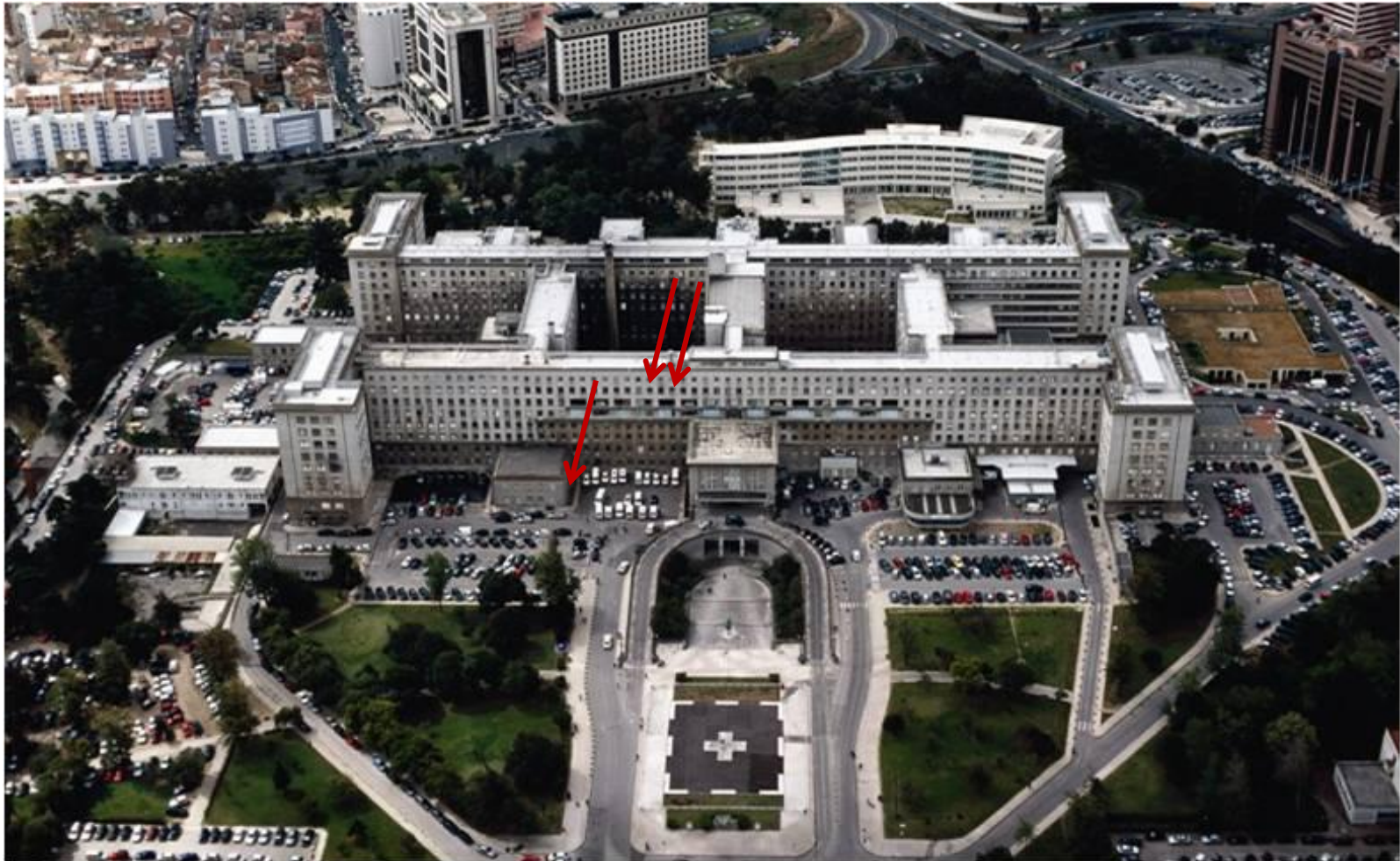


The Portuguese Collaborating Centre of the Iberoamerican Cochrane Network

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The Center for EBM (CEMBE) at the Lisbon Academic Medical Center



Brief overview of CEMBE

- Created by the ULSM SC in 1999
- Structural unity of ULSM with 25 people
- A. Vaz Carneiro appointed Head
- Major objectives:
 - Promote scientific knowledge through EBM
 - Perform clinical research
 - Teach at all levels (pre, post, CME and advanced)
 - Networking with international EBM centers
 - Do external scientific consulting.

Portuguese Collaborating Centre of the Iberoamerican Cochrane Network

- Established in 2011
- Based at the CEMBE
- Main objectives:
 - Elaborate and publish SR on a regular basis
 - Being a source of information about the CC
 - Organize scientific meetings
 - Teach the methodology of systematic reviews
 - Disseminate the Cochrane Library
 - Maintain a permanent connection with public and private health organizations/institutions
 - ...

Portuguese Branch of the Iberoamerican Cochrane Network

PBIbACN

Portuguese
Collaborating Centre
CEMBE - FMUL

Porto Unit of the
Portuguese Branch
CINTESIS - FMUP

Cochrane Movement
Disorders Review Group
DFC - FMUL

Some key objectives for the PBIbACN

- To produce and publish systematic reviews including for the Cochrane Library
- To support individuals or groups from Portugal and other Portuguese speaking countries in conducting systematic reviews
- To be the source of information about the Cochrane Collaboration for all health stakeholders in Portugal and Portuguese speaking countries
- To contribute to the diffusion of the Cochrane Library at all levels of the Portuguese National Health Service (the Cochrane Corners).

Análise da Revisão Cochrane: Inibidores da Trombina *versus* Antagonistas da Vitamina K na Prevenção do Acidente Vascular Cerebral em Doentes com Fibrilhação Auricular Não-Reumática. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2014,3:CD009893.



COCHRANE CORNER

Analysis of the Cochrane Review: Direct Thrombin Inhibitors *versus* Vitamin K Antagonists for Preventing Cerebral or Systemic Embolism in People with Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2014,3:CD009893.

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Acta Med Port 2014 Mar-Apr;27(2):157-159

RESUMO

Uma das complicações mais importantes dos doentes com fibrilhação auricular não-reumática é o acidente vascular cerebral isquémico. A prevenção desta complicação é habitualmente feita através da anticoagulação oral. Até há alguns anos atrás a varfine era o agente mais utilizado, mas recentemente duas novas classes surgiram para a prevenção do acidente vascular cerebral nestes doentes: os inibidores directos da trombina (dabigatrano e ximelagatrano) e os inibidores do factor Xa (rivaroxabano, apixabano e edoxabano). Na presente revisão sistemática compararam-se o dabigatrano, o AZD0837 e o ximelagatrano (apenas incluído nos resultados da revisão em análises post-hoc por ter sido retirado do mercado por questões de segurança) com a varfine, em termos de eficácia e segurança. Os resultados indicam que em termos de eficácia não há diferenças entre a varfine e os inibidores da trombina (com excepção do dabigatrano na dose de 150 mg BID). Em termos de segurança, os inibidores da trombina provocaram menos hemorragias, mas verificou-se um aumento da interrupção de tratamento por efeitos adversos. Não se verificaram diferenças na taxa de mortalidade global entre os dois grupos farmacológicos.

Palavras-chave: Acidente Vascular Cerebral; Fibrilhação Auricular; Inibidores da Trombina; Antagonistas da Vitamina K; Revisão Sistemática.

ABSTRACT

Ischemic stroke is one of the most important complications of lone (non-valvular) atrial fibrillation. Its prevention is usually accomplished through oral anticoagulation. Until a few years ago warfarin was the most used agent, but recently two new pharmacologic classes have been introduced for stroke prevention in these patients: oral direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran and ximelagatran) and oral factor Xa inhibitors (rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban). In this systematic review, oral direct thrombin inhibitors were compared with warfarin for efficacy and safety. The results indicate that there is no difference in terms of efficacy (except dabigatran 150 mg BID). Oral direct thrombin inhibitors presented less hemorrhages but increased treatment withdrawal due to adverse side-effects (the authors performed post-hoc analyses excluding ximelagatran because this drug was withdrawn from the market owing to safety concerns). There was no difference in terms of mortality between the agents.

Keywords: Atrial Fibrillation; Stroke Thrombin/antagonists & inhibitors; Vitamin K/antagonists & inhibitors; Systematic Reviews.

Key objectives for the PBIbACN

- To organize basic as well as advanced courses in systematic reviews at the pre and post graduate, as well as advanced levels
- To establish key alliances with medical schools, professional societies, patient associations and health foundations
- To promote the use of the Cochrane Reviews to support clinical care, health management and health policies
- To collaborate with Portuguese speaking countries in conducting systematic reviews and developing the CC locally.

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