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## **Warfarin Usage in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation Undergoing Hemodialysis**

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**Objectives:** To determine the efficacy and safety of warfarin to prevent thromboembolic event in atrial fibrillation patient underwent hemodialysis

**Methods:** The study's design was a retrospective observational cohort of end-stage renal disease patients with AF who underwent hemodialysis at a single centre in Indonesia from 2016-2019. The Cox regression model was applied to assess the effect of warfarin on the outcomes. We conducted a survival analysis by comparing Kaplan-Meier curves using the log-rank test. We also measured the time in therapeutic range (TTR) as a quality indicator of warfarin usage.

**Results:** Among 444 hemodialysis patients, 126 patients with AF matched the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 88 patients completely followed up. Forty-four (50%) patients used warfarin. The mean age was 52.2 years, 52.3% female, mean duration of hemodialysis was 2.2 years. Eighty-eight patients completed the follow up with a mean follow-up of 11 months. We observed all-cause death in 86.4% of patients, ischemic stroke in 10.2%, and hemorrhagic stroke in 2.3% of patients. There were no significant differences between the two groups in all-cause death, ischemic stroke, and hemorrhagic stroke. Warfarin use was not associated with a lower rate for death (HR 0.782; 95% CI, 0.494-1.237,  $p=0.293$ ) or ischemic stroke (HR 0.435; 95% CI, 0.103-1.846,  $p=0.259$ ) or hemorrhagic stroke (HR 0.564; 95% CI, 0.034-9.386,  $p=0.689$ ). None of the patients reaches TTR >65%.

**Conclusions:** Warfarin has no association with mortality, ischemic stroke, and hemorrhagic stroke events rate in atrial fibrillation patients who underwent hemodialysis.