

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING RISKS IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH RIVAROXABAN VERSUS APIXABAN: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY IN A MEXICAN HOSPITAL SETTING

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A retrospective study of 278 patients in Mexico City found rivaroxaban significantly increased gastrointestinal bleeding-related hospitalizations compared to controls, while apixaban showed no significant increase, with concomitant NSAID use substantially elevating bleeding risk in rivaroxaban users.

KEY POINTS

- Rivaroxaban was significantly associated with increased GIB-related hospitalizations compared to controls (OR 1.29, 95% CI: 1.10–1.52, $p < 0.001$), while apixaban showed no statistically significant increase.
- Concomitant NSAID use dramatically raised the risk of GIB in rivaroxaban users (OR 16.1, 95% CI: 1.22–212.6, $p = 0.03$).
- DOAC patients experienced more hospitalizations (0.49 ± 0.80 vs 0.30 ± 0.62) and longer hospital stays (2.19 ± 3.54 vs 0.99 ± 2.68 days) compared to controls, with no significant mortality difference.
- The retrospective observational study analyzed 136 DOAC patients and 142 controls from January 2018 to December 2023 at Centro Médico Nacional 20 de Noviembre, Mexico City.
- This material is relevant for clinicians managing anticoagulation therapy in patients at risk for gastrointestinal bleeding, particularly when considering NSAID co-administration.

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