



1. ≥ 18 years

2. ESKD on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis	or	CKD stage 4 or 5 (eGFR ≤ 29 mL/min/ 1.73 m²) not receiving renal replacement therapy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving maintenance haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis for at least 90 days/ 3 months, and Irreversible kidney failure (opinion of the treating nephrologist). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eGFR ≤ 29 mL/min/1.73 m² for >3 months, and Not currently receiving maintenance haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis, and Not have a functioning kidney allograft in a kidney transplant recipient.

3. **Elevated CV risk, defined by at least one of :**

History of CAD or	One or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myocardial infarction, or Multi-vessel PCI or CABG surgery, or Single-vessel PCI or CABG surgery and stenosis of greater than or equal to 50% in at least one other coronary artery, confirmed by invasive coronary angiography, or non-invasive imaging or stress studies (e.g. exercise or pharmacologic) suggestive of significant ischemia, or Medically managed multi-vessel coronary disease with symptoms or with history of stable or unstable angina. 	or	Diabetes mellitus	or	≥ 65 years
PAD or	One or more of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous aorto-femoral bypass surgery, limb bypass surgery, or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty revascularization of the iliac, or infra-inguinal arteries, or Previous limb or foot amputation for arterial vascular disease, or History of intermittent claudication and one or more of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An ankle/arm BP ratio < 0.90, or Significant peripheral artery stenosis ($\geq 50\%$) documented by angiography, or by duplex ultrasound, or Previous carotid revascularization or asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis $\geq 50\%$ as diagnosed by duplex ultrasound or angiography 				
Non-haemorrhagic non-lacunar stroke	One or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-haemorrhagic non-lacunar stroke more than one month prior to study enrolment, or Diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) positive TIA on magnetic resonance imaging more than one month prior to study enrolment. 				

Exclusion Criteria



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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heart valve, Indication/contraindication to anticoagulant therapy, High bleeding risk/coagulopathy, Lesion/condition of significant risk of major bleeding*, Major bleeding episode within 30 days prior to study enrolment, or active and clinically significant bleeding, P2Y12 inhibitors/adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor inhibitors or phosphodiesterase inhibitors, physician/patient does not wish to stop medications, Strong inhibitors of combined CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein; or strong inducers of CYP3A4, Stroke within 1 month, History of a haemorrhagic or lacunar stroke, | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Severe heart failure with ejection fraction <30% or NYHA class III or IV symptoms, Hypersensitivity or contraindication to rivaroxaban, Uncontrolled hypertension ($\geq 180/110$ mm Hg) at screening, Haemoglobin <90g/L, or platelet count <100 x 10⁹/L, Significant liver disease or ALT >3 times upper normal limit, Kidney transplant recipients with a functioning allograft, or scheduled for living-donor kidney transplant surgery, Pregnancy/ intention to become pregnant/ breast-feeding, Inability to understand or comply with the requirements of the study. |
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* Examples for risk of major bleeding

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gastrointestinal ulceration, malignant neoplasms at high risk of bleeding, brain or spinal injury, brain or spinal or ophthalmic surgery, intracranial haemorrhage, oesophageal varices, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> arteriovenous malformations (excluding AV fistula or AV graft for dialysis vascular access), vascular aneurysms or major intraspinal or intracerebral vascular abnormalities, bronchiectasis or pulmonary bleeding, congenital or acquired bleeding disorder. |
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List of prohibited medications for TRACK eligibility



- Oral or parenteral anticoagulant treatment**
except for regional anticoagulation for haemodialysis
- P2Y12 inhibitors/ADP receptor inhibitors:**
clopidogrel, prasugrel, ticagrelor, cangrelor
- Phosphodiesterase inhibitor:** dipyridamole
- Strong inhibitors of combined CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein:**
 - » synthetic azole antimycotics, eg. ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, or posaconazole, if used systemically
 - » HIV-protease inhibitors, eg. ritonavir
 - » clarithromycin, erythromycin.
- Strong inducers of CYP3A4:**
 - » rifampicin, rifabutin, phenobarbital, phenytoin, carbamazepine, St John's wort.



★ **Contact National Lead or Chief Investigators if SUSAR is suspected**

SAEs that are study outcomes

Primary efficacy outcomes

- » cardiovascular death
- » non-fatal myocardial infarction
- » stroke
- » peripheral artery disease event

Secondary and tertiary efficacy outcomes

- » All-cause death (including non-cardiovascular death and death due to undetermined cause)
- » venous thromboembolism
- » thrombosis of dialysis vascular access among participants with an AV fistula/graft

Safety outcomes

- » All bleeding events, including fatal bleeding, symptomatic bleeding in a critical area or organ, bleeding leading to hospitalization, gastrointestinal bleeding

SAEs that are consistent with the natural history of advanced CKD/ESKD and associated conditions

- » Planned hospitalisations (for example, surgery, respite care, etc)
- » SAEs (including unplanned hospitalisations) that are expected to occur in high frequency in the study population.

Event	Report on	Timelines
SAEs that are study outcomes	Outcome eCRF	Within 7 days of discharge from hospital
SAEs consistent with natural history of advanced CKD/ESKD and associated conditions; planned admissions	SAE eCRF	Within 7 days of discharge from hospital
Suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions (SUSARs)	SAE eCRF	Within 24 hours
Any event of particular concern to the investigator*	SAE eCRF	Within 24 hours
SAEs that are none of the above	SAE eCRF	Within 7 days of discharge from hospital

★ Includes pregnancies



Treatment of CVD with low dose
Rivaroxaban in Advanced CKD



*Better treatments
Better care
Healthier societies*