

Rivaroxaban cuts recurrent blood clots in obese patients

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(HealthDay)—Real-world evidence shows that rivaroxaban reduces the

risk for recurrent venous thromboembolism (VTE) in morbidly obese patients, with similar safety and efficacy as warfarin, according to a study published in the October issue of *Thrombosis Research*.

Alex C. Spyropoulos, M.D., from Northwell Health System in New York City, and colleagues used two U.S. claims databases to identify VTE patients initiating rivaroxaban or warfarin who had diagnosis codes for [morbid obesity](#) 12 months before or three months after initiation. The study included 2,890 matched pairs. Clinical and health/[economic outcomes](#) were compared for rivaroxaban versus warfarin in patients with at least three months of follow-up data.

The researchers found that risks for recurrent VTE (intent-to-treat [ITT]: odds ratio [OR], 0.99; 95 percent confidence interval [CI], 0.85 to 1.14) and major bleeding (on-treatment: OR, 0.75; 95 percent CI, 0.47 to 1.19) were similar for cohorts. In the rivaroxaban group, antifactor Xa laboratory measurements were performed on

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