

Table 1. General characteristics of the study population with atrial fibrillation.

	Subjects with Atrial Fibrillation
N	609
Age, years	85.1 (7.3)
Sex, female	317 (52%)
Admitting ward, nephrology vs geriatry	123 (20%)
Arterial hypertension	492 (81%)
Diabetes mellitus	195 (32%)
Congestive heart failure	329 (54%)
Pulmonary embolism	0 (0%)
COPD	189 (31%)
CAD	126 (21%)
Cerebrovascular disease	85 (14%)
Cancer	150 (25%)
Osteoporosis	90 (15%)
Anaemia	413 (72%)
Recent bleeding	36 (6%)
eGFR, ml/min/m ²	39.9 (28.8-53.5)
≥ 60	86 (14%)
45-59.9	153 (25%)
30-44.9	200 (33%)
15-29.9	155 (25%)
<15	15 (2%)
Number of medications	7 (6-10)
Polypharmacy (>5 drugs)	476 (78%)
DOAC therapy	204 (33%)
Dabigatran	36 (18%)
Rivaroxaban	68 (33%)
Apixaban	77 (38%)
Edoxaban	23 (11%)
Vitamin K antagonists	158 (26%)
LMWH	92 (15.1%)
No VKA or DOAC	247 (40.6%)
No anticoagulation	155 (25.5%)
Antiplatelet therapy	44 (7.2%)
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc	
<i>continuous</i>	4 (3-4)
>0/1 in M/F	609 (100%)
HAS-BLED	
<i>continuous</i>	0 (0-1)
≥3	1 (0.17%)

Continuous variables reported as mean (standard deviation) or median (25-75 centile). Categorical variables reported as absolute numbers and percentage.

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease ; CHF: congestive heart failure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; LMWH, low molecular weight heparin; VKA, vitamin K antagonist; DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant