



## 1. $\geq 18$ years

2. <b>Kidney failure on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis</b>	or	<b>CKD stage 4 or 5 (eGFR <math>\leq 29</math> mL/min/ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>) not receiving renal replacement therapy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receiving maintenance haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis <b>and</b></li> <li>Irreversible kidney failure (opinion of the treating nephrologist).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eGFR <math>\leq 29</math> mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> for &gt;3 months, <b>and</b></li> <li>Not currently receiving maintenance haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis, <b>and</b></li> <li>Not have a functioning kidney allograft in a kidney transplant recipient.</li> </ul>

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

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



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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Heart valve, (does not include bioprosthetic valves that do not require therapeutic anticoagulation)</li> <li>2. Indication/contraindication to anticoagulant therapy,</li> <li>3. High bleeding risk/coagulopathy,</li> <li>4. Lesion/condition of significant risk of major bleeding*,</li> <li>5. Major bleeding episode within 30 days prior to study enrolment, or active and clinically significant bleeding,</li> <li>6. P2Y12 inhibitors/adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor inhibitors or phosphodiesterase inhibitors, physician/patient does not wish to stop medications,</li> <li>7. Strong inhibitors of combined CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein; or strong inducers of CYP3A4,</li> <li>8. Stroke within 1 month,</li> <li>9. History of a haemorrhagic or lacunar stroke,</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Severe heart failure with ejection fraction &lt;30% or NYHA class III or IV symptoms,</li> <li>11. Hypersensitivity or contraindication to rivaroxaban,</li> <li>12. Uncontrolled hypertension (<math>\geq 180/110</math> mm Hg) at screening,</li> <li>13. Haemoglobin &lt;90g/L, or platelet count &lt;100 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L,</li> <li>14. Significant liver disease (defined as Child-Pugh Class B or C) or ALT &gt;3 times upper normal limit,</li> <li>15. Kidney transplant recipients with a functioning allograft, or scheduled for living-donor kidney transplant surgery,</li> <li>16. Pregnancy/ intention to become pregnant/ breast-feeding, Europe only: Women who are not in a postmenopausal state, where postmenopausal is defined as no menses for 12 months without alternative medical causes.</li> <li>17. Inability to understand or comply with the requirements of the study.</li> </ol> |
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### \*Examples for risk of major bleeding

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

(study outcomes will not be considered to be SUSARs for regulatory reporting purposes.)

#### **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**

- » Modified ISTH 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/Kidney failure and associated conditions**

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

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

★ 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*