A Randomized Trial Comparing 5-mg and 10-mg Warfarin Loading Doses

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Background: Warfarin sodium therapy is usually initiated with a loading dose to reduce the time required to elevate the international normalized ratio (INR). Warfarin loading doses are associated with early overanticoagulation and the development of a potential hypercoagulable state; they also may not hasten achieving an INR value between 2.0 and 3.0. This study was designed to prospectively confirm our observation that a 5-mg warfarin sodium loading dose is as effective as a 10-mg loading dose in achieving a therapeutic INR for 2 consecutive days on days 3 and 4 or 4 and 5 of therapy.

Methods: Fifty-three patients initiating warfarin therapy with a target INR of 2.0 to 3.0 were randomly allocated to receive an initial dose of 5 or 10 mg of warfarin. Subsequent doses were based on dosing algorithms. The INR was measured daily for 5 days. The primary end point of the study was the proportion of patients whose INR values were between 2.0 and 3.0 on 2 consecutive daily determinations on days 3, 4, or 5 of the study and whose INR did not exceed 3.0 at any point during the study.

Results: Five (24%) of 21 patients in the 10-mg group and 21 (66%) of 32 patients in the 5-mg group achieved the primary end point (relative risk 2.22, 95% confidence interval 1.30-3.70 [P <.003]). A trend toward less overanticoagulation was seen in the 5-mg warfarin group.

Conclusion: A 10-mg loading dose of warfarin is unlikely to be more effective than a 5-mg loading dose in achieving an INR of 2.0 to 3.0 by day 4 or 5 of therapy.

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SUBJECTS AND METHODS

SUBJECTS

Patients seen by the thromboembolism unit of the Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation (Henderson General Division), Hamilton, Ontario, between July 1995 and February 1996 and who were to initiate warfarin therapy with a target INR of 2.0 to 3.0 were eligible for this trial. Patients were excluded if they had a contraindication to warfarin or were geographically inaccessible. Consent was obtained from eligible patients who were then randomly allocated, using a computer-generated random number table, to receive either a 10- or 5-mg dose of warfarin on days 1 and 2 of the study. Subsequent doses were determined using published warfarin dosing algorithms.

Warfarin doses were taken in the evening. The anticoagulant effect of warfarin was monitored using the INR, which was measured daily on a morning blood sample. A 3-mL blood sample was drawn each day from each patient into blood collection tubes (Vacutainer, Becton-Dickson, East Rutherford, NJ) containing a 1:9 solution of 3.2% sodium citrate. The blood was then centrifuged within 4 hours of being drawn and the PT determined. Prothrombin times were performed at a number of laboratories using a variety of thromboplastin reagents. The PT was converted to an INR and the results reported to 1 of 3 study nurses who, based on the appropriate dosing nomogram, advised the patient of that day’s warfarin dose. Laboratory staff performing the INR determinations were blinded to treatment allocation; however, the nursing staff and physicians were not. Management of patients with INR values greater than 4.0 was left to the discretion of the attending physician. Patients had daily INR determinations until 1 of 3 conditions was met: (1) the patient had an INR of 2.0 to 3.0 on 2 consecutive days; or (2) the patient received phytonadione (vitamin K1) treatment; or (3) 108 hours (4 days) had passed.

DATA ANALYSIS

Proportions, 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and relative risks (RRs) were calculated where indicated. The Fisher exact test or \( \chi^2 \) test was used for comparison of proportions. Means were compared using the Student t test. The primary end point of the trial was the proportion of patients whose INR values never exceeded 3.0 and who had INR values between 2.0 and 3.0 on 2 consecutive determinations on days 3 and 4 or 4 and 5 of the study.

Statistical modeling was performed to account for patients who did not complete the required laboratory testing. For the model, all patients in the 10-mg group who did not complete the required blood testing were assumed not to have achieved the primary end point (“worst-case scenario”).

RESULTS

Fifty-three patients (28 women) were enrolled in the trial. The demographic data of the patients are presented in Table 1. Thirty-two patients were randomly allocated to receive an initial 5-mg warfarin dose, while 21 were allocated to receive the initial 10-mg warfarin dose. The difference in the sizes of the 5- and 10-mg groups was due to an underlying imbalance in the random number table used during the randomization process. During the study period, 1 patient in the 5-mg group received phytonadione for an INR value of 5.1 on day 2 of the study.

The INR values of the study population are presented in Table 2. Briefly, the proportion of patients with INR values of 2.0 to 3.0 was consistently higher at all time points in the group randomized to receive the 5-mg dose than the group randomized to receive the 10-mg dose. Three patients in the 10-mg group and 2 patients in the 5-mg group did not complete the required blood testing. Five (24%) of 21 patients in the 10-mg group and 21 (66%) of 32 patients in the 5-mg group achieved the primary end point of the study (RR, 2.22; 95% CI, 1.30-
Anticoagulant therapy is often started with a combination of unfractionated heparin or low-molecular-weight heparin and warfarin. The combination parenteral unfractionated heparin or low-molecular-weight heparin and oral warfarin therapy is continued until the antithrombotic effect of warfarin is fully expressed, and then the parenteral treatment is discontinued. There is indirect evidence from a number of sources that the antithrombotic effect of warfarin is not fully expressed until the prothrombin concentration is suppressed to therapeutic levels.\(^{24}\) This takes at least 4 days after starting warfarin treatment regardless of the warfarin dose, because prothrombin has a half-life of about 96 hours.\(^ {3,9}\) In our previous study,\(^ 3\) we demonstrated that a warfarin protocol using a 5-mg initiating dose with further INR adjustments based on a dosing nomogram had theoretical advantages over a 10-mg initiating dose with further INR adjustments based on a dosing nomogram. Modeling the worst-case scenario to account for the patients who did not complete the required blood testing did not alter the significance of the results. Additionally, 5 (24%) of 21 patients in the 10-mg group and 2 (7%) of 30 patients in the 5-mg group had INR values of greater than 3.0 on day 4 of the study (RR, 0.82; 95% CI, 0.63-1.06 [\(P = .11\)]).

### REFERENCES