

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Mental Health Conditions and Nonpersistence of Direct Oral Anticoagulant Use in Patients With Incident Atrial Fibrillation: A Nationwide Cohort Study

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BACKGROUND: Mental health conditions (MHCs) are associated with poor outcomes in patients with atrial fibrillation. However, persistence of oral anticoagulation therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation and MHCs is unknown. We aimed to evaluate the effect of MHCs on the persistence of direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) use in patients with atrial fibrillation based on a nationwide cohort.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The nationwide registry-based FinACAF (Finnish Anticoagulation in Atrial Fibrillation) cohort included 67 503 patients with incident atrial fibrillation and indication for permanent oral anticoagulation (CHA₂DS₂-VASc score >1 in men and >2 in women) starting DOAC therapy between 2011 and 2018. MHCs of interest were depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, and composite of any MHC. The main outcome was nonpersistence of DOAC use, defined as the first 120-day period without DOAC purchases after drug initiation. The mean age of the patients was 75.3±8.9 years, 53.6% were women, and the prevalence of any MHC was 17.8%. Persistence after 1 year from DOAC initiation was 79.3% in patients without MHCs and 77.2% in patients with any MHC, and after 2 years were 64.4% and 60.6%, respectively ($P<0.001$). Higher incidence of nonpersistence to DOACs was observed in all MHC categories: adjusted subdistribution hazard ratios, 1.16 (95% CI, 1.11–1.21) for any MHC, 1.32 (95% CI, 1.22–1.42) for depression, 1.44 (95% CI, 1.15–1.80) for bipolar disorder, 1.25 (95% CI, 1.11–1.41) for anxiety disorder, and 1.30 (95% CI, 1.02–1.64) for schizophrenia. However, patients with only anxiety disorder without other MHCs were not at higher risk of nonpersistence.

CONCLUSIONS: MHCs are associated with nonpersistence of DOAC use.

REGISTRATION: URL: <https://www.clinicaltrials.gov>; Unique identifier: NCT04645537.

Key Words: atrial fibrillation ■ depression ■ direct oral anticoagulants ■ mental health conditions ■ persistence

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common sustained arrhythmia affecting up to 3% of the population and is a leading cause of ischemic stroke.^{1,2} However, oral anticoagulation therapy (OAT) can reduce the risk of stroke by two thirds.³ Currently, direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are recommended as the first-line treatment over vitamin K antagonists

(VKAs).^{4,5} Mental health conditions (MHCs) are common in patients with AF, with the prevalence of depression in previous studies as high as 12%.⁶ The prevalence of anxiety disorder, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia among patients with AF have ranged between 4% to 8%, 0.2% to 0.8%, and 0.2% to 0.4%, respectively.^{6–8} MHCs have been associated with a

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CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE

What Is New?

- This retrospective nationwide cohort study conducted in Finland is the first to demonstrate that mental health conditions are associated with poor persistence of stroke prevention with direct oral anticoagulant therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation.

What Are the Clinical Implications?

- Clinicians should be aware of the higher risk of direct oral anticoagulant therapy discontinuation in patients with atrial fibrillation suffering from mental health conditions.
- Systematic monitoring of direct oral anticoagulant therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation comorbid with mental disorders is needed.
- Interventions aimed at improving medication persistence in patients with atrial fibrillation with mental health conditions are warranted.

Nonstandard Abbreviations and Acronyms

DOAC	direct oral anticoagulant
ICPC-2	<i>International Classification of Primary Care, Second Edition</i>
MHC	mental health condition
OAT	oral anticoagulant therapy
VKA	vitamin K antagonist

lower rate of OAT initiation and poorer quality of VKA therapy as well as increased risk of ischemic stroke.^{7,9} Persistence of DOAC use, that is, continuing the medication for the prescribed duration, is crucial for effective stroke prevention, and poor persistence to DOAC therapy in patients with AF has been associated with increased stroke risk.¹⁰ Previous studies have suggested suboptimal medication persistence among patients with MHCs, but the persistence of DOAC use in patients with AF and MHCs is currently unknown.^{11–13} The present nationwide cohort study aimed to evaluate the effect of MHCs on the persistence of DOAC use in patients with incident AF.

METHODS

Data Availability

Because of the sensitive nature of the data collected for this study, requests to access the data set from qualified researchers trained in human subject

confidentiality protocols may be sent to the Finnish national register holders (Social Insurance Institute, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Population Register Centre and Tax Register).

Study Population

The FinACAF (Finnish Anticoagulation in Atrial Fibrillation) study (Clinical Trials identifier: NCT04645537; European Network of Centres for Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance identifier: EUPAS29845) is a nationwide, retrospective registry-based cohort study including all patients with an AF diagnosis in Finland from 2004 to 2018. Patients were identified from 3 national health care registers (hospitalizations and outpatient specialist visits register; primary health care register; and National Reimbursement Register upheld by Social Insurance Institute). The inclusion criterion for the cohort was an *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10)* diagnosis code I48 (including AF and atrial flutter, together referred as AF) recorded between 2004 and 2018 and cohort entry occurred at the date of the first recorded AF diagnosis. The exclusion criteria were age <18 years at AF diagnosis and permanent migration abroad before December 31, 2018.

The present substudy focused on patients with incident AF recommended to receive permanent OAT and starting DOAC therapy from 2011 to 2018, when DOACs were approved for stroke prevention in patients with AF in Finland. Patients with a recorded AF diagnosis from 2004 to 2006 were excluded because 2 years of medical history was considered too short to exclude the presence of an AF diagnosis before cohort entry. In addition, patients who had fulfilled an OAT prescription from 2004 to 2006 or in the year preceding the first AF diagnosis were excluded because most of them likely had a previous diagnosis of AF. To include only patients recommended to receive permanent OAT across the observation period according to the contemporary guidelines, women with CHA₂DS₂-VASc scores ≤2 and men with CHA₂DS₂-VASc scores ≤1 were excluded.^{14,15} Finally, patients not receiving DOAC therapy from 2011 to 2018 were excluded. The patient selection process is presented in Figure S1.

Exposure to Oral Anticoagulation

In the current substudy, the date of first DOAC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical codes B01AE08, dabigatran; B01AF01, rivaroxaban; B01AF02, apixaban; and B01AF03, edoxaban) purchase was the index date, and follow-up continued until death or December 31, 2018, whichever occurred first. Nonpersistence of DOAC use, the main outcome in our study, was defined as the first >120-day period without DOAC purchase. In Finland, it is possible to purchase drugs with

reimbursement for a maximum of 90 days. Therefore, an additional grace period of 30 days was allowed in our study. The outcome was considered to occur at the end of the 120-day period. The impact of varying the grace period to 15 or 45 days was additionally examined. Individuals switching to VKAs during the 120-day period were censored. Patients switching from 1 DOAC to another during the 120-day period were considered persistent.

Mental Health Conditions

MHCs of interest were depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, and any MHC. These specific MHCs were chosen because of their high prevalence and burden in the aging population of patients with AF.¹⁶ Patients were classified into diagnostic groups if they were recorded with the *ICD-10* diagnosis code or *International Classification of Primary Care, Second Edition (ICPC-2)* entry of the condition before the index date as follows: depression (*ICD-10*: F32, F33, F34.1; *ICPC-2*: P76), anxiety disorder (*ICD-10*: F40-F42, F43.1; *ICPC-2*: P74), bipolar disorder (*ICD-10*: F31; *ICPC-2*: P73), and schizophrenia (*ICD-10*: F20; *ICPC-2*: P72). Patients with >1 of these conditions were classified into each diagnostic category separately. This double counting was allowed because of the high prevalence of co-occurring MHCs. Patients were classified to have any MHC if they had any of these 4 MHCs or had filled a prescription for an antidepressant, antipsychotic, or mood-stabilizing medication within the year before the index date (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical codes N05A, N05BE01, N06A). Medication data were not used to further classify patients to specific conditions. In addition, considering the possible bias resulting from double counting patients with >1 MHC to multiple categories and that these psychotropic medications are also prescribed for indications other than MHCs, sensitivity analyses were performed on patients with only a single diagnosed MHC, patients with >1 diagnosed MHC, and patients with any diagnosed MHC.

Study Ethics

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Medical Faculty of Helsinki University, Helsinki, Finland (number 15/2017) and granted research permission from the Helsinki University Hospital (HUS/46/2018). Respective permissions were obtained from the Finnish register holders (Social Insurance Institute 138/522/2018, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare 2101/5.05.00/2018, Population Register Centre VRK/1291/2019-3, and Tax Register VH/874/07.01.03/2019). Informed consent was waived because of the retrospective registry nature of the study. The study conforms to the Declaration of Helsinki as revised in 2002.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed with the IBM SPSS Statistics software (version 27.0; IBM, Inc., Armonk, NY) and R (version 4.0.5; <https://www.R-project.org>). The χ^2 test was used to compare differences between proportions, and the independent-samples *t* test was used to analyze continuous variables. Poisson regression was used to determine the unadjusted and adjusted incidence rate ratios of nonpersistence separately for each MHC category. Incidence of nonpersistence event might be hindered by mortality occurring during the study period. Therefore, competing risk analyses with the Fine-Gray subdistribution hazard model were performed to estimate the incidence of nonpersistence considering all-cause mortality as a competing event. Unadjusted and adjusted subdistribution hazard ratios for the incidence of nonpersistence in patients with MHCs were calculated. In the Fine-Gray subdistribution hazard and Poisson regression models, adjustments were made for age, sex, and calendar year of DOAC initiation and additionally for stroke and bleeding risk factors (heart failure, hypertension, diabetes, prior stroke, vascular disease, prior bleeding, alcohol abuse, renal failure, and liver cirrhosis or failure), dementia, income (highest annual income during follow-up divided in quintiles), dosage of the first purchased DOAC (once or twice a day), and polypharmacy (>5 different medications during the year preceding DOAC initiation) because these have been shown to associate with DOAC persistence and adherence in previous studies.^{17–20} The definitions of the comorbidities are presented in Table S1.

RESULTS

Altogether, 67 503 patients (53.6% women) with incident AF initiating DOAC therapy were identified. The mean age was 77.3 years (SD, 8.3) in women and 73.1 years (SD, 9.0) in men. The overall prevalence of any MHC at index date was 17.8%. Patients with any MHC were more often women and had lower income and a higher prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors, dementia, and alcohol abuse than patients with no history of MHCs. The mean CHA₂DS₂-VASc score was as high as 3.9 (SD, 1.4) in patients without MHCs and 4.2 (SD, 1.5) in patients with any MHC ($P<0.001$; Table 1).

Overall, 14 912 (22.1%) patients were nonpersistent to DOAC therapy during the mean follow-up of 1.3 years (SD, 1.6). Persistence of DOAC use reduced substantially over time, particularly among patients with MHCs (Figures 1 and 2). Persistence at 1 and 2 years after DOAC initiation were significantly lower in patients with any MHC (77.2% and 60.6%, both $P<0.001$), depression (75.8% and 57.1%, both $P<0.001$), and bipolar disorder (72.6% and 53.5%, both $P<0.05$), but not

Table 1. Descriptive Characteristics of the Cohort According to the Presence of MHCs

	No MHC, n=55 454	Any MHC, n=12 049	Depression, n=3230	Bipolar disorder, n=302	Anxiety disorder, n=1341	Schizophrenia, n=343
Demographics						
Age, y, mean (SD)	75.4 (8.7)	75.0 (9.7)*	73.3 (10.1)*	69.0 (9.3)*	73.1 (10.3)*	70.4 (9.0)*
Female sex	28 461 (51.3)	7966 (63.9)*	2089 (64.7)*	159 (52.6)	939 (70.0)*	193 (56.3)
Income quintiles		*	*	*	*	*
First (lowest)	9743 (17.6)	2744 (22.8)	682 (21.1)	85 (28.1)	302 (22.5)	166 (48.4)
Second	10 843 (19.6)	2698 (22.4)	742 (23.5)	74 (24.5)	326 (24.3)	95 (27.7)
Third	11 335 (20.4)	2588 (21.5)	721 (22.3)	55 (18.2)	279 (20.8)	52 (15.2)
Fourth	11 759 (21.2)	2222 (18.4)	656 (20.3)	48 (15.9)	265 (19.8)	17 (5.0)
Fifth (highest)	11 774 (21.2)	1797 (14.9)	429 (13.3)	40 (13.2)	169 (12.6)	13 (3.8)
Comorbidities and medications						
Alcohol abuse	1045 (1.9)	926 (7.7)*	410 (12.7)*	72 (23.8)*	159 (11.9)*	33 (9.6)*
Dementia	2929 (5.3)	1531 (12.7)*	416 (12.9)*	27 (8.9)*	130 (9.7)*	34 (9.9)*
Diabetes	15 275 (27.5)	3906 (32.4)*	1183 (36.6)*	156 (51.7)*	442 (33.0)*	166 (48.4)*
Dyslipidemia	34 045 (61.4)	8024 (66.6)*	2207 (68.3)*	221 (73.2)	906 (67.6)*	185 (53.9)*
Heart failure	7736 (14.0)	2117 (17.6)*	591 (18.3)*	60 (19.9)*	236 (17.6)*	101 (29.4)*
Hypertension	49 426 (89.1)	12 049 (91.9)*	2992 (92.6)*	282 (93.4)*	1238 (92.3)*	298 (86.9)
Liver cirrhosis or failure	185 (0.3)	58 (0.5)*	13 (0.4)	3 (1.0)	4 (0.3)	3 (0.9)
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score, mean (SD)	3.9 (1.4)	4.2 (1.5)*	4.2 (1.5)*	3.9 (1.4)	4.2 (1.5)*	3.8 (1.4)
Modified HAS-BLED score, maximum score 7, mean (SD)	2.2 (0.8)	2.3 (0.9)*	2.4 (0.9)*	2.4 (1.0)*	2.4 (0.9)*	2.2 (0.9)
Prior bleeding	6629 (12.0)	1919 (15.9)*	562 (17.4)*	56 (18.5)*	232 (17.3)*	58 (16.9)*
Prior stroke	9418 (17.0)	2567 (21.3)*	710 (22.0)*	66 (21.9)*	308 (23.0)*	61 (17.8)
Polypharmacy (>5 drugs)	39 835 (71.8)	10 804 (89.7)*	2880 (89.2)*	282 (93.4)*	1197 (89.3)*	304 (88.6)*
Renal failure or dialysis	928 (1.7)	253 (2.1)*	77 (2.4)*	4 (1.3)	35 (2.6)*	6 (1.7)
Vascular disease	15 937 (28.7)	3806 (31.6)*	1053 (32.6)*	91 (30.1)	396 (29.5)	62 (18.1)*
VKA therapy before DOAC	17 846 (32.2)	4105 (34.1)*	897 (27.8)*	94 (31.1)	384 (28.6)*	86 (25.1)*

Values are provided as number (percentage) unless otherwise noted. CHA₂DS₂-VASc indicates congestive heart failure, hypertension, age ≥75 years, diabetes, history of stroke or transient ischemic attack, vascular disease, age 65–74 years, sex category (female sex); DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant; HAS-BLED, hypertension, abnormal renal or liver function, prior stroke, bleeding history, age >65 years, alcohol abuse (no labile international normalized ratio or concomitant antiplatelet/nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs use); MHC, mental health condition; and VKA, vitamin K antagonist.

* $P < 0.05$ when compared with patients without MHC.

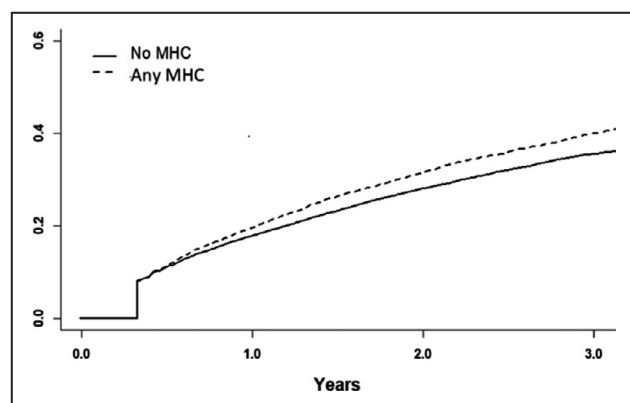


Figure 1. Cumulative incidence function of direct oral anticoagulant therapy nonpersistence in patients with and without any mental health condition (MHC).

in patients with anxiety disorder (76.5%, $P=0.07$; and 60.1%, $P=0.08$) and schizophrenia (76.2%, $P=0.33$; and 61.4%, $P=0.60$), when compared with patients without MHCs (79.3% and 64.4%). Of the nonpersistent patients, 10 357 (69.5%) restarted DOAC therapy later during follow-up and 975 (5.4%) switched to VKAs after the 120-day period without OAT purchases. Restarting OAT with either DOAC or VKA was less common in

patients with any MHC than in those without MHCs (73.1% versus 76.2%, $P<0.001$).

In the Poisson regression models, when compared with patients without MHCs, all MHC diagnostic groups were individually associated with higher incidences of nonpersistence before and after adjustment for covariates, although the difference in the unadjusted incidence did not reach statistical significance in patients with schizophrenia (Table 2). In the sensitivity analyses, wherein 105-day and 135-day periods without a DOAC purchase were used to define nonpersistence, similar results were observed (Table S2). Furthermore, when considering all-cause death as a competing event in the Fine-Gray subdistribution hazard model, all MHC groups presented with higher adjusted incidences of nonpersistence than patients without MHCs (Table 3).

Although the sensitivity analysis on patients with only a single specific MHC yielded otherwise similar results as the main analysis including also patients with >1 MHC, no significant difference in the incidence of nonpersistence was observed between patients with only anxiety disorder and those without MHCs. The rate of nonpersistence was higher in patients with >1 MHC and in those with any diagnosed MHC (excluding patients without diagnosed MHC) when compared with patients without MHCs (Table S3).

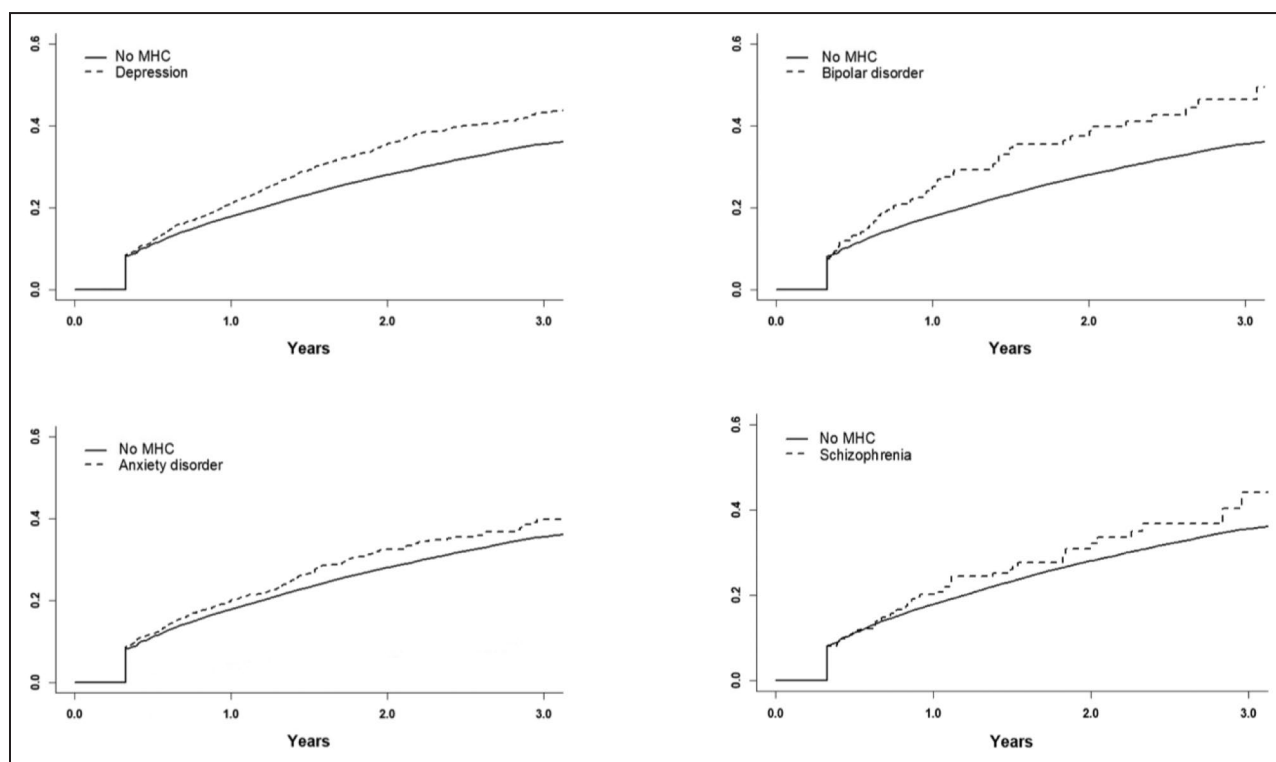


Figure 2. Cumulative incidence function of direct oral anticoagulant therapy nonpersistence in patients with depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder, or schizophrenia vs patients without a mental health condition (MHC).

Table 2. Incidence of DOAC Nonpersistence According to the Presence of MHC

Clinical condition	Events, n	Proportion of patients with events, %	Patient-y	Incidence, per patient-y (95% CI)	Unadjusted IRR (95% CI)	Adjusted IRR (95% CI)
No MHC	12 039	21.7	68 872	0.18 (0.17–0.18)	Reference	Reference
Any MHC	2 873	23.8	14 101	0.20 (0.20–0.21)	1.17 (1.12–1.21)	1.19 (1.14–1.24)
Depression	804	24.9	3 620	0.22 (0.21–0.24)	1.27 (1.18–1.37)	1.35 (1.25–1.45)
Bipolar disorder	84	27.8	325	0.26 (0.21–0.32)	1.48 (1.20–1.84)	1.54 (1.24–1.92)
Anxiety disorder	305	22.7	1 541	0.20 (0.18–0.22)	1.13 (1.01–1.27)	1.26 (1.13–1.35)
Schizophrenia	72	21.0	331	0.22 (0.17–0.27)	1.25 (0.99–1.57)	1.42 (1.12–1.79)

Adjusted IRRs estimated by Poisson regression and adjusted for age, sex, calendar year, heart failure, hypertension, diabetes, prior stroke, vascular disease, prior bleeding, alcohol abuse, renal failure, liver cirrhosis or failure, dementia, income, DOAC dosage, and polypharmacy. DOAC indicates direct oral anticoagulant; IRR, incidence rate ratio; and MHC, mental health condition.

DISCUSSION

In this nationwide cohort study, patients with AF and MHCs had lower persistence of DOAC use than patients without MHC. A composite of any MHC as well as depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia individually were associated with 19% to 54% higher adjusted incidences of nonpersistence to DOACs, with the highest risk estimates emerging in patients with bipolar disorder. The proportion of persistent patients in the cohort reduced substantially over time, especially among patients with MHCs, and considering the high stroke risk scores of the cohort population, DOAC persistence appears alarmingly poor.

When analyzing all patients with AF with anxiety disorder, a 26% higher adjusted incidence of DOAC discontinuation was observed. However, interestingly, in the sensitivity analysis, patients suffering from only anxiety disorder without other MHCs were not at higher risk of therapy discontinuation than patients without MHCs. Therefore, other co-occurring MHCs appear to explain largely the observed higher rate of DOAC nonpersistence in patients with AF suffering from anxiety disorder.

There are no prior studies investigating the association of MHCs and persistence of DOAC therapy

in patients with AF. However, our results indicating a higher risk of discontinuation of DOAC therapy in patients with AF with MHCs are in accordance with previous findings of suboptimal drug adherence and persistence in treatment of other chronic conditions among patients with MHCs.^{11,13,21} In addition, the observed 1-year persistence rates of 77% to 79% in our study are concordant with a recent multinational study reporting an average 1-year DOAC persistence rate of 82%.²²

Previous studies have indicated that patients with AF with MHCs have a higher risk of ischemic stroke than patients without MHCs.⁹ Nonpersistence to DOACs has been shown to increase stroke risk in patients with AF, and our finding of higher nonpersistence to DOACs in patients with MHCs, in addition to the previously reported lower OAT initiation rate in this patient group, is likely 1 mechanism underlying the higher stroke risk.^{9,10} Another concerning finding in our study—further decreasing the total OAT coverage among patients with MHCs—is that patients with MHCs are less likely to resume OAT, either with VKAs or DOACs, after discontinuing DOAC therapy.

The observed lower DOAC persistence in patients with MHCs is most likely multifactorial. First, poor socioeconomic conditions prevalent in this patient group may affect the use of DOAC therapy, which is relatively expensive compared with VKAs.²³ However, in our study, MHCs remained clearly associated with DOAC nonpersistence even after adjusting for income level. The social and cognitive difficulties sometimes associated with MHCs may influence communication between patients and health care professionals, possibly impairing patients' understanding of the purpose and importance of OAT as well as its lifelong nature.^{24,25} In addition, deficits in self-care resources likely impair the commitment to continuous lifelong therapies in patients with MHCs.²³ Excessive alcohol consumption, which is more common among patients with MHCs than in those without MHCs (Table 1), has been associated with poor persistence to prescribed therapies.²³ Furthermore,

Table 3. SHRs of Nonpersistence According to the Presence of MHC

Clinical condition	Unadjusted SHR (95% CI)	Adjusted SHR (95% CI)
Any MHC	1.13 (1.09–1.18)	1.16 (1.11–1.21)
Depression	1.24 (1.16–1.33)	1.32 (1.22–1.42)
Bipolar disorder	1.42 (1.15–1.75)	1.44 (1.15–1.80)
Anxiety disorder	1.13 (1.01–1.26)	1.25 (1.11–1.41)
Schizophrenia	1.10 (0.88–1.38)	1.30 (1.02–1.64)

SHRs estimated by Fine-Gray subdistribution hazard regression with all-cause death as competing event and adjusted for age, sex, calendar year, heart failure, hypertension, diabetes, prior stroke, vascular disease, prior bleeding, alcohol abuse, renal failure, liver cirrhosis or failure, dementia, income, direct oral anticoagulant dosage, and polypharmacy. MHC indicates mental health condition; and SHR, subdistribution hazard ratio.

fragmented care as a result of the separation of psychiatric and somatic health care services may impair OAT follow-up, and medication discontinuation may therefore go unnoticed.

The frequent nonpersistence of DOAC therapy in patients with AF with MHCs highlights the need to improve the care of these challenging patients and explore the factors underlying the poor persistence. The EHRA (European Heart Rhythm Association) advocates regular follow-ups to review persistence in DOAC users, and the importance of systematic monitoring of DOAC therapy is highlighted among patients suffering from MHCs. In addition, the EHRA recommends strategies, including adequate patient education and use of technical aids, to improve DOAC persistence, which could also help to tackle nonpersistence in patients with AF and MHCs.²⁶ Furthermore, improving collaboration between somatic and mental health services and increasing social support to this vulnerable patient group may be helpful in optimizing DOAC therapy.

The main strength of our study is the large sample size and comprehensive nationwide nature of the data. The FinACAF cohort includes all patients with AF in Finland gathered from all available national registries from all levels of care, including uniquely also primary care. These well-validated registries have high diagnostic accuracy.^{27–29} Use of DOACs is based on complete nationwide data of redeemed prescriptions and includes all DOAC purchases because DOACs are not sold over the counter without prescription.

The challenges inherent to real-world retrospective registry studies are the main limitations of our study. In addition, a gold standard to define persistence is lacking, and there are numerous methods to measure persistence, which may influence the results considerably.³⁰ However, our aim was to evaluate the association of MHCs and persistence rather than to define the absolute persistence rates, and therefore our results are likely not critically influenced by the chosen methodology. Furthermore, the difference in DOAC persistence between patients with and without MHCs remained similar in the sensitivity analysis using 105-day and 135-day gaps as the nonpersistence outcome event. Information bias may be caused by inaccurate recording of psychiatric diagnoses as well as by the diagnostic accuracy of the *ICD-10* and *ICPC-2* codes. However, we attempted to reduce this bias by using the any MHC variable, which included also patients with purchases of drugs used to treat MHCs, albeit these medications are also marginally used for other indications. We lacked data on lifestyle-related factors, except for diagnosed alcohol abuse disorders. In addition, except for the dementia diagnoses, we lacked data on the cognitive function status of the patients. Although we were able to adjust our findings for multiple covariates, residual confounding cannot be

excluded. Finally, we lacked data on the actual reasons for therapy discontinuation.

In conclusion, the present nationwide cohort study is the first to demonstrate that MHCs are associated with poor persistence of DOAC therapy in patients with AF. However, patients suffering only from anxiety disorder without other MHCs were not at higher risk of therapy discontinuation. Our findings indicate a need for additional monitoring of DOAC therapy and interventions aimed at improving medication persistence in patients with AF and MHCs.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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Disclosures

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Tables S1–S3

Figure S1

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Table S1. Definitions of the comorbidities.

	ICD-10	ICPC-2	Reimbursement code	ATC code
Hypertension	I10-I15	K85, K86, K87	205	C03A, C03B, C03DB, C03EA, C07A, C08CA, C08D, C09
Dyslipidemia	E78	T93	206	C10
History of heart failure	I50, I11.0, I13.0, I13.2	K77	201	
Diabetes	E10-E14	T89, T90	103, 215	A10
Previous stroke	I63, I64, I69.3- I69.8	K90		
Vascular disease	I20-I25, I65-I66, I67.2, I70	K74, K75, K76, K91, K92	206	
Bleeding history	D50.0, D62, D68.3, I60-I62, I69.0-I69.2, I85.0, I86.4, J94.2, K22.1, K22.3, K22.6, K25.0, K25.2, K25.4, K25.6, K26.0, K26.2, K26.4, K26.6, K27.0, K27.2, K27.4, K27.6, K28.0, K28.2, K28.4, K28.6,			

	K29.0, K62.5, K63.1, K63.3, K92.0-K92.2, N02, R04, R31, R58, S06.2-S06.6, S06.8			
Alcohol abuse	F10			
Dementia	F00-F03, G30			

ATC, anatomic therapeutic chemical; ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision; ICPC-2, International Classification of Primary Care, Second Edition.

Table S2. Sensitivity analysis of the incidence of DOAC non-persistence with 105- and 135-day gaps in DOAC purchases as the non-persistence event

Non-persistence definition	Clinical condition	Events	Proportion of patients with events	Patient-years	Incidence (per patient-year)	Unadjusted IRR	Adjusted IRR
105-day gap without DOAC purchases	No MHC	18 964	34.2%	60 561	0.313 (0.309-0.318)	(Reference)	(Reference)
	Any MHC	4 324	35.9%	12 253	0.353 (0.343-0.364)	1.127 (1.090-1.165)	1.140 (1.101-1.179)
	Depression	1 167	36.1%	3 163	0.369 (0.348-0.391)	1.178 (1.111-1.250)	1.219 (1.147-1.296)
	Bipolar disorder	125	41.4%	267	0.468 (0.393-0.558)	1.495 (1.254-1.782)	1.499 (1.254-1.790)
	Anxiety disorder	480	35.8%	1 336	0.359 (0.328-0.393)	1.147 (1.048-1.256)	1.222 (1.115-1.339)
	Schizophrenia	103	30.0%	301	0.343 (0.282-0.416)	1.094 (0.901-1.328)	1.164 (0.958-1.414)
135-day gap without DOAC purchases	No MHC	9 587	17.3%	71 968	0.133 (0.131-0.136)	(Reference)	(Reference)
	Any MHC	2 269	18.8%	14 846	0.153 (0.147-0.159)	1.147 (1.096-1.201)	1.175 (1.121-1.233)
	Depression	1 408	19.2%	3 830	0.162 (0.150-0.175)	1.215 (1.121-1.318)	1.323 (1.216-1.439)
	Bipolar disorder	73	24.2%	345	0.212 (0.168-0.266)	1.590 (1.263-2.002)	1.731 (1.370-2.186)
	Anxiety disorder	237	17.7%	1 623	0.146 (0.129-0.166)	1.096 (0.964-1.247)	1.262 (1.108-1.438)
	Schizophrenia	59	17.2%	345	0.171 (0.133-0.221)	1.285 (0.994-1.659)	1.537 (1.187-1.989)

IRR, incidence rate ratio; MHC, mental health condition. 95% confidence intervals in parenthesis. Adjusted IRRs estimated by Poisson regression.

Table S3. Sensitivity analysis of the incidence of DOAC non-persistence in patients with only a single MHC, more than one MHC and any diagnosed MHC.

Clinical condition	Patients (n)	Events (n)	Proportion of patients with events	Patient-years	Incidence (per patient-year)	Unadjusted IRR	Adjusted IRR
No MHC	55 454	12 039	21.7%	68 872	0.175 (0.172-0.178)	(Reference)	(Reference)
Any diagnosed MHC	4 367	1 049	24.0%	4 900	0.214 (0.202-0.227)	1.225(1.150-1.305)	1.297 (1.215-1.385)
Only depression	2 496	616	24.7%	2 814	0.219 (0.202-0.237)	1.252 (1.155-1.358)	1.293 (1.189-1.405)
Only bipolar disorder	130	38	29.2%	147	0.258 (0.188-0.354)	1.474 (1.072-2.027)	1.494 (1.084-2.060)
Only anxiety disorder	697	141	20.2%	826	0.171 (0.145-0.201)	0.976 (0.827-1.153)	1.052 (0.892-1.245)
Only schizophrenia	260	55	21.2%	256	0.215 (0.165-0.280)	1.228 (0.943-1.601)	1.392 (1.066-1.817)
More than 1 MHC	784	199	25.4%	856	0.232 (0.202-0.267)	1.329 (1.156-1.529)	1.535 (1.332-1.770)

IRR, incidence rate ratio; MHC, mental health condition. 95% confidence intervals in parenthesis. Adjusted IRRs estimated by Poisson regression and adjusted for age, sex, calendar year, heart failure, hypertension, diabetes, prior stroke, vascular disease, prior bleeding, alcohol abuse, renal failure, liver cirrhosis or failure, dementia, income, DOAC dosage and polypharmacy.

Figure S1. Flow-chart of the patient selection process.

