

About projected health risks for non-valvular AF patients who have switched DOAC treatment after first stroke

- A transition from the initial DOAC treatment to warfarin or another DOAC after an ischemic stroke increased the risk of recurrent ischemic stroke by 96% and 62% respectively.
- The “switched DOAC” group also had more than twice the risk of acute coronary syndrome in comparison to the “DOAC unchanged” group.
- There was no benefit from adding an antiplatelet agent to prevent recurrent ischemic stroke among non-valvular AF patients.
- Several risk factors are associated with recurrent ischemic stroke, including advanced age, diabetes mellitus (DM), concurrent use of cytochrome P450/P-glycoprotein (CYP/P-gp) modulators, and large artery atherosclerotic disease (LAD).

About World Brain Day

The World Federation of Neurology marked World Brain Day on 22 July with a call to increase public awareness and promote brain health advocacy, reducing the healthcare burden from brain disorders. This year’s theme, “Brain Health and Disability”, aims to raise public awareness of the prevention of disability associated with brain diseases.