

Author	Year	Title	Aims	Sample	Follow up	Outcomes	Further Comments
Ordi-Ros	Nov 2019	Rivaroxaban in thrombotic antiphospholipid syndrome: a prospective, randomized controlled trial of rivaroxaban versus warfarin	To determine whether rivaroxaban is non-inferior to dose-adjusted vitamin K antagonists (VKAs) for thrombotic antiphospholipid syndrome (APS).	190	3 years	Rivaroxaban failed to meet non-inferiority compared with dose-adjusted VKAs for thrombotic APS	<i>Post hoc</i> analysis suggested an increased risk of recurrent thrombosis in rivaroxaban-treated patients with previous arterial thrombosis, livedo racemosa, or APS-related heart valve disease
Bussani	Sept 2019	Overview and comparison of infectious endocarditis and non-infectious endocarditis	Autopsy review of the aetiology of valve lesions and predisposing factors.	50, 403		Overall incidence of NBTE 3.7% - malignancy was a frequent comorbidity (59%)	The study also demonstrated that NBTE was 3 times more common than infective endocarditis.
Merkler	2015	Diagnostic yield of echocardiography in cancer patients with ischemic stroke	To determine whether echocardiography reveals a definite or possible source of stroke in cancer patients	220		Transthoracic echo (TTE) has a low yield for the detection of marantic endocarditis and other cardiac sources of stroke in cancer patients	Transoesophageal echo (TOE) may provide a higher yield in targeted patients
Lienas-Garcia	2007	Non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis: clinico-pathologic study of a necropsy series	To investigate the clinic-pathologic characteristics of patients with NBTE	2041		Underlying infection in 54.5% of cases - 31.8% neoplasm (most frequently pancreatic adenocarcinoma)  Mitral valve most frequently affected (36.5% of cases)	Underlying disease was the cause of death in most cases  Embolism occurred in 40% of cases - principally spleen, kidneys or central nervous system
Roldan	2007	Transthoracic versus transoesophageal echocardiography for detection of Libman-Sacks endocarditis: a randomised controlled trial	Randomized controlled series comparing TTE and TOE for detection of Libman-Sacks endocarditis	81		TOE is superior to TTE for detection of Libman-Sacks endocarditis	TTE low sensitivity (63%)
Edoute	1997	Cardiac valvular vegetations in cancer patients: a prospective echocardiographic study	To assess the frequency, echocardiographic characteristic and clinical correlation of NBTE in cancer patients	200		High prevalence of valve lesions (19%) in patients with solid tumours	Valve lesions most common in patients with pancreatic carcinoma (50%), lung carcinoma (28%) and lymphoma (19%)
Roldan	1996	An echocardiography study of valvular heart disease	To determine the relation of valve disease to other clinical features	125	57 months	Valve disease is common in patients with SLE,	Combined incidence of stroke, peripheral embolism, heart failure, infective

		associated with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).	of SLE (plus associated morbidity and mortality)			unrelated to other clinical features, and associated with substantial morbidity and mortality	endocarditis and need for valve replacement 22% - vegetations in 43%
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*Table 3: Summarising the key studies in nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis*