the 2 groups' odds ratios (ORs) for mortality rates within 1 day, within 7 days, and during hospitalization and for discharge mRS scores in the 0–3 (good functional outcome) or 4–6 (poor functional outcome) ranges. The ORs were adjusted for sex, age, comorbidities, admission JCS scores, concurrent antiplatelet therapies, and treatment with surgery or reversal agents. We also estimated ORs for outcomes after 1:1 propensity score matching to account for between-group

differences in baseline characteristics. To match patients, we used an automated matching procedure in STATA (STATA Corp., College Station, TX) that randomly selected a DOAC-treated patient and a warfarin-treated patient within a propensity score caliper of ± 0.01 . Successfully matched pairs were removed, and the procedure was repeated until all patients were matched or until no further matches were available within the caliper. Propensity scores for warfarin-associated outcomes were estimated using a probit model in which the independent variables were sex, age, comorbidities, admission JCS scores, concurrent antiplatelet therapy, and treatment with surgery or reversal agents. The interaction between usage of DOAC and usage of reversal agents for ICH removal surgeries was examined. The analyses were performed using JMP 11.0 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC), SAS 9.3 (SAS Institute), STATA 12, and SPSS 12 (IBM, Armonk, NY). We defined statistical significance as $p < 0.05$.

Results

Patient demographics

We identified 2,245 patients with DOAC- or warfarin-associated ICHs (DOAC: 227; warfarin: 2,018). The percentages of DOAC-treated patients in each year from 2010 to 2014 were 0%, 0.4%, 3.8%, 9.6%, and 21.4%, respectively. The proportions of dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, and edoxaban among DOAC-associated cases were 23.8%, 57.8%, 18.5%, and 0%, respectively.

Table 1 shows the characteristics of patients with DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs. No significant between-group differences were noted for age (mean age in years: DOAC, 74.4; warfarin, 74.2); comorbidities such as Charlson scores (mean: 4.9, 5.0), hypertension (56.4%, 53.0%), diabetes mellitus (22.5%, 22.0%), or hyperlipidemia (12.3%, 12.0%); or median lengths of hospital stays (median days: 18.0, 18.0). The DOAC-treated group had a greater proportion of men (75.3%, 65.1%; $p = 0.002$) and smaller proportion of JCS 2- and 3-digit codes (moderately or severely impaired consciousness, respectively) (31.3%, 39.4%; $p = 0.002$). Concurrent use of antiplatelet drugs was more frequent among warfarin-treated patients (25.1%, 40.1%; $p < 0.001$). Overall usage rates for reversal agents, especially PCC, were quite low for both warfarin- and DOAC-treated patients. The DOAC-treated patients were less likely to be given vitamin K (2.6%, 63.1%; $p < 0.001$) or FFP (4.9%, 11.7%; $p < 0.001$); tended to be given PCC (3.1%, 5.8%; $p = 0.094$), the most effective early reversal agent for warfarin; and were less likely to require ICH removal surgeries (5.3%, 9.9%; $p = 0.024$).

Considering the lack of specific antidotes for DOACs during the study period, we further analyzed the relationships between the frequency of ICH removal surgeries and the use of vitamin K, FFP, or PCC in warfarin- and DOAC-treated patients. We found that surgical ICH removal was associated with the use of vitamin K (presence, 13.6%; absence, 3.6%;

Table 1 Characteristics of direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) and warfarin-associated intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) patients

	DOAC, n = 227	Warfarin, n = 2,018	p Value
Patients			
Male, n (%)	171 (75.3)	1,314 (65.1)	0.002
Age, y, mean \pm SD	74.4 \pm 8.5	74.2 \pm 10.5	0.737
Comorbidities			
Charlson score, mean, n \pm SD	4.9 \pm 1.4	5.0 \pm 1.6	0.172
Hypertension, n (%)	128 (56.4)	1,070 (53.0)	0.335
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	51 (22.5)	443 (22.0)	0.859
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	28 (12.3)	242 (12.0)	0.880
JCS score on admission			0.002
0- or 1-digit code, n (%)	156 (68.7)	1,224 (60.7)	
2- or 3-digit code, n (%)	71 (31.3)	794 (39.4)	
Concurrent antiplatelet therapy, n (%)	57 (25.1)	810 (40.1)	<0.001
Treatment/surgery			
ICH removal, n (%)	12 (5.3)	200 (9.9)	0.024
External CSF drainage, n (%)	7 (3.1)	77 (3.8)	0.582
Treatment/reversal agent			
Vitamin K, n (%)	6 (2.6)	1,273 (63.1)	<0.001
PCC, n (%)	7 (3.1)	116 (5.8)	0.094
FFP, n (%)	11 (4.9)	236 (11.7)	0.002
Length of hospital stay, d, median \pm SD	18 \pm 26.1	18 \pm 27.6	0.684

Abbreviations: FFP = fresh frozen plasma; PCC = prothrombin complex concentrate.

$p < 0.001$), FFP (presence, 47.9%; absence, 4.9%; $p < 0.001$), or PCC (presence, 31.0%; absence, 8.6%; $p < 0.001$) in patients with warfarin-associated ICHs, whereas no significant associations were observed for the use of vitamin K (presence, 0%; absence, 5.3%; $p = 0.558$), FFP (presence, 9.1%; absence, 5.1%; $p = 0.563$), or PCC (presence, 14.3%; absence, 5.0%; $p = 0.280$) in patients with DOAC-associated ICHs. After adjusting for the use of vitamin K, PCC, or FFP, the DOAC- and warfarin-treated groups exhibited no significant difference in ORs for ICH removal surgeries (OR 1.21, $p = 0.608$), but the interaction between usage of DOAC and usage of reversal agents for ICH removal surgeries was marginally significant ($p = 0.062$) (table e-2, links.lww.com/WNL/A284). This suggested that warfarin vs DOAC tends to show different effect on ICH removal surgeries within the group based on usage of reversal agents. Table e-3 shows the hemorrhage locations of DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs obtained from DPC data representing 68.9% of the study cases. These

Table 2 Outcomes of direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) and warfarin-associated intracerebral hemorrhage patients

	DOAC, n = 227	Warfarin, n = 2,018	p Value
Mortality within 1 day, n (%)	6 (2.6)	131 (6.5)	0.022
Mortality within 7 days, n (%)	27 (11.9)	368 (18.2)	0.017
In-hospital mortality, n (%)	40 (17.6)	510 (25.3)	0.011
Discharge mRS, mean ± SD	3.30 ± 1.95	3.50 ± 2.04	0.158
Discharge mRS 4–6, n (%)	119 (52.4)	1111 (55.1)	0.45

Abbreviation: mRS = modified Rankin Scale.

data suggest no significant between-group differences in hematoma locations.

Table 2 shows mortality rates and discharge mRS scores for the DOAC- and warfarin-treated patients. The warfarin-treated patients exhibited higher mortality rates within 1 day (2.6%, 6.5%; $p = 0.022$), within 7 days (11.9%, 18.2%; $p = 0.017$), and during hospitalization (17.6%, 25.3%; $p = 0.011$). There were no significant differences in mean discharge mRS scores (3.30, 3.50) or the proportion of discharge mRS scores of 4–6 (52.4%, 55.1%).

Table 3 shows the 2 groups' ORs for mortality within 1 day, within 7 days, and during hospitalization and for discharge mRS scores of 4–6 after adjusting for sex, age, comorbidities, admission JCS scores, concurrent antiplatelet therapy, and treatment with surgery or reversal agents. The warfarin-treated patients exhibited higher ORs for mortality within 1 day (OR 4.06, $p < 0.001$), within 7 days (OR 1.96, $p = 0.012$), and during hospitalization (OR 1.60, $p = 0.041$). The 2

Table 3 Odds ratios (ORs) of mortality within 1 day, 7 days, and during hospitalization, and modified Rankin Scale (mRS) 4–6 at discharge in warfarin-associated intracerebral hemorrhage patients compared with direct oral anticoagulant-associated patients after adjusting for sex, age, comorbidities, Japan Coma Scale on admission, concurrent antiplatelet therapy, and treatment (surgery and reversal agent)

	OR	95% CI	p Value
Mortality within 1 day	4.06	1.78–10.99	<0.001
Mortality within 7 days	1.96	1.15–3.39	0.012
In-hospital mortality	1.6	1.02–2.56	0.041
Discharge mRS 4–6	0.79	0.56–1.12	0.181

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

Table 4 Odds ratios (ORs) of mortality within 1 day, 7 days, and during hospitalization, and modified Rankin Scale (mRS) 4–6 at discharge in warfarin-associated intracerebral hemorrhage patients compared with direct oral anticoagulant-associated patients after matching by propensity score

	OR	95% CI	p Value
Mortality within 1 day	4.96	1.61–15.25	0.005
Mortality within 7 days	2.29	1.05–5.00	0.037
In-hospital mortality	1.96	1.03–3.72	0.039
Discharge mRS 4–6	0.76	0.48–1.20	0.246

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

groups' ORs for discharge mRS scores of 4–6 were not significantly different.

Propensity score analysis

Table 4 shows the 2 groups' ORs for mortality within 1 day, within 7 days, and during hospitalization and for discharge mRS score of 4–6 after matching patients by propensity scores ($n = 221$ vs $n = 221$). Table e-4 (links.lww.com/WNL/A284) shows the propensity score–adjusted data for sex, age, comorbidities, admission JCS scores, concurrent antiplatelet therapies, and treatment with surgery or reversal agents. The warfarin-treated patients exhibited higher ORs for mortality within 1 day (OR 4.96, $p = 0.005$), within 7 days (OR 2.29, $p = 0.037$), and during hospitalization (OR 1.96, $p = 0.039$). The 2 groups did not significantly differ in ORs for discharge mRS scores of 4–6.

We also applied propensity score analysis to the outcomes for DOAC- and warfarin-treated patients. The propensity score–matched patients tended to have similar characteristics. Compared to the warfarin-treated patients, the dabigatran ($n = 51$ vs $n = 51$) and apixaban-treated patients ($n = 42$ vs $n = 42$) did not exhibit significantly different mortality rates or likelihoods of discharge mRS scores of 4–6 (table e-5 and e-6). The rivaroxaban-treated patients ($n = 127$ vs $n = 127$), however, exhibited lower mortality rates within 1 day (OR = 11.22, $p = 0.023$), though this was not the case for mortality rates within 7 days or during hospitalization or for the likelihood of discharge mRS scores of 4–6 (table e-7).

Discussion

Our objective in this study was to compare the characteristics and outcomes of DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs in clinical practice. Administrative databases of hospital admissions are increasingly used for clinical outcome studies. Despite several limitations, using nationwide databases provides large sample sizes and produces more generalizable results than randomized trials because it eliminates potential

selection and referral biases.¹⁰ The J-ASPECT study is the first nationwide survey on the clinical practice of stroke care in Japan that uses data obtained from hospitals subject to the DPC-based payment system.¹⁰ This study had a larger sample of clinical patients than did previous reports comparing DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs.^{5,14–16} Furthermore, we added a propensity score analysis and a multivariable analysis to compare the clinical outcomes from warfarin-associated ICHs to DOAC-associated ICHs collectively and the ICHs associated with each individual DOAC separately, with adjustments for key variables such as concurrent antiplatelet therapies^{17–19} and reversal agents.^{17,20,21} Compared to the warfarin-associated ICHs, the DOAC-associated ICHs were of lesser severity in the univariate analysis and were associated with lower in-hospital mortality after matching with propensity scores derived from clinical data. Our results are therefore robust and provide important clinical insights into optimizing oral anticoagulation therapy for stroke prevention in patients with AF.

Few studies have compared the clinical and radiologic characteristics and outcomes of DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs,^{5,15,16} and they have featured small sample sizes of DOAC-associated ICHs.^{5,15,16} These studies found that patients with DOAC-associated ICHs had lower mortality rates,¹⁵ smaller hematomas,^{5,15,16} and less hematoma expansion.^{5,15} In a case series study of DOAC-associated ICHs,^{22,23} none showed small hematoma expansion. In animal model studies, dabigatran treatment results in lower ICH volumes and less hematoma expansion than does warfarin treatment.^{24,25} These reports support our observation that DOAC-associated ICHs were less severe and were associated with lower mortality rates.

Several reports have explored the mechanisms behind DOAC-associated ICHs having smaller volumes and less hematoma expansion than warfarin-associated ICHs.^{5,22,23,26} Complexes of tissue factor VII are essential for the first reaction in the extrinsic coagulation cascade.²⁷ Warfarin inhibits vitamin K–dependent coagulation proteins II, VII, IX, and X, while DOAC never inhibits factor VII function.²⁸ Furthermore, DOAC half-lives are shorter than warfarin's half-life.²⁸

Our univariate analysis showed that warfarin-treated patients were more likely to undergo ICH removal surgeries, but this difference did not survive adjustments for the use of reversal agents. However, it is difficult to interpret these contradictory results, because the interaction between ICH removal surgeries and reversal agent usage was marginally significant. The appropriateness of surgery for most patients with spontaneous ICHs remains controversial, but it is recommended for patients with cerebellar hemorrhages who are deteriorating neurologically or who have brainstem compression or hydrocephalus from ventricular obstruction.²⁹ Initial hematoma volume is the most powerful predictor of neurologic deterioration, functional outcome, and mortality in both spontaneous and oral anticoagulant-associated ICHs, whereas the

level of consciousness is highly predictive in infratentorial ICHs.^{30,31} The proportion of cerebellar hemorrhages in this study is notably similar to that of a previous Japanese study that showed that prior treatment with antiplatelets, warfarin, or both is predictive of cerebellar hemorrhages, hematoma enlargement, and early death in Japanese patients with ICHs.³² In line with previous studies comparing patients with DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs,^{5,16,33} we found no significant between-group difference in ICH locations. However, the DPC data excluded information about the eloquence of the ICH lesions and the size and expansion of hematomas. In terms of lesion eloquence, our study revealed that DOAC-associated ICHs were associated with similar functional outcomes. Given the strong effect of initial hemorrhage locations on functional outcomes following DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs regardless of hematoma size or expansion,³⁴ we doubt there were any between-group differences in the proportions of eloquent area ICHs in our sample. Therefore, the localization and eloquence of the lesions does not seem to explain the different rates of ICH removal surgeries for our warfarin- and DOAC-treated groups. Regarding the size and expansion of hematomas, past studies^{5,15–20} have shown that DOAC-associated ICHs have smaller hemorrhage volumes and lower chances of hematoma expansion, which may explain our observation. A previous study comparing the effects of different reversal agents on hematoma growth and outcomes in patients with warfarin-related ICHs found that PCC was associated with a reduced incidence and extent of hematoma growth relative to FFP and vitamin K.³⁵ The present study, however, revealed that reversal strategies are not as widely applied in clinical practice in Japan as they are in Western countries,^{16,33} with PCC being used less frequently for warfarin-treated patients and specific reversal agents for DOACs such as idarucizumab being unavailable during the study period.^{17,20,21} Despite such overall low usage, more frequent usage in specific scenarios, especially PCC for patients who underwent removal surgeries for warfarin-associated ICHs, suggests that such strategies are mainly indicated for patients with large initial hematoma volumes and a high risk of neurologic deterioration. Furthermore, our study revealed that patients with warfarin-associated ICHs who were treated with reversal agents were more likely to require removal surgeries. This suggests that among patients with warfarin-associated ICHs, those who require surgical removal of large ICHs are more likely to use reversal agents.

Despite the release of DOACs, issues with warfarin such as overuse for low-risk patients and underuse for high-risk patients persist, as does discordance between guidelines and clinical practice. Our results are inconsistent with those of comparative studies of DOAC- or warfarin-associated ICHs in clinical settings in Western countries.^{5,14,33} Alonso et al.¹⁴ found no significant medication-related differences in mortality for any type of intracranial hemorrhage (intracerebral, subdural, or subarachnoid). However, the results of subtype analyses should be interpreted cautiously because of imprecise

estimates and small numbers.¹⁴ Considering the prognosis differences between ICH subtypes, we focused on 227 DOAC-associated ICHs while excluding other hemorrhage subtypes. In contrast, the Registry of Acute Stroke Under New Oral Anticoagulants³³ showed that DOAC-associated ICHs were associated with higher mortality rates, more unfavorable outcomes, and greater hematoma expansion frequencies. However, these conclusions were derived from comparisons with both warfarin-associated ICHs in that study and those in previously published retrospective observational studies. Another comparative study showed slightly higher mortality rates in patients with DOAC-associated ICHs but did not adjust for confounding factors with multivariate analyses or propensity score matching.⁵ Another explanation for the disparity between our study and that of those 3 studies^{5,14,33} may be the differences in patient ethnicity. The median case-fatality at 1 month for patients with ICHs is lower in Japan than in other countries,³⁶ and there are slight differences in the efficacy and safety of DOACs and warfarin between Asian and non-Asian populations.^{37,38} Resolving these discrepancies will require multinational observational collaborative studies and randomized controlled trials comparing DOACs and warfarin.

Each DOAC exhibits a unique dose-dependent efficacy and safety profile.¹ We therefore used propensity score analysis to separately compare the outcomes for each DOAC to those of warfarin. Compared to warfarin-treated patients, rivaroxaban-treated patients exhibited significantly lower 1-day mortality rates, while dabigatran- and apixaban-treated patients did not. These differences may be explained by the sample sizes for each DOAC. In Japan, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and apixaban were launched in March 2011, April 2012, and February 2013, respectively, and edoxaban was approved for additional indications in September 2014. The timing of these launches may account for the proportions of each DOAC in this study. Larger sample sizes are needed to compare the characteristics and outcomes of each DOAC with those of warfarin.

The DPC database lacks several types of data. First, the database does not include laboratory data. The prothrombin time–international normalized ratio (PT-INR) is a particularly important factor in assessing the influence of hemorrhagic stroke.¹⁷ In this respect, it is interesting to note that the Japanese Fushimi AF Registry reported that over 90% of patients had PT-INR values within the optimal range.³⁹ Given this observation, it is unlikely that high PT-INR values alone could account for our observation of warfarin-associated ICHs being more severe, requiring removal more often, and being associated with higher mortality rates. Second, it does not contain vital signs data. Notably, a meta-analysis of 5 randomized controlled trials also showed that early intensive blood pressure reduction did not significantly reduce the mortality rate.⁴⁰ Admittedly, these missing data are unmeasured confounders for this study, so there is a need for further research that combines DPC database information with laboratory and radiologic data.

Although end-of-life decisions are an important factor in mortality, we had no information about such decisions. Previous studies comparing patients with DOAC- and warfarin-associated ICHs revealed no between-group differences in end-of-life decisions and found that mortality due to end-of-life decisions was low (i.e., 6%).⁵ In Japan, the proportion of end-of-life decisions is reportedly much lower than in other countries.⁴¹ Collectively, these facts lead us to suspect a minor effect of end-of-life decision on mortality in our patients.

This is the largest Japan-wide study of DOAC-associated ICHs in clinical practice, and it revealed that DOAC-associated ICHs were less lethal than warfarin-associated ICHs, probably due to lower hemorrhage severity at admission and lower hematoma expansion frequencies.

Author contributions

Ryota Kurogi drafted the manuscript. Koji Iihara was involved in conceptualizing and designing the study and in obtaining funding. Jyoji Nakagawara, Kazunori Toyoda, Kuniaki Ogasawara, Junichi Ono, Yoshiaki Shiokawa, Toru Aruga, Shigeru Miyachi, Izumi Nagata, Shinya Matsuda, Shinichi Yoshimura, Kazuo Okuchi, and Akifumi Suzuki were involved in data acquisition. Ryota Kurogi, Kunihiro Nishimura, Michikazu Nakai, Akiko Kada, Satoru Kamitani, Daisuke Onozuka, Keisuke Ido, Ai Kurogi, Nobutaka Mukae, Ataru Nishimura, Koichi Arimura, Akihito Hagihara, and Koji Iihara were involved in analyzing and interpreting the data. Jyoji Nakagawara, Kazunori Toyoda, Kuniaki Ogasawara, Junichi Ono, Yoshiaki Shiokawa, Toru Aruga, Shigeru Miyachi, Izumi Nagata, Shinya Matsuda, Shinichi Yoshimura, Kazuo Okuchi, Akifumi Suzuki, Takanari Kitazono, and Koji Iihara were involved in study supervision.

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