

- Long term anticoagulation with vitamin K antagonists is used in millions of patients, and therapy control can be improved using a home-based coagulation monitor measuring international normalized ratio (INR).
- This retrospective analysis of data from over 4000 self-monitoring patients in the Netherlands seeks to determine whether the choice of INR monitor could have a clinical impact on patient outcomes.
- The patient populations using two different INR monitors, CoaguChek XS and INRatio2, were broadly similar, and the few differences observed were investigated using multivariate analysis.
- Coagulation control in these self-monitoring patients was good overall, with a low incidence of clinical events related to safety.
- The data suggest that the effect of the choice of coagulation monitor is clinically irrelevant.

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