

Genetic and Non-Genetic Factors Impact on INR Normalization in Preprocedural Warfarin Management

Islam Eljilany,¹
Mohamed Elarref,²
Nabil Shallik,²⁻⁵
Abdel-Naser Elzouki,⁶⁻⁸
Loulia Bader,¹ Ahmed El-Bardissy,⁹
Osama Abdelsamad,¹⁰ Daoud
Al-Badriyeh,¹ Larisa H Cavallari,¹¹
Hazem Elewa^{1,10,12}

¹College of Pharmacy, QU Health, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar; ²Department of Anesthesia, Hamad General Hospital, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar; ³Department of Anesthesia, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt; ⁴Department of Clinical Anesthesia, College of Medicine, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar; ⁵Department of Clinical Anesthesia, Weill Cornell Medical College, Doha, Qatar; ⁶Department of Medicine, Hamad General Hospital, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar; ⁷Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar; ⁸Department of Internal Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College, Doha, Qatar; ⁹Department of Pharmacy, Hamad General Hospital, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar; ¹⁰Department of Pharmacy, Al Wakra Hospital, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar; ¹¹Department of Pharmacotherapy and Translation Research, Center for Pharmacogenomics and Precision Medicine, College of Pharmacy, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA; ¹²Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Research Unit, QU Health, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

Correspondence: Hazem Elewa
Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Research
Unit, QU Health, Qatar University,
P.O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar
Tel +974 66628838
Fax +974 44035551
Email Hazem.elewa@qu.edu.qa

Background: Annually, 10% of warfarin patients will likely need to stop warfarin prior to elective surgery to achieve a baseline international normalization ratio (INR) level (INR \leq 1.2) at the time of the procedure. This study explores the influence of genetic and non-genetic factors on INR normalization in the Arab (major part of Near Eastern) population in preprocedural warfarin management.

Methods: An observational prospective cohort study was designed to recruit Arab patients taking warfarin and scheduled for an elective procedure. Two INR readings were recorded. DNA extraction and genotyping of variants in *CYP2C9*2*, *CYP2C9*3*, *CYP4F2*3*, *VKORC1*2*, and *FII* (rs5896) and *FVII* (rs3093229) genes using real-time polymerase chain reaction were performed.

Results: Data from 116 patients were included in the analysis. *CYP2C9* and *VKORC1* genetic variants carriers required lower maintenance dose compared to non-carriers. The analysis showed that ciprofloxacin, antiplatelet medications, and INR index (INR at visit 1) are the only factors associated with the INR decline rate. Also, the proportion of *CYP2C9*3* carriers with normal INR (\leq 1.2) on the day of surgery was significantly lower than those with wild-type genotype (28% vs 60%, $p=0.013$). In addition, heparin bridging, INR target, and Sudanese nationality are significant predictors of INR normalization (\leq 1.2) on the day of the procedure.

Conclusion: Despite the confirmed effect of genetic factors on warfarin maintenance dose, the study was not able to find a significant effect of any genetic factor on the rate of INR normalization possibly due to the small sample size. Index INR and interacting medications showed to be significant predictors of INR decline rate.

Keywords: INR, periprocedural, pharmacogenetics, pharmacogenomics, warfarin

Introduction

Warfarin has been the mainstay oral anticoagulant (OAC) prescribed in thromboembolic conditions for several decades.^{1,2} While direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) have been widely used lately, warfarin remains a very important option, especially in patients who cannot afford DOACs or have a contraindication to their use.³ With warfarin challenging narrow therapeutic index, the international normalized ratio (INR) is a handy surrogate marker to monitor warfarin's therapeutic effect.⁴ In procedures associated with more than minimal bleeding risk, warfarin-receiving patients are expected to stop it 5–7 days before surgery to achieve a baseline INR level and reduce the risk of bleeding during and after the procedure.⁵ However, the rate of INR decline varies across patients and may require a shorter or longer

warfarin interruption period. Recent studies^{6,7} found that 23% of the patients who stopped warfarin still had an INR > 1.2 following 4.7 days of warfarin holding, and 7% also had a preoperative INR > 1.5 after 5 days. Furthermore, Spyropoulos et al⁸ and Pengo et al⁹ found that the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) INR was 1.8 ± 0.5 after 5–6 days of warfarin discontinuation.

Mechanistically, warfarin's elimination half-life plays a vital role in INR normalization rate and may at least partly explain this variability.¹⁰ Warfarin is a mixture of two active enantiomers: the (R) and (S) enantiomers, where the latter has five-fold higher anticoagulation potency than the former.¹¹ Indeed, the S-enantiomer is metabolized by the Cytochrome P450-family 2, subfamily C, member 9 (CYP2C9) enzyme.^{12–14} Genetic variants in *CYP2C9* have been widely studied, and it was found that *CYP2C9**2 (rs1799853) and *CYP2C9**3 (rs1057910) alleles are the most common variant alleles across majority of populations including the Middle Eastern and North Africa (MENA) population.¹⁵ These variants (*CYP2C9**2 and *CYP2C9**3) account for reductions in the CYP2C9 enzymatic activity to 12–70% and almost no enzymatic activity, respectively.¹⁶ The Cytochrome P450-family 4, subfamily F, member 2 (CYP4F2) is another liver enzyme that inactivates the hydroxy-vitamin K1 and may also have an impact on warfarin and the rate of INR normalization.⁴ *CYP4F2**3 (rs2108622) is a non-synonymous variant in the *CYP4F2* gene that has been associated with a reduction in the CYP4F2 enzyme activity by 8–11% and may be associated with warfarin dose increase by 4–12%.^{5,17} *CYP4F2**3 is a commonly occurring mutation in various populations and has a minor allele frequency (MAF) of 30–42% in the MENA region.¹⁸ The most crucial pharmacodynamic target for warfarin is vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1 (*VKORC1*) enzyme, which is inhibited by warfarin leading to reduction in the reduced form of vitamin K needed for the activation of its dependent coagulation factors (II, VII, IX, and X).¹⁹ The most common genetic variation in the *VKORC1* gene is *VKORC1**2 –1639G>A (rs9923231), which is relatively common (30–72%) in patients of MENA descent.^{14,18} A recent local study showed that *VKORC1* and *CYP2C9* variants along with clinical factors can explain about 40% of warfarin dose variability in Qatari population.²⁰ The update of Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) guideline in 2016 incorporated recommendations for warfarin dose based on the genetic information of *CYP2C9*, *VKORC1* and *CYP4F2* polymorphism.²¹

Other than the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic targets for warfarin, coagulation factors regeneration is considered a limiting step in INR decline rate; these factors' genetic polymorphisms may affect their regeneration and synthesis rates and eventually affect the time for INR normalization.^{10,22} The most common genetic polymorphisms in the gene encoding for factor VII (*FVII*) is (rs3093229), which has an average prevalence of 22% among diverse populations.^{23,24} Additionally, it has been found that patients' sensitivity to warfarin is generally affected by variations in factor II (*FII*) gene (rs5896).^{25,26} *FII* rs5896 variant has a prevalence of 14% among the American population and 13% among the Italians.^{25–27}

Genetic factors that influence INR normalization during preprocedural warfarin interruption have been explored directly and indirectly in previous studies with various ethnic groups.^{28–34} Some found that *CYP2C9* is the only genetic player,^{28,32,34} while others failed to find any association between genetic variants and INR decline.^{29–31,33}

To the best of our knowledge, no studies investigated the effect of *CYP2C9*, *CYP4F2*, and *VKORC1* genetic polymorphism on INR decline in the Arab (major part of Near Eastern) population. Moreover, coagulations *FII* and *FVII* polymorphisms on INR normalization have not been explored before. This study explored the influence of *CYP2C9*, *VKORC1*, *CYP4F2*, *FII*, and *FVII* genetic polymorphisms and non-genetic factors on INR normalization in the Arab (major part of Near Eastern) population in preprocedural warfarin management.

Methods

Study Design and Ethics

This study was designed as an observational prospective cohort study. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Qatar University (QU) (QU-IRB 1296-FBA/20) and Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) (MRC-16415/16). This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Patient's informed consent was requested.

Study Setting and Timeline

The recruitment started in September 2018 and ended in December 2020. Afterward, genetic and data analyses were conducted in January 2021. Participants were recruited from the anesthesia, anticoagulation, and surgery clinics at Al Wakrah Hospital, Hamad General Hospital,

Rumailah Hospital and Heart Hospital, which are all part of HMC, the largest healthcare corporation in Qatar.

Study Population and Enrolment

The study screened warfarin patients of the Arab population (being of any of the League of the Arab States).³⁵ The patients reported their nationality verbally, and it was confirmed through the patient's electronic health record (EHR).

Subjects were eligible if they were ≥ 18 years old, on warfarin for ≥ 1 month with a stable INR for the last two consecutive visits with a minimum one-week interval (a stable INR was defined as INR within ± 0.2 units of the target therapeutic range),³⁶ undergoing elective surgery that required warfarin discontinuation for ≥ 3 days. Exclusion criteria were patients on chronic kidney disease or dialysis, suffering from liver cirrhosis, or those who received a preoperative vitamin K, fresh frozen plasma, or prothrombin complex concentrates.

Data Collection and Outcome Measures

Only subjects who met the inclusion criteria and provided signed informed consent were recruited. Patients were followed for two visits over the last week prior to their procedure. The first visit was a routine visit on the day of warfarin interruption (7–5 days prior to the day of the procedure) to record first INR reading. The patient had to attend a second visit on the same day or a day before the surgery, to get second INR reading. DNA sample collection was performed at any of the study visits, where patients were asked to provide either 4 mL of blood in BD Vacutainer[®] K2E EDTA 7.2 mg glass collection tubes (Ref. No. 368861) or 2 mL of saliva sample single Oragene•DNA[®] (OG-500) self-collection kit (DNA Genotek[™], Canada), according to the manufacturer's instruction.

DNA Extraction and Genotyping

Blood samples were stored in a -20°C freezer until DNA isolation. Later, genomic DNA was extracted from whole blood as per the manufacturer's protocol and using PureLink[®] Genomic DNA mini kits, Invitrogen[™], in line with the producer standards.³⁷ On the other hand, saliva sample kits were kept at room temperature until DNA extraction. For the DNA purification from the saliva sample, the PrepIT[®]•L2P standard protocol was followed.³⁸

The quality and quantity of the purified DNA were evaluated by Nanodrop 2000c Spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific).³⁹ Finally, the samples were genotyped for detecting the genetic polymorphisms in the genotypes of *CYP2C9**2 (rs1799853), *CYP2C9**3 (rs1057910), *CYP4F2**3 (rs2108622), *VKORC1**2 (rs9923231), and *FII* (rs5896) and *FVII* (rs3093229) using the real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) QuantStudio[™]. Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping assay probes were manufactured by Applied Biosystems[™], and their context sequences are listed in [Supplementary Table 1](#). Demographics (age, nationality, gender, weight, height, etc.) and clinical data (concurrent medications, co-morbidities, INR target, etc.) were obtained directly from the patients and their EHR.

Study Outcome

The primary study outcome is the INR drop rate (equals to the difference between INR readings, divided by the days' interval) between carriers and non-carriers of the genetic variants.

Sample Size Calculation

The sample size for multiple regression was calculated using <http://www.danielsoper.com/statcalc>⁴⁰ based on effect size (0.2), 0.8 statistical power, 0.05 alpha level, and 20 predictors, the required sample size was 122 patients. Counting for an anticipated 20% drop-out rate, the sample size was estimated to be 146.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis was used to analyze genetics, demographics, and clinical information. Continuous data were presented as mean \pm SD for normally distributed data, the median and interquartile range (IQR) for non-normally distributed data. Categorical variables were described as frequencies and percentages. Independent Student's *t*-test and one-way ANOVA test were used for comparing normally distributed continuous data. In contrast, either the Mann–Whitney *U*-test or the Kruskal–Wallis test was performed to compare non-normally distributed continuous data. To adjust for multiple comparisons for the effect of genetic variants [*CYP2C9**2, *3, *VKORC1**2 (rs9923231)], Bonferroni correction was performed by dividing the *P*-value (0.05) by the number of SNPs tested (3 SNPs). Any *P*-value of 0.016 or less was considered significant. Chi-square- goodness-of-fit was used to confirm that all allele frequencies for the tested genetic variants fit the Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium (HWE).

A *P*-value of more than 0.05 indicated that allele frequencies fit HWE. The INR decline rate (slope) was calculated as the ratio between the difference in INR values (delta INR) and the difference in days at which these INRs were measured (delta days). Single linear regression (SLR) was performed to assess the impact of genetic, clinical, and demographic factors as a continuous variable on the rate of INR decline. Multiple linear regression (MLR) modeling was used to determine the factors associated with the INR decline and to develop INR normalization model. Logistic regression was used to test the association between genetic and non-genetic factors with an INR of ≤ 1.2 versus >1.2 on the day before or on the day of the planned surgery.

A two-tailed *P*-value of <0.05 was considered significant. IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (IBM SPSS 26 software; IBM, New York) was used to carry out the statistical analysis.

Results

Patient Enrollment and Population Characteristics

Out of 129 approached patients, 115 patients were recruited (11% rejection rate). Additional 14 subjects were excluded due to various reasons, as illustrated in [Figure 1](#). To expand the sample size, data of 15 eligible patients from previous warfarin research project²⁰ was integrated into the current analysis to make the total sample size 116. These patients agreed on using their information in future research. The mean \pm SD age of the cohort was 66.2 ± 14.4 years and were almost equal proportions of both genders [65 (56%) were men]. [Table 1](#) shows patients' demographics and characteristics. The majority of the patients (41.4%) were locals (Qataris) and had multiple comorbidities (mean \pm SD number of co-morbidities was 4 ± 2.1). Most of the patients (63.8%) had hypertension; besides, half of them (50%) were suffering from diabetes mellitus and/or dyslipidemia. Of the drugs reported as INR and warfarin therapeutic effect inducer, 33 patients were using aspirin, clopidogrel, or both. Seven patients were taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), four were taking amiodarone, one patient was taking metronidazole and another one was on ciprofloxacin. On the other hand, of the drugs stated as a possible reducer of warfarin effect and INR, three patients were on rifampin, one patient was using carbamazepine and one was taking phenytoin.

Most of the participants were taking warfarin for the indication of stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation (AF) or mechanical/ bioprosthetic heart valve replacement [63 (54.3%) and 47 (40.5%), respectively]. The mean \pm SD INR reading at the time of interruption and day of procedure were 2 ± 0.4 and 1.2 ± 0.13 , respectively. Types of performed procedures are summarized in [Supplementary Table 2](#).

Prevalence of Genetic Variants

MAF was computed to estimate the prevalence of genetic variants. No deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) were detected for any genotype frequencies ([Table 2](#)). [Table 3](#) presents the genotype frequencies.

The Effect of Genetic Factors on Weekly Warfarin Maintenance Dose

Warfarin's weekly dose ranged widely from 7.0 mg to 91.0 mg/week. As expected, the results of non-parametric analysis indicated that carriers of one or two copies of decreased or no function allele of *CYP2C9* (*CYP2C9**2 or *3) required a significant lower median (IQR) weekly maintenance dose compared to non-carriers' allele (*1/*1) [24.7 (21.1) mg/week vs 35 (21) mg/week, $p=0.001$] ([Figure 2](#)). Similarly, carriers of *VKORC1**2 (−1639G>A) had a significant lower median (IQR) weekly maintenance dose compared to the wild-type allele [28 (21) mg/week vs 42 (23.8) mg/week, $p<0.0001$] ([Figure 3](#)).

The Effect of Genetic and Non-Genetic Factors on INR Decline Rate

Since the cohort's INR decline rate (slope) was skewed, log transformation was performed before the regression analysis. All variables were tested for association with the log transformation rate of INR decline using univariate linear regression, and the following (clinical, genetic, and non-genetic) variables had a *p*-value of <0.2 and thus, were included in the multiple linear regression: cancer status, ciprofloxacin, antiplatelet medication, antibiotics, INR goal, and INR index (INR at visit 1). Stepwise forward selection regression model showed that ciprofloxacin, antiplatelet medications, and INR index are the only factors associated with the INR decline rate. [Table 4](#) demonstrates that INR decline was steeper (required less time to reach baseline INR) for patients with a higher INR index or who took antiplatelet medications ($p<0.0001$ and $p=0.014$, respectively). In contrast, it was lower (required more time to reach baseline INR) for those who were using ciprofloxacin ($p=0.001$).

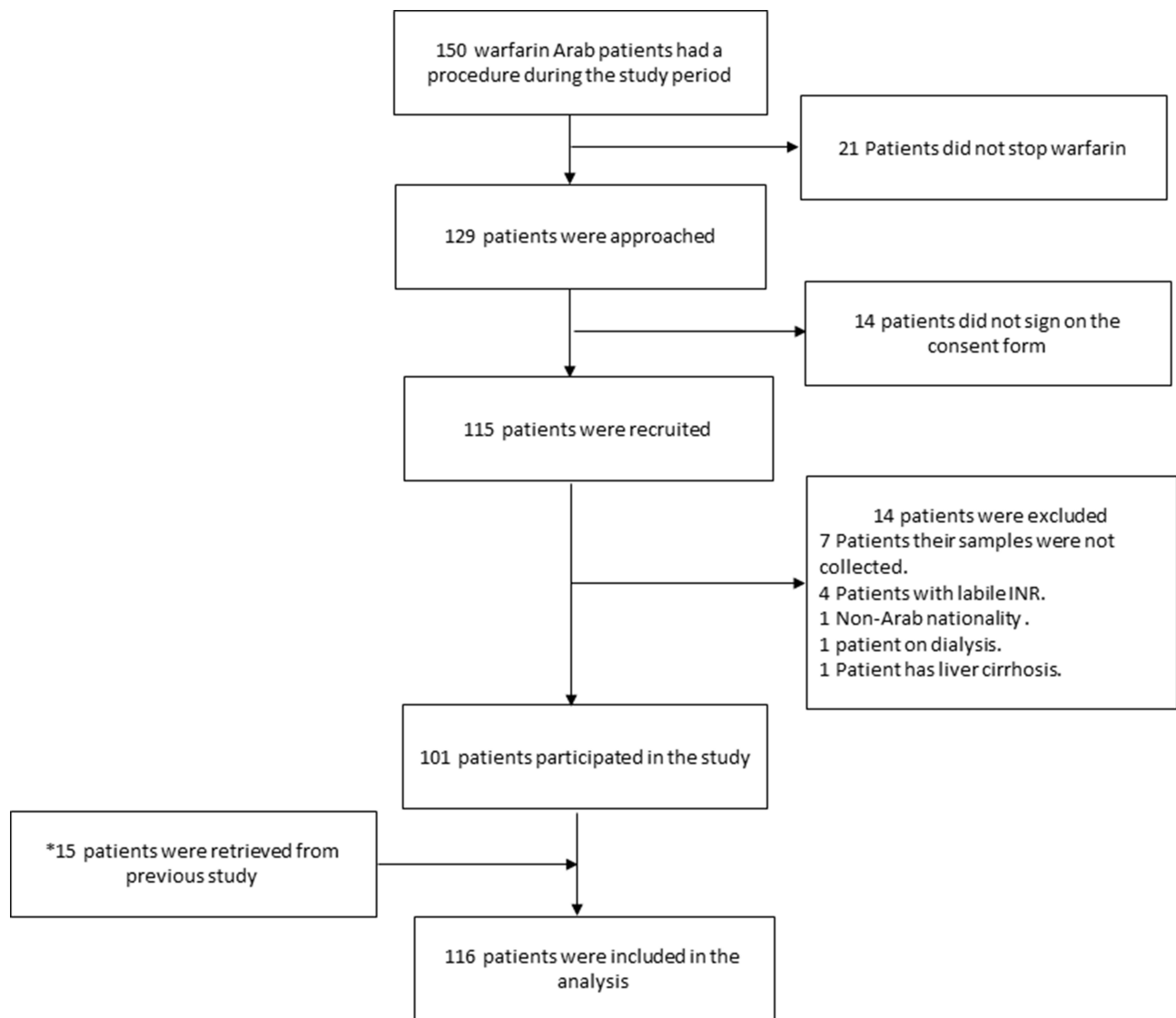


Figure 1 Flowcharts of patients included in the analysis. (*L. Bader et al²⁰).

The Effect of Genetic and Non-Genetic Factors on Achieving Normalized INR (≤ 1.2)

The proportion of *CYP2C9**3 carriers achieving normalized INR (≤ 1.2) on the day of surgery was significantly lower than the wild-type allele (28% vs 60%, $p=0.013$) (Figure 4). Whereas the percentage of *CYP2C9**2 carriers reaching normalized INR (≤ 1.2) on the day of operation was not different than that of the wild-type allele (63% vs 60%, $p=0.80$).

Variables association with achieving INR ≤ 1.2 were tested in univariate analysis. Those with p -value < 0.2 were added to the binary logistic regression model (Supplementary Table 3). Logistic regression, in both stepwise forward selection and backward elimination, proved

that heparin bridging, INR target, and Sudanese nationality are significant predictors of INR normalization (≤ 1.2) on the day of the procedure. The results showed that INR ≤ 1.2 is associated with the presence of INR goal ≤ 3.5 , heparin bridging and being of any Arab nationality rather than Sudanese (Table 5). Although *CYP2C9**3 genotype was a significant predictor of normalized INR in univariate analysis, it was not significantly associated in the multivariate model.

Discussion

This study was set out to identify the genetics, demographics, and clinical factors contributing to the time to normalize INR after the withdrawal of warfarin in

Table 1 Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	Cohort (N= 116)
Age, in years, mean ± SD	66.2 ± 14.4
BMI in kg/m ² , mean ± SD	30.0 ± 5.7
Male sex, no. (%)	65 (56)
Nationality, no. (%)	
Qatari	48 (41.4)
Egyptian	22 (19.0)
Palestinian	16 (13.8)
Sudanese	10 (8.6)
Others [†]	20 (17.2)
Smoker, no. (%)	14 (12.1)
Amount of vitamin K rich food intake, no. (%) [‡]	
Low	26 (22.4)
Medium	86 (74.1)
High	4.0 (3.4)
Current medical condition, no (%)	
Diabetes mellitus	58 (50.0)
Hypertension	74 (63.8)
Congestive heart failure	13 (11.2)
Cancer	9.0 (7.8)
Dyslipidemia	58 (50.0)
Thyroid's dysfunction [§]	14 (12.0)
Co-morbidities, mean ± SD	4.0 ± 2.1
Current interacting medications, no. (%)	
Amiodarone	4.0 (3.4)
Metronidazole	1.0 (0.9)
Ciprofloxacin	1.0 (0.9)
Carbamazepine	1.0 (0.9)
Rifampin	3.0 (2.6)
NSAIDs	7.0 (6.0)
PPIs	66 (56.9)
Statins	75 (64.7)
Antiplatelets	33 (28.4)
Warfarin indication, no. (%)	
AF	63 (54.3)
Mechanical or bioprosthetic heart valve replacement	47 (40.5)
VTE	17 (14.7)
Thrombophilia	6.0 (5.2)
Stroke	15 (12.9)
Others *	6 (5.2)
INR target, no. (%)	
2.0–3.0	63 (71.6)
2.5–3.5	22 (19.0)
Others [‡]	11 (9.5)
Maintenance weekly dose, mean ± SD	29.8 ± 14.0

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristic	Cohort (N= 116)
1st INR reading, mean ± SD	2.0 ± 0.4
2nd INR reading, mean ± SD	1.2 ± 0.13
Difference between 1st and 2nd INR readings, mean ± SD	0.84 ± 0.38
Days of discontinuation, median (IQR)	5.0 (2.0)
INR decline rate, median (IQR)	0.45 (0.56)
INR <1.5 at time of procedure, no (%)	96 (82.8)
INR ≤1.2 at time of procedure, no (%)	65 (56.1)

Notes: [†]According to the League of the Arab States; [‡]Amount of vitamin K-rich food intake was defined as low; 1–2 bowl/week, medium; 3–4 bowls/week, high; 5–7 bowls/weeks; [§]Thyroid dysfunction was defined as patients with hypo- or hyperthyroids; *Others was defined as some patients are taking warfarin for more than one indication; [‡]Others is 2–2.5 /3–3.5/3–4.

Abbreviations: AF, atrial fibrillation; BMI, body mass index; INR, international normalization ratio; IQR, interquartile range; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; SD, standard deviation; VTE, venous thromboembolism.

periprocedural management in Arab patients. In 2017, Elewa et al² reported that warfarin prescription represented 77% of total OAC use in Qatar, indicating that warfarin is still primarily used despite an increased interest in direct oral anticoagulants. Unfortunately, there is a high inter- and intra-individual variability in warfarin response.⁸ This variability is not seen only during warfarin dosing but also during warfarin interruption in periprocedural management. Therefore, it was reasonable to investigate the factors that may affect INR decline after warfarin discontinuation during the preprocedural time.

Previous works evaluating the relation between INR decline and *CYP2C9*, *CYP4F2*, *VKORC1* genetics polymorphism observed inconsistent results. Three studies^{30,31,33} declined to find any significant genetic predictor of INR decline rate because of their small sample size, which made them not powered enough to detect any difference between carriers and non-carriers of genetics polymorphism. Some of these studies were also limited by the retrospective study design and potential selection bias.^{30,31} Nevertheless, some reported only an impact of *CYP2C9* genetic polymorphic alleles on INR normalization.^{32,34} Since early 2000, it was observed that the *CYP2C9* genetic variant is a significant predictor of the warfarin clearance as an outcome in vivo that may be sound representative of INR decline as an outcome.^{32,34}

Table 2 Minor Allele Frequency of Genotypes

Genotype	<i>CYP2C9</i> *2	<i>CYP2C9</i> *3	<i>CYP4F2</i> *3	<i>VKORC1</i> *2 (-1639G>A)	<i>FII</i> (C>T) (rs5896)	<i>FVII</i> (C>T) (rs3093229)
SNP ID	rs1799853	rs1057910	rs2108622	rs9923231	rs5896	rs3093229
MAF	0.12	0.08	0.41	0.46	0.09	0.09
P-value*	0.227	0.105	0.489	0.297	0.259	0.300

Note: *If $P \geq 0.05$ - consistent with HWE.

Abbreviations: *CYP2C9*, cytochrome P450- family 2- subfamily C- member 9; *CYP4F2*, cytochrome P450- family 4- subfamily F- member 2; *FII*, coagulation factor II; *FVII*, coagulation factor VII; HWE, Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium; MAF, Minor allele frequency; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; *VKORC1*, vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit I.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Different Genotypes

Genotype Frequencies No. (%)	Cohort (N=116)
<i>CYP2C9</i> *2 (C>T) (rs1799853)	
CC	90 (77.6)
CT	22 (19.0)
TT	4.0 (34)
<i>CYP2C9</i> *3(A>C) (rs1057910)	
AA	98 (84.5)
AC	16 (13.8)
CC	2.0 (1.7)
<i>CYP4F2</i> *3 (C>T) (rs2108622)	
CC	41 (35.3)
CT	52 (44.8)
TT	23 (19.8)
<i>VKORC1</i> *2 -1639G>A (C>T) (rs9923231)	
CC	37 (31.9)
CT	52 (44.8)
TT	27 (23.3)
<i>FII</i> (C>T) (rs5896)	
CC	94 (81.0)
CT	22 (19.0)
TT	0.0 (0.0)
<i>FVII</i> (C>T) (rs3093229)	
CC	96 (82.8)
CT	18 (15.5)
TT	2.0 (1.7)

Abbreviations: *CYP2C9*, cytochrome P450-family 2- subfamily C-member 9; *CYP4F2*, cytochrome P450-family 4-subfamily F-member 2; *FII*, coagulation factor II; *FVII*, coagulation factor VII; *VKORC1*, vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit I.

Abohelaika and his group from the United Kingdom found *CYP2C9* genetic polymorphism to be significantly associated with INR decline in Caucasians where carriers of double *CYP2C9* genetic polymorphism have more chance to fail reaching INR <1.5 prior to the procedure compared to non-carriers (OR, 8.64, 95% CI, 2.25–33.25). However, the study failed to find any correlation between INR decline rate and warfarin clearance.^{28,29} While our study

did not identify any significant genetic polymorphism associated with the INR decline rate, there was a signal that *CYP2C9**3 carriers are less likely to achieve INR ≤1.2 at the time of the procedure. This somewhat expected finding could be attributed to the strong inhibitory effect of *CYP2C9**3 on the enzyme activity compared to the effect of *CYP2C9**2 (95% vs 30–88%).^{41,42}

Another finding is that 44% of the participants had INR >1.2, and 17.2% experienced INR ≥1.5 on the day of surgery. A possible explanation for this might be that 72% of performed procedures were minor procedures like dental intervention or endoscopy in which healthcare providers do not prefer a major drop in INR (≤1.2) during warfarin discontinuation; however, the presence of 17.2% of patients with INR ≥1.5 could lead to increasing the cost of preoperative admission, postponing, or canceling planned procedures. This rate was even more than twice what was previously reported.^{6,7} In one of these two cited studies, it was found that 23% of the patients who stopped warfarin attained an INR >1.2 and 7% reached a preoperative INR > 1.5, while the other revealed that 17% of the subjects got INR >1.5 on the day of the procedure.

The results of our study indicate that the prevalence of *CYP2C9**2 and *CYP2C9**3 are (12% and 8%, correspondingly). This accords with an earlier systematic review, which showed that MAF of *CYP2C9**2 and the *CYP2C9**3 in the MENA region ranging between (5–12.0%) and (4–10%), respectively, among different nationalities in the Arab region.^{18,43} This prevalence is primarily similar to the one previously reported in Qataris and Egyptians, which is logical since these two nationalities represented 60% of our study population.^{44,45} In comparison, *CYP4F2**3 and *VKORC1**2 (-1639G>A) are 41% and 46%, respectively, and they were comparable to previous studies done in Egyptians (42% and 46%, respectively) and in Qataris (43% and 47%, respectively).^{20,45} Looking outside the Arab States, *CYP2C9**2 and *CYP2C9**3 MAF were not much different from

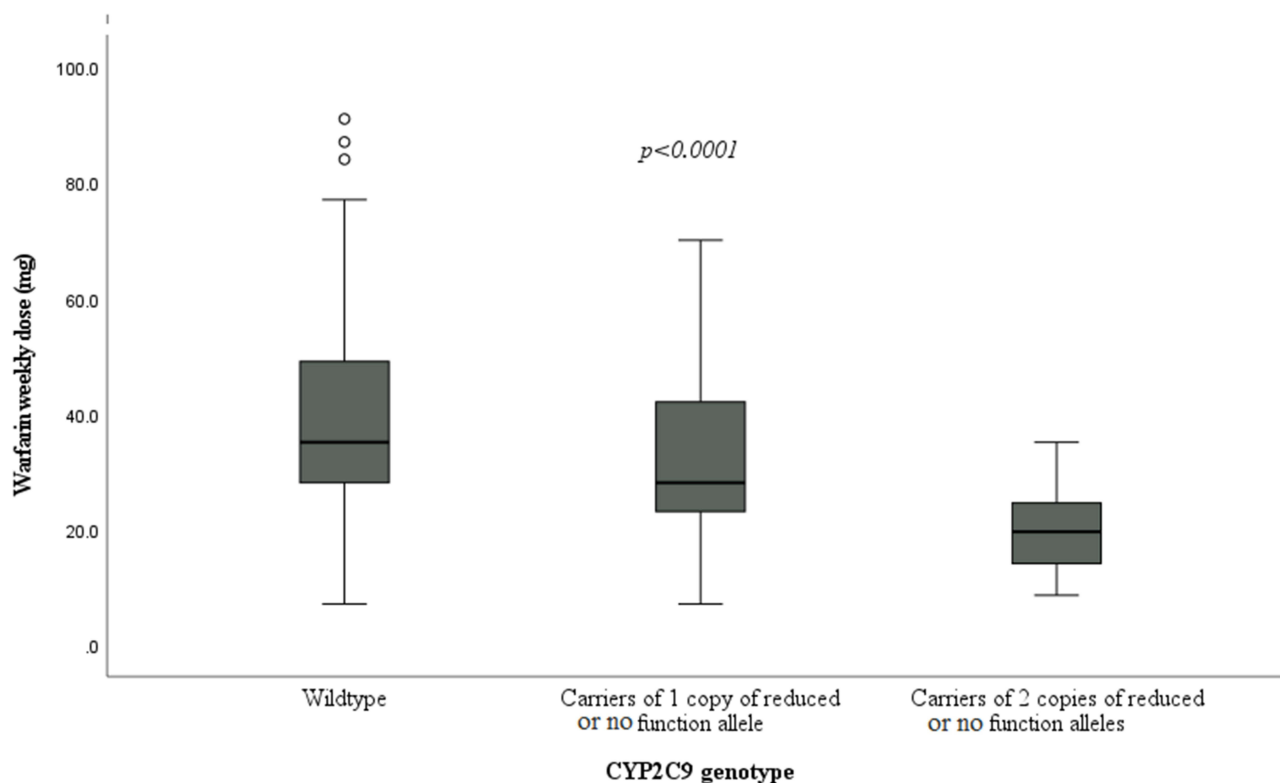


Figure 2 The effect of *CYP2C9* variants allele on warfarin weekly maintenance dose. Kruskal–Wallis test was applied to compare the median warfarin dose between wild-type and carriers of 1 copy or 2 copies of reduced or no function allele. Boxes represent the median and interquartile range. Lines above and below the boxes represent maximum and minimum values.

Abbreviation: *CYP2C9*, cytochrome P450-family 2-subfamily C-member 9.

Europeans' prevalence (12% and 6.6%) and Turks (13% and 10%). Besides, the MAF of *CYP4F2*3* was closer to South Asians and Turks (36% and 40%);⁴⁶ as well as MAF of *VKORC1*2* (-1639G>A), was equaling to Latin Americans and Turks (44% and 49%).^{20,47} The observed similarity between Arabs and Turks in the prevalence of different genotypes could be due to the long history of the Ottoman Empire's occupation, which resulted in many matings, mixing of lineages and transmission of genetic traits between Arabs and Turks.⁴⁸

Our study is one of few studies that reported the variant allele frequencies for the polymorphisms of coagulation *FII* and *FVII* genetic variants. In our population, the MAF of *FII* (C>T) (rs5896) and *FVII* (C>T) (rs3093229) were identical (9%). Regarding the MAF of *FVII*, this frequency was in line with an observation from a previous study in Jordan, which revealed that *FVII*'s MAF was 6%.⁴⁹ In contrast, this incidence was lower than other populations.⁵⁰ Furthermore, the variant allele frequency of *FII* in our results was less than the global population and Europeans (14%).

Another clinically relevant finding was that our results reconfirm the association of *CYP2C9* and *VKORC1* polymorphisms with weekly warfarin dose. It was clear that carriers of wild-type allele of *CYP2C9* or *VKORC1* required a higher mean warfarin dose than carriers of one or two copies of reduced or no function alleles of these genes. On the other hand, and despite its high prevalence, *CYP4F2*3* did not affect warfarin dose as previously shown in studies performed on Egyptian and Qatari populations.^{20,45}

The current study's multiple regression analysis showed that antiplatelet and ciprofloxacin use, and INR index are significant predictors of the INR decline rate. The observed negative relationship between the ciprofloxacin and INR decline rate is likely related to the suppression of vitamin K producing intestinal flora and the CYP inhibition by ciprofloxacin which leads to further delay in warfarin clearance and blunts the INR drop.⁵¹ The significant positive association between the INR index and INR decline rate means that with higher starting INR at the time of interruption, a faster drop in the rate of INR is expected. This was in agreement with the results observed by Abohelaika et al²⁸ and Burmester et al.³⁰

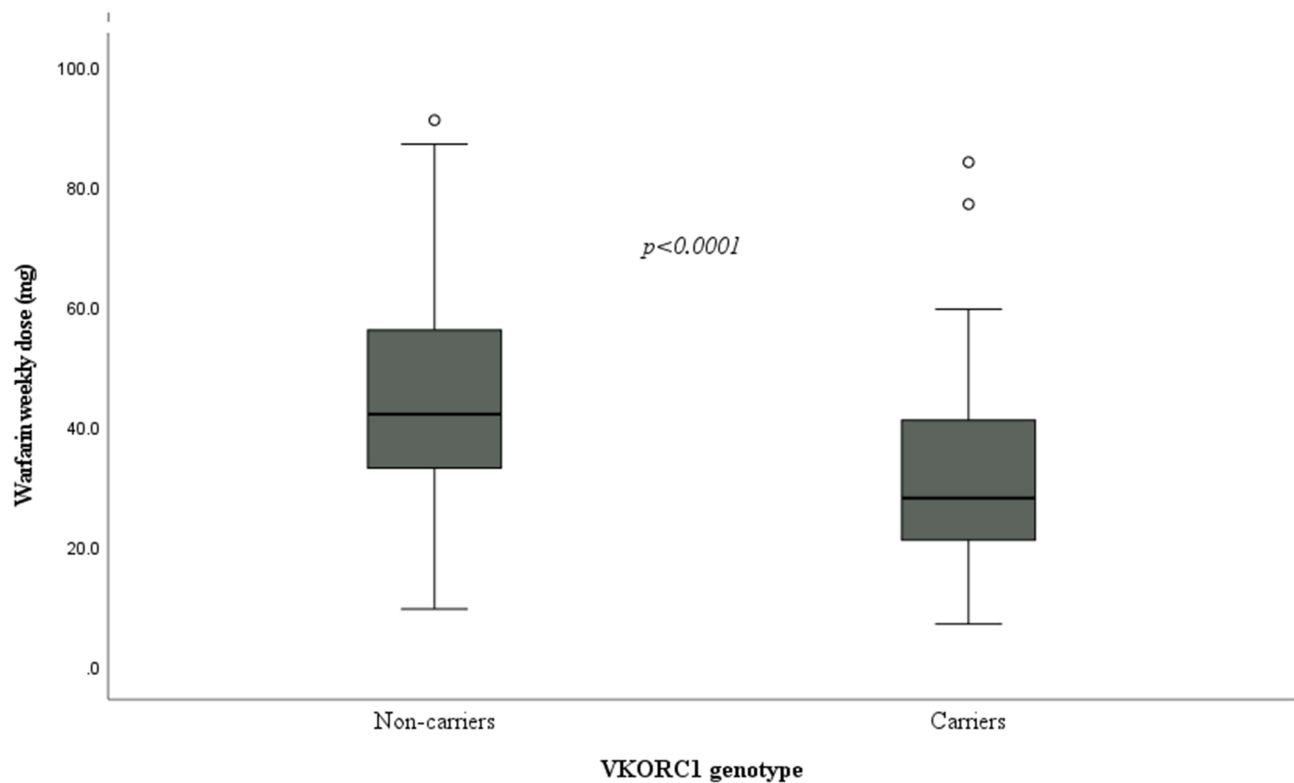


Figure 3 The effect of *VKORC1* variants allele on warfarin weekly maintenance dose. Mann–Whitney *U*-test was applied to compare the median warfarin dose between carriers and noncarriers. Boxes represent the median and interquartile range. Lines above and below the boxes represent maximum and minimum values.
Abbreviation: *VKORC1*, vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1.

While the strong positive relation between antiplatelet use and the decline rate is surprising and opposite to what one would expect, it is possible that those patients interrupted the antiplatelets as well during the preprocedural period.⁵² Unfortunately, data on the discontinuation of antiplatelet during the periprocedural period was not collected.

There were multiple factors that showed their contribution to reaching normalized INR ≤ 1.2 . Firstly, the lower the INR target (< 3.5), the shorter time was to reach INR ≤ 1.2 . Secondly, being a patient of Sudanese nationality was likely to take more time to reach regular INR. The explanation of this could be that Sundanese is the only black race among the participants’ races, potentially

carriers of other untested common SNPs in blacks like *CYP2C9*5*6*8*11* which decrease *CYP2C9* enzyme activity.⁵³

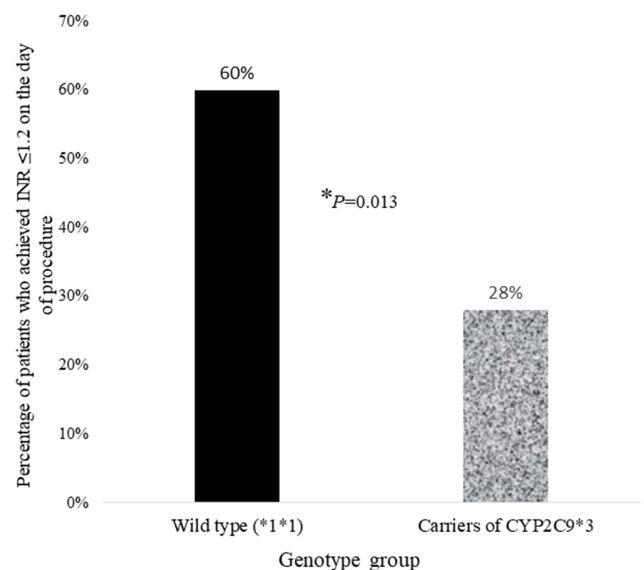


Figure 4 The proportion of individuals with *CYP2C9* *3 variant alleles, their INR status before procedure. *Chi-square test was performed to compare the proportion of carrier of *CYP2C9**3 with INR ≤ 1.2 to the non-carriers of *CYP2C9**3.
Abbreviations: *CYP2C9*, cytochrome P450-family 2-subfamily C-member 9; INR, international normalized ratio.

Table 4 Multiple Linear Regression Indicating Factors Associated with INR Decline Rate

Predictor	Coefficient	Standard Error	p-value*
Antiplatelets	0.10	0.04	0.014
Ciprofloxacin	-0.66	0.20	0.001
INR index [†]	0.31	0.03	<0.0001

Notes: *p-value<0.05, is significant; Model adjusted-R² =0.435, p-value <0.001; [†]INR at first visit.

Table 5 Summary Statistics and Results from Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis

Term	Coefficient	Standard Error	Odds Ratio	P-value*	95% CI	
					Lower	Upper
Constant	-3.86	1.54	0.02	0.013		
Using enoxaparin	2.87	1.12	13.5	0.020	1.49	123.33
INR target ≤ 3.5	2.22	1.23	9.29	0.04	1.02	83.99
Holding a Sudanese nationality	-2.37	1.01	0.09	0.019	0.01	0.67

Note: *p-value<0.05.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; INR, international normalization ratio.

The uniqueness of this study is in its design and being one of the first studies to report the frequency of *CYP2C9*, *VKORC1*, *CYP4F2*, *FII*, and *FVII* genetic polymorphisms in Arabs. Additionally, it is the first research that investigated the effect of coagulation factors polymorphism on INR normalization. Our study has weaknesses that temper our findings. Notably, the small sample size was likely the leading cause of impeding the necessary power to detect the various significant impact of genetic variants. The small sample size was primarily due to the slow recruitment and low flow of eligible patients. Moreover, the unprecedented situation of the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in suspending elective surgeries for 6 months at our local clinical setting. To lighten this up, we included eligible patients from previous research.²⁰ Another limitation is that not all participants stopped warfarin for the same period, and they had different INR targets. Nevertheless, our analysis revealed no significant difference between the status of INR ≤ 1.2 and the INR decline rate (expressed as log slop) which considers the days of interruption and INR index. To develop a complete picture of genetics polymorphism's impact on INR decline rate, an additional more extensive study with patient stratification according to the current results will be needed to eliminate the effect of potential confounders. Equally important, cost-effective analysis of implementing pharmacogenetics-based algorithm will guide decision-makers to which approach must be subsidized.

Conclusion

This study explored the impact of genetics and non-genetic factors on INR normalization in the Arab population. Index INR and interacting medications were significant predictors of INR decline. Moreover, the study confirmed the effect of *CYP2C9* and *VKORC1* genetics polymorphism and their contribution to warfarin maintenance dose

variability. While there was a signal that *CYP2C9**3 variant may contribute to the variability in the INR decline across patients, this requires to be confirmed in future research.

Ethics Approval

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC-Protocol# MRC-16415/16) and Qatar University (QU-IRB 1296-FBA/20). This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest for this work and declared no conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, or publication of this article.

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