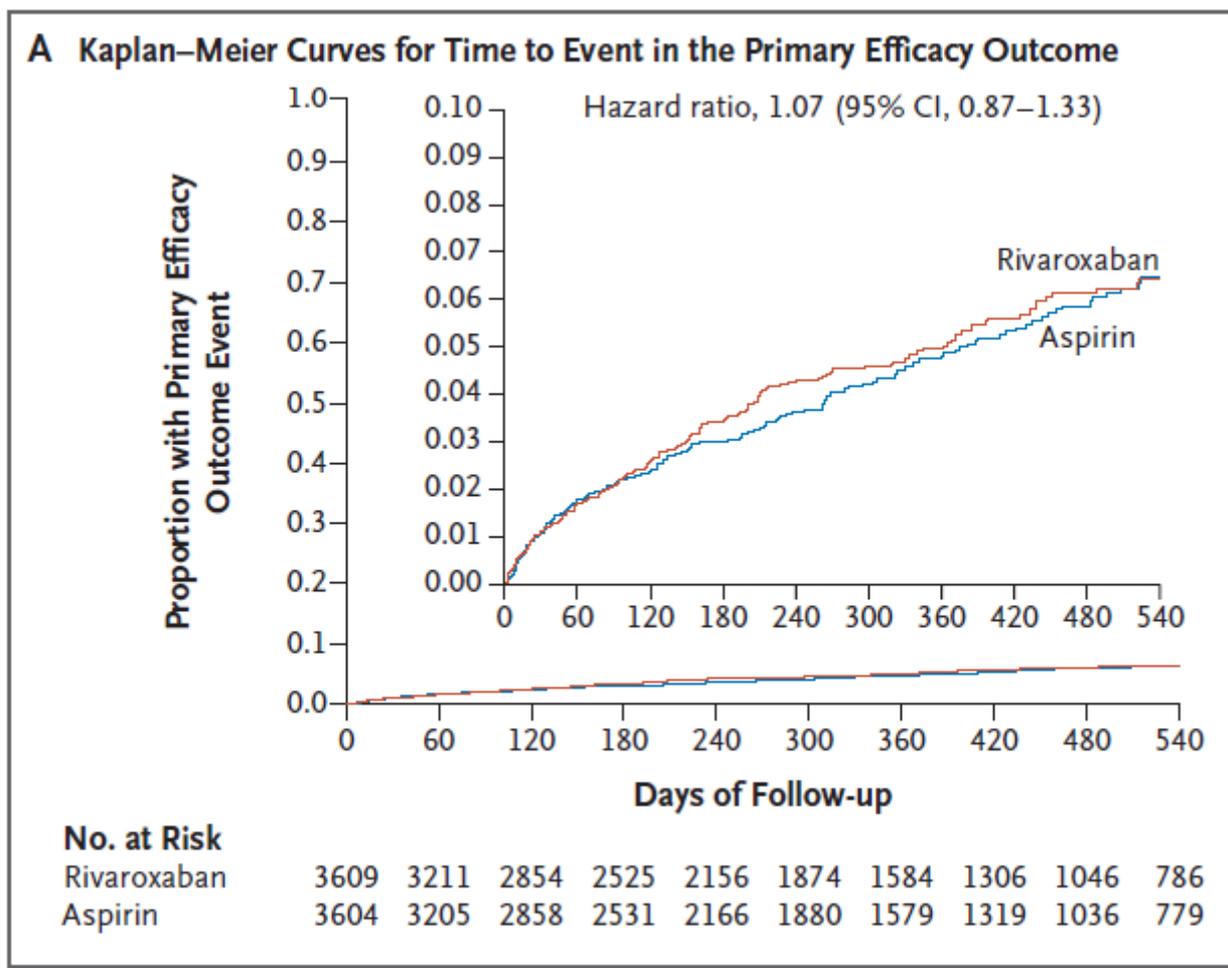


イグザレルトとアスピリンの再発率の効果比較



イグザレルトとアスピリンの出血のリスク

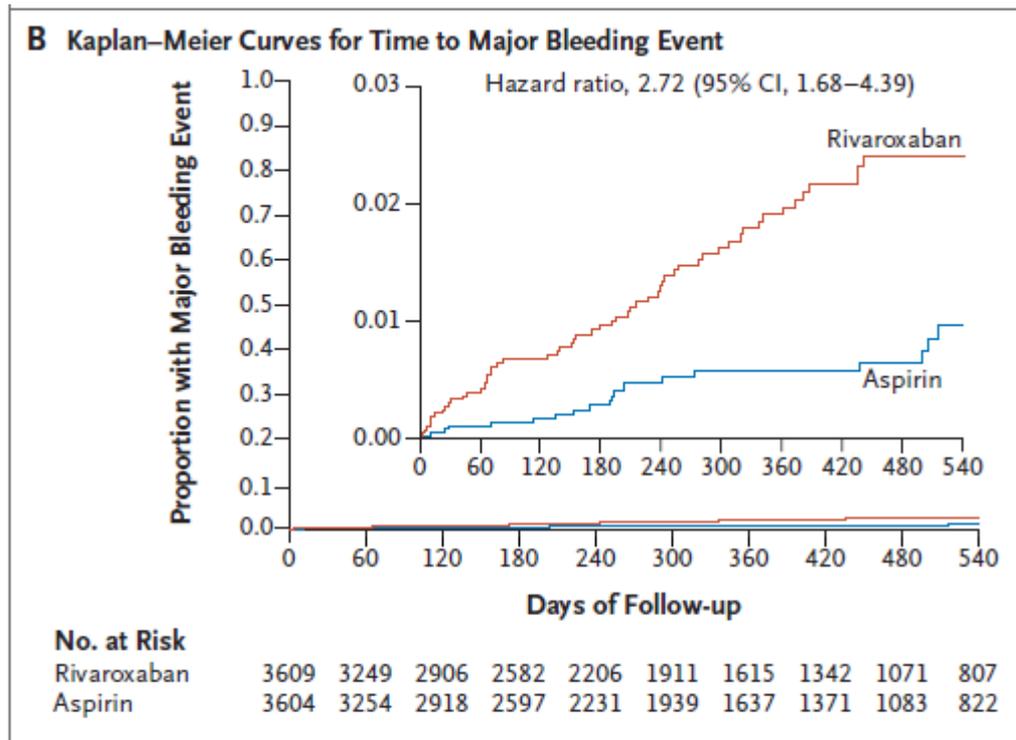
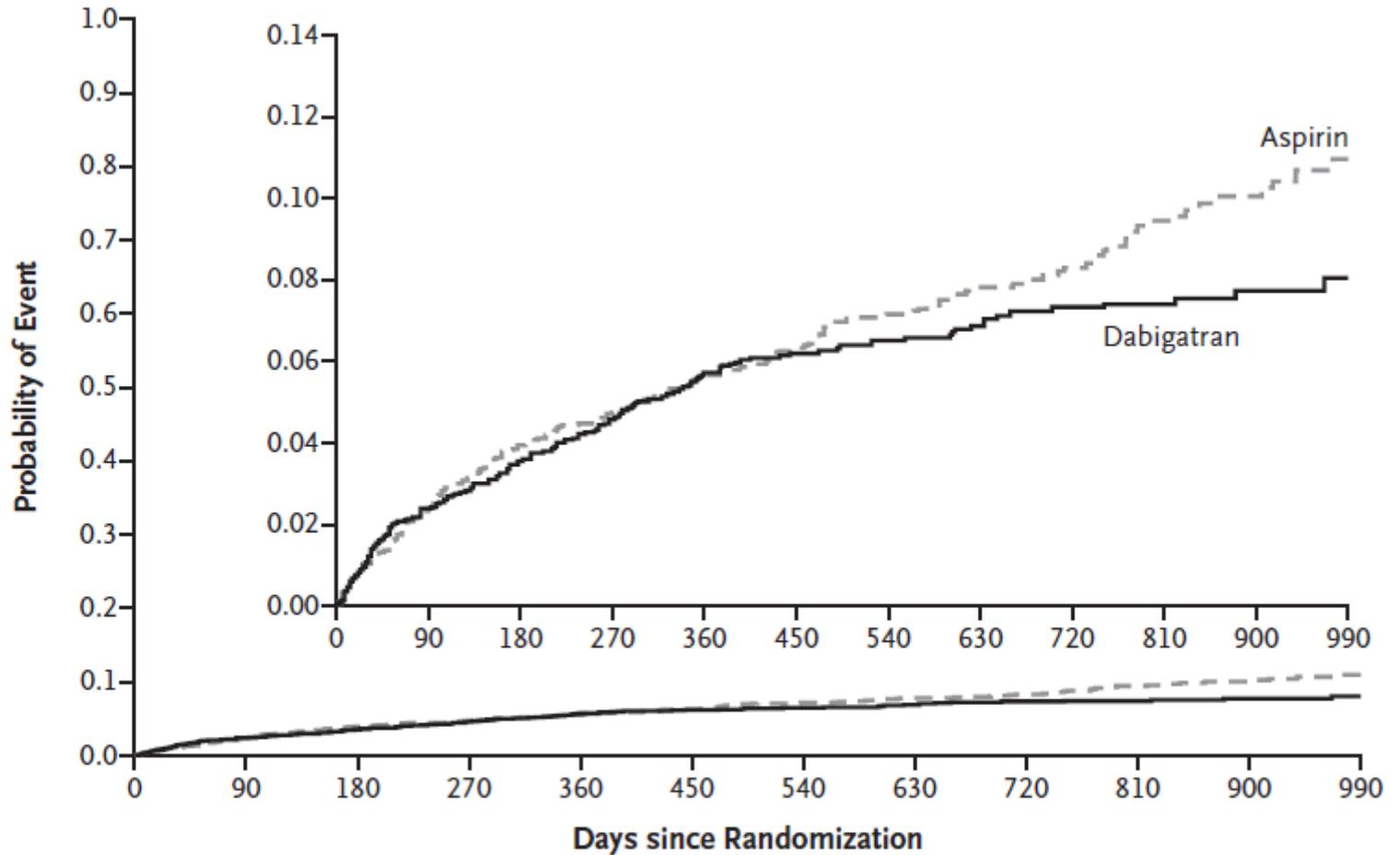


Figure 1. Cumulative Incidence of the Primary Efficacy Outcome and the Primary Safety Outcome, According to Treatment Assignment.

Panel A shows the Kaplan–Meier curves for the time to the first event of the primary efficacy outcome, defined as the recurrence of ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke or systemic embolism. Panel B shows the Kaplan–Meier curves for the time to the first primary safety outcome of major bleeding. Insets show the same data on an enlarged y axis.

プラザキサとアスピリンの再発率の効果比較

A First Adjudicated Recurrent Stroke



No. at Risk

Dabigatran	2695	2620	2565	2284	2024	1738	1451	1185	944	712	499	309
Aspirin	2695	2617	2549	2297	2033	1738	1452	1163	934	704	485	297

プラザキサとアスピリンの出血のリスク

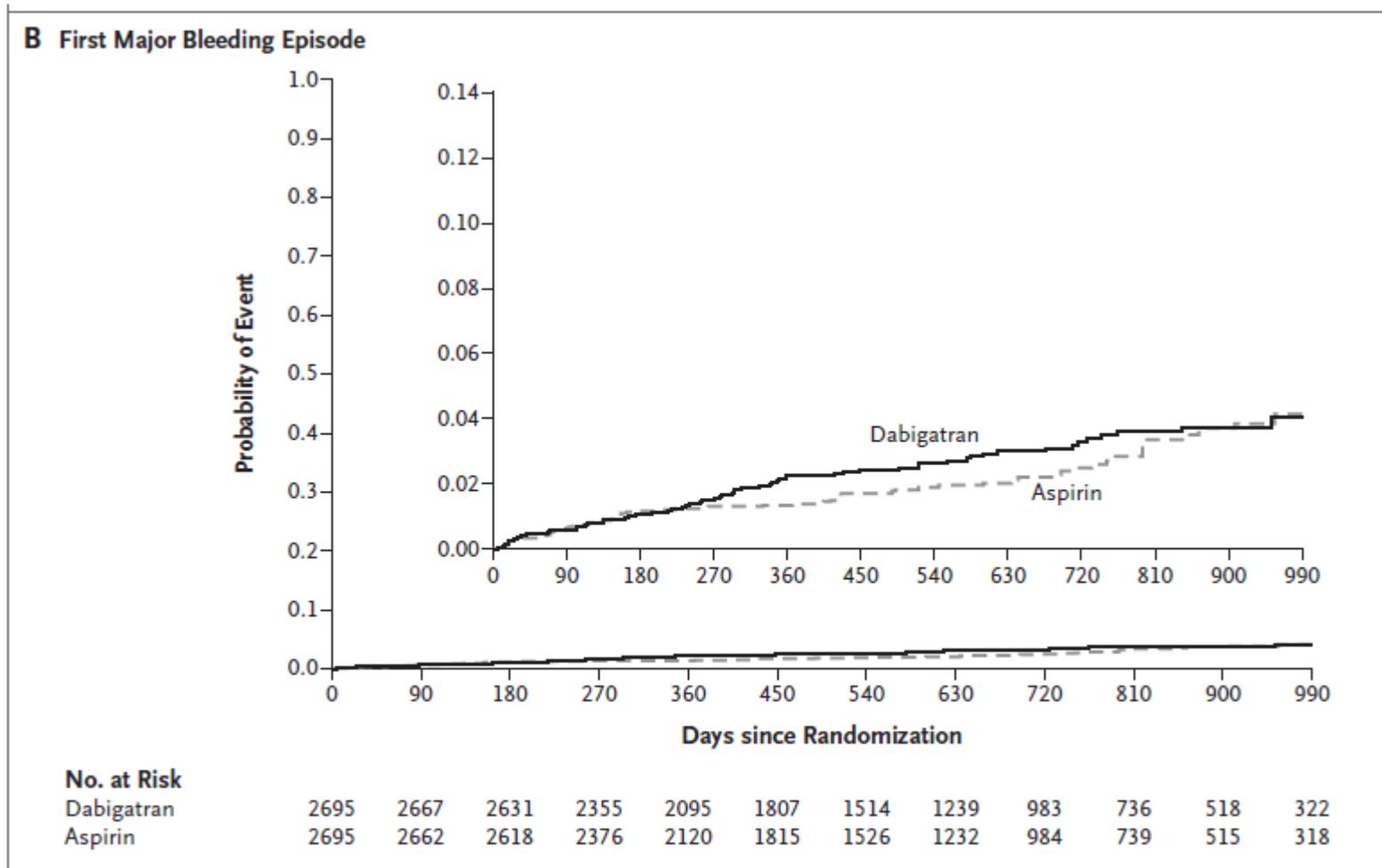


Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier Curves for First Recurrent Stroke and First Major Bleeding Episode.

The inset in each panel shows the same data on an enlarged y axis.