

This is a repository copy of *Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/145623/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

Robertson, Lindsay, Yeoh, Su Ern and Ramli, Ahmad (2017) Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. CD011088. pp. 1-57. ISSN 1469-493X

<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD011088.pub2>

Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism (Review)

Robertson L, Yeoh SE, Ramli A

Robertson L, Yeoh SE, Ramli A.

Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD011088.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011088.pub2.

www.cochranelibrary.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	7
OBJECTIVES	8
METHODS	8
RESULTS	10
Figure 1.	11
Figure 2.	13
Figure 3.	14
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	17
DISCUSSION	20
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	21
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	21
REFERENCES	22
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	26
DATA AND ANALYSES	40
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 1 VTE-related mortality.	41
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 2 Recurrent VTE.	42
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 3 Major bleeding.	43
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 4 All-cause mortality.	44
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 5 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding.	45
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 6 Stroke.	46
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 7 Serious adverse events (myocardial infarction).	47
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis, Outcome 1 Recurrent VTE.	48
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis, Outcome 2 Major bleeding.	48
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis, Outcome 3 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding.	49
APPENDICES	49
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	53
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	54
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	54
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	54
INDEX TERMS	54

[Intervention Review]

Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Lindsay Robertson¹, Su Ern Yeoh², Ahmad Ramli^{1,3}

¹Department of Vascular Surgery, Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. ²College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. ³University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Contact address: Lindsay Robertson, Department of Vascular Surgery, Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, High Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7DN, UK. lindsay.robertson@nuth.nhs.uk, lindsay.robertson@ed.ac.uk.

Editorial group: Cochrane Vascular Group.

Publication status and date: New, published in Issue 12, 2017.

Citation: Robertson L, Yeoh SE, Ramli A. Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD011088. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011088.pub2.

Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Currently, little evidence is available on the length and type of anticoagulation used for extended treatment for prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism (VTE) in patients with unprovoked VTE who have completed initial oral anticoagulation therapy.

Objectives

To compare the efficacy and safety of available oral therapeutic options (aspirin, warfarin, direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs)) for extended thromboprophylaxis in adults with a first unprovoked VTE, to prevent VTE recurrence after completion of an acceptable initial oral anticoagulant treatment period, as defined in individual studies.

Search methods

For this review, the Cochrane Vascular Information Specialist (CIS) searched the Specialised Register (March 2017) as well as the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2017, Issue 2). We also searched trials registries (March 2017) and reference lists of relevant articles.

Selection criteria

We included randomised controlled trials in which patients with a first, symptomatic, objectively confirmed, unprovoked VTE, who had been initially treated with anticoagulants, were randomised to extended prophylaxis (vitamin K antagonists (VKAs), antiplatelet agents, or DOACs) versus no prophylaxis or placebo. We also included trials that compared one type of extended prophylaxis versus another type of extended prophylaxis.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently selected studies, assessed quality, and extracted data. We resolved disagreements by discussion.

Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism (Review)

Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Main results

Six studies with a combined total of 3436 participants met the inclusion criteria. Five studies compared extended prophylaxis versus placebo: three compared warfarin versus placebo, and two compared aspirin versus placebo. One study compared one type of extended prophylaxis (rivaroxaban) versus another type of extended prophylaxis (aspirin). For extended prophylaxis versus placebo, we downgraded the quality of the evidence for recurrent VTE and all-cause mortality to moderate owing to concerns arising from risks of selection and performance bias in individual studies. For all other outcomes in this review, we downgraded the quality of the evidence to low owing to concerns arising from risk of bias for the studies stated above, combined with concerns over imprecision. For extended prophylaxis versus other extended prophylaxis, we downgraded the quality of the evidence for recurrent VTE and major bleeding to moderate owing to concerns over imprecision. Risk of bias in the individual study was low.

Meta-analysis showed that extended prophylaxis was no more effective than placebo in preventing VTE-related mortality (odds ratio (OR) 0.98, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.14 to 6.98; 1862 participants; 4 studies; $P = 0.98$; low-quality evidence), recurrent VTE (OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.38 to 1.03; 2043 participants; 5 studies; $P = 0.07$; moderate-quality evidence), major bleeding (OR 1.84, 95% CI 0.87 to 3.85; 2043 participants; 5 studies; $P = 0.86$; low-quality evidence), all-cause mortality (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.57; 2043 participants; 5 studies; $P = 0.99$; moderate-quality evidence), clinically relevant non-major bleeding (OR 1.78, 95% CI 0.59 to 5.33; 1672 participants; 4 studies; $P = 0.30$; low-quality evidence), stroke (OR 1.15, 95% CI 0.39 to 3.46; 1224 participants; 2 studies; $P = 0.80$; low-quality evidence), or myocardial infarction (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.35 to 2.87; 1495 participants; 3 studies; $P = 1.00$; low-quality evidence).

One study showed that the novel oral anticoagulant rivaroxaban was associated with fewer recurrent VTEs than aspirin (OR 0.28, 95% CI 0.15 to 0.54; 1389 participants; $P = 0.0001$; moderate-quality evidence). Data show no clear differences in the incidence of major bleeding between rivaroxaban and aspirin (OR 3.06, 95% CI 0.37 to 25.51; 1389 participants; $P = 0.30$; moderate-quality evidence) nor in the incidence of clinically relevant non-major bleeding (OR 0.84, 95% CI 0.37 to 1.94; 1389 participants; 1 study; $P = 0.69$; moderate-quality evidence). Data on VTE-related mortality, all-cause mortality, stroke, and myocardial infarction were not yet available for participants with unprovoked VTE and will be incorporated in future versions of the review.

Authors' conclusions

Evidence is currently insufficient to permit definitive conclusions concerning the effectiveness and safety of extended thromboprophylaxis in prevention of recurrent VTE after initial oral anticoagulation therapy among participants with unprovoked VTE. Additional good-quality large-scale randomised controlled trials are required before firm conclusions can be reached.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

The safety and effectiveness of extending anticoagulant treatment for people who have been treated for blood clots

Background

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a condition in which a blood clot forms in the deep veins of the leg or pelvis (deep vein thrombosis (DVT)), or the clot travels in the blood and blocks a blood vessel in the lungs (pulmonary embolism (PE)). People with a VTE are treated with an anticoagulant, which prevents formation of further clots. For patients with a VTE that has been caused by a certain risk factor (prolonged periods of immobility, cancer, pregnancy, oral contraceptives, hormone replacement therapy, trauma, or blood disorder), treatment can be safely discontinued after three months. However, for patients in whom the VTE has no known cause (unprovoked), the optimal length of treatment is unknown because evidence is limited. Doctors have to decide upon extended treatment based on benefit (i.e. prevention of VTE recurrence) and risk (i.e. of bleeding) associated with treatment. This review assessed whether extended treatment was safe and effective in preventing further clots in patients with an unprovoked VTE.

Study characteristics and key results

We found six studies with a combined total of 3436 patients (until March 2017). Five studies compared treatment with placebo, and one study compared one type of treatment with another. Three of the five studies that used a placebo used warfarin, and two used aspirin. Combining results of the five studies showed no clear difference in the rate of further clots between patients treated with an anticoagulant and those treated with a placebo, and no clear difference in the numbers of deaths, bleeding incidents, or adverse effects such as stroke or heart attack.

One study showed that oral treatment with the anticoagulant rivaroxaban was associated with fewer clots than aspirin. There was no evidence of a difference in major and non-major bleeding events between rivaroxaban and aspirin. Data on deaths and deaths related to clots in the lungs, stroke, and heart attack were not yet available for participants relevant to this review and will be incorporated in a future version of the review.

Quality of the evidence

The quality of the evidence provided by studies included in this review ranged from low to moderate because a small number of studies with few events were included.

This review found that trials are too few to show whether extended treatment is safe and effective in preventing further blood clots after three months' treatment. Further good-quality and large-scale studies are required.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Extended prophylaxis compared to placebo in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Patient or population: patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Setting: hospital

Intervention: extended prophylaxis

Comparison: placebo

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with placebo	Risk with extended prophylaxis				
VTE-related mortality ^a	Study population		OR 0.98 (0.14 to 6.98)	1862 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^b	Two of the four studies reported no cases of VTE-related mortality
	2 per 1000	2 per 1000 (0 to 15)				
Recurrent VTE ^c	Study population		OR 0.63 (0.38 to 1.03)	2043 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^d	
	170 per 1000	114 per 1000 (72 to 174)				
Major bleeding ^e	Study population		OR 1.84 (0.87 to 3.85)	2043 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^f	
	11 per 1000	20 per 1000 (9 to 40)				
All-cause mortality ^g	Study population		OR 1.00 (0.63 to 1.57)	2043 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^d	
	38 per 1000	38 per 1000 (24 to 59)				

Clinically relevant non-major bleeding ^h	Study population	OR 1.78 (0.59 to 5.33)	1672 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^f	Two of the four studies reported no cases of clinically relevant non-major bleeding
	6 per 1000 11 per 1000 (4 to 31)				
Stroke ⁱ	Study population	OR 1.15 (0.39 to 3.46)	1224 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ LOW ^j	
	10 per 1000 11 per 1000 (4 to 33)				
Myocardial infarction	Study population	OR 1.00 (0.35 to 2.87)	1495 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ LOW ^b	
	9 per 1000 9 per 1000 (3 to 27)				

* **The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; RCT: randomised controlled trial; VTE: venous thromboembolism

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^aVTE-related mortality - death due to fatal PE.

^bDowngraded as high risk of selection bias in one study ([WARFASA](#)) and high risk of performance bias in another study ([WODIT DVT](#)). The evidence was downgraded further owing to imprecision, reflected by the small number of outcome events and wide confidence intervals around the estimate of effect.

^cRecurrence rate of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE (DVT or PE) during follow-up.

^dDowngraded as high risk of selection bias in one study ([WARFASA](#)) and high risk of performance bias in two studies ([WODIT DVT](#); [WODIT PE](#)).

^eMajor bleeding events: A major bleeding episode is defined as clinically overt bleeding that is associated with at least one of a fall in haemoglobin levels of 20 g/L or more; transfusion of at least 2 units of packed red blood cells; involvement of the intracranial or retroperitoneal space or a body cavity; or death (International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis definition) ([Schulman 2005](#)); or as defined by the investigators of each trial.

^fDowngraded as high risk of selection bias in one study (WARFASA) and high risk of performance bias in two studies (WODIT DVT; WODIT PE). The evidence was downgraded further owing to imprecision, reflected by the small number of outcome events and wide confidence intervals around the estimate of effect.

^gAll-cause mortality - death due to any cause.

^hClinically relevant non-major bleeding as defined in each individual trial.

ⁱStroke (both ischaemic and haemorrhagic).

^jDowngraded as high risk of selection bias in one study (WARFASA). The evidence was downgraded further owing to imprecision, reflected by the small number of outcome events and wide confidence intervals around the estimate of effect.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Venous thromboembolism (VTE), a disease comprising deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), or both, is a common (1 to 2 per 1000 person-years) (Oger 2000; Spencer 2006), preventable, and treatable condition. However, it is a potentially fatal disease with a short-term mortality rate of approximately 25% (Kyrle 2005; Murin 2002; NSS 2007). Risk of recurrence during the first few weeks after the acute phase of VTE is high and remains about 10% per year for non-provoked VTE with a case-fatality rate of 3.6% to 12% (Carrier 2010; Douketis 2007; Kyrle 2010). The implications of recurrent VTE include not just mortality but also considerable morbidity with post-thrombotic syndrome (Leizorovicz 1998). The likelihood of recurrence varies among patients and is influenced by several factors including the presence or absence of trigger risk factors, characteristics of the index event (proximal DVT or PE compared to distal DVT), and patients' clinical features (male sex, post-thrombotic syndrome, overweight, age). Although risk factors for recurrence have been identified, and indeed predictive rules determining duration of anticoagulation have been developed (Vienna Score, Men Do, and Her 2 Do from Canada and Italy), these have not been universally adopted in clinical practice (Eichinger 2010; Rodger 2008; Tosetto 2012).

VTE can be provoked by triggers, such as a cast, surgery, immobilisation, or recent trauma, or unprovoked with no apparent trigger. Patients with VTE are treated initially with therapeutic parenteral anticoagulants (usually subcutaneous low molecular weight heparin (LWMH)) and with a vitamin K antagonist (VKA) (i.e. warfarin). Parenteral therapy is continued until the international normalised ratio (INR) is ≥ 2 for at least 24 hours, after which parenteral therapy is stopped. All patients are treated with anticoagulants for at least three months; after this time, it is recommended to extend treatment for unprovoked VTE if bleeding risk is low to moderate (Kearon 2012).

Recently, direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) such as direct factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban, rivaroxaban, and edoxaban) and direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran) have emerged as a treatment option in the acute phase of VTE, with similar (or better) efficacy as VKAs, but with potentially lower bleeding rates and easier administration (Agnelli 2013; Bauersachs 2010; Hokusai-VTE 2013; Schulman 2009).

Description of the intervention

Provoked VTE has a low annual risk of recurrence; therefore oral anticoagulation can be safely discontinued after three months of therapy (Baglin 2003; Heit 2000; Prandoni 1996; Research Committee British Thoracic Society 1992; Segal 2007). Treatment

with anticoagulants can significantly reduce the recurrence of unprovoked VTE, but the risk of bleeding is increased during such treatment. The optimal duration of extended treatment for unprovoked VTE is unknown because data in the literature are limited. Physicians have to decide upon extended treatment based on benefit (i.e. prevention of VTE recurrence) and risk (i.e. of bleeding) due to anticoagulation treatment (Carrier 2010). The risk of recurrence increases once anticoagulation is stopped, whether a short or prolonged period of treatment has been recommended for the patient (Boutitie 2011).

For many decades, and according to the American College of Chest Physicians guidelines (Kearon 2012), VKA (i.e. warfarin) has been the drug of choice for long-term treatment of VTE. Warfarin is not an ideal drug because it has a narrow therapeutic window and multiple food and drug interactions. Close monitoring and dose adjustment are required to avoid risk of VTE recurrence or bleeding, or both (Weitz 2005).

Antiplatelet therapy (i.e. acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)) may have a role in long-term prevention of recurrent VTE after initial VKA therapy for VTE. Two recently published studies reported a reduction in VTE recurrence and in major vascular events by a third (two- to three-fold less than anticoagulants), with low annual risk of bleeding (0.3%) (Becattini 2012; Brighton 2012).

DOACs such as dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and apixaban have been studied for extended treatment of VTE after the initial anticoagulation period, and randomised controlled trials have been published in recent years (Agnelli 2013; Bauersachs 2010; Schulman 2013). When compared to placebo or warfarin, all DOACs demonstrated efficacy in reducing VTE recurrence, some with lower bleeding rates compared to warfarin (Agnelli 2013; Bauersachs 2010; Schulman 2013). When compared to placebo, data show increased bleeding rates with dabigatran and rivaroxaban but no increase in the rate of major bleeding with apixaban (Agnelli 2013; Bauersachs 2010; Schulman 2013).

Investigators have identified risk factors for recurrence of VTE and have developed predictive scores to determine the duration of anticoagulation (Eichinger 2010; Rodger 2008; Tosetto 2012). Overall, none of these models has been incorporated into clinical use because management studies and external prospective validation are still needed.

Why it is important to do this review

Prolonged treatment with anticoagulation prevents VTE recurrence. However, current standard treatment with a VKA is associated with bleeding complications. Thus, questions regarding duration of therapy for secondary prevention of VTE recurrence, and which is the best anticoagulant to achieve this goal, remain open. DOACs or antiplatelet agents may offer a simple and relatively safe alternative to VKAs for preventing secondary VTE in patients with unprovoked VTE. No Cochrane review has compared available oral therapeutic options (aspirin, warfarin, and DOACs). To

date, best evidence to guide decision making for the optimal duration of extended prophylaxis or the type of oral anticoagulant for preventing secondary unprovoked VTE is lacking. To determine the best oral anticoagulant currently available for secondary prevention of VTE, we will perform a systematic review and meta-analysis of all randomised controlled trials currently available in the literature. We intend to reach this decision by ascertaining the efficacy of oral anticoagulants in preventing VTE recurrence and their safety as regards bleeding complications.

OBJECTIVES

To compare the efficacy and safety of available oral therapeutic options (aspirin, warfarin, direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs)) for extended thromboprophylaxis in adults with a first unprovoked VTE, to prevent VTE recurrence after completion of an acceptable initial oral anticoagulant treatment period, as defined in individual studies.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Randomised controlled trials, irrespective of language, date of publication, and publication status. We excluded studies administering drugs that have been removed from the market (e.g. ximelagatran). We excluded studies on treatment of individuals with acute-phase VTE as well as people with provoked VTE.

Types of participants

Adult participants (> 18 years) with their first symptomatic, objectively confirmed, unprovoked VTE after completion of an acceptable initial oral anticoagulant treatment period, as defined by individual studies.

Types of interventions

Oral therapeutic options for extended thromboprophylaxis include VKAs (including warfarin), antiplatelet agents (including aspirin), and DOACs (including dabigatran, rivaroxaban, edoxaban, and apixaban).

We considered two types of comparisons.

- VTE extended prophylaxis (antiplatelets, DOACs, or VKAs) versus no prophylaxis or placebo.

- VTE extended prophylaxis (antiplatelets, DOACs, or VKAs) versus any other VTE extended prophylaxis (antiplatelets, DOACs, or VKAs).

Extended prophylaxis is defined as treatment for participants with VTE who have completed at least three months and up to four years of anticoagulation therapy after initial treatment.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- VTE-related mortality
- Recurrence rate of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE (DVT or PE) during follow-up
 - Major bleeding: A major bleeding episode is defined as clinically overt bleeding that is associated with at least one of a fall in haemoglobin levels of 20 g/L or more; transfusion of at least 2 units of packed red blood cells; involvement of the intracranial or retroperitoneal space or a body cavity; or death (International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH) definition) (Schulman 2005); or as defined by the investigators in each trial

Secondary outcomes

- All-cause mortality
- Clinically relevant non-major bleeding: bleeding that is clinically overt but does not meet the definition of serious bleeding provided by the ISTH (Schulman 2005)
 - Stroke (both ischaemic and haemorrhagic) or transient ischaemic attack (TIA)
 - Serious adverse events, including acute myocardial infarction; acute coronary syndrome; or any life-threatening or grade 3 to 4 non-haematological event (such as hepatotoxicity or renal toxicity)

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

The Cochrane Vascular Information Specialist (CIS) searched the following databases for relevant trials.

- Cochrane Vascular Specialised Register (March 2017).
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2017, Issue 2) via the Cochrane Register of Studies Online.

See [Appendix 1](#) for details of the search strategy used to search CENTRAL.

The CIS maintains the Cochrane Vascular Specialised Register, which is constructed through weekly electronic searches of MEDLINE Ovid, Embase Ovid, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and

Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), and the Allied and Complementary Medicine Database (AMED), and through handsearching of relevant journals. The full list of databases, journals, and conference proceedings searched and the search strategies used are presented in the [Specialised Register](#) section of the Cochrane Vascular Module in the Cochrane Library (www.cochranelibrary.com). The CIS also searched the following trial registries for details of ongoing and unpublished studies (March 2017).

- ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov).
- World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (www.who.int/trialsearch).
- ISRCTN Register (www.isrctn.com/).

See [Appendix 2](#) for details of these searches.

Searching other resources

We checked the citations of included trials and major reviews for additional studies.

When necessary, we contacted the first or corresponding author of included studies to obtain additional trial information.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors (LR, and AR or SEY) inspected the title and, when available, the abstract of each reference identified in the search and applied the inclusion criteria. When relevant articles were identified, we obtained the full article and two review authors independently inspected the article and applied the inclusion criteria. In the case of disagreement between the two review authors, the third review author independently applied the inclusion criteria. We documented the justification for excluding studies.

We included trials regardless of publication status and date and language of publication. We excluded trials regarding anticoagulants that are currently, or were previously, omitted from the market (e.g. ximelagatran). We also excluded trials that included participants with other indications or contraindications for treatment with anticoagulants or antiaggregants; or participants treated with other antiplatelet agents or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (LR, and AR or SEY) independently extracted the following data using data extraction forms.

- Study design.
- Length of follow-up.
- Dates of study.
- Location and setting of study.

- Characteristics of participants: number, age, sex, ethnic group.
- Previous DVT or PE.
- Type of VTE at initial diagnosis (DVT, PE, etc.).
- Creatinine clearance.
- Methodological quality (risk of bias).
- Characteristics of interventions (name of drug, dose, duration of treatment).
- Description of primary and secondary outcomes (as defined above).

We resolved disagreements by discussion. If disagreement persisted, the third review author extracted the data independently. We discussed data extraction, documented disagreements and their resolution, and, when necessary, contacted study authors to request clarification. If this was unsuccessful, we reported disagreements.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (LR, AR or SEY) independently assessed trials for methodological quality. We described and assessed allocation concealment, sequence generation, blinding, incomplete outcome data, and selective outcome reporting individually, according to Cochrane's tool for assessing bias, as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). We resolved disagreements by discussion. If disagreement persisted, the third review author assessed trials for methodological quality.

Measures of treatment effect

We estimated odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for dichotomous data using the Mantel-Haenszel method.

Unit of analysis issues

The unit of analysis was the individual participant.

We did not include cross-over trials and cluster-randomised trials.

Dealing with missing data

When data were missing, we attempted to contact study authors to request the missing information.

We planned to impute missing dichotomous data for participants who were lost to follow-up after randomisation, assuming a poor outcome (worse-case scenario) for missing individuals. However, as few participants were lost to follow-up in the studies included in this review, it was not possible to do this.

We planned to perform a sensitivity analysis of the primary outcome while excluding trials in which more than 20% of participants were lost to follow-up.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed heterogeneity (the degree of difference between results of different trials) using the Chi² test of heterogeneity and the I² statistic for inconsistency, as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). We defined statistically significant heterogeneity as P value < 0.10, or an I² statistic greater than 50%. An I² < 25% was considered to show low-level heterogeneity, and 25% to 50% moderate-level heterogeneity.

Assessment of reporting biases

We planned to assess publication bias by preparing funnel plots if a sufficient number of studies (10 or more) were available in the meta-analyses. Funnel plot asymmetry can be used for many reasons, and we planned to consult the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* to aid interpretation of these results (Sterne 2011).

Data synthesis

We entered the data into RevMan 5 (RevMan 2014) and undertook analysis according to recommended guidelines (Higgins 2011). We pooled ORs with 95% CIs for dichotomous data. We reported exclusions after randomisation and used a fixed-effect model (Mantel-Haenszel method) unless significant heterogeneity (P < 0.10) was detected, in which case we used a random-effects model (DerSimonian 1986). If it was not possible to pool data, we described results in the text.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We explored potential sources of heterogeneity by stratifying participants using the subgroups given below.

- Types of comparison intervention (type of drug).
- Age (≤ 65 years, > 65 years).
- Sex.
- Renal function.

We also planned to perform a subgroup analysis according to the duration of initial therapy in the acute phase of VTE.

We formally assessed differences between subgroups by using the Chi² test.

Sensitivity analysis

We planned to perform sensitivity analyses to examine effects of different trials and their methods, as described in Chapter 9 (Section 9.7) of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011); therefore, we conducted a sensitivity analysis while excluding studies at high risk of bias due to inadequate allocation concealment.

We also planned to perform a sensitivity analysis of the primary outcome while excluding trials in which more than 20% of participants were lost to follow-up.

When we identified heterogeneity, we performed a post hoc sensitivity analysis to investigate effects of the type of baseline VTE.

'Summary of findings'

We presented the main findings of the review in a 'Summary of findings' table, reporting the quality of evidence (according to Atkins 2004), the magnitude of effect of interventions examined, and the sum of available data on VTE-related mortality; recurrence rate of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE (DVT or PE) during follow-up; and major bleeding events. We calculated assumed control intervention risks from the mean numbers of events in the control groups of selected studies for each outcome. We used GRADEpro software to assist in preparation of the 'Summary of findings' table (GRADEproGDT 2015).

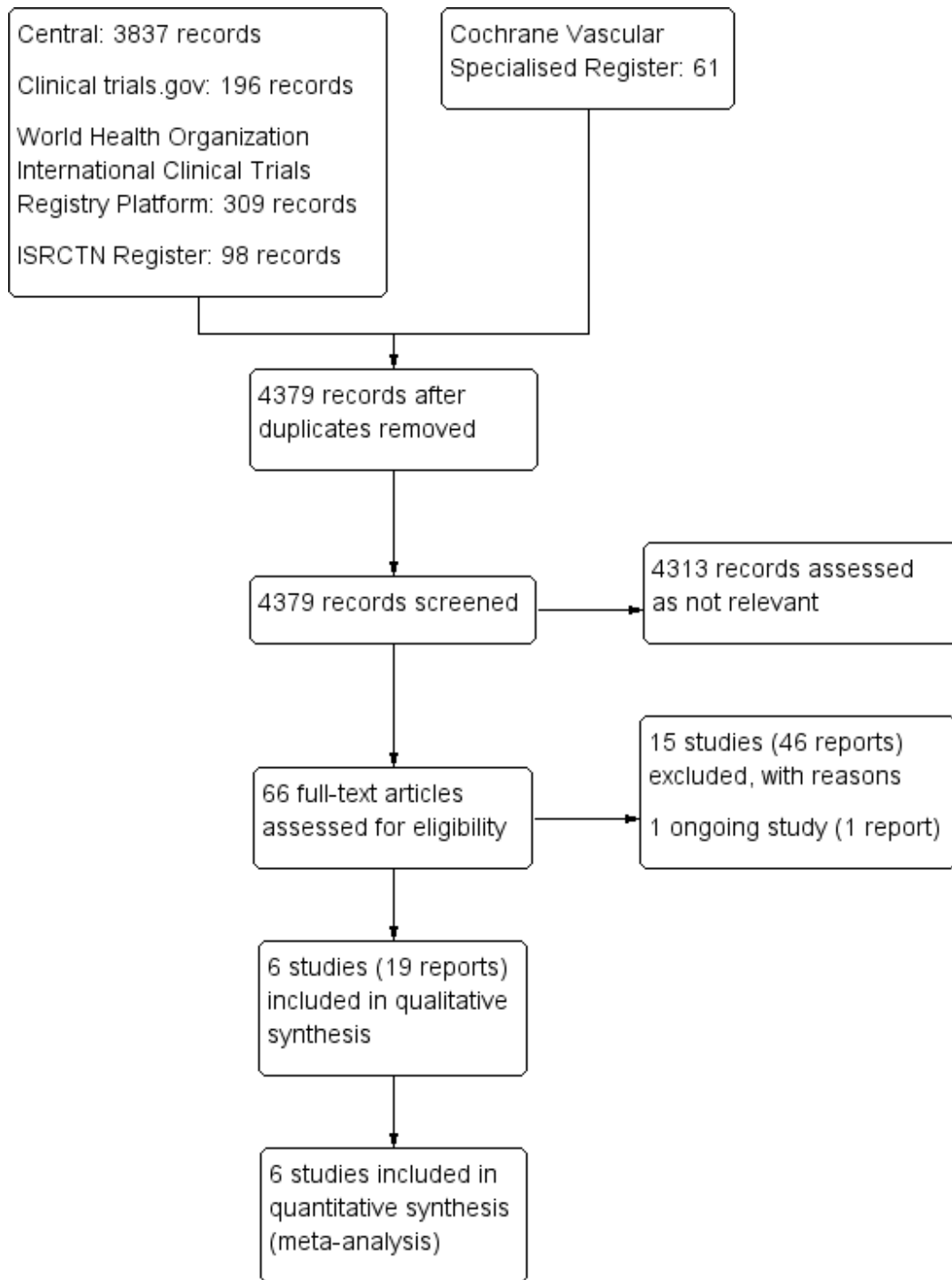
RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Included studies

We included in the review six completed studies with a total of 3436 participants ([ASPIRE TRIAL](#); [EINSTEIN CHOICE](#); [PADIS-PE STUDY](#); [WARFASA](#); [WODIT DVT](#); [WODIT PE](#)). For detailed descriptions, see [Characteristics of included studies](#).

[ASPIRE TRIAL](#) was a randomised, double-blind study in which 822 participants with a first-ever unprovoked VTE who had completed at least three months of anticoagulant therapy were randomised to receive aspirin at a dose of 100 mg or placebo for a period of two years. Outcomes included recurrent VTE, major cardiovascular events (stroke, myocardial infarction (MI), cardiovascular death), death from any cause, and bleeding (major and clinically relevant non-major).

[EINSTEIN CHOICE](#) was a multi-centre, randomised, double-blind, active controlled, event-driven study that compared two once-daily doses of rivaroxaban (20 and 10 mg) versus aspirin (100 mg) once daily for prevention of recurrent VTE in 3365 participants who had completed 6 to 12 months of anticoagulant therapy for their index acute VTE event. For analysis in this review, we included only participants given a diagnosis of an unprovoked VTE as the index event (1389 participants). Primary outcomes included recurrent VTE and major bleeding. Secondary outcomes included MI, stroke, clinically relevant non-major bleeding, and all-cause mortality. Data on secondary outcomes and VTE mortality for participants with unprovoked VTE were not available in the main publication of the study, nor in the supplementary material. We contacted study authors to ask for these data, but they could not provide this information before completion of this review. Once the data are acquired, we will add them to future updates of this review.

[PADIS-PE STUDY](#) was a randomised, double-blind study in which 374 participants with a first-ever unprovoked VTE who had completed at least six uninterrupted months of VKA therapy were randomised to receive warfarin or placebo for 18 months. Outcomes included recurrent VTE, VTE-related mortality, bleeding (major and clinically relevant non-major), and death from causes other than VTE.

[WARFASA](#) was a randomised, double-blind study in which 403 participants with a first-ever unprovoked VTE who had completed 6 to 18 months of anticoagulant therapy were randomised to receive aspirin 100 mg daily or placebo for a duration of two years. Outcomes included recurrent VTE, VTE-related mortality, bleeding (major and clinically relevant non-major), stroke, and MI.

[WODIT PE](#) was an open-label RCT in which 181 participants with a first episode of PE who had been treated for three months were randomly assigned to extended prophylaxis or to no further anticoagulation. Participants were divided into two groups:

those who had an idiopathic PE, and those who had a PE associated with a transient risk factor, including cancer, known thrombophilia, recent trauma, surgery or childbirth, prolonged immobilisation > 7 days, oral contraceptive use, or pregnancy. In total, the study included 326 participants, but for the purpose of this review, we included only 181 participants with idiopathic PE who were randomised to continue warfarin therapy for nine months or to discontinue anticoagulation. Outcomes included recurrence of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE, death, and major bleeding.

[WODIT DVT](#) was similar to [WODIT PE](#), except that the study included 267 participants with an unprovoked DVT.

Excluded studies

See [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

In total, we excluded 15 studies from this review. We excluded seven studies because they included participants with known risk factors for VTE, including recent surgery or trauma, immobilisation, oestrogen therapy, active cancer or puerperium, and thrombophilia or other hypercoagulable states associated with increased risk of VTE ([EINSTEIN-Extension](#); [Eischer 2009](#); [Gibson 2017](#); [Kearon 1999](#); [PREVENT](#); [RE-MEDY](#); [RE-SONATE](#)). We excluded three studies because they looked at initial anticoagulant treatment of acute VTE rather than extended prophylaxis ([EINSTEIN STUDY](#); [Nakamura 2015](#); [RE-COVER](#)). We excluded two studies that included participants with a previous VTE ([AMPLIFY EXT](#); [Bleker 2016](#)); one study that tested sulodexide, an LMWH ([SURVET](#)); and another study that tested idraparinux, which is an injectable rather than an oral anticoagulant ([VAN GOGH](#)). Last, we excluded one study because the primary outcome was the size of thrombotic masses, which is not relevant to our review ([Vitovec 2009](#)).

Ongoing studies

See [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#).

We included one study as an ongoing study ([NCT00740493](#)). The PADIS-TVP study is a randomised, double-blind study in which 104 participants with a first-ever unprovoked, proximal DVT who had completed at least six uninterrupted months of VKA therapy were randomised to receive warfarin or placebo for 18 months. Outcomes included symptomatic recurrent VTE and bleeding and death from causes other than VTE.

Risk of bias in included studies

For details on methodological quality of included studies, see [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#).

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

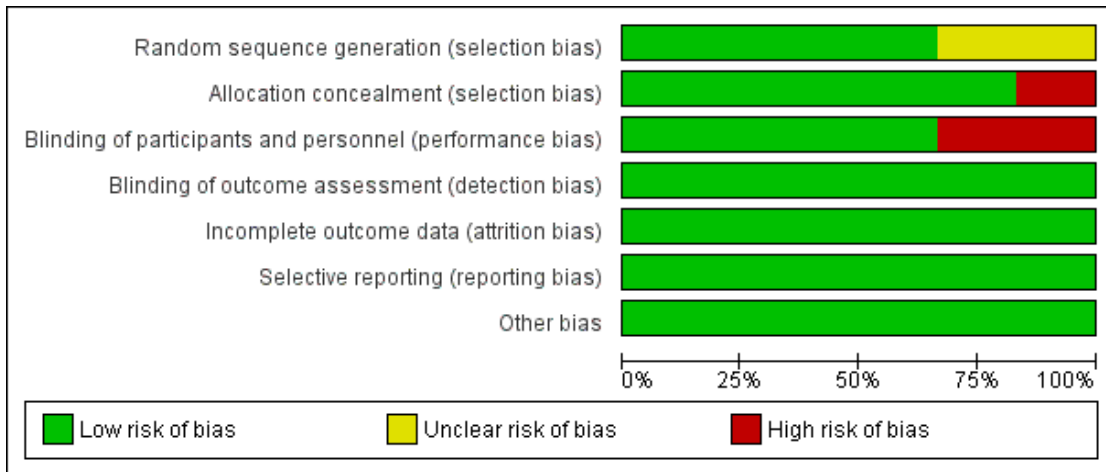


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
ASPIRE TRIAL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EINSTEIN CHOICE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PADIS-PE STUDY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WARFASA	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
WODIT DVT	?	+	-	+	+	+	+
WODIT PE	?	+	-	+	+	+	+

Allocation

Four of the six included studies reported that random sequences were generated by central computerised Internet-based systems; therefore, we judged risk of selection bias in these studies as low (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA). The remaining two studies did not provide information on how the randomisation sequence was generated; we therefore judged the risk of selection bias to be unclear (WODIT DVT; WODIT PE).

For concealment of treatment allocation, five studies reported that this was done centrally; we therefore judged them to be at low risk (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WODIT DVT; WODIT PE). One study reported that participants were randomised according to the consecutive box number assigned to the study centre (WARFASA). As participants or investigators enrolling participants could possibly foresee assignments, we judged the risk of selection bias in this study to be high.

Blinding

Two studies were open trials comparing warfarin with a placebo (WODIT DVT; WODIT PE). Blinding could have been performed by using an identical-looking placebo and sham INRs. Therefore we judged the risk of performance bias in these two studies as high. The remaining four studies blinded participants and personnel to treatment; therefore we deemed the risk of performance bias to be low (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA).

All six studies blinded outcome assessors to treatment; therefore we judged these studies to be at low risk of detection bias (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA; WODIT DVT; WODIT PE).

Incomplete outcome data

All six included studies accounted for missing data; we therefore judged them to be at low risk of attrition bias (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA; WODIT DVT; WODIT PE).

Selective reporting

All six of the included studies reported prespecified primary and secondary outcomes; therefore we judged them to be at low risk of reporting bias (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA; WODIT DVT; WODIT PE).

Other potential sources of bias

All six included studies appeared to be free from other sources of bias (ASPIRE TRIAL; EINSTEIN CHOICE; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA; WODIT DVT; WODIT PE).

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)
Extended prophylaxis compared to placebo in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism; [Summary of findings 2](#)
VTE extended prophylaxis compared to another VTE extended prophylaxis in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

We identified five studies investigating prophylaxis versus placebo and one study comparing one type of extended prophylaxis versus another type of extended prophylaxis.

VTE extended prophylaxis versus placebo or no prophylaxis

VTE-related mortality

Four studies measured the incidence of VTE-related mortality between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (ASPIRE TRIAL; PADIS-PE STUDY; WARFASA; WODIT DVT). Overall, data showed no clear differences in VTE-related mortality between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (OR 0.98, 95% CI 0.14 to 6.98; 1862 participants; $I^2 = 0\%$). However, in the two studies comparing warfarin to placebo, no VTE-related deaths occurred (PADIS-PE STUDY; WODIT DVT). Subgroup analysis according to type of comparison intervention therefore was not applicable (Analysis 1.1).

Recurrent VTE

Meta-analysis of five studies with a total of 2043 participants showed no clear difference in recurrence between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.38 to 1.03; 2043 participants; $I^2 = 66\%$). However, the level of statistical heterogeneity was high when these studies were combined. Subgroup analysis performed for warfarin showed no clear differences between participants treated with warfarin and those given a placebo or no further prophylaxis (OR 0.52, 95% CI 0.15 to 1.80; 819 participants; 3 studies; $I^2 = 83\%$; Analysis 1.2). Of the three warfarin studies, one study included participants with DVT only (WODIT DVT), one included participants with PE only (WODIT PE), and one included participants predominantly given a diagnosis of PE with a small proportion (8.4%) given a diagnosis of DVT

(PADIS-PE STUDY). When we excluded this study from the analysis, heterogeneity disappeared ($I^2 = 0\%$). Subgroup analysis comparing aspirin versus placebo showed that the rate of recurrent VTE was lower in patients treated with placebo (OR 0.68, 95% CI 0.50 to 0.92; 1224 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$; Analysis 1.2). Tests for subgroup differences showed no differences between the two types of comparison interventions ($P = 0.68$) (Analysis 1.2).

Major bleeding

Meta-analysis of five studies showed no clear differences in the incidence of major bleeding between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (OR 1.84, 95% CI 0.87 to 3.85; 2043 participants; 5 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). Subgroup analysis performed for two types of drugs found no association for warfarin (OR 2.81, 95% CI 0.89 to 8.92; 819 participants; 3 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$) nor for aspirin (OR 1.28, 95% CI 0.47 to 3.47; 1224 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). Tests for subgroup differences showed no differences between the two types of comparison interventions ($P = 0.31$) (Analysis 1.3).

All-cause mortality

Meta-analysis of five studies showed no clear differences in the incidence of all-cause mortality between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.57; 2043 participants; $I^2 = 0\%$). Analysis performed for two types of comparison interventions (warfarin and aspirin) showed no association for warfarin (OR 1.07, 95% CI 0.53 to 2.17; 819 participants; 3 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$) nor for aspirin (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.52 to 1.72; 1224 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). Tests for subgroup differences showed no differences between the two types of comparison interventions ($P = 0.79$) (Analysis 1.4).

Clinically relevant non-major bleeding

Four studies measured the incidence of clinically relevant non-major bleeding between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (OR 1.78, 95% CI 0.59 to 5.33; 1672 participants; $I^2 = 0\%$). However, in the two studies comparing warfarin versus placebo, no clinically relevant non-major bleeding events occurred (WODIT DVT; WODIT PE). Subgroup analysis performed for aspirin found no association (OR 1.78, 95% CI 0.59 to 5.33; 1224 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$) (Analysis 1.5).

Stroke

Meta-analysis of two studies showed no evidence of a difference in the incidence of stroke between extended VTE prophylaxis with aspirin and placebo (OR 1.15, 95% CI 0.39 to 3.46; 1224 participants; $I^2 = 0\%$) (Analysis 1.6).

Serious adverse events

Myocardial infarction

Meta-analysis of three studies showed no evidence of a difference in the incidence of myocardial infarction between extended VTE prophylaxis and placebo (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.35 to 2.87; 1495 participants; 3 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). Analysis performed for two types of comparison interventions (warfarin and aspirin) found no association for warfarin (OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.20 to 5.16; 271 participants; 1 study) nor for aspirin (OR 0.98, 95% CI 0.24 to 3.94; 1224 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). Tests for subgroup differences showed no differences between the two types of comparison interventions ($P = 0.97$) (Analysis 1.7).

None of the included studies measured other serious adverse events such as acute coronary syndrome or any life-threatening or grade 3 to 4 non-haematological events (such as hepatotoxicity or renal toxicity).

VTE extended prophylaxis versus another VTE extended prophylaxis

VTE-related mortality

The EINSTEIN CHOICE study measured fatal PE but reported it for the total number of study participants rather than separately for provoked and unprovoked VTE groups. We contacted study authors to ask for these data, but they could not provide this information before completion of this review. Once the data are acquired, we will add them to future updates of this review.

Recurrent VTE

One study measured the incidence of recurrent VTE between two types of extended prophylaxis and showed that rivaroxaban was associated with a lower VTE recurrence rate than aspirin (OR 0.28, 95% CI 0.15 to 0.54; 1389 participants) (EINSTEIN CHOICE).

Major bleeding

One study measured the incidence of major bleeding between two types of extended prophylaxis and showed no clear differences in the number of major bleeding events between rivaroxaban and aspirin (OR 3.06, 95% CI 0.37 to 25.51; 1389 participants) (EINSTEIN CHOICE).

All-cause mortality

Although all-cause mortality was a secondary outcome of the EINSTEIN CHOICE study, researchers did not present data in the study publication nor in the supplementary material for study

participants with unprovoked VTE. We contacted study authors to ask for the data, and they stated that they would provide this information. However, the data were not available before publication of this review. Once the data have been received, we will include them in future updates of this review.

Clinically relevant non-major bleeding

One study measured the incidence of clinically relevant non-major bleeding and showed no clear differences in the number of non-major bleeding events between rivaroxaban and aspirin (OR 0.84, 95% CI 0.37 to 1.94; 1389 participants) ([EINSTEIN CHOICE](#)).

Stroke

Although stroke was a secondary outcome of the [EINSTEIN CHOICE](#) study, study authors did not present data in the study publication nor in the supplementary material for study participants with unprovoked VTE. We contacted study authors to ask for the data, and they stated that they would provide this information. However, the data were not available before publication of this review. Once the data have been received, we will included them in future updates of this review.

Serious adverse events

Although serious adverse events such as MI were a secondary outcome of the [EINSTEIN CHOICE](#) study, study authors did not present data in the study publication nor in the supplementary material for study participants with unprovoked VTE. We contacted study authors to ask for the data, and they stated that they

would provide this information. However, the data were not available before publication of this review. Once the data have been received, we will include them in future updates of this review.

Subgroup analyses

We planned subgroup analyses by age (≤ 65 years, > 65 years), sex, renal function, and duration of initial therapy in the acute phase of VTE. However, we could not perform these subgroup analyses because participant-level data were insufficient.

Sensitivity analyses

We performed sensitivity analyses according to the risk of bias item allocation concealment. One study did not adequately conceal treatment allocation; we therefore judged this study to be at high risk of selection bias ([WARFASA](#)). Excluding this study had no effect on the results for any outcomes. Extended prophylaxis was no more effective than placebo for prevention of VTE-related mortality (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.06 to 16.04), recurrent VTE (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.31 to 1.24), major bleeding (OR 1.52, 95% CI 0.77 to 3.01), all-cause mortality (OR 0.97, 95% CI 0.59 to 1.59), clinically relevant non-major bleeding (OR 3.03, 95% CI 0.61 to 15.10), stroke (OR 0.80, 95% CI 0.21 to 2.99), nor serious adverse events (myocardial infarction) (OR 1.01, 95% CI 0.29 to 3.53).

We planned to perform a sensitivity analysis of the primary outcome while excluding trials in which more than 20% of participants were lost to follow-up. However, none of the included studies had a 20% loss to follow-up, so it was not possible to perform this analysis.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

VTE extended prophylaxis compared to another VTE extended prophylaxis in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism						
Patient or population: patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism Setting: hospital Intervention: extended prophylaxis (rivaroxaban) Comparison: extended prophylaxis (aspirin)						
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with aspirin	Risk with rivaroxaban				
VTE-related mortality ^a	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.		Data on VTE-related mortality are yet available for participants with unprovoked VTE
Recurrent VTE ^b	Study population		OR 0.28 (0.15 to 0.54)	1389 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^c	
	56 per 1000	16 per 1000 (9 to 31)				
Major bleeding ^d	Study population		OR 3.06 (0.37 to 25.51)	1389 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^c	
	2 per 1000	7 per 1000 (1 to 52)				
All-cause mortality ^e	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.		Data on all-cause mortality are not yet available for participants with unprovoked VTE
Clinically relevant non-major bleeding ^f	19 per 1000	16 per 1000 (7 to 37)	OR 0.84 (0.37 to 1.94)	1389 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^c	

Stroke ^g	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	Data on stroke are not yet available for participants with unprovoked VTE
Myocardial infarction	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	Data on myocardial infarction are not yet available for participants with unprovoked VTE

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; RCT: randomised controlled trial; VTE: venous thromboembolism

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^aVTE-related mortality - death due to fatal PE.

^bRecurrence rate of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE (DVT or PE) during follow-up.

^cThe evidence was downgraded owing to imprecision, reflected by the small number of outcome events and wide confidence intervals around the estimate of effect.

^dMajor bleeding events: A major bleeding episode is defined as clinically overt bleeding that is associated with at least one of a fall in haemoglobin levels of 20 g/L or more; transfusion of at least 2 units of packed red blood cells; involvement of the intracranial or retroperitoneal space or a body cavity; or death (International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis definition) (Schulman 2005); or as defined by the investigators of each trial.

^eAll-cause mortality - death due to any cause.

^fClinically relevant non-major bleeding as defined in each individual trial.

^gStroke (both ischaemic and haemorrhagic).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) extended prophylaxis versus placebo or no prophylaxis

Our review included five studies with more than 2000 participants, and meta-analysis found no evidence that extended prophylaxis is favourable over placebo in terms of preventing recurrent VTE, death, bleeding, and serious adverse events such as stroke and myocardial infarction. Subgroup analysis revealed that placebo may be favourable over aspirin for prevention of recurrent VTE.

VTE extended prophylaxis versus another VTE extended prophylaxis

One included study with more than 1300 participants with unprovoked VTE compared one type of extended VTE prophylaxis versus another. Results showed that rivaroxaban was associated with a lower VTE recurrence rate than aspirin and showed no clear differences in major bleeding or non-major bleeding episodes between rivaroxaban and aspirin.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

At present, limited evidence is available to show whether oral therapeutic options such as aspirin, warfarin, and direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are effective and safe extended thromboprophylaxis for patients with a first unprovoked VTE who have completed at least three months of initial oral anticoagulation. Six studies met the inclusion criteria for this review ([ASPIRE TRIAL](#); [EINSTEIN CHOICE](#); [PADIS-PE STUDY](#); [WARFASA](#); [WODIT DVT](#); [WODIT PE](#)). Five studies compared prophylaxis versus placebo, and one study compared one type of prophylaxis versus another. Three studies compared warfarin, and two aspirin, versus placebo. All studies used similar concentrations of each drug and the standard International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH) definition of major bleeding. As all trials had strict inclusion criteria, resulting in an overall participant population with almost identical conditions, statistical heterogeneity was low for all outcomes except recurrent VTE. However, the time frame for measuring outcomes ranged from 9 months to 37 months among studies. Some studies measured outcomes at the end of the treatment period, and others measured outcomes at the end of follow-up. This could result in a situation where, if treatment is efficient, a difference is shown during and at the end of the treatment period but disappears during follow-up. As such, the two groups would have similar overall event rates. Furthermore,

the number of participants in each study was relatively small, and pooled analysis was based on a total of 3436 participants.

Data on VTE mortality and secondary outcomes for the [EINSTEIN CHOICE](#) study were not available in the main publication of this study, nor in the supplementary material provided for participants with unprovoked VTE. We contacted trial authors to request these data, but they could not provide this information before completion of this review. Once the data are acquired, we will add them to future updates of this review.

We planned subgroup analyses by age (≤ 65 years, > 65 years), sex, renal function, and duration of initial therapy for the acute phase of VTE. However, we could not perform these subgroup analyses because participant-level data were insufficient.

Quality of the evidence

See [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) and [Summary of findings 2](#).

For the comparison extended prophylaxis versus placebo and for the outcomes recurrent VTE and all-cause mortality, we downgraded the quality of the evidence to moderate owing to concerns arising from risk of bias in individual studies. One study was at risk of selection bias ([WARFASA](#)), and two studies were at risk of performance bias ([WODIT DVT](#); [WODIT PE](#)). For all other outcomes in this review (VTE-related mortality, major bleeding, clinically relevant non-major bleeding, stroke, and serious adverse events), we downgraded the quality of the evidence to low because of concerns arising from risks of selection and performance bias for the studies stated above, combined with concerns over imprecision, as reflected by small numbers of outcome events and wide confidence intervals around the estimate of effect for these outcomes.

For the comparison extended prophylaxis versus extended prophylaxis and for the outcomes recurrent VTE, major bleeding, and clinically relevant non-major bleeding, we downgraded the quality of the evidence to moderate owing to concerns over imprecision, as reflected by small numbers of outcome events and wide confidence intervals around the estimate of effect for these outcomes. The single study included under this comparison was at low risk of bias, so we did not further downgrade the quality of the evidence ([EINSTEIN CHOICE](#)).

Potential biases in the review process

The search was as comprehensive as possible, and we are confident that we have included all relevant studies. However, the possibility remains that we missed some relevant trials, particularly in the grey literature (e.g. conference proceedings). Two review authors independently performed study selection and data extraction to minimise bias in the review process. We performed data collection according to the process suggested by Cochrane. We also followed

Cochrane processes as described by Higgins 2011 for assessing risk of bias.

The inclusion criteria for this review stipulate that participants must have completed at least three months' anticoagulation treatment before receiving extended prophylaxis. In one of the studies included in this review, 1% of participants had completed less than three months' anticoagulation treatment before randomisation (ASPIRE TRIAL). We attempted to contact the authors of this study to obtain outcome data excluding these participants, but we did not receive a reply. As this number was very small, it is unlikely to have affected the overall result. Furthermore, the number excluded from each group was 1% and was equally distributed between treatments. Therefore, we did not see the need to exclude this study from the review on this basis.

Similarly, our inclusion criteria required inclusion of participants aged 18 years and older, and two studies included participants aged 15 to 85 years (WODIT DVT; WODIT PE). Given that the mean age of participants in the trial was 67 (SD 12.4) years, it is likely that the trial included only a small number of participants under 18 years of age. Furthermore, as this was a randomised controlled trial, the number of participants under 18 years of age would be equally distributed between the two treatment groups, and this is unlikely to have any effect on the overall result.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Several researchers have studied DOACs such as dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and apixaban for extended treatment of patients with VTE after the initial anticoagulation period. Four randomised controlled trials reported that, when compared to placebo or warfarin, all DOACs demonstrated efficacy in reducing VTE recurrence, some with lower bleeding rates compared to warfarin (AMPLIFY EXT; EINSTEIN-Extension; RE-MEDY; RE-SONATE). One of the studies included in our review compared rivaroxaban with aspirin and found a reduction in the VTE recurrence rate among patients treated with rivaroxaban compared with aspirin (EINSTEIN CHOICE). When compared to placebo, investigators found increased bleeding rates with dabigatran and rivaroxaban but no increase in the rate of major bleeding with apixaban (AMPLIFY EXT; EINSTEIN-Extension; RE-MEDY;

RE-SONATE). We excluded these four randomised controlled trials from the review, as some participants had a previous VTE (AMPLIFY EXT) or had a provoked VTE (EINSTEIN-Extension; RE-MEDY; RE-SONATE), and we were unable to obtain data for participants with unprovoked VTE.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

At present, evidence is insufficient to show whether oral therapeutic options such as aspirin, warfarin, and DOACs provide effective and safe extended thromboprophylaxis for individuals with a first unprovoked venous thromboembolism (VTE) who have completed at least three months of initial oral anticoagulation. As the question of extended thromboprophylaxis remains unanswered, physicians must rely on their assessment of risk of recurrence (age, sex, circumstances of the primary event) and risk of bleeding and consider the patient's preference.

Implications for research

The small number of studies included in this systematic review confirms the need for further methodologically sound and large randomised controlled trials. Trials should be adequately powered to show key endpoints. In addition, future studies should identify groups of patients at highest risk of VTE recurrence and bleeding.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Dorit Blickstein, Noa Eliakim-Raz, and Anat Gafer-Gvili, who wrote the protocol.

We would like to thank Dr Patrick Kesteven for assistance and advice provided. We would like to thank Dr K Welch for searching the Cochrane Vascular Specialised Register and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) in the Cochrane Library (www.thecochranelibrary.com). We would also like to thank Dr M Stewart, Managing Editor of Cochrane Vascular, for assistance and advice in completing this review.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

ASPIRE TRIAL *{published data only}*

- ACTRN1260500004662. A multi-centre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial examining the efficacy and safety of low-dose aspirin after initial anticoagulation to prevent recurrent venous thromboembolism (ASPIRE). www.anzctr.org.au/trial_view.aspx?ID=17. Date first received: 12 July 2005.
- ACTRN12611000684921. A prospective combined analysis of the ASPIRE and WARFASA: multi-centre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials examining the efficacy and safety of low-dose aspirin after initial anticoagulation to prevent recurrent venous thromboembolism. www.anzctr.org.au/trial_view.aspx?ID=343155. Date first received: 5 July 2011.
- Anon. Aspirin to prevent recurrent venous thromboembolism (ASPIRE). NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre 2008.
- Brighton T, Eikelboom J, Mann K, Mister R, Gallus A, Ockelford P, et al. Aspirin for the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after a first unprovoked event: results of the ASPIRE randomized controlled trial. *Circulation* 2012;**126**(23):2777.
- Brighton TA, Eikelboom JW, Mann K, Mister R, Gallus A, Ockelford P, et al. Low-dose aspirin for preventing recurrent venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2012;**367**(21):1979–87.
- Simes J, Becattini C, Agnelli G, Eikelboom JW, Kirby AC, Mister R, et al. Aspirin for the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism: the INSPIRE collaboration. *Circulation* 2014;**130**(13):1062–71.

EINSTEIN CHOICE *{published data only}*

- NCT02064439. Reduced-dosed rivaroxaban in the long-term prevention of recurrent symptomatic VTE (Venous Thromboembolism) (EinsteinChoice). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02064439. Date first received: 14 February 2014.
- Weitz JI, Bauersachs R, Beyer-Westendorf J, Bounameaux H, Brighton TA, Cohen AT, et al. Two doses of rivaroxaban versus aspirin for prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism. Rationale for and design of the EINSTEIN CHOICE study. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2015;**114**:0340–6245 (Electronic), 0340–6245 (Linking), 3.
- * Weitz JI, Lensing AWA, Prins MH, Bauersachs R, Beyer-Westendorf J, Bounameaux H, et al. Rivaroxaban or aspirin for extended treatment of venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2017;**376**:1211–22.

PADIS-PE STUDY *{published data only}*

- Couturaud F, Pernod G, Pison C, Mismetti P, Sanchez O, Meyer G, et al. Prolongation of anti vitamin K treatment for 18 months versus placebo after 6 months treatment of a first episode of idiopathic pulmonary embolism: a multicentre, randomised double blind trial. The PADIS-PE

Trial. [French]. *Revue des Maladies Respiratoires* 2008;**25**(7): 885–93.

Couturaud F, Sanchez O, Pernod G, Mismetti P, Jegou P, Duhamel E, et al. Six months vs extended oral anticoagulation after a first episode of pulmonary embolism: the PADIS-PE randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2015;**314**: 31–40.

Couturaud F, Sanchez O, Presles E, Salaun PY, Pernod G, Mismetti P, et al. Risk factors of recurrent venous thromboembolism in patients with a first episode of unprovoked pulmonary embolism: results from the PADIS PE multicenter, double-blind, randomized trial. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2015; Vol. 13:151–2.

NCT00740883. Extended duration of oral anticoagulant therapy after a first episode of idiopathic pulmonary embolism: a randomized controlled trial. “PADIS-PE” study. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00740883?term=NCT00740883&rank=1. Date first received: 22 August 2008.

WARFASA *{published data only}*

- Becattini C. Aspirin after oral anticoagulants for prevention of recurrence in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism. The WARFASA study. *Blood* 2011;**118**(21):A543.
- * Becattini C, Agnelli G, Schenone A, Eichinger S, Bucherini E, Silingardi M, et al. Aspirin for preventing the recurrence of venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2012;**366**(21):1959–67.
- NCT00222677. Aspirin for the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00222677. Date first received: 13 September 2005.

WODIT DVT *{published data only}*

- Agnelli G, Prandoni P, Santamaria MG, Bagatella P, Iorio A, Bazzan, et al. Three months versus one year of oral anticoagulant therapy for idiopathic deep venous thrombosis. Warfarin Optimal Duration Italian Trial Investigators. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2001;**345**(3):165–9.

WODIT PE *{published data only}*

- * Agnelli G, Prandoni P, Becattini C, Silingardi M, Taliani MR, Miccio M, et al. Extended oral anticoagulant therapy after a first episode of pulmonary embolism. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2003;**139**(1):19–25.
- Santamaria MG, Agnelli G, Taliani MR, Prandoni P, Moia M, Bazzan M, et al. Thrombophilic abnormalities and recurrence of venous thromboembolism in patients treated with standardized anticoagulant treatment. *Thrombosis Research* 2005;**116**(4):301–6.

References to studies excluded from this review

AMPLIFY EXT *{published data only}*

- Agnelli G, Buller HR, Cohen A, Curto M, Gallus AS, Johnson M, et al. Apixaban for extended treatment

of venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2013;**368**(8):699–708.

Liu X, Thompson J, Phatak H. Apixaban reduces hospitalization in patients with venous thromboembolism: an analysis of the Amplify-EXT trial. *Blood* 2013;**122**:3638.

Liu X, Thompson J, Phatak H. Extended anticoagulation with apixaban reduces hospitalisations in patients with venous thromboembolism: an analysis of the AMPLIFY-EXT trial. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2016;**115**:161–8. NCT00633893. Efficacy and safety study of apixaban for extended treatment of deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00633893. Date first received: 5 March 2008.

Bleker 2016 {published data only}

Bleker SM, Buchmuller A, Chaleur C, Ainle FN, Donnelly J, Verhamme P, et al. Low-molecular-weight heparin to prevent recurrent venous thromboembolism in pregnancy: rationale and design of the Highlow study, a randomised trial of two doses. *Thrombosis Research* 2016;**144**:62–8.

EINSTEIN-Extension {published data only}

Buller HR. Oral rivaroxaban for the acute and continued treatment of symptomatic venous thromboembolism. The Einstein-DVT and Einstein-Extension Study. *Blood* 2010; Vol. 116.

Coleman CI, Limone BL, Bookhart BK, Mody SH, Nutescu EA. Cost-effectiveness analysis of extended duration anticoagulation with rivaroxaban to prevent recurrent venous thromboembolism. *Thrombosis Research* 2014;**133**(5):743–9.

NCT00439725. Once-daily oral direct factor Xa inhibitor rivaroxaban in the long-term prevention of recurrent symptomatic venous thromboembolism in patients with symptomatic deep-vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. The Einstein-Extension Study. <https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00439725>. Date first received: 23 February 2007.

The EINSTEIN Investigators. Oral rivaroxaban for symptomatic venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2010;**363**(26):2499–510.

Wells PS, Gebel M, Prins MH, Davidson BL, Lensing AWA. Influence of statin use on the incidence of recurrent venous thromboembolism and major bleeding in patients receiving rivaroxaban or standard anticoagulant therapy. *Thrombosis Journal* 2014;**12**(1):26.

Wells PS, Prins MH, Levitan B, Yuan Z, Katz EG, Beyer-Westendorf J, et al. Long-term anticoagulation with rivaroxaban for the prevention of recurrent deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism: a benefit-risk analysis on the EINSTEIN EXTENSION trial. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2015; Vol. 13:194.

EINSTEIN STUDY {published data only}

Bookhart BK, Haskell L, Bamber L, Wang M, Schein J, Mody SH. Length of stay and economic consequences with rivaroxaban vs enoxaparin/vitamin K antagonist in patients with DVT and PE: findings from the North American EINSTEIN clinical trial program. *Journal of Medical*

Economics 2014;**17**:691–5.

Buller HR, Prins MH, Lensin AW, Decousus H, Jacobson BF, Minar E, et al. Oral rivaroxaban for the treatment of symptomatic pulmonary embolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2012;**366**:1287–97.

Fermann GJ, Erkens PMG, Prins MH, Wells PS, Pap AF, Lensing AWA. Treatment of pulmonary embolism with rivaroxaban: outcomes by simplified pulmonary embolism severity index score from a post hoc analysis of the EINSTEIN PE study. *Academic Emergency Medicine* 2015;**22**(3):299–307.

Prandoni P. Treatment of patients with acute deep vein thrombosis and/or pulmonary embolism: efficacy and safety of non-VKA oral anticoagulants in selected populations. *Thrombosis Research* 2014;**134**(2):227–33.

Prins MH, Bamber L, Cano SJ, Wang MY, Erkens P, Bauersachs R, et al. Patient-reported treatment satisfaction with oral rivaroxaban versus standard therapy in the treatment of pulmonary embolism; results from the EINSTEIN PE trial. *Thrombosis Research* 2015;**135**(2): 281–8.

Van Bellen B, Bamber L, Correa De Carvalho F, Prins M, Wang M, Lensing AWA. Reduction in the length of stay with rivaroxaban as a single-drug regimen for the treatment of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. *Current Medical Research and Opinion* 2014;**30**(5):829–37.

Wang Y, Wang C, Chen Z, Zhang J, Liu Z, Jin B, et al. Rivaroxaban for the treatment of symptomatic deep vein thrombosis and/or pulmonary embolism in Chinese patients: a subgroup analysis of the EINSTEIN DVT and PE studies. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2013;**11**(Suppl 2):694.

Wells PS, Gebel M, Prins MH, Davidson BL, Lensing AWA. Influence of statin use on the incidence of recurrent venous thromboembolism and major bleeding in patients receiving rivaroxaban or standard anticoagulant therapy. *Thrombosis Journal* 2014;**12**(1):26.

Eischer 2009 {published data only}

Eischer L, Gartner V, Schulman S, Kyrle PA, Eichinger S, AUREC F-VII Investigators, et al. 6 versus 30 months anticoagulation for recurrent venous thrombosis in patients with high factor VIII. *Annals of Hematology* 2009;**88**(5): 485–90.

Gibson 2017 {published data only}

Gibson CM, Halaby R, Korjian S, Daaboul Y, Arbetter DF, Yee MK, et al. The safety and efficacy of full- versus reduced-dose betrixaban in the Acute Medically Ill VTE (Venous Thromboembolism) Prevention with Extended-Duration Betrixaban (APEX) trial. *American Heart Journal* 2017;**185**:93–100.

Kearon 1999 {published data only}

Kearon C. Two years of warfarin versus placebo following three months of anticoagulation for a first episode of idiopathic venous thromboembolism (VTE). *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 1997, issue Supplement June:767-Abstract No HI-3.

Kearon C, Gent M, Hirsh J, Weitz J, Kovacs MJ, Anderson

DR, et al. A comparison of three months of anticoagulation with extended anticoagulation for a first episode of idiopathic venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1999;**340**(12):901–7.

Kearon C, Ginsberg JS, Anderson DR, Kovacs M, Wells P, Julian J, et al. Four weeks versus 12 weeks of anticoagulation for a first episode of venous thromboembolism (VTE) provoked by a transient risk factor: a randomized double-blind trial. *Blood* 2001; Vol. 98, issue 11:Abstract 1879.

Kearon C, Ginsberg JS, Anderson DR, Kovacs MJ, Wells P, Julian JA, et al. Comparison of 1 month with 3 months of anticoagulation for a first episode of venous thromboembolism associated with a transient risk factor. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2004;**2**(5):743–9.

Kearon C, Ginsberg JS, Kovacs MJ, Anderson DR, Wells P, Julian JA, et al. Comparison of low-intensity warfarin therapy with conventional-intensity warfarin therapy for long-term prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**(7):631–9.

Kearon C, Julian JA, Ginsberg JS. Low-intensity versus conventional-intensity warfarin for prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**:2164–7.

Kearon C, Julian JA, Kovacs MJ, Anderson DR, Wells P, MacKinnon B, et al. Influence of thrombophilia on risk of recurrent venous thromboembolism while on warfarin: results from a randomized trial. *Blood* 2008;**112**(12):4432–6.

Nakamura 2015 {published data only}

Nakamura M, Nishikawa M, Komuro I, Kitajima I, Uetsuka Y, Yamagami T, et al. Apixaban for the treatment of Japanese subjects with acute venous thromboembolism (AMPLIFY-J Study). *Circulation Journal* 2015;**79**(6):1230–6.

PREVENT {published data only}

Ridker P, Goldhaber S, Glynn R. Long-term, low-intensity warfarin for the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism: the PREVENT trial. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2003; Vol. 1, issue Suppl 1: Abstract OC001.

Ridker PM. Long-term, low-dose warfarin among venous thrombosis patients with and without factor V Leiden mutation: rationale and design for the Prevention of Recurrent Venous Thromboembolism (PREVENT) trial. *Vascular Medicine* 1998;**3**(1):67–73.

Ridker PM, Goldhaber SZ, Danielson E, Rosenberg Y, Eby CS, Deitcher SR, et al. Long-term, low-intensity warfarin therapy for the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**348**(15):1425–34.

Ridker PM, Goldhaber SZ, Glynn RJ. Low-intensity versus conventional-intensity warfarin for prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism [comment]. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**(22):2164–7.

RE-COVER {published data only}

Schulman S, Eriksson H, Goldhaber S, Kakkar AK, Kearon C, Kvamme AM, et al. Dabigatran or warfarin for extended

maintenance therapy of venous thromboembolism. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2011; Vol. 9, issue Suppl 2:22.

Schulman S, Eriksson H, Goldhaber SZ, Kakkar A, Kearon C, Mismetti P, et al. Safety of dabigatran vs. warfarin for acute venous thromboembolism: pooled analyses of RE-COVER and RE-COVER II. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2013;**11**:225–6.

Schulman S, Eriksson H, Kakkar A, Kearon C, Schellong S, Feuring M, et al. Net clinical benefit of dabigatran versus warfarin in prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism: a pooled analysis of RE-COVER and RE-COVER II. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2015; Vol. 13:644–5.

Schulman S, Kakkar AK, Schellong SM, Goldhaber SZ, Eriksson H, Mismetti P, et al. A randomized trial of dabigatran versus warfarin in the treatment of acute venous thromboembolism (RE-COVER II). *Blood* 2011;**118**:A205.

Schulman S, Kearon C, Kakkar AK, Mismetti P, Schellong S, Eriksson H, et al. Dabigatran versus warfarin in the treatment of acute venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2009;**361**(24):2342–52.

RE-MEDY {published data only}

Schulman S, Baanstra D, Eriksson H. Benefit of extended maintenance therapy for venous thromboembolism with dabigatran etexilate is maintained over 1 year of post-treatment follow-up. *Blood* 2012;**120**:A21.

Schulman S, Baanstra D, Eriksson H. Dabigatran vs. placebo for extended maintenance therapy of venous thromboembolism. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2011;**22**(9 Suppl 2):22.

Schulman S, Kearon C, Kakkar AK. Extended use of dabigatran, warfarin, or placebo in venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2013;**368**(8):709–18.

RE-SONATE {published data only}

Schulman S, Kearon C, Kakkar AK. Extended use of dabigatran, warfarin, or placebo in venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2013;**368**(8):709–18.

SURVET {published data only}

Andreozzi GM, Bignamini AA, Davi G, Palareti G, Matuska J, Holy M, et al. Sulodexide for the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism: the SURVET study: a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial. *Circulation* 2015;**20**:1891–7.

EUDRACT NUMBER:2009-016923-77. Multicentre, randomised, double blind, placebo controlled study on long-term treatment with sulodexide for prevention of recurrent DVT in patients with venous thromboembolism - SURVET. apps.who.int/trialssearch/Trial2.aspx?TrialID=EUCTR2009-016923-77-SK. Date first received: 25 May 2010.

VAN GOGH {published data only}

The Van Gogh Investigators. Extended prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism with idraparinux. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2007;**357**(11):1105–12.

Vitovec 2009 *{published data only}*

Vitovec M, Golan L, Roztocil K, Linhart A. The development of persistent thrombotic masses in patients with deep venous thrombosis randomized to long-term anticoagulation treatment. *Vasa* 2009;**38**(3):238–44.

References to ongoing studies**NCT00740493** *{published data only}*

NCT00740493. Prolonged anticoagulation after a first episode of idiopathic proximal deep vein thrombosis (PADIS TVP). <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00740493>. Date first received: 25 August 2008.

Additional references**Agnelli 2013**

Agnelli G, Buller HR, Cohen A, Curto M, Gallus AS, Johnson M, et al. Apixaban for extended treatment of venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2013;**368**(8):699–708.

Atkins 2004

Atkins D, Best D, Briss PA, Eccles M, Falck-Ytter Y, Flottorp S, et al. GRADE Working Group. Grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2004;**328**(7454):1490.

Baglin 2003

Baglin T, Luddington R, Brown K, Baglin C. Incidence of recurrent venous thromboembolism in relation to clinical and thrombophilic risk factors: prospective cohort study. *Lancet* 2003;**362**(9383):523–6.

Bauersachs 2010

Bauersachs R, Berkowitz SD, Brenner B, Buller HR, Decousus H, Gallus AS, et al. EINSTEIN Investigators. Oral rivaroxaban for symptomatic venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2010;**363**(26):2499–510.

Becattini 2012

Becattini C, Agnelli G, Schenone A, Eichinger S, Bucherini E, Silingardi M, et al. for the WARFASA Investigators. Aspirin for preventing the recurrence of venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2012;**366**(21):1959–67.

Boutitie 2011

Boutitie F, Pinede L, Schulman S, Agnelli G, Raskob G, Julian J, et al. Influence of preceding length of anticoagulant treatment and initial presentation of venous thromboembolism on risk of recurrence after stopping treatment: analysis of individual participants' data from seven trials. *BMJ* 2011;**342**:d3036.

Brighton 2012

Brighton TA, Eikelboom JW, Mann K, Mister R, Gallus A, Ockelford P, et al. for the ASPIRE Investigators. Low-dose aspirin for preventing recurrent venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2012;**367**(21):1979–87.

Carrier 2010

Carrier M, Le Gal G, Wells PS, Rodger MA. Systematic review: case-fatality rates of recurrent venous

thromboembolism and major bleeding events among patients treated for venous thromboembolism. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2010;**152**(9):578–89.

DerSimonian 1986

DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1986;**7**(3):177–88.

Douketis 2007

Douketis JD, Gu CS, Schulman S, Ghirarduzzi A, Pengo V, Prandoni P. The risk for fatal pulmonary embolism after discontinuing anticoagulant therapy for venous thromboembolism. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2007;**147**(11):766–74.

Eichinger 2010

Eichinger S, Heinze G, Jandek LM, Kyrle PA. Risk assessment of recurrence in patients with unprovoked deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism: the Vienna prediction model. *Circulation* 2010;**121**(14):1630–6.

GRADEproGDT 2015 [Computer program]

McMaster University (developed by Evidence Prime). GRADEproGDT. Version accessed 20 June 2017. Hamilton (ON): McMaster University (developed by Evidence Prime), 2015.

Heit 2000

Heit JA, Mohr DN, Silverstein MD, Petterson TM, O'Fallon WM, Melton LJ III. Predictors of recurrence after deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism: a population-based cohort study. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2000;**160**(6):761–8.

Higgins 2011

Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Versions 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Hokusai-VTE 2013

Hokusai-VTE Investigators, Büller HR, Décousus H, Grosso MA, Mercuri M, Middeldorp S, et al. Edoxaban versus warfarin for the treatment of symptomatic venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2013;**369**(15):1406–15.

Kearon 2012

Kearon C, Akl EA, Comerota AJ, Prandoni P, Bounameaux H, Goldhaber SZ, et al. American College of Chest Physicians. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: antithrombotic therapy and prevention of thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest* 2012;**141**(2 Suppl):e419S–94S.

Kyrle 2005

Kyrle PA, Eichinger S. Deep vein thrombosis. *Lancet* 2005;**365**(9465):1163–74.

Kyrle 2010

Kyrle PA, Rosendaal FR, Eichinger S. Risk assessment for recurrent venous thrombosis. *Lancet* 2010;**376**:2032–9.

Leizorovicz 1998

Leizorovicz A. Long-term consequences of deep vein thrombosis. *Haemostasis* 1998;**28** Suppl 3:1–7.

Murin 2002

Murin S, Romano PS, White RH. Comparison of outcomes after hospitalization for deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2002;**88**(3):407–14.

NSS 2007

Næss IA, Christiansen SC, Romundstad P, Cannegieter SC, Rosendaal FR, Hammerstrøm J. Incidence and mortality of venous thromboembolism: a population-based study. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2007;**5**(4):692–9.

Oger 2000

Oger E. Incidence of venous thromboembolism: a community-based study in Western France. EPI-GETBP Study Group. Groupe d'Etude de la Thrombose de Bretagne Occidentale. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2000;**83**(5):657–60.

Prandoni 1996

Prandoni P, Lensing AWA, Cogo A, Cuppini S, Villalta S, Carta M, et al. The long-term clinical course of acute deep venous thrombosis. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1996;**125**(1):1–17.

Research Committee British Thoracic Society 1992

Research Committee of the British Thoracic Society. Optimum duration of anticoagulation for deep-vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. *Lancet* 1992;**340**(8824):873–6.

RevMan 2014 [Computer program]

The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager (RevMan). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Rodger 2008

Rodger MA, Kahn SR, Wells PS, Anderson DA, Chagnor I, Le Gal G, et al. Identifying unprovoked thromboembolism patients at low risk for recurrence who can discontinue anticoagulant therapy. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 2008;**179**(5):417–26.

Schulman 2005

Schulman S, Kearon C, Subcommittee on Control of Anticoagulation of the Scientific and Standardization Committee of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis. Definition of major bleeding in clinical investigations of antihemostatic medicinal products in non-surgical patients. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2005;**3**:692–4.

Schulman 2009

Schulman S, Kearon C, Kakkar AJ, Mismetti P, Schellong S, Eriksson H, et al. for the RE-COVER Study Group.

Dabigatran versus warfarin in the treatment of acute venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2009;**361**(24):2342–52.

Schulman 2013

Schulman S, Kearon C, Kakkar AK, Schellong S, Eriksson H, Baanstra D, et al. for the RE-MEDY and the RE-SONATE Trials Investigators. Extended use of dabigatran, warfarin, or placebo in venous thromboembolism. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2013;**368**(8):709–18.

Segal 2007

Segal JB, Streiff MB, Hofman LV, Thornton K, Bass EB. Management of venous thromboembolism: a systematic review for a practice guideline. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2007;**146**(3):211–22.

Spencer 2006

Spencer FA, Emery C, Lessard D, Anderson F, Emani S, Aragam J, et al. The Worcester Venous Thromboembolism Study: a population-based study of the clinical epidemiology of venous thromboembolism. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2006;**21**(7):722–7.

Sterne 2011

Sterne JAC, Egger M, Moher D (editors). Chapter 10: Addressing reporting biases. *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011)*. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.handbook.cochrane.org.

Tosetto 2012

Tosetto A, Iorio A, Marcucci M, Baglin T, Cushman M, Eichinger S, et al. Predicting disease recurrence in patients with previous unprovoked venous thromboembolism: a proposed prediction score (DASH). *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2012;**10**(6):1019–25.

Weitz 2005

Weitz JI. Anticoagulant and fibrinolytic drugs. In: Hoffman R, et al. editor(s). *Hematology Basic Principles and Practice*. 4th Edition. Churchill Livingstone, Elsevier Inc., 2005.

References to other published versions of this review**Blickstein 2014**

Blickstein D, Eliakim-Raz N, Gafer-Gvili A. Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2014, Issue 4. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011088

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

ASPIRE TRIAL

Methods	<p>Study design: double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled study</p> <p>Length of follow-up: 4 years</p> <p>Dates of study: May 2003 to August 2011</p> <p>Location: 56 sites in 5 countries (Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Argentina)</p> <p>Setting: hospital</p>
Participants	<p>Number: 822: aspirin 411, placebo 411</p> <p>Age, mean (SD) years: aspirin 55 (16.0), placebo 54 (15.8)</p> <p>Sex: aspirin 226 M/185 F, placebo 221 M/190 F</p> <p>Ethnic group: not stated</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Male and female patients were eligible for inclusion if they were at least 18 years of age and had a first unprovoked episode of objectively diagnosed symptomatic DVT involving the popliteal vein or more proximal leg veins or an acute PE. VTE was considered to be unprovoked if it occurred in the absence of the following transient risk factors during the preceding 2 months: confinement to bed for longer than 1 week, major surgery, trauma requiring a cast, pregnancy or the puerperium, and use of the oral contraceptive pill or hormone replacement therapy. All patients were required to have completed initial anticoagulation therapy with heparin followed by warfarin (or an effective alternative anticoagulant) for between 6 weeks and 24 months</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: Patients were not eligible for inclusion if the first unprovoked episode of VTE had occurred more than 2 years before enrolment; if they had an indication or contraindication for the use of aspirin, other antiplatelet therapy, or a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; if they had an indication for continuing oral anticoagulation therapy; or if they had other medical problems that would interfere with participation in the trial or would limit life expectancy</p> <p>Previous DVT or PE: no</p> <p>Type of VTE at initial diagnosis: apixaban 236 DVT/112 PE/59 DVT + PE, placebo 232 DVT/119 PE/56 DVT+ PE</p> <p>Creatinine clearance: not stated</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: aspirin 100 mg daily</p> <p>Intervention 2: placebo 100 mg daily</p> <p>Duration of treatment: 2 to 4 years</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary: recurrence of VTE (composite of symptomatic, objectively confirmed DVT, non-fatal PE, or fatal PE) and bleeding (major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding). Major bleeding was defined as overt bleeding that was associated with a decrease in haemoglobin of at least 2 g per decilitre, or that necessitated transfusion of 2 or more units of blood, involved a critical site (e.g. retroperitoneal or intracranial bleeding), was disabling, required surgical intervention, or contributed to death. Bleeding episodes that did not meet the definition of major bleeding were considered to be clinically relevant only if they led to discontinuation of the study drug for longer than 14 days</p> <p>Secondary: major vascular events (a composite of VTE, myocardial infarction, stroke, or cardiovascular death) and a measure of the net clinical benefit (a reduction in rate of</p>

ASPIRE TRIAL (Continued)

	the composite of VTE myocardial infarction, stroke, major bleeding, or death from any cause) Time frame for measuring outcomes: median 37.2 months	
Notes	5 (1%) apixaban and 4 (1%) placebo patients had < 3 months' anticoagulation before randomisation	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was performed through a central web-based randomisation system"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was performed through a central web-based randomisation system"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "double-blind, matching placebo"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All primary and secondary events were adjudicated by an independent event adjudication committee whose members were unaware of the group assignments"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data on all prespecified primary and secondary outcomes were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free from other sources of bias.

EINSTEIN CHOICE

Methods	Study design: multi-centre, randomised, double-blind, active-controlled, event-driven study Length of follow-up: 12 months Dates of study: March 2014 to March 2016 Location: 31 countries Setting: 230 hospitals
Participants	Number: total participants in study 3365: rivaroxaban 2234, aspirin 1131; participants with unprovoked VTE: rivaroxaban: 921, aspirin: 468

	<p>Age, mean (SD) years: rivaroxaban 58.8 (14.7), aspirin 58.8 (14.7)</p> <p>Sex: rivaroxaban 1222 M/1012 F, aspirin 643 M/488 F</p> <p>Ethnic group: not stated</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients with objectively confirmed symptomatic DVT and/or PE who have completed 6 to 12 months of anticoagulant therapy with warfarin or another VKA, or with rivaroxaban, apixaban, or dabigatran, who have not interrupted therapy for more than 7 days before randomisation and who did not experience a symptomatic recurrence during the anticoagulation period</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: patients with an indication for therapeutic dose anticoagulants, hypersensitivity to investigational or comparator treatment, any other contraindication listed in the local labelling for investigational or comparator treatment, an indication for antiplatelet therapy or a conventional non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, hepatic disease associated with coagulopathy leading to a clinically relevant bleeding risk, active bleeding or high risk of bleeding contraindicating anticoagulant therapy, life expectancy < 6 months, concomitant use of human immunodeficiency virus protease inhibitors - ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, and posaconazole, childbearing potential without proper contraceptive measures, pregnancy or breast feeding, and participation in a study with an investigational drug or medical device within 30 days before randomisation. Additional ineligibility criteria included a calculated creatinine clearance < 30 mL per minute or hepatic disease associated with a coagulopathy</p> <p>Creatinine clearance: 30 to < 50 mL/min: 89 rivaroxaban, 63 aspirin; 50 to < 80 mL/min: 581 rivaroxaban, 277 aspirin; ≥ 80 mL/min: 1561 rivaroxaban, 790 aspirin</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: rivaroxaban 10 mg once daily</p> <p>Intervention 2: rivaroxaban 20 mg once daily</p> <p>Intervention 3: aspirin 100 mg once daily</p> <p>Duration of treatment: 12 months</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary: recurrent symptomatic VTE (including fatal and non-fatal PE and DVT) and clinically overt major bleeding (associated with a fall in haemoglobin ≥ 2 g/dL, leading to transfusion of ≥ 2 units of packed red blood cells or whole blood, or occurring in a critical site (e.g. intracranial, intraocular, pericardial, intra-articular, intramuscular with compartment syndrome or retroperitoneal, or leading to death)</p> <p>Secondary: myocardial infarction, ischaemic stroke, non-central nervous system embolism, all-cause mortality, and clinically relevant non-major bleeding (non-major overt bleeding associated with study drug interruption longer than 14 days)</p> <p>Time frame for measuring outcomes: 12 months</p>
Notes	<p>Please note that for the analysis in this review, we used data for participants with a diagnosis of an unprovoked index VTE only (number of participants rivaroxaban: 921, aspirin: 468)</p> <p>Data on secondary outcomes and VTE mortality for participants with a diagnosis of an unprovoked index VTE were not available in the main publication of the study, nor in the supplementary material. We contacted study authors to ask for these data, but they could not provide this information before completion of this review. Once the data are acquired, we will add them to future updates of this review</p>
<i>Risk of bias</i>	

EINSTEIN CHOICE (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization with a block size of six was performed with the use of an interactive voice-response system"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization with a block size of six was performed with the use of an interactive voice-response system"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Double blind. Rivaroxaban (20 mg and 10 mg) and matching placebo were provided as identical-appearing, immediate-release film-coated tablets, whereas aspirin and matching placebo were provided as enteric-coated tablets"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "An independent committee whose members were unaware of the study-group assignments adjudicated the qualifying initial diagnosis (deep-vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism) and all suspected outcomes that occurred during the study"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data on all prespecified primary and secondary outcomes were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free from other sources of bias.

PADIS-PE STUDY

Methods	<p>Study design: multi-centre, randomised, double-blind, parallel-group trial</p> <p>Length of follow-up: 42 months</p> <p>Dates of study: July 2007 to March 2012</p> <p>Location: France</p> <p>Setting: 14 hospitals</p>
Participants	<p>Number: 371: 184 warfarin, 187 placebo</p> <p>Age, mean (SD) years: warfarin 58.7 (17.9), placebo 57.3 (17.4)</p> <p>Sex: warfarin 78 M/106 F, placebo 103 M/84 F</p> <p>Ethnic group: not stated</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients 18 years of age or older who experienced a first episode of symptomatic unprovoked PE and had been treated initially for 6 uninterrupted months with a VKA. Unprovoked PE was defined as objectively confirmed symptomatic PE</p>

	<p>occurring in the absence of any major reversible risk factor for VTE within 3 months before diagnosis, including surgery with locoregional or general anaesthesia lasting longer than 30 minutes, trauma with or without plaster cast of the lower limbs, and bed rest for longer than 72 hours and in the absence of active cancer or cancer resolved within the 2 years before diagnosis. Objective tests confirming the index PE were ventilation-perfusion lung scanning and spiral computerised tomography angiography</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: Previously confirmed PE or proximal DVT, recurrent VTE, or bleeding during the initial 6-month anticoagulation, known major thrombophilia, indication for VKA therapy for reasons other than VTE, increased bleeding risk, platelet count below $100 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$, major surgery planned within 18 months from randomisation, and life expectancy less than 18 months</p> <p>Previous DVT or PE: warfarin 17 DVT, placebo 14 DVT</p> <p>Type of VTE at initial diagnosis: PE</p> <p>Creatinine clearance: ≥ 30 to < 50 mL/min warfarin 16, placebo 7; ≥ 50 mL/min warfarin 164, placebo 173</p>	
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: warfarin</p> <p>Intervention 2: placebo</p> <p>Duration of treatment: 18 months</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Primary: symptomatic recurrent VTE (non-fatal PE, fatal PE, and proximal DVT) and major bleeding at 18 months after randomisation (defined as major if it was clinically overt and associated with a fall in haemoglobin level ≥ 2.0 g per decilitre, or a need for transfusion of ≥ 2 units of red cells; if it was retroperitoneal or intracranial; or if it warranted permanent discontinuation of the study drug)</p> <p>Secondary: symptomatic recurrent VTE (non-fatal PE, fatal PE, and proximal DVT) and major bleeding at 42 months after randomisation, and death unrelated to PE or major bleeding at 18 and 42 months</p> <p>Time frame for measuring outcomes: 18 months</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Patients were randomised using a central computerised Internet-based system. Using a computer algorithm, an independent statistician generated the assignment list in randomly permuted blocks. Before the first patient was enrolled, this list was forwarded to a central anticoagulation clinic not involved in patient care"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Patients were randomised using a central computerised Internet-based system"

PADIS-PE STUDY (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “double blind.....identical-looking placebo....study INRs were determined at each patient’s usual local laboratory and sent directly to the anticoagulation clinic. Patients and investigators remained unaware of the local results to maintain double-blind conditions. For patients assigned to receive warfarin, the clinic returned the true INR results to investigators for dose adjustments. For those assigned to placebo, the clinic substituted computer-generated sham INR results”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “All outcomes were adjudicated blindly by an independent central critical events committee. All images for ventilation-perfusion lung scanning, spiral computerised tomographic angiography, and ultrasonography were reviewed centrally by independent dedicated panels”
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data on all prespecified primary and secondary outcomes were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free from other sources of bias.

WARFASA

Methods	<p>Study design: multi-centre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial</p> <p>Length of follow-up: 2 years</p> <p>Dates of study: May 2004 to August 2010</p> <p>Location: 25 European Centers in Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands</p> <p>Setting: hospital</p>
Participants	<p>Number: 403: 205 aspirin, 198 placebo</p> <p>Age, mean (SD) years: aspirin 61.9 (15.3), placebo 62.1 (15.1)</p> <p>Sex: aspirin 135 M/70 F, placebo 122 M/75 F</p> <p>Ethnic group: aspirin 203 (99%) white, placebo 195 (98.9%) white</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients aged 18 years or older who had been treated for 6 to 18 months with VKAs for a first-ever, objectively confirmed, symptomatic, unprovoked proximal DVT, PE, or both. VTE was considered to be unprovoked when it occurred in the absence of any known risk factor</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: known cancer; known major thrombophilia (antiphospholipid anti-</p>

	<p>bodies or lupus anticoagulant or homozygous factor V Leiden or prothrombin G21210A or double heterozygosity for factor V Leiden and prothrombin G21210A or deficiency of antithrombin, protein C or S); an indication for long-term anticoagulant therapy other than VTE (as atrial fibrillation or prosthetic heart valve); previous symptomatic complications of atherosclerosis requiring treatment with aspirin or other antiplatelet agents; active bleeding or high risk for bleeding or a bleeding episode that occurred during the 6 to 18 months of anticoagulation; known allergy or intolerance to aspirin; life expectancy shorter than 6 months; anticipated non-adherence to study medications; pregnancy or breast-feeding; participation in another experimental pharmacotherapeutic program within 30 days before randomisation. Women with venous thromboembolism associated with the use of estro-progestin therapy were excluded from the study</p> <p>Previous DVT or PE: no</p> <p>Type of VTE at initial diagnosis: aspirin 122 DVT/83 PE, placebo 130 DVT/67 PE</p> <p>Creatinine clearance: not stated</p>	
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: aspirin 100 mg once daily</p> <p>Intervention 2: placebo</p> <p>Duration of treatment: 2 years</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Primary: symptomatic recurrent VTE (DVT, fatal or non-fatal PE) and major bleeding (defined as major if it was clinically overt and was associated with a fall in the haemoglobin level of ≥ 2.0 g per decilitre or a need for transfusion of ≥ 2 units of red cells; if it was retroperitoneal or intracranial; or if it warranted permanent discontinuation of the study drug)</p> <p>Secondary: arterial events (non-fatal MI, unstable angina, stroke, transient Ischaemic attack, acute ischaemia of the lower limbs), all-cause mortality, and clinically relevant, non-major bleeding (any overt bleeding that required a medical intervention and did not meet any of the criteria for major bleeding)</p> <p>Time frame for measuring outcomes: 24 months</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote :“The randomisation sequence will be computer generated”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: “Patients will be randomised according to the consecutive box number assigned to the study centre”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “double-blind”

WARFASA (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All suspected study outcomes were assessed by a central, independent adjudication committee whose members were unaware of the group assignments and who reviewed the imaging results"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data on all prespecified primary and secondary outcomes were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free from other sources of bias.

WODIT DVT

Methods	<p>Study design: multi-centre, randomised, open trial</p> <p>Length of follow-up: 2 years</p> <p>Dates of study: January 1995 to June 1998</p> <p>Location: Italy</p> <p>Setting: hospital</p>
Participants	<p>Number: 267: 134 extended anticoagulation, 133 anticoagulation withdrawn</p> <p>Age, mean (SD) years: 67.0 (12.4)</p> <p>Sex: 78 M/103 F</p> <p>Ethnic group: not stated</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients 15 to 85 years of age with a first episode of symptomatic, idiopathic, proximal deep vein thrombosis who had completed 3 uninterrupted months of oral anticoagulant therapy without having a recurrence of VTE or bleeding. Idiopathic DVT was defined as thrombosis occurring in the absence of cancer, known thrombophilia, or any transient risk factor for VTE (recent trauma, recent surgery or child-birth, prolonged immobilisation > days, oral contraception or pregnancy)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: patients who required prolonged anticoagulant therapy for reasons other than VTE, major psychiatric disorders, and life expectancy less than 2 years</p> <p>Previous DVT or PE: no</p> <p>Type of VTE at initial diagnosis: DVT as demonstrated on compression ultrasonography or venography</p> <p>Creatinine clearance: not stated</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: warfarin</p> <p>Intervention 2: no treatment</p> <p>Duration of treatment: 9 months</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary: recurrence of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE</p> <p>Secondary: death and major bleeding. Deaths were classified as the result of PE, bleeding, or another identifiable cause, or as unexplained. Bleeding was defined as major if it was clinically overt and was associated with a decrease in haemoglobin level ≥ 20 g/</p>

WODIT DVT (Continued)

	L or the need to transfuse ≥ 2 units of red blood cells, if it was retroperitoneal or intracranial, warranted permanent discontinuation of therapy with the study drug, or required rehospitalisation Time frame for measuring outcomes: 9 months	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was performed centrally".
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "open trial" Comment: Blinding could have been possible by using identical-looking placebo and sham INRs
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "independent, blinded assessment of the outcome events....all suspected outcome events and all deaths were reviewed centrally by an independent, external adjudication committee whose members were unaware of the treatment group assignments"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data on all prespecified primary and secondary outcomes were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free from other sources of bias.

WODIT PE

Methods	<p>Study design: multi-centre, randomised, open trial</p> <p>Length of follow-up: 2 years</p> <p>Dates of study: January 1997 to December 2000</p> <p>Location: Italy</p> <p>Setting: hospital</p>
---------	---

Participants	<p>Number: 181: 90 extended anticoagulation, 91 anticoagulation withdrawn</p> <p>Age, mean (SD) years: 67.0 (12.4)</p> <p>Sex: 78 M/103 F</p> <p>Ethnic group: not stated</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients 15 to 85 years of age with a first episode of symptomatic, idiopathic, objectively confirmed pulmonary embolism who had completed 3 uninterrupted months of oral anticoagulant therapy without having a recurrence or bleeding. Idiopathic PE was defined as PE occurring in the absence of cancer, known thrombophilia, or any transient risk factor for VTE (recent trauma, recent surgery childbirth, prolonged immobilisation > days, oral contraception or pregnancy)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: PE associated with known cancer or thrombophilia, prolonged anticoagulant therapy required for reasons other than VTE, major psychiatric disorders, and life expectancy less than 2 years</p> <p>Previous DVT or PE: no</p> <p>Type of VTE at initial diagnosis: PE</p> <p>Creatinine clearance: not stated</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: warfarin</p> <p>Intervention 2: no treatment</p> <p>Duration of treatment: 9 months</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary: recurrence of symptomatic, objectively confirmed VTE</p> <p>Secondary: death and major bleeding. Deaths were classified as resulting from PE, bleeding, or another identifiable cause, or as unexplained. Bleeding was defined as major if it was clinically overt and was associated with a decrease in haemoglobin level of ≥ 20 g/L or the need to transfuse ≥ 2 units of red blood cells, if it was retroperitoneal or intracranial, warranted permanent discontinuation of therapy with the study drug, or required rehospitalisation</p> <p>Time frame for measuring outcomes: 9 months</p>
Notes	<p>11.6% of participants had received thrombolytic treatment.</p> <p>In total, 326 participants were included in the study, but for the purpose of this review, we included only the 181 participants with idiopathic PE</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was performed centrally".
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "open trial" Comment: Blinding could have been possible by using identical-looking placebo and sham INRs

WODIT PE (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “independent, blinded assessment of the outcome events....all suspected outcome events and all deaths were reviewed centrally by an independent, external adjudication committee whose members were unaware of the treatment group assignments”
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Data on all prespecified primary and secondary outcomes were reported
Other bias	Low risk	Study appears to be free from other sources of bias.

DVT: deep vein thrombosis.

g: grams.

g/dL: grams per decilitre.

g/L: gram per litre.

INR: international normalised ratio.

mg: milligrams.

MI: myocardial infarction.

PE: pulmonary embolism.

SD: standard deviation.

μL: microlitres.

VKA: vitamin K antagonist.

VTE: venous thromboembolism.

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
AMPLIFY EXT	13% of apixaban and 12% of placebo participants had a previous VTE. Trial authors were contacted for data on participants with unprovoked VTE only, but they did not reply
Bleker 2016	Study was on pregnant women with a history of VTE.
EINSTEIN STUDY	Study assesses effectiveness of rivaroxaban for initial treatment of PE
EINSTEIN-Extension	Over 34% of study participants (412/1196) had an unprovoked VTE. Risk factors for VTE included recent surgery or trauma, immobilisation, oestrogen therapy, active cancer, or puerperium. Trial authors were contacted for data on participants with unprovoked VTE only, but they did not reply

(Continued)

Eischer 2009	Participants had high levels of Factor VIII; therefore the VTE was not unprovoked
Gibson 2017	Study was on acutely ill, hospitalised patients who were at elevated risk of VTE
Kearon 1999	Over a quarter of study participants had a known thrombophilia (26% Factor V Leiden mutation, 5% G20210A prothrombin gene mutation, and 5% antiphospholipid antibodies). Trial authors were contacted for data on participants with no known thrombophilia, but they did not reply
Nakamura 2015	Study looked at recurrent VTE rates during initial 24 weeks of treatment
PREVENT	Over a quarter of study participants had a known thrombophilia (22% of warfarin-treated and 26.6% of placebo-treated participants had Factor V Leiden mutation; 4.7% of warfarin and 4.8% of placebo had G20210A prothrombin mutation). Trial authors were contacted for data on participants with no known thrombophilia, but they did not reply
RE-COVER	Study looked at initial anticoagulant treatment for acute VTE rather than extended prophylaxis
RE-MEDY	Over 18% of study participants (525/2856) had a known thrombophilia. Trial authors were contacted for data on participants with no known thrombophilia, but they did not reply
RE-SONATE	Over 10% of study participants (155/1343) had a known thrombophilia. Trial authors were contacted for data on participants with no known thrombophilia, but they did not reply
SURVET	Trial studied the effectiveness of sulodexide, which is a low molecular weight heparin
VAN GOGH	Trial studied idraparinix, which is an injectable anticoagulant
Vitovec 2009	The primary outcome of this study was the size of thrombotic masses, which is not relevant to our review

PE: pulmonary embolism.

VTE: venous thromboembolism.

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

NCT00740493

Trial name or title	Prolonged Anticoagulation After a First Episode of Idiopathic Proximal Deep Vein Thrombosis (PADIS TVP)
Methods	Multi-centre, double-blind, randomised, parallel-group trial
Participants	Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patients with a first episode of idiopathic proximal DVT who have been treated during 6 months (plus or minus 15 days) with a VKA with INR between 2 and 3 Exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age > 18 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warfarin hypersensitivity • Unwillingness or inability to give written informed consent • Distal DVT or PE • Proximal DVT provoked by a reversible major risk factor • Major thrombophilia (protein C, S or antithrombin deficiency, antiphospholipid antibodies, homozygous Factor V Leiden) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous documented episode of proximal DVT or PE • Other indication for anticoagulant therapy (e.g. atrial fibrillation, mechanical valve) • Patient taking antithrombotic agent in whom antithrombotic agent should be started again after anticoagulation is stopped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy • Women without contraception • Planned major surgery in the next 18 months • Ongoing cancer or cancer cured within 2 years • Serious bleeding risk (e.g. gastric ulcer) • Platelet count $< 100 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ • Life expectancy less than 18 months
Interventions	<p>Intervention 1: warfarin</p> <p>Intervention 2: placebo</p> <p>Duration: 18 months</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary: symptomatic recurrent venous thromboembolism and serious bleeding</p> <p>Secondary: mortality due to a cause other than recurrent venous thromboembolism or serious bleeding</p>
Starting date	July 2007
Contact information	Francis Couturaud, University Hospital, Brest
Notes	

DVT: deep vein thrombosis.

INR: international normalised ratio.

PE: pulmonary embolism.

VKA: vitamin K antagonist.

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 VTE-related mortality	4	1862	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.14, 6.98]
1.1 Warfarin vs placebo	2	638	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.14, 6.98]
2 Recurrent VTE	5	2043	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.63 [0.38, 1.03]
2.1 Warfarin vs placebo	3	819	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.52 [0.15, 1.80]
2.2 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.68 [0.50, 0.92]
3 Major bleeding	5	2043	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.84 [0.87, 3.85]
3.1 Warfarin vs placebo	3	819	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.81 [0.89, 8.92]
3.2 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.28 [0.47, 3.47]
4 All-cause mortality	5	2043	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.63, 1.57]
4.1 Warfarin vs placebo	3	819	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.53, 2.17]
4.2 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.52, 1.72]
5 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding	4	1672	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.78 [0.59, 5.33]
5.1 Warfarin vs placebo	2	448	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5.2 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.78 [0.59, 5.33]
6 Stroke	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.39, 3.46]
6.1 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.39, 3.46]
7 Serious adverse events (myocardial infarction)	3	1495	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.35, 2.87]
7.1 Warfarin vs placebo	1	271	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.20, 5.16]
7.2 Aspirin vs placebo	2	1224	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.24, 3.94]

Comparison 2. Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis

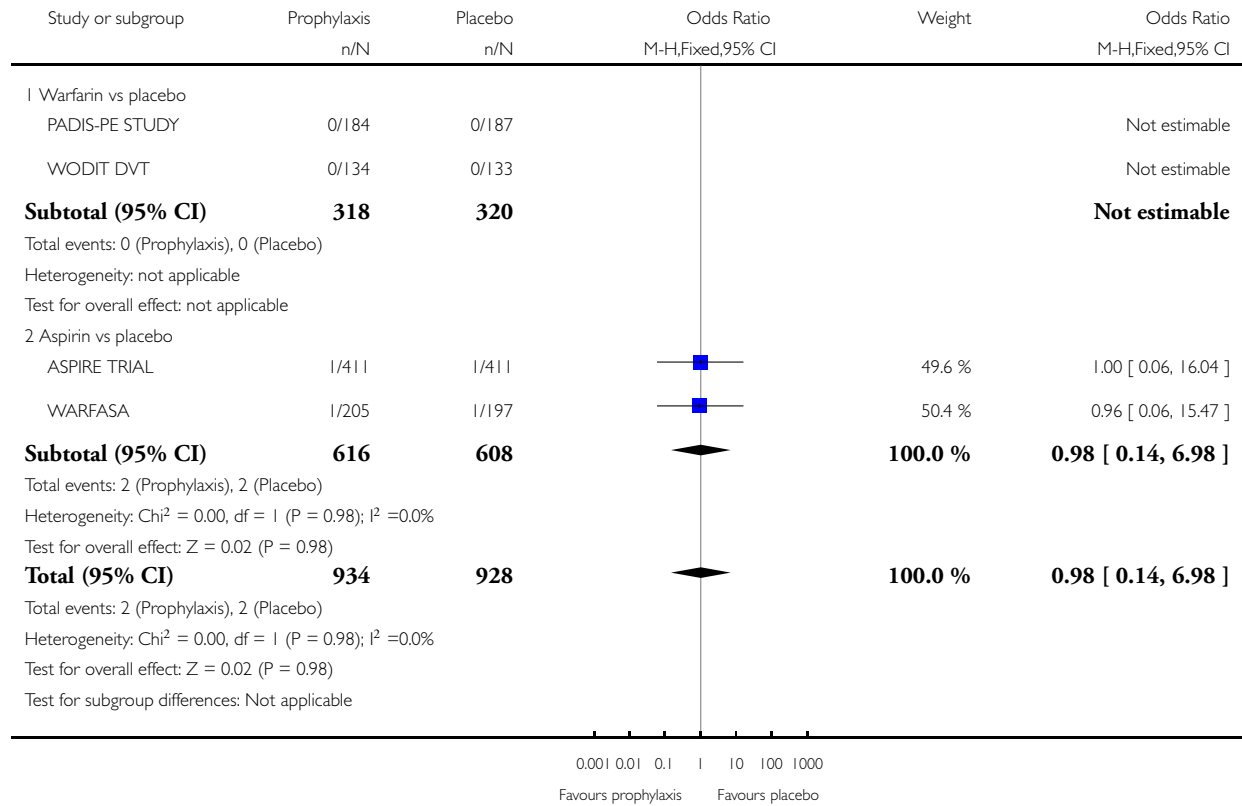
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrent VTE	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Major bleeding	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

Analysis I.1. Comparison I Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome I VTE-related mortality.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: I Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: I VTE-related mortality

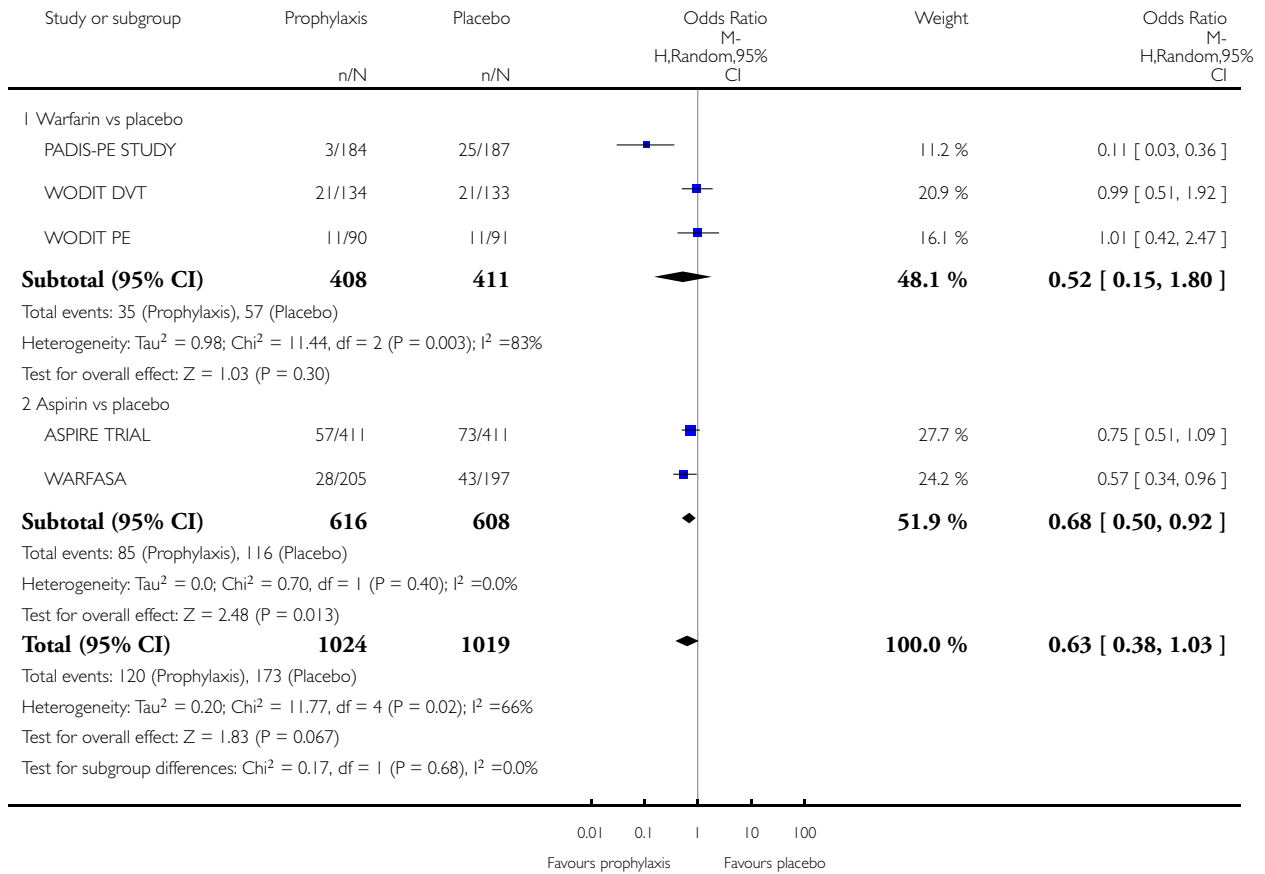


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 2 Recurrent VTE.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: 2 Recurrent VTE

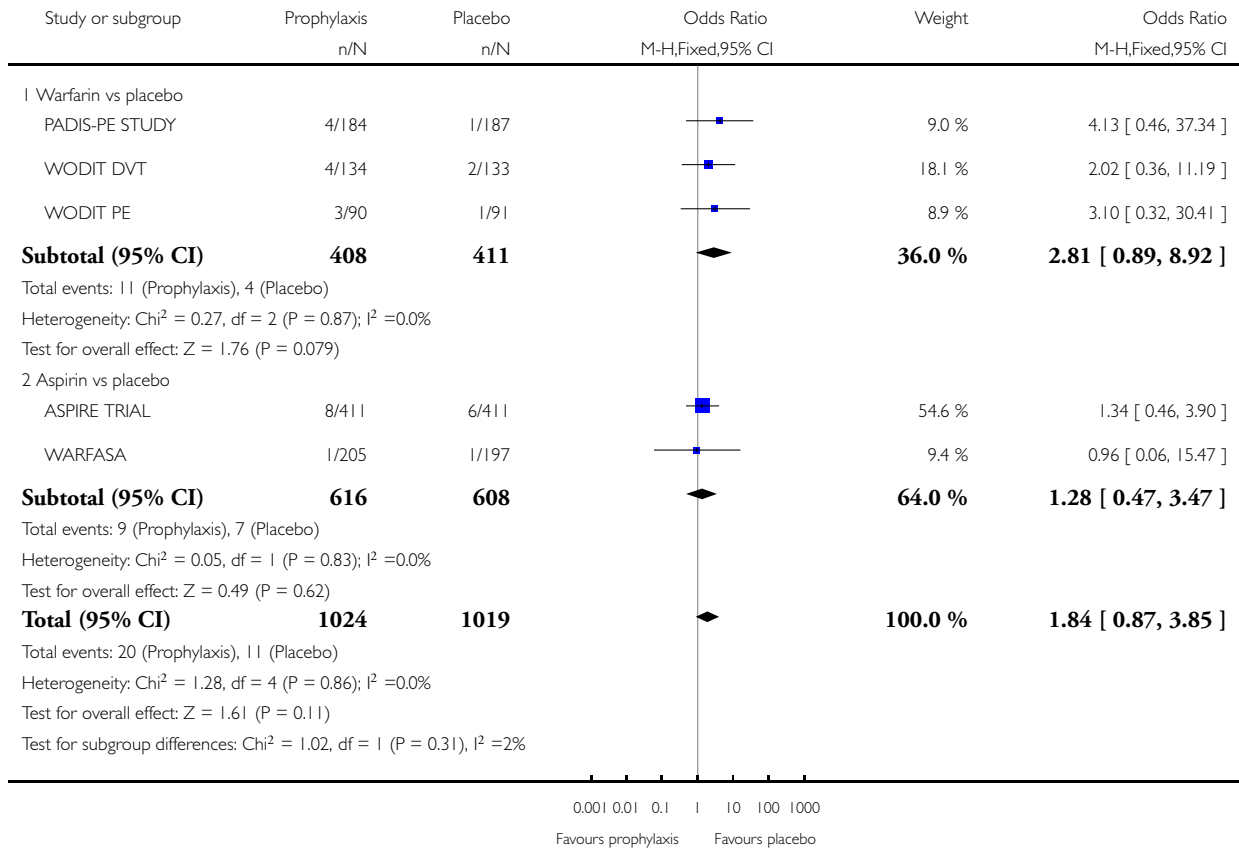


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 3 Major bleeding.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: 3 Major bleeding

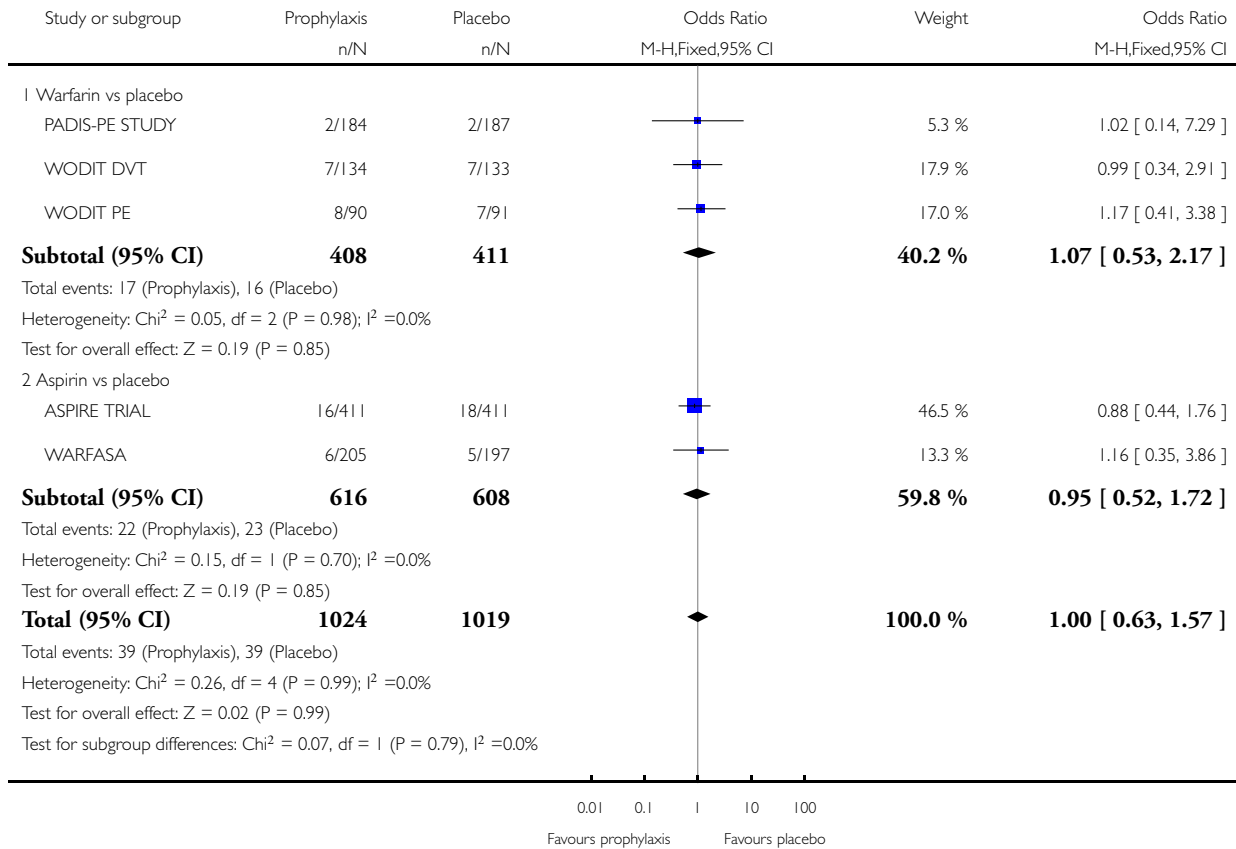


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 4 All-cause mortality.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: 4 All-cause mortality

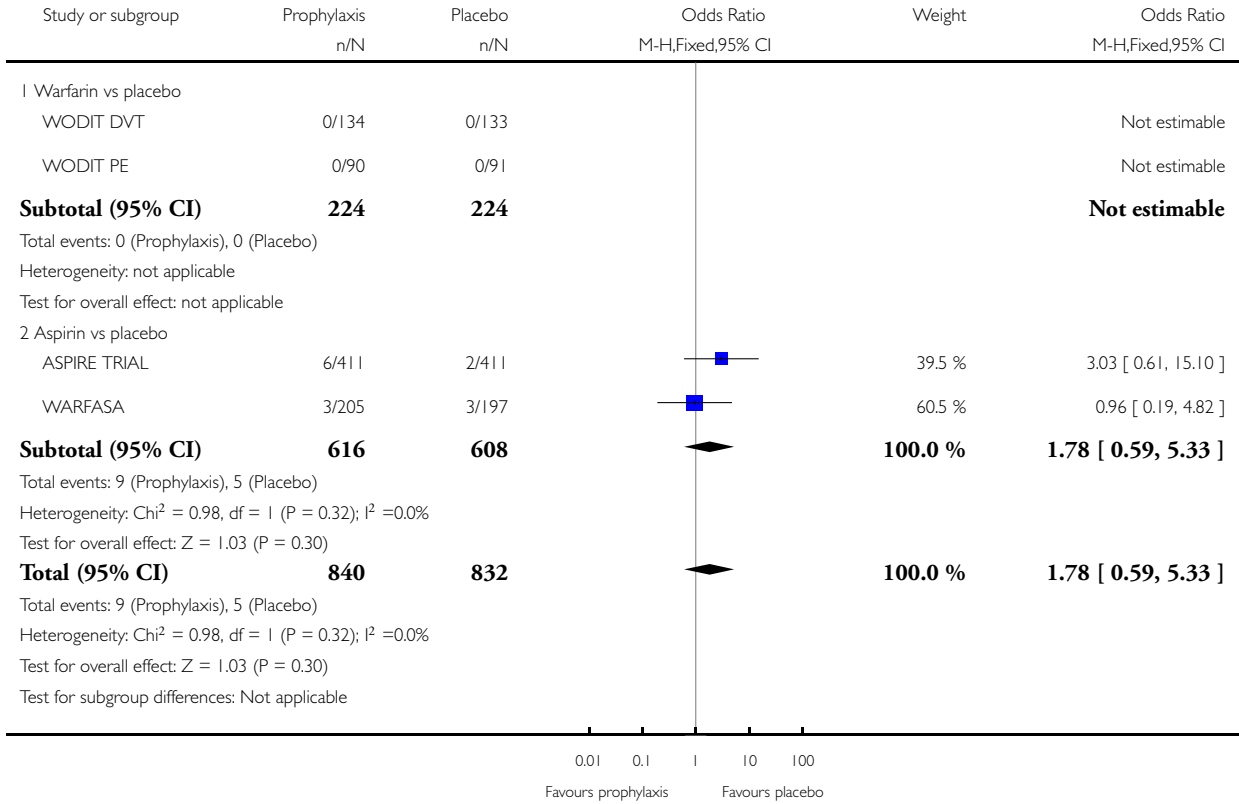


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 5 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: 5 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding

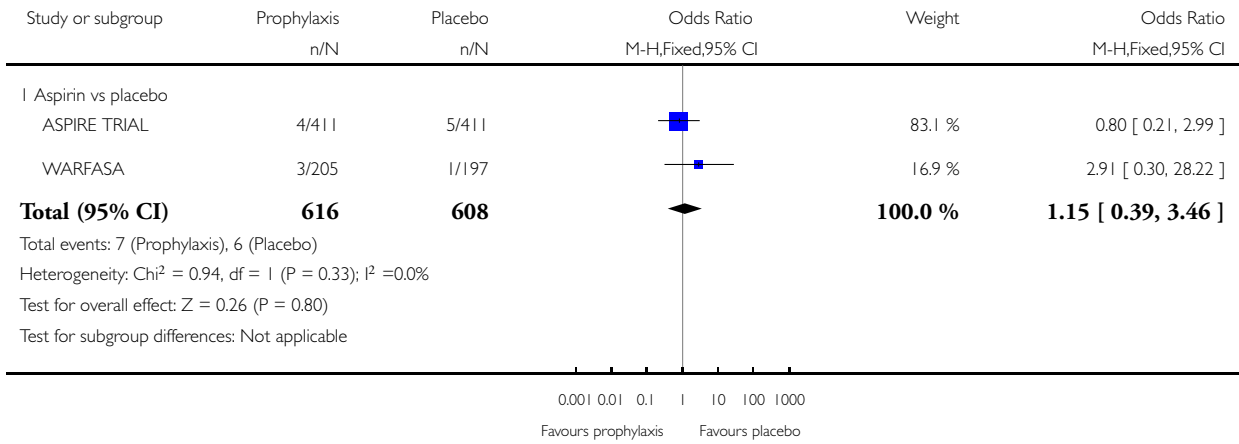


Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 6 Stroke.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 1 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: 6 Stroke

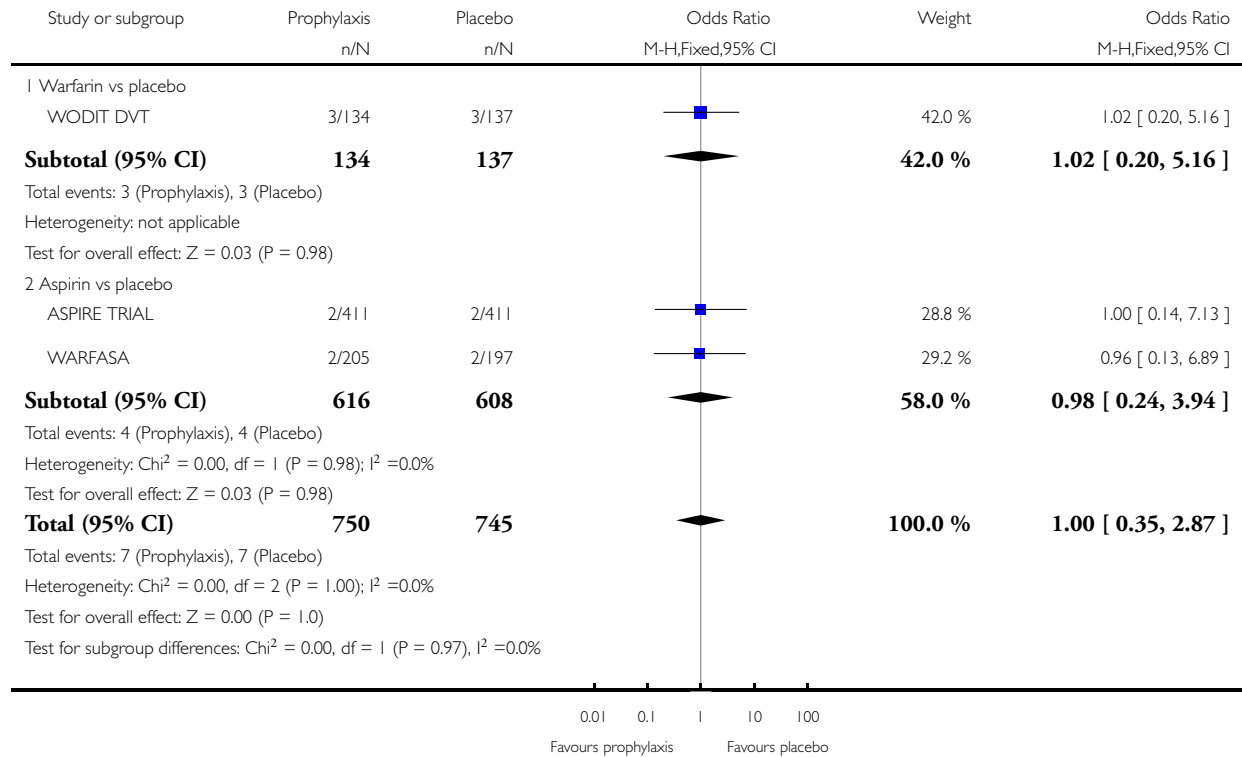


Analysis I.7. Comparison I Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo, Outcome 7 Serious adverse events (myocardial infarction).

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: I Extended VTE prophylaxis versus placebo

Outcome: 7 Serious adverse events (myocardial infarction)

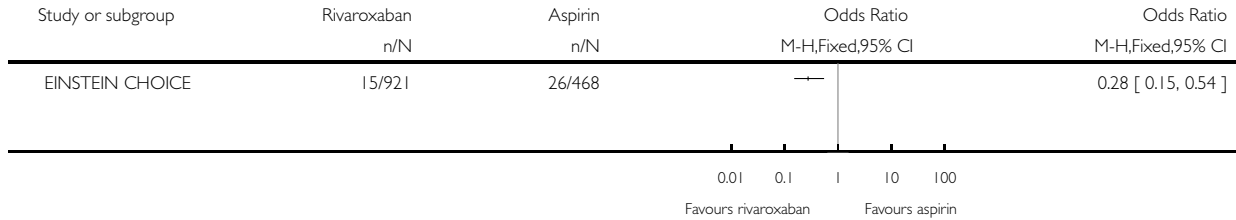


Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis, Outcome 1 Recurrent VTE.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis

Outcome: 1 Recurrent VTE

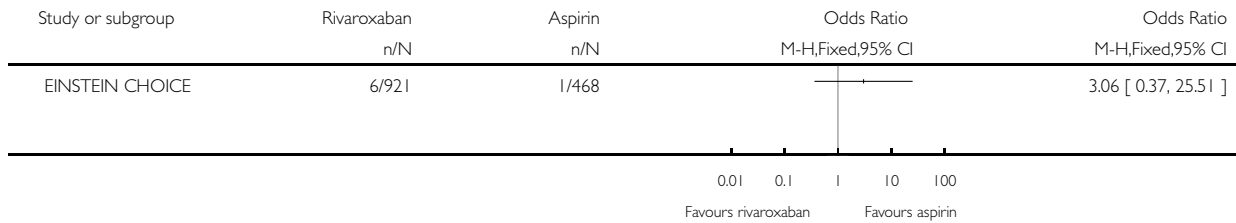


Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis, Outcome 2 Major bleeding.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis

Outcome: 2 Major bleeding

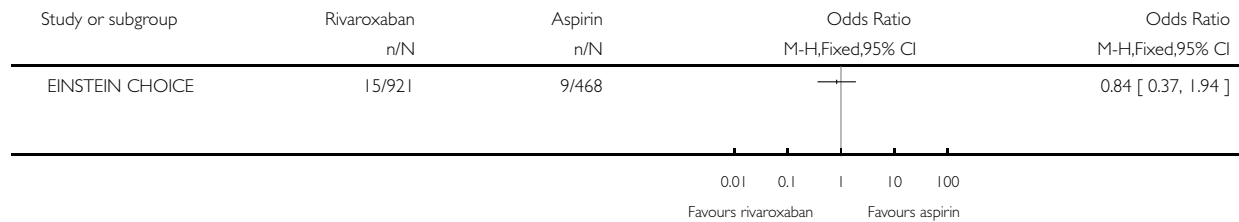


Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis, Outcome 3 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding.

Review: Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism after initial oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism

Comparison: 2 Extended VTE prophylaxis versus another extended VTE prophylaxis

Outcome: 3 Clinically relevant non-major bleeding



APPENDICES

Appendix I. CRS search strategy

Search run on Mon Mar 27 2017		
#1	MESH DESCRIPTOR Thrombosis	1267
#2	MESH DESCRIPTOR Thromboembolism	921
#3	MESH DESCRIPTOR Venous Thromboembolism	258
#4	MESH DESCRIPTOR Venous Thrombosis EXPLODE ALL TREES	2041
#5	(thrombus* or thrombopro* or thrombotic* or thrombolic* or thromboemboli* or thrombos* or embol* or microembol*):TI,AB,KY	19072
#6	MESH DESCRIPTOR Pulmonary Embolism EXPLODE ALL TREES	748
#7	(PE or DVT or VTE):TI,AB,KY	4988

(Continued)

#8	((vein* or ven*) near thromb*):TI,AB,KY	6717
#9	(blood near3 clot*):TI,AB,KY	2966
#10	(pulmonary near3 clot*):TI,AB,KY	5
#11	(lung near3 clot*):TI,AB,KY	4
#12	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11	24711
#13	MESH DESCRIPTOR Anticoagulants	3362
#14	MESH DESCRIPTOR Warfarin EXPLODE ALL TREES	1168
#15	warfarin*:TI,AB,KY	3007
#16	(vitamin near3 antagonist*):TI,AB,KY	447
#17	VKA:TI,AB,KY	182
#18	*couma*:TI,AB,KY	746
#19	indobufen	82
#20	MESH DESCRIPTOR Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors EXPLODE ALL TREES	8563
#21	MESH DESCRIPTOR Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors EXPLODE ALL TREES	5590
#22	MESH DESCRIPTOR Tetrazoles	1857
#23	(antiplatelet* or anti-platelet* or antiaggreg* or anti-aggreg*):TI,AB,KY	3484
#24	((platelet or thromboxane or thrombocyte or cyclooxygenase or cyclo-oxygenase or phosphodiesterase or fibrinogen or PAR-1) near3 (antagonist or inhibitor)):TI,AB,KY	2436
#25	((gp* or glycoprotein* or protease or P2Y12 or TXA2) near3 inhibit*):TI,AB,KY	3327
#26	thienopyridine:TI,AB,KY	284
#27	(ticlopidine or Ticlid):TI,AB,KY	1817

(Continued)

#28	(clopidogrel or Plavix):TI,AB,KY	3217
#29	(Prasugrel or Effient or Efient or Prasita):TI,AB,KY	561
#30	(ticagrelor or AZD6140 or Brilinta):TI,AB,KY	521
#31	(elinogrel or PRT060128 or PRT-060128):TI,AB,KY	8
#32	(cangrelor or AR-C6993* or ARC6993*):TI,AB,KY	55
#33	(SCH530348 or SCH-530348):TI,AB,KY	21
#34	E5555:TI,AB,KY	6
#35	(terutroban or Triplion):TI,AB,KY	14
#36	(aspirin* or nitroaspirin or ASA):TI,AB,KY	17514
#37	(acetylsalicylic acid):TI,AB,KY	5169
#38	(acetyl salicylic acid*):TI,AB,KY	114
#39	(triflusal or disgren):TI,AB,KY	99
#40	(Cilostazol or Pletal or Pletaal):TI,AB,KY	481
#41	(dipyridamol* or Persantine):TI,AB,KY	1136
#42	(OPC-13013 or OPC13013):TI,AB,KY	5
#43	(picotamide or picotinamide):TI,AB,KY	41
#44	satigrel:TI,AB,KY	3
#45	vorapaxar:TI,AB,KY	90
#46	indobufen:TI,AB,KY	82
#47	MESH DESCRIPTOR Antithrombins EXPLODE ALL TREES	1290
#48	MESH DESCRIPTOR Hirudin Therapy	75
#49	(thrombin near3 inhib*):TI,AB,KY	528

(Continued)

#50	hirudin*:TI,AB,KY	369
#51	(BIBR-953* or BIBR953* or BIBR-1048 or BIBR1048):TI,AB,KY	9
#52	(AZD0837 or AZD-0837):TI,AB,KY	14
#53	MESH DESCRIPTOR Factor Xa Inhibitors	326
#54	(Factor X* near4 (antag* or inhib* or block*)):TI,AB,KY	634
#55	(FX* near4 (antag* or inhib* or block*)):TI,AB,KY	50
#56	(10* near4 (antag* or inhib* or block*)):TI,AB,KY	1129
#57	*igatran:TI,AB,KY	458
#58	*agatran:TI,AB,KY	157
#59	*ixaban:TI,AB,KY	388
#60	*oxaban:TI,AB,KY	748
#61	*axaban:TI,AB,KY	7
#62	((DU-176b or DU176b)):TI,AB,KY	11
#63	((PRT-054021 or PRT054021)):TI,AB,KY	1
#64	((YM150 or YM-150 or LY517717 or LY-517717 or DU-176b or DU176*)):TI,AB,KY	41
#65	((GW813893 or “Tak 442” or TAK442 or PD0348292 or GSK-813893 or GSK813893)):TI,AB,KY	3
#66	#13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36 OR #37 OR #38 OR #39 OR #40 OR #41 OR #42 OR #43 OR #44 OR #45 OR #46 OR #47 OR #48 OR #49 OR #50 OR #51 OR #52 OR #53 OR #54 OR #55 OR #56 OR #57 OR #58 OR #	42400

(Continued)

	59 OR #60 OR #61 OR #62 OR #63 OR #64 OR #65	
#67	MESH DESCRIPTOR Secondary Prevention	2531
#68	MESH DESCRIPTOR Recurrence	10094
#69	secondary:TI,AB,KY	67519
#70	recur*:TI,AB,KY	38684
#71	reoccur*:TI,AB,KY	129
#72	duration:TI,AB,KY	78656
#73	extended:TI,AB,KY	10203
#74	prolong:TI,AB,KY	2299
#75	(month* or year*):TI,AB,KY	318293
#76	#67 OR #68 OR #69 OR #70 OR #71 OR #72 OR #73 OR #74 OR #75	400159
#77	#12 AND #66 AND #76	3837

Appendix 2. Trials registry searches

CinicalTrials.gov

196 studies found for
thromboembolism OR embolism OR thrombosis/Condition
AND

recurrence OR reoccurrence OR recurrent/Outcome measures

World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform

80 records for 18 trials found for: thromboembolism AND recurrence AND prevent*

72 records for 25 trials found for: thrombosis AND recurrent AND prevent*

82 records for 18 trials found for: embolism AND recurrent AND prevent*

75 records for 16 trials found for: embolism AND recurrence AND prevent*

ISRCTN Register

98 results (recurrence OR reoccurrence OR recurrent) AND (thromboembolism OR embolism OR thrombosis)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

LR: selected and assessed the quality of trials for inclusion in this update, extracted and entered data for analyses, and wrote the text of the review.

SEY: selected and assessed the quality of trials for inclusion in this update, and extracted and entered data for analyses.

AR: selected and assessed the quality of trials for inclusion in this update.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

LR: none known.

SEY: none known.

AR: none known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- No sources of support supplied

External sources

- Chief Scientist Office, Scottish Government Health Directorates, The Scottish Government, UK.

The Cochrane Vascular editorial base is supported by the Chief Scientist Office.

- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.

This project was supported by the NIHR, via Cochrane Programme Grant funding to Cochrane Vascular (13/89/23). The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the review authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS, or the Department of Health.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We have incorporated a 'Summary of findings' table to adhere to current Cochane standards.

We performed a post hoc sensitivity analysis to investigate effects of the type of baseline VTE when we identified heterogeneity.

We amended the bleeding outcome 'all bleeding events' to 'clinically relevant non-major bleeding' for standardisation of bleeding reporting purposes.

We presented odds ratios rather than risk ratios for consistency with other reviews on this topic.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Secondary Prevention; Administration, Oral; Anticoagulants [*administration & dosage; adverse effects]; Aspirin [administration & dosage; adverse effects]; Hemorrhage [chemically induced]; Myocardial Infarction [epidemiology]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Recurrence; Rivaroxaban [administration & dosage; adverse effects]; Stroke [epidemiology]; Venous Thromboembolism [drug therapy; mortality; *prevention & control]; Warfarin [administration & dosage; adverse effects]

MeSH check words

Humans