



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	<p>→ One or more of:</p> <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	<p>→ One or more of :</p> <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	<p>→ One or more of:</p> <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. 				



1. Heart valve,
2. Indication/contraindication to anticoagulant therapy,
3. High bleeding risk/coagulopathy,
4. Lesion/condition of significant risk of major bleeding*,
5. Major bleeding episode within 30 days prior to study enrolment, or active and clinically significant bleeding,
6. P2Y12 inhibitors/adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor inhibitors or phosphodiesterase inhibitors, physician/patient does not wish to stop medications,
7. Strong inhibitors of combined CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein; or strong inducers of CYP3A4,
8. Stroke within 1 month,
9. History of a haemorrhagic or lacunar stroke,

10. Severe heart failure with ejection fraction <30% or NYHA class III or IV symptoms,
11. Hypersensitivity or contraindication to rivaroxaban,
12. Uncontrolled hypertension ($\geq 180/110$ mm Hg) at screening,
13. Haemoglobin <90g/L, or platelet count <100 x 10⁹/L,
14. Significant liver disease or ALT >3 times upper normal limit,
15. Kidney transplant recipients with a functioning allograft, or scheduled for living-donor kidney transplant surgery,
16. Pregnancy/ intention to become pregnant/ breast-feeding,
17. Inability to understand or comply with the requirements of the study.

*
Examples for risk of major bleeding

- *gastrointestinal ulceration,*
- *malignant neoplasms at high risk of bleeding,*
- *brain or spinal injury,*
- *brain or spinal or ophthalmic surgery,*
- *intracranial haemorrhage,*
- *oesophageal varices,*

- *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.*

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

- » Major 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

track 

Treatment of CVD with low dose
Rivaroxaban in Advanced CKD

The
George
Institute
for Global Health 

*Better treatments
Better care
Healthier societies*