



IL RISCHIO EMORRAGICO NELLO STUDIO MEDICO - ODONTOIATRICO

Modena, 3 e 10 maggio 2017

Una Hotel – Via Settembrini 10 – Baggiovara (Mo)

GLI ANTICOAGULANTI E LA LORO GESTIONE

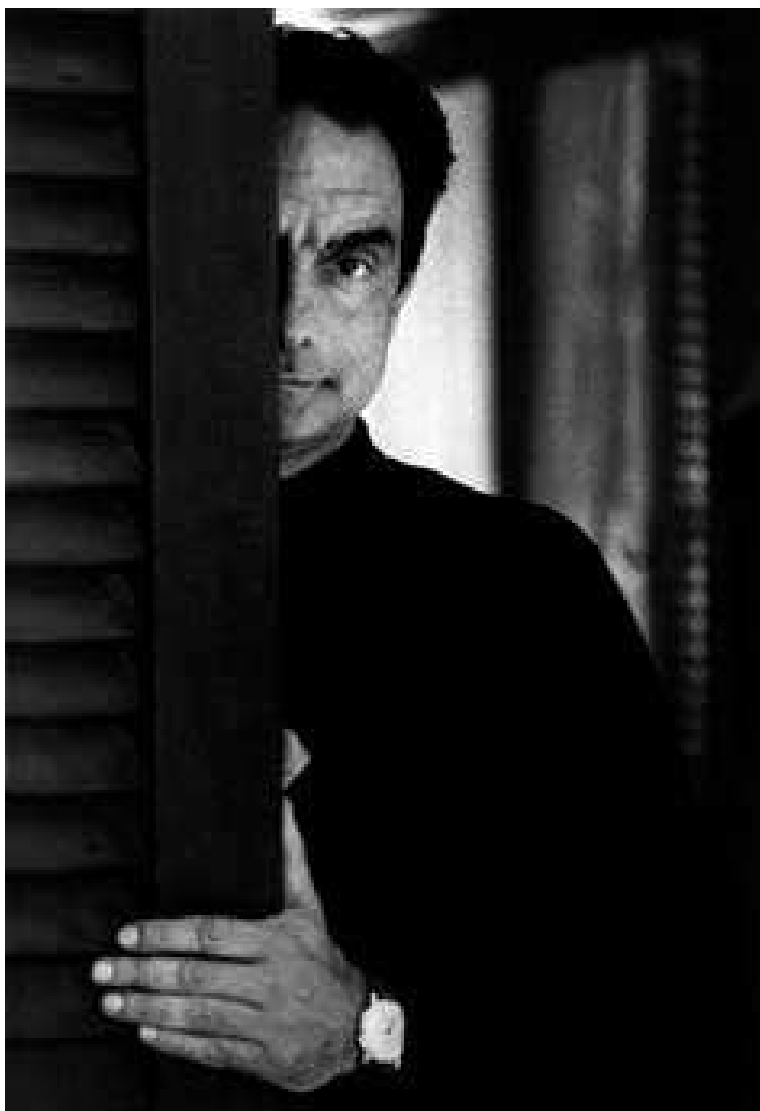
**Marco Marietta – UOC Ematologia
AOU Modena**

marco.marietta@unimore.it

Relazioni con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario

Ai sensi dell'art. 3.3 sul Conflitto di Interessi, pag. 17 del Regolamento Applicativo dell'Accordo Stato-Regione del 5 novembre 2009, io sottoscritto **Dott. Marco Marietta** dichiaro che negli ultimi due anni ho avuto i seguenti rapporti ricevendo compensi individuali con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario:

- **Partecipazione ad Advisory Board per l' Azienda Novo-Nordisk**
- **Relazioni a congressi per la ditta Kedrion, Orphan, Novo-Nordisk, Werfen**



...voi siete un po' buono e un po' cattivo... Il visconte che vive nel castello, quello cattivo, è una metà.

E voi siete l'altra metà, ed è una metà buona.

Italo Calvino. Il visconte dimezzato

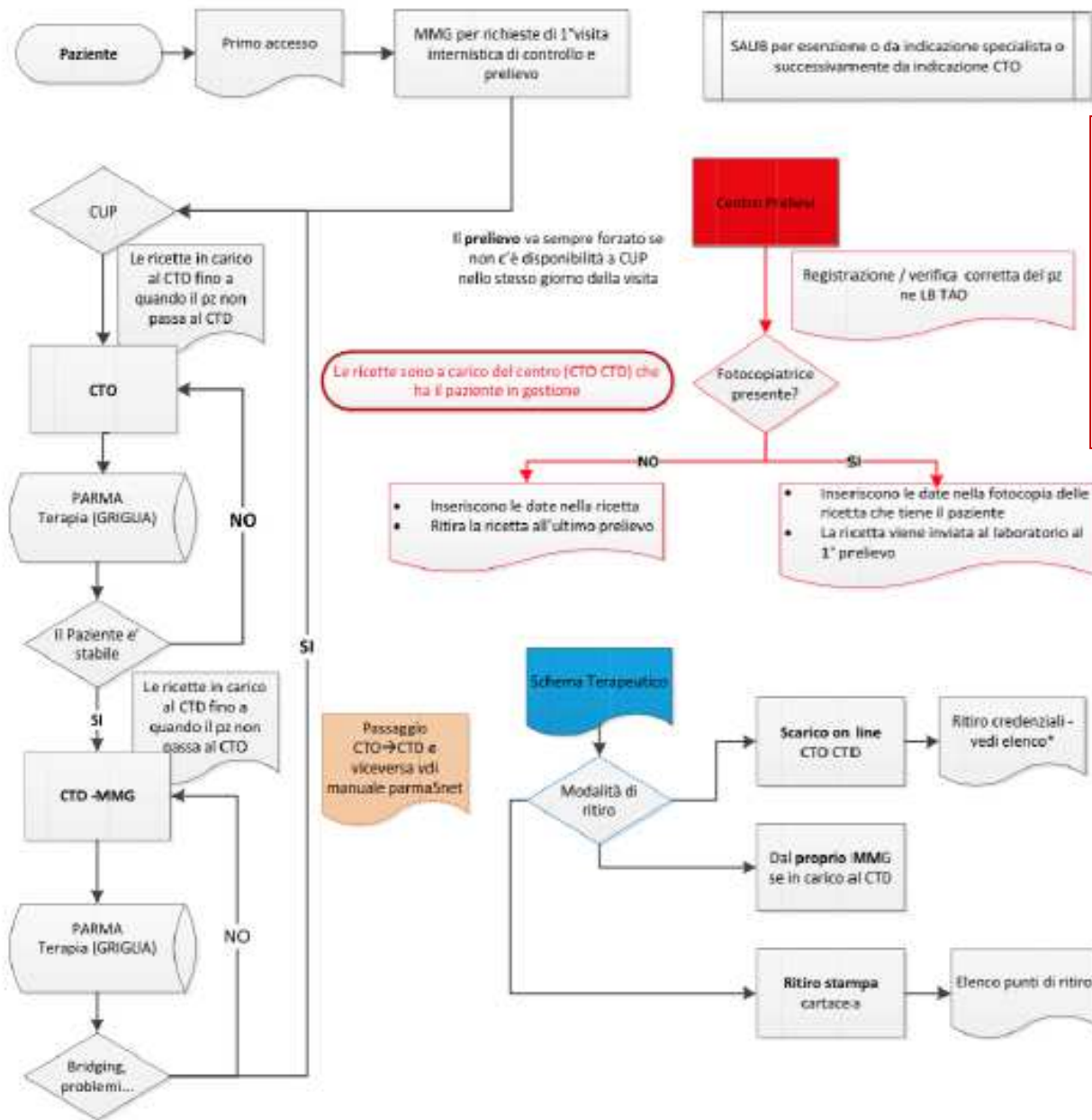
Agenda

- ✓ Gli anticoagulanti e la loro gestione nella clinica medica e odontoiatrica
- ✓ I NOA nuovi anticoagulanti orali e la loro gestione
- ✓ Valutazione comparativa NOA e anticoagulanti tradizionali
- ✓ Protocolli operativi in caso di intervento con assunzione di NOA
- ✓ Possibile associazione farmaci e NOA

Agenda

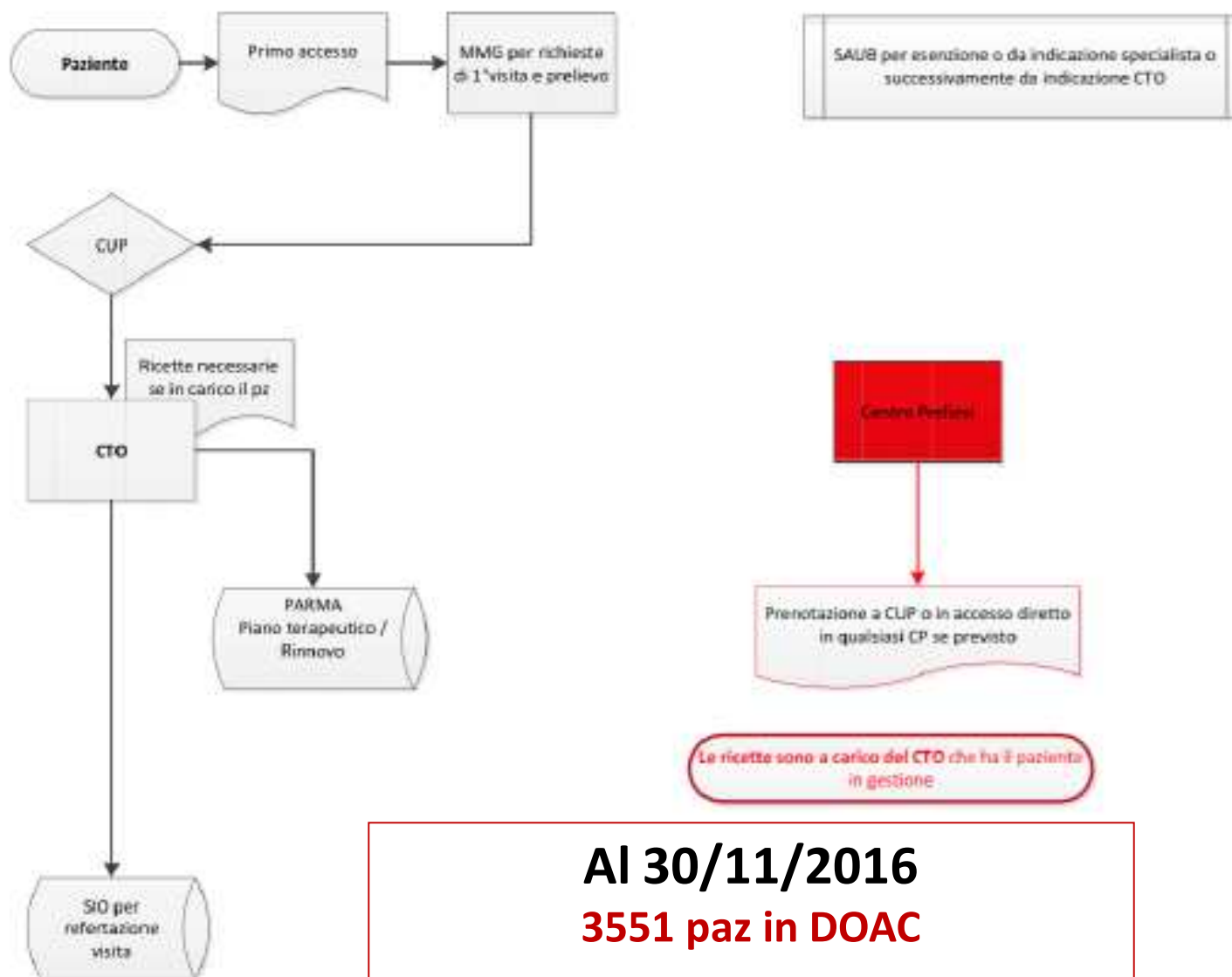
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Percorso TAO – Pazienti in AVK



Al 30/11/2016
5849 paz in carico a CTO
4597 paz in carico a CTD
10446 paz in AVK

Percorso TAO – Pazienti in DOA



Al 30/11/2016

3551 paz in DOAC

13997 paz in tp. anticoagulante



Coagulopatie acquisite...

Circa 11.000 paz in AVK

Circa 4.000 paz in NAO

Circa 60.000 paz in ANTIAGGREGANTI

Circa 10% dei paz. richiedono procedure invasive

1100 procedure/anno in paz in AVK

400 procedure/anno in paz in NAO

6.000 procedure/anno in paz disaggregati

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*"What's in a name?
That which we call a rose
By any other name would **smell as sweet.**"*



*William Shakespeare
Romeo and Juliet (II,ii,1-2)*

- ✓ NAO = Nuovi Anticoagulanti Orali
- ✓ NOA = Novel Oral Anticoagulants
- ✓ **DOAC = Direct Oral AntiCoagulants**



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Blood Reviews



Online Table S1.
Old and new oral anticoagulants: Comparative pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

Variable	DOACs			
	Dabigatran*	Apixaban	Rivaroxaban	Edoxaban
Target	Thrombin (IIa)	Factor Xa	Factor Xa	Factor Xa
Dose (mg/day)	(110-150)	(2.5-5)	(15-20)	(30-60)
Frequency of administration	Twice daily	Twice daily	Once daily	Once daily
Anticoagulation monitoring	Hemoclot (<i>Diluted Thrombin time</i>)	Specific anti-Xa	Specific anti-Xa	Specific anti-Xa
Plasma concentrations†	110 ng/ml	470 ng/ml	141-173 ng/ml	303 ng/ml
Vd (L/kg)	70	21	50	107
T _{max} , hours	0.5-2.0	3-4	2-4	1-3
T _{1/2} , hours	12-14	12 (8-15)	5-9 (young) 11-13 (elderly)	10-14
Bioavailability	6.5%	50% [65]	66% without food, ~100% with food	62%
Renal Elimination§	85%	27% <i>if renal function is normal</i>	66% (half inactive) <i>if renal function is normal</i>	35-50% <i>if renal function is normal</i>
Antidote°	Idarucizumab**	?	?	?
Absorption with H2B/PPI	Reduction of plasma level from 12 to 30% Adjustment not needed	No effect	No effect	No effect



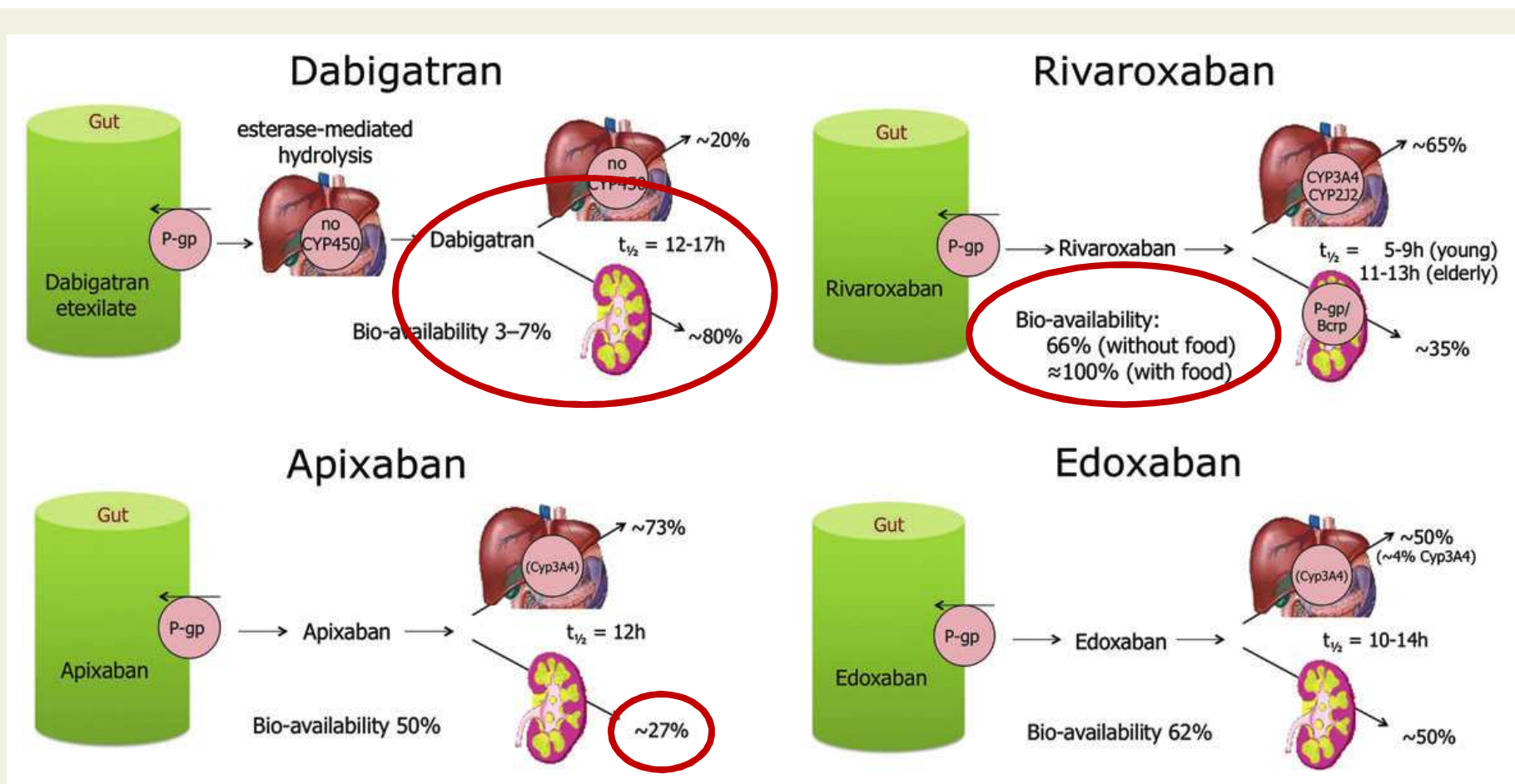


Figure 3 Absorption and metabolism of the different new anticoagulant drugs. There are interaction possibilities at the level of absorption or first transformation, and at the level of metabolization and excretion. See also *Table 5* for the size of the interactions based on these schemes.

Updated European Heart Rhythm Association Practical Guide on the use of non-vitamin K antagonist anticoagulants in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation

Table 7 Estimated drug half lives and effect on AUC NOAC plasma concentrations in different stages of CKD compared to healthy controls

	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
CrCl >80 mL/min	12–17 h ⁶¹	12 h	10–14 h ^{51,65}	5–9 h (young) 11–13 h (elderly)
CrCl 50–80 mL/min	~17 h ¹²²	~14.6 h ¹²³	~8.6 h ¹²⁴	~8.7 h ¹²⁵
CKD Stages I and II	(+50%)	(+16%)	(+32%) ^{SmPC}	(+44%) ¹²⁶
CrCl 30–50 mL/min	~19 h ¹²²	~17.6 h	~9.4 h ¹²⁴	~9.0 h
CKD Stage III	(+320%)	(+29%)	(+74%) ^{SmPC}	(+52%) ¹²⁶
CrCl 15–30 mL/min	~28 h ¹²²	~17.3 h	~16.9 h ¹²⁴	~9.5 h
CKD Stage IV	(+530%)	(+44%)	(72%) ^{SmPC}	(+64%) ¹²⁶
CrCl ≤ 15 mL/min	No data	–	–	–
CKD Stage V; off-dialysis		(+36%)	(+93%) ^{SmPC}	(+70%) ¹²⁷

CKD, chronic kidney disease; CrCl, creatinine clearance.

Table 8 Approved European labels for NOACs and their dosing in CKD

	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Fraction renally excreted of absorbed dose	80%	27% ⁵²⁻⁵⁵	50% ³⁶	35%
Bioavailability	3-7%	50%	62% ⁵¹	66% without food Almost 100% with food
Fraction renally excreted of administered dose	4%	12-29% ⁵²⁻⁵⁵	37% ³⁶	33%
Approved for CrCl ≥ ...	≥ 30 mL/min	≥ 15 mL/min	≥ 15 mL/min	≥ 15 mL/min
Dosing recommendation	CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min: no adjustment (i.e. 150 mg BID)	Serum creatinine ≥ 1.5 mg/dL: no adjustment (i.e. 5 mg BID) ^a	CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min: no adjustment (i.e. 60 mg OD) ^b	CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min: no adjustment (i.e. 20 mg OD)
Dosing if CKD	When CrCl 30-49 mL/min, 150 mg BID is possible (SmPC) but 110 mg BID should be considered (as per ESC guidelines) ⁵ Note: 75 mg BID approved in US only ^c : if CrCl 15-30 mL/min if CrCl 30-49 mL/min and other orange factor Table 6 (e.g. verapamil)	CrCl 15-29 mL/min: 2.5 mg BID If two-out-of-three: serum creatinine ≥ 1.5 mg/dL, age ≥ 80 years, weight ≤ 60 kg: 2.5 mg BID	30 mg OD when CrCl 15-49 mL/min	15 mg OD when CrCl 15-49 mL/min
Not recommended if	CrCl < 30 mL/min	CrCl < 15 mL/min	CrCl < 15 mL/min	CrCl < 15 mL/min

INDICAZIONI REGISTRATE PER I NOA

- ✓ Prevenzione dell'ictus e dell'embolia sistemica in pazienti adulti con fibrillazione Atriale NON Valvolare
- ✓ Trattamento della Trombosi Venosa Profonda [TVP] e dell'Embolia Polmonare [EP] negli adulti
- ✓ Prevenzione delle recidive di TVP e di EP negli adulti
- ✓ Prevenzione della TVP e dell'EP a seguito di chirurgia elettiva di sostituzione dell'anca e di ginocchio



Refining Clinical Risk Stratification for Predicting Stroke and Thromboembolism in Atrial Fibrillation Using a Novel Risk Factor-Based Approach

The Euro Heart Survey on Atrial Fibrillation

Gregory Y. H. Lip, MD; Robby Nieuwlaat, PhD and Harry J. G. M. Crijns, MD

Background: Contemporary clinical risk stratification for stroke and thromboembolism (TE) in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) is limited.

CHA ₂ DS ₂ VASc (2)	
Punteggi attribuiti ai fattori di rischio	
Pregresso ictus/TIA	2
Età ≥75 anni	2
Età 65-74 anni	1
Sesso femminile	1
Scompenso cardiaco recente	1
Ipertensione arteriosa	1
Diabete	1
Vasculopatia	1
Nessuno dei precedenti	0

Score (3) CHA ₂ DS ₂ VASc	Eventi cardioembolici in 100 Paz./anno (IC)
0	0.78 (0.58-1.04)
1	2.01(1.70-2.36)
2	3.71 (3.36-4.09)
3	5.92 (5.53-6.34)
4	9.27 (8.71-9.86)
5	15.26 (14.35-16.24)
6	19.74 (18.21-21.41)
7	21,50 (18,75-24.64)
8	22,38 (16,29-30.76)
9	23.64 (10.62-52.61)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Recommendations for prevention of thromboembolism in non-valvular AF—general		
Antithrombotic therapy to prevent thromboembolism is recommended for all patients with AF, except in those patients (both male and female) who are at low risk (aged <65 years and lone AF), or with contraindications.	I	A
The choice of antithrombotic therapy should be based upon the absolute risks of stroke/thromboembolism and bleeding and the net clinical benefit for a given patient.	I	A
The CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score is recommended as a means of assessing stroke risk in non-valvular AF.	I	A
In patients with a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score of 0 (i.e., aged <65 years with lone AF) who are at low risk, with none of the risk factors, no antithrombotic therapy is recommended.	I	B
In patients with a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score ≥2, OAC therapy with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjusted-dose VKA (INR 2–3); or • a direct thrombin inhibitor (dabigatran); or • an oral factor Xa inhibitor (e.g. rivaroxaban, apixaban)^d ... is recommended, unless contraindicated. 	I	A
In patients with a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score of 1, OAC therapy with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjusted-dose VKA (INR 2–3); or • a direct thrombin inhibitor (dabigatran); or • an oral factor Xa inhibitor (e.g. rivaroxaban, apixaban)^d should be considered, based upon an assessment of the risk of bleeding complications and patient preferences. 	IIa	A
Female patients who are aged <65 and have lone AF (but still have a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score of 1 by virtue of their gender) are low risk and no antithrombotic therapy should be considered.	IIa	B
When patients refuse the use of any OAC (whether VKAs or NOACs), antiplatelet therapy should be considered, using combination therapy with aspirin 75–100 mg plus clopidogrel 75 mg daily (where there is a low risk of bleeding) or—less effectively—aspirin 75–325 mg daily.	IIa	B



A Novel User-Friendly Score (HAS-BLED) To Assess 1-Year Risk of Major Bleeding in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation

The Euro Heart Survey

Ron Pisters, MD; Deirdre A. Lane, PhD; Robby Nieuwlaat, PhD; Cees B. de Vos, MD;
Harro J. C. M. Criens, MD; J. C. G. M. van 't Hof-Agten, MD

HAS-BLED (1) Punteggi attribuiti ai fattori di rischio		Score HAS-BLED	Emorragie maggiori in 100 Paz./anno (IC)
Progresso ictus/TIA	1	0	1.13
Età ≥65 anni	1	1	1.02
Storia di emorragia o tendenza emorragica	1	2	1.88
Ipertensione arteriosa	1	3	3.74
Farmaci interferenti con emostasi	1	4	8.70
Alcol o droghe (1 punto ciascuna)	1	5	12.50
INR instabile	1		
Insufficienza epatica o renale (1 punto ciascuna)	1		
Nessuno dei precedenti	0	6—9	non valutabili per mancato rilievo di eventi per questi punteggi

DOSAGGI REGISTRATI PER I DIVERSI NOA NELLA FA/TERAPIA DEL TEV

INDICAZIONE	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Edoxaban
FA Dose standard	150 mg x2	20 mg x1 Stomaco pieno	5 mg x2	60 mgx1
Dose ridotta	110 mg x2 se: OBBLIGATORIO Età >80 anni Tp. con verapamil FACOLTATIVO Gastrite IR moderata ALTO RISCHIO EMORRAGICO	15 mg x1 se: CrCl 30-49 ml/min (cautela 15-30)	2.5 mg x2 se ALMENO 2 di: ≥80 anni ≤ 60 kg Creatinina ≥ 1.5 OPPURE CrCl 15-29 ml/min	30 mg x1 se: CrCl 15-50 ml/min ≤ 60 kg <u>Inibitori della P-gp</u>
TERAPIA DEL TEV ACUTO Dose standard	5 gg di EPARINA 150 mgx2	- 15 mg x2 per 21 gg 20 mg x1	- 10 mg x2 per 7 gg 5 mgx2	5 gg di EPARINA 60 mgx1
Dose ridotta	C.S., NO DATI SU 110 X2	15 mg x2 per 21 gg Poi ↓ se CrCl 30-49 ml/min + rischio emorragico	-	c.s.
TERAPIA DEL TEV (dopo 6 mesi)	-	10 mg? (trial ongoing)	2.5 mgx2	-

DOSAGGI REGISTRATI PER I DIVERSI NOA PER LA PROFILASSI DEL TEV IN CHIRURGIA ORTOPEDICA MAGGIORE

INDICAZIONE	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban
PREVENZIONE TEV PROTESI ANCA/ GINOCCHIO	110 mg x2 1-4 ore dopo	10mg x1 6-10 ore dopo	2.5 mg x2 12-24 ore dopo
durata per ANCA	28-35 gg	5 settimane	32-38 gg
Durata per GINOCCHIO	10 gg	2 settimane	10-14 gg
Variazioni dose	75 mg x 2 se: ✓CrCl 30-50 ml/min ✓Tp con verapamil, amiodarone, chinidina ✓ \geq 75 anni	NO variazioni per peso Cautela per CrCL 15-29 ml/min Cautela per CrCL 30-49 + farmaci potenzianti	NO variazioni per peso Cautela per CrCL 15-29 ml/min

IL MONITORAGGIO DI LABORATORI DEI NOA

...basta INR?

Basta INR!!



*I test coagulativi di routine (PT e aPTT) **non** sono ritenuti idonei a misurare l'effetto anti coagulante dei NAO in quanto il loro risultato è fortemente influenzato dalla sensibilità dei reagenti utilizzati, quindi è reagente-dipendente.*

Inoltre, anche là dove venissero utilizzati reagenti sensibili, sono test poco specifici, e pertanto il risultato può dipendere da molte altre condizioni, oltre che dalla presenza del farmaco.



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

9 June 2011
EMA/CHMP/203468/2011
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

CHMP assessment report

Pradaxa

of the increased risk of bleeding. Dabigatran concentration under 48 ng/mL is equivalent to elimination of at least 75% of dabigatran and should be recommended before special intervention such as surgery.

Procedure No. EMEA/H/C/000829/X/13/G

It is possible to extrapolate a clinical haemostatic safety threshold corresponding to a new oral anticoagulant plasma concentration allowing urgent surgery

Group on Perioperative Haemostasis (GIHP) – March

Regarding dabigatran, data on elective surgery are available from patients in the RE-LY study [2]. In this study, patients whose creatinine clearance was normal and who benefited from surgery at bleeding risk were operated on between 24 and 72 hours after the last dose or four half-lives. Given the half-life of dabigatran in this population (13–18 h), **we can deduce** that these patients were operated on while the plasma concentration **was probably less or equal to 30 ng/mL.**

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Management of major bleeding complications and

emerg
treatm
or fact
Group
2013

Urgent surgery and DABIGATRAN (PRADAXA®)

[Dabigatran] ≤ 30 ng/ml	•• Operate
30 ng/ml < [Dabigatran] ≤ 200 ng/ml	•• Wait up to 12 h* and obtain new dosage** or (if time is not compatible with emergency) •• Operate, if abnormal bleeding : antagonise the anticoagulant
200 ng/ml < [Dabigatran] ≤ 400 ng/ml	•• Wait up to 12 h* and obtain new dosage** (with emergency) •• Operate, if abnormal bleeding : antagonise the anticoagulant •• Discuss haemodialysis, especially if CkrCl < 50 ml/mn •• Operate, if abnormal bleeding : antagonise ***
[Dabigatran] > 400 ng/ml	• Overdose – Major haemorrhagic risk • Discuss haemodialysis before surgery

In case of renal insufficiency, half-life of dabigatran is clearly increased

* It is not possible to accurately determine the time to reach a threshold of 30 ng/ml, so the sentence "until 12h"

** This second assay can be used to estimate the time required to obtain the threshold of 30 ng/ml

*** This proposal applies primarily to emergency situations where you cannot wait :

- PCC 25-50 UI/kg or FEIBA=30-50 UI/Kg depending on the availability
- No data are available on the thrombotic risk of high doses of PCC or FEIBA in these patients
- Reversal by CCP or FEIBA does not fully correct the abnormalities of haemostasis tests
- rFVIIa is not considered first-line

Nessuna evidenza

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Arch



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Thrombosis Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/thromres

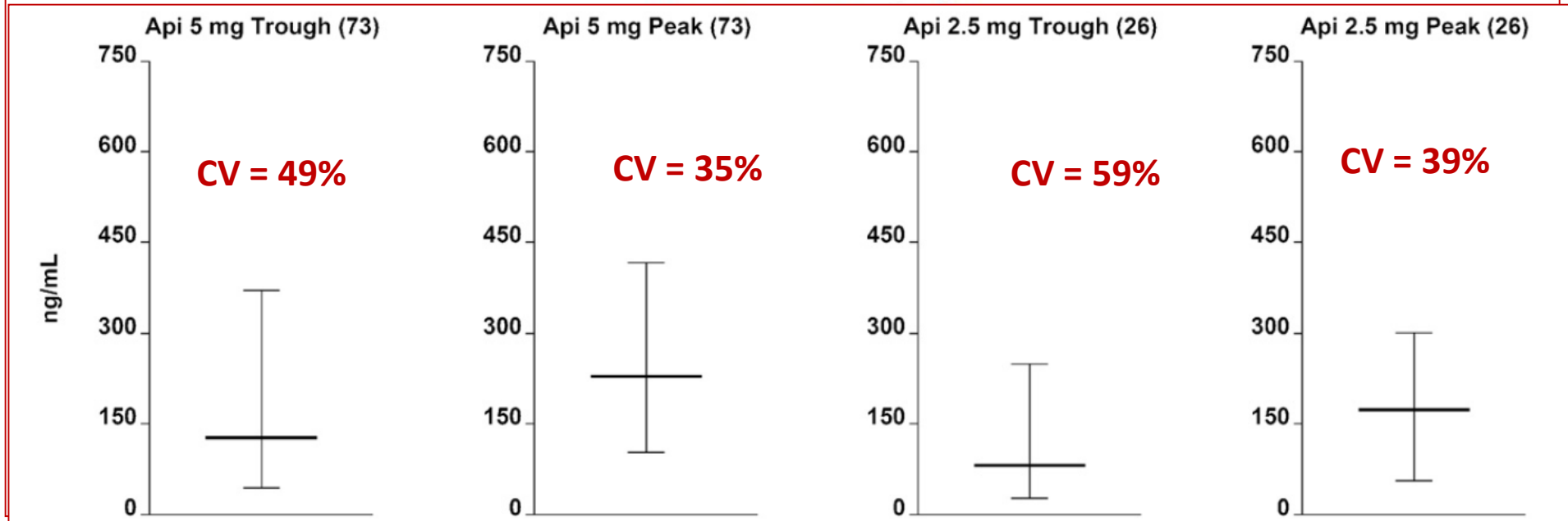


Plasma levels of direct oral anticoagulants in real life patients with atrial fibrillation: Results observed in four anticoagulation clinics



Sophie Testa^{a,*}, Armando Tripodi^b, Cristina Legnani^c, Vittorio Pengo^d, Rosanna Abbate^e, Claudia Dellanoce^a, Paolo Carraro^f, Luisa Salomone^c, Rita Paniccia^e, Oriana Paoletti^a, Daniela Poli^f,

S. Testa et al. / Thrombosis Research 137 (2016) 178–183





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Thrombosis Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/thromres



Variabilità intra-individuale (CV%)

	Through	Peak
Dabigatran 150mg	49	51
Dabigatran 110 mg	59	60
Rivaroxaban 20 mg	39	27
Rivaroxaban 15 mg	35	31
Apixaban 5 mg	23	22
Apixaban 2.5 mg	15	14

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Risks of stroke and mortality associated with suboptimal anticoagulation in atrial fibrillation patients

Rischio relativo di stroke in relazione al controllo INR (% tempo in range)			
	Totale	CHA₂DS₂VASc ≥1	CHA₂DS₂VASc ≥ 2
No antitrombotici	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)
< 30%	3.08	3.07	2.74
31-40%	1.65	1.65	1.56
41-50%	1.36	1.35	1.24
51-60%	1.08	1.09	1.00
61-70%	0.67	0.65	0.60
>70%	0.68	0.67	0.62

Comparative effectiveness and safety of non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants and warfarin in patients with atrial fibrillation: propensity weighted nationwide cohort study

[BMJ 2016;353:i3189](#)

Torben Bjerregaard Larsen,^{1,2} Flemming Skjøth,^{2,3} Peter Brønnum Nielsen,²
Jette Nordstrøm Kjældgaard,² Gregory Y H Lip^{2,4}

- ✓ 61 678 patients with NVAF who were naïve to oral anticoagulants
- ✓ The study population was distributed according to treatment type:
 - Warfarin (n=35436, 57%)
 - dabigatran 150 mg (n=12701, 21%)
 - rivaroxaban 20 mg (n=7192, 12%)
 - apixaban 5 mg (n=6349, 10%).

Comparative effectiveness and safety of non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants and warfarin in patients with atrial fibrillation: propensity weighted nationwide cohort study

BMJ 2016;353:i3189

Torben Bjerregaard Larsen,^{1,2} Flemming Skjøth,^{2,3} Peter Brønnum Nielsen,² Jette Nordstrøm Kjældgaard,² Gregory Y H Lip^{2,4}

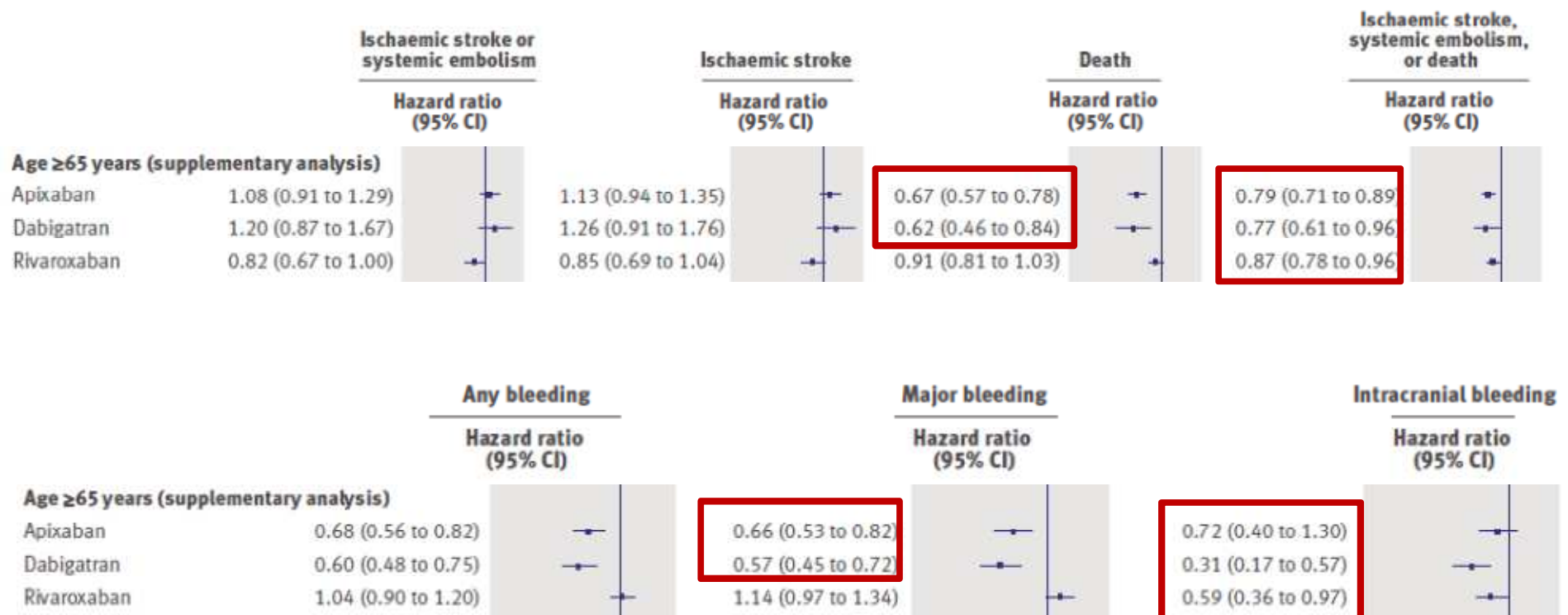
Weighted event rate at 2.5 years' follow-up (%/year)

Variable	Apixaban	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin
Ischemic stroke or systemic embolism	3.32	2.32	2.21	2.33
Ischemic stroke	3.17	2.26	2.15	2.17
Mortality	4.69	4.04	6.31	6.2
Composite	7.75	6.10	8.03	8.13
Major bleeding	2.15	2.02	3.27	2.98
ICH	0.41	0.17	0.31	0.44

Comparative effectiveness and safety of non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants and warfarin in patients with atrial fibrillation: propensity weighted nationwide cohort study

BMJ 2016;353:i3189

Torben Bjerregaard Larsen,^{1,2} Flemming Skjøth,^{2,3} Peter Brønnum Nielsen,² Jette Nordstrøm Kjældgaard,² Gregory Y H Lip^{2,4}



New oral anticoagulants for stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation: impact of study design, double counting and unexpected findings on interpretation of study results and conclusions

Thromb Haemost 2014; 111: ■■■■

Noel C. Chan^{1,3}; Jeremy S. Paikin²; Jack Hirsh^{2,3}; Mandy N. Lauw^{1,3,4}; John W. Eikelboom^{1,2,3}; Jeffrey S. Ginsberg^{2,3}

B. Major gastrointestinal bleeding

Study or Subgroup	NOAC		Warfarin		Risk Ratio 95% CI	Risk Ratio 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
Apixaban 5mg bid	105	9088	119	9052	0.88 [0.68, 1.14]	
Dabigatran 110mg bid	133	6015	120	6022	1.11 [0.87, 1.42]	
Dabigatran 150mg bid	182	6076	120	6022	1.50 [1.20, 1.89]	
Edoxaban 30mg daily	129	7002	190	7012	0.68 [0.55, 0.85]	
Edoxaban 60mg daily	232	7012	190	7012	1.22 [1.01, 1.47]	
Rivaroxaban 20mg daily	224	7111	154	7125	1.46 [1.19, 1.78]	

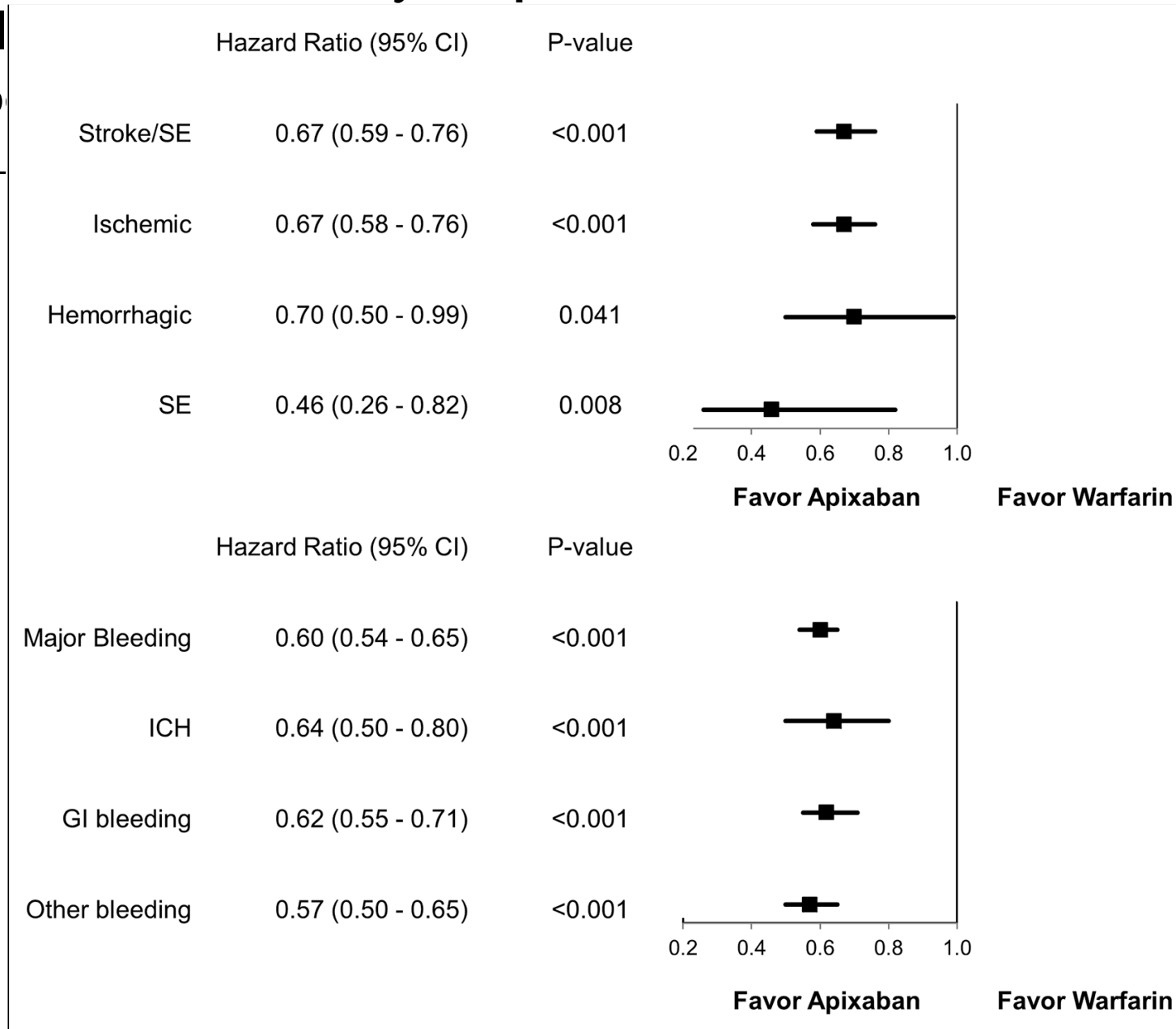
It is plausible that the increase in GI bleeding with dabigatran, rivaroxaban and high dose edoxaban is contributed to by high concentrations of active drugs in the GI tract. Active metabolites of all four NOACs are present in faeces. Dabigatran showed a similar proportion of upper and lower GI bleeding whereas for apixaban and edoxaban upper GI bleeding predominated, occurring in two thirds.

It is possible that the difference in distribution of GI bleeding with dabigatran is caused by the high concentrations of active drug in distal GI tract resulting from the bioactivation by gut esterases of the poorly absorbed dabigatran etexilate.

Effectiveness and safety of apixaban versus warfarin in non-valvular atrial

A prop
Xiaoyan L

ei Luo⁵;



Effectiveness and safety of apixaban versus warfarin in non-valvular atrial fibrillation patients in “real-world” clinical practice

A propensity-matched analysis of 76,940 patients

Xiaoyan Li¹; Steve Deitelzweig²; Allison Keshishian³; Melissa Hamilton¹; Ruslan Horblyuk⁴; Kiran Gupta¹; Xuemei Luo⁵;

	Warfarin Cohort (N=38,470)		Apixaban Cohort (N=38,470)	
	Patients with Event	Incidence Rate	Patients with Event	Incidence Rate
Stroke/SE	609	3.47	394	2.34
Ischaemic Stroke	515	2.93	332	1.97
Haemorrhagic Stroke	82	0.46	55	0.33
SE	38	0.21	17	0.10
Major Bleeding	1,303	7.47	753	4.49
ICH	183	1.03	111	0.66
GI Bleeding	630	3.58	379	2.25
Other Bleeding	582	3.31	320	1.90

Event rates are shown per 100 person-years. SE: systemic embolism; ICH: intracranial haemorrhage; GI: gastrointestinal.

www.saluter

Documento regionale di indirizzo

**Indicazioni sulla gestione delle emergenze
emorragiche in corso di trattamento con farmaci
anticoagulanti orali**

Aggiornamento settembre 2016

A cura del Gruppo di Lavoro multidisciplinare
della Regione Emilia-Romagna

Gli eventi emorragici possono essere classificati in:

✓ **Emorragie minori** (es: *epistassi, emorragie congiuntivali, ecchimosi, ematochezia, ematuria che non comportano anemizzazione*).

- Queste condizioni di norma non richiedono provvedimenti terapeutici particolari.

✓ **Emorragie maggiori non a rischio di vita o di perdita di un organo/funzione**

- Queste condizioni di norma richiedono solo provvedimenti terapeutici generali, fra cui la sospensione temporanea del farmaco

✓ **Emorragie maggiori a rischio di vita o di perdita di un organo/funzione.**

- Queste condizioni richiedono, oltre ai trattamenti terapeutici generali, anche provvedimenti specifici fra i quali (quando possibile) la neutralizzazione immediata dell'attività anticoagulante del farmaco

Emorragie maggiori

FCSA,2006

- ✓ Intracranica
- ✓ Shock emorragico/ Emoperitoneo/ Emotorace
- ✓ Emartri (in articolaz. maggiori)
- ✓ Oculare (perdita visus)
- ✓ Ematoma spinale/retroperitoneale
- ✓ Emorragie con calo acuto di Hb > 2g/dl o trasfusione > 2 U di EC
- ✓ **Tutte le emorragie che richiedono manovre invasive o interv. chirurgici**

Quesito 5

Quali sono i trattamenti specifici da adottare in caso di emorragia maggiore a rischio di vita o di perdita di organo/funzione in corso di trattamento con i NAO?

RACCOMANDAZIONE

In caso di emorragia maggiore a rischio di vita o di perdita di organo/funzione in corso di trattamento con NAO il GdL, pur in assenza di evidenze solide, concorda di adottare i seguenti provvedimenti specifici (in aggiunta alle misure generali di trattamento indicate nella Raccomandazione 2):

Per i pazienti in trattamento con Dabigatran:

Somministrare due boli di 2.5 g di idarucizumab (Praxbind®), come infusione per via endovenosa della durata di 5-10 minuti ciascuna o tramite iniezione in bolo, a distanza di non più di 15 min l'uno dall'altro.

Agenda

- ✓ Gli anticoagulanti e la loro gestione nella clinica medica e odontoiatrica
- ✓ I NOA nuovi anticoagulanti orali e la loro gestione
- ✓ Valutazione comparativa NOA e anticoagulanti tradizionali
- ✓ **Protocolli operativi in caso di intervento con assunzione di NOA**
- ✓ Possibile associazione farmaci e NOA

Management of patients undergoing anticoagulant treatment

Results from a large, multicentre, prospective, case-control study

Thromb Haemost 2010;

Christian Bacci^{1,2}; Michele Maglione³; Lorenzo Favero¹; Alessandro Perini³; Roberto Di Lenarda³; Mario Berengo¹; Ezio Zanon⁴

Table 2: Patients, number and type of dental extractions.

	N	Age (mean)	Age (range)	Gender		Dental extractions			
				Male	Female	Total number of dental extractions	Surgical extractions	Single extractions	Multiple extractions
Case group	451	63.5	38/89	246	205	926	379	477	449
Control group	449	66.4	35/92	202	247	894	339	452	442

Table 3: Number of bleeding complications in the anticoagulated patients and in the control group.

Number of patients	Number of bleeding complications	Onset of bleeding
Case group	7	Two days after extraction (n=6) Six days after extraction (n=1)
Control group	4	Two days after extraction

OR=1.754; 95% CI 0.510 – 6.034; p=0.3727. Incidence of bleeding in the cases: 1.55%. Incidence of bleeding in the controls: 0.89%.

Dental Surgery for Patients on Anticoagulant Therapy with Warfarin: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

JCDA • www.cda-adc.ca/jcda • February 2009, Vol. 75, No. 1 •

Adeela Nematullah, BHSc; Abdullah Alabousi, BHSc; Nick Blanas, BSc, DDS, FRCDC(C);

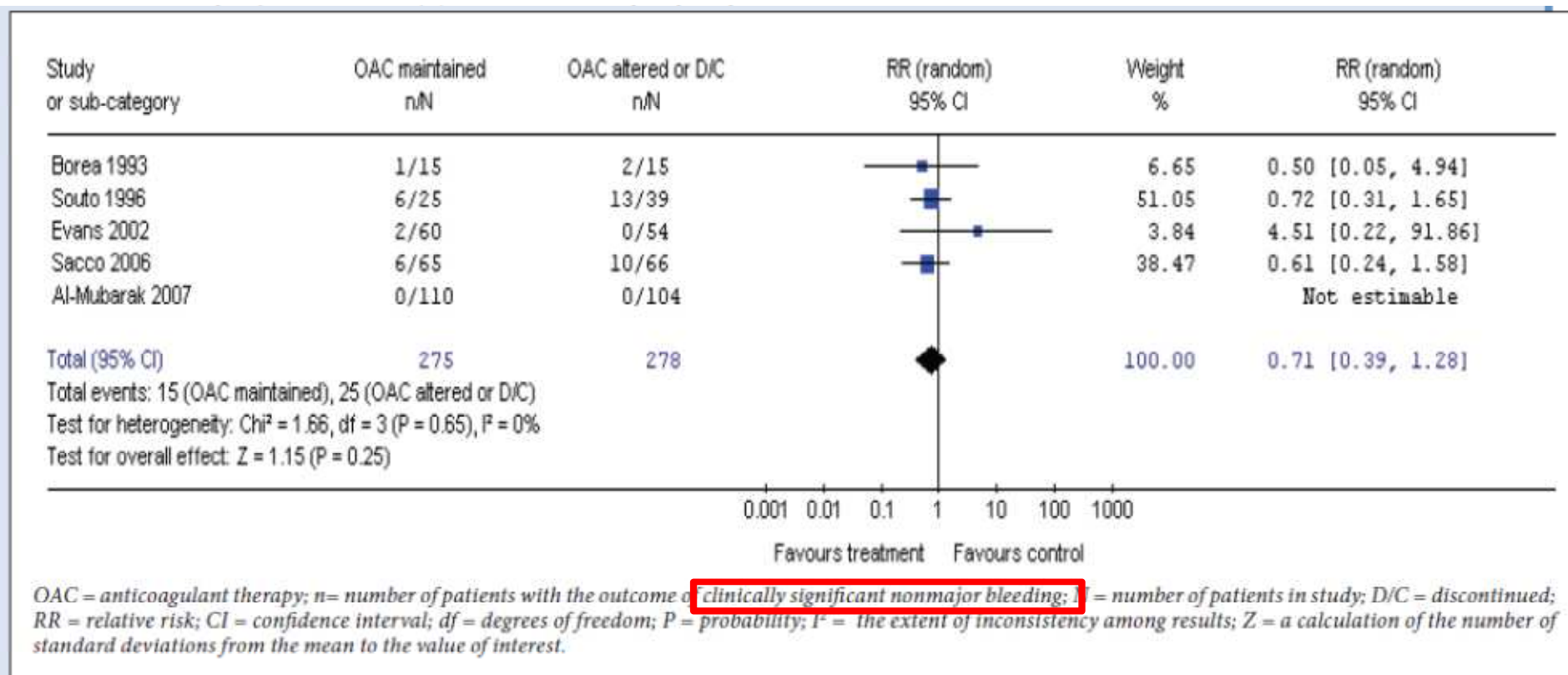


Figure 2: Forest plot comparing the outcome of clinically significant nonmajor bleeding for patients who were taking anticoagulant therapy with the outcome for patients who had their anticoagulants discontinued or their dose altered.

Guidelines for the management of patients on oral anticoagulants requiring dental surgery

D. J. Perry,¹ T. J. C. Noakes² and P. S. Helliwell³

[©]British Dental Journal 2007; 203: 389–393

Table 2. Key recommendations

Recommendation	Grade of recommendation and evidence level
Risk of significant bleeding in patients taking oral anticoagulants who have stable INR in the therapeutic range 2–4 (ie, <4) is very small and the risk of thrombosis may be increased if oral anticoagulants are temporarily discontinued. Oral anticoagulants should not be discontinued in the majority of patients requiring outpatient dental surgery including dental extraction	Grade A, level Ib
For patients stably anticoagulated on warfarin (INR, 2–4) and who are prescribed a single dose of antibiotics as prophylaxis against endocarditis, there is no need to alter their anticoagulant regimen	Grade C, level IV
The risk of bleeding may be minimised by:	
a. Use of oxidised cellulose (Surgicel, Johnson & Johnson Medical, New Brunswick, NJ, USA) or collagen sponges and sutures	Grade B, level IIb
b. Using 5% tranexamic acid* mouthwashes used four times/ day for 2 days	Grade A, level Ib
For patients who are stably anticoagulated on warfarin, a check INR is recommended 72 h before dental surgery	Grade A, level Ib
Patients taking warfarin should not be prescribed nonselective NSAID and COX-2 inhibitors as analgesia following dental surgery	Grade B, level III
*Tranexamic acid is not readily available in most primary care dental practices. INR, International normalised ratio; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; COX-2, cyclo-oxygenase 2 (subtype of prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase that plays an important role in many cellular processes and inflammation).	

Table 11 Classification of elective surgical interventions according to bleeding risk

Interventions not necessarily requiring discontinuation of anticoagulation

Dental interventions

Extraction of one to three teeth

Paradontal surgery

Incision of abscess

Implant positioning

Ophthalmology

Cataract or glaucoma intervention

Endoscopy without surgery

Superficial surgery (e.g. abscess incision, small dermatologic excisions, etc.)



Modena, 23-2-2016

Procedure non richiedenti di regola sospensione TAO

La gestione delle terapie antitrombotiche in concomitanza con procedure invasive è un argomento tutt'ora dibattuto, in quanto non sono disponibili evidenze definitive sull'argomento basate su studi di buona qualità metodologica.

E' concettualmente indubbio che la temporanea sospensione di terapia anticoagulante orale possa essere associata ad aumentato rischio trombotico rispetto alla sua prosecuzione, anche se recenti evidenze di letteratura hanno evidenziato che, in pazienti a basso rischio embolico, tale incremento è di entità così modesta da rappresentare una strategia terapeutica preferibile alla sostituzione degli anticoagulanti orali con eparina (il cosiddetto bridging).

Gli stessi studi hanno infatti dimostrato che la pratica del bridging è associata ad un maggior rischio emorragico, ma inaspettatamente anche ad un aumento del rischio tromboembolico.

Inoltre la terapia eparinica sc è spesso di difficile gestione, specie da parte di pazienti anziani, e non è esente da rischi, quale ad es lo sviluppo di piastrinopenia da eparina.

E' pertanto intenzione della cabina di regia di coordinamento TAO provinciale dare indicazioni al fine di limitare le temporanee sospensioni alle procedure chirurgiche che ne rappresentano una indicazione più condivisa, incoraggiando al tempo stesso la prosecuzione della TAO (sia con AntiVitamina K, AVK, sia con Anticogaulanti Orali diretti, DOAC), nei casi in cui tale atteggiamento sia raccomandato dalle migliori evidenze in materia (best practices).

In base a queste ultime, il coordinamento ritiene **non indicata in genere la temporanea sospensione della terapia anticoagulante orale in caso di:**

- 1) chirurgia cutanea minore
- 2) cataratta con anestesia topica
- 3) procedure odontoiatriche, comprese le avulsioni dentarie semplici

In ogni caso in corso di intervento / procedura sempre devono essere messi in atto tutti i provvedimenti atti ad ottimizzare l'emostasi locale

Chirurgia cutanea minore

- Opportuno il controllo di INR il primo giorno utile prima della procedura per evitare di affrontare l'atto chirurgico in over range
- La procedura può essere eseguita se l'INR è < 3, eventualmente riducendo nei giorni prima l'intensità di scoagulazione (in caso di pazienti con patologie richiedenti TAO con target INR 3 o 3.5)
- Non è indicata la sospensione dei DOAC. E' opportuno eseguire la procedura quando il farmaco è in concentrazione ematica di valle (12 o 24 h dopo l'ultima assunzione a seconda che il NAO sia rispettivamente prescritto in doppia o monosomministrazione giornaliera – eventuale omissione della dose precedente)

Cataratta con anestesia topica (da preferire dal punto di vista della gestione della terapia antitrombotica)

- Il coordinamento provinciale TAO ritiene sia da preferire l'uso di anestesia topica nei pazienti in terapia anticoagulante, in quanto essa non richiede la sua sospensione .
- Qualora lo Specialista Oculista ritenga opportuno l'uso di anestesia retrobulbare, sarà indicata la sospensione della terapia anticoagulante orale con le indicazioni date per chirurgia maggiore
- Necessario un controllo di INR il primo giorno utile prima della procedura per evitare di affrontare l'atto chirurgico in over range (vedi chirurgia cutanea)

- Con anestesia topica non è indicata la sospensione dei NAO. Opportuno eseguire la procedura quando il farmaco è in concentrazione ematica di valle (vedi chirurgia cutanea)

Procedure odontoiatriche

- Detartrasi, trattamento di processi cariosi, terapie canalari, biopsie mucosa orale, estrazione di max 2 elementi dentari possono essere effettuate in sicurezza con INR < 3, da determinarsi il primo giorno precedente utile
- Si raccomanda accurata emostasi locale (es: sutura gengiva con filo non riassorbibile, applicazione di tamponi di cellulosa ossidata dentro alveolo, applicazione locale di a. tranexamico), oltre a sciacqui del cavo orale con Ac. Tranexamico, 1 grammo sciolto in poca acqua, durata 5 min, 4 volte al dì per uno-due giorni dopo la procedura.
- Per implantologia o avulsioni dentarie multiple >3 è possibile seguire il seguente schema:
giorno -3: metà della dose prevista nello schema originale per quel giorno (ex: se era in programma 1 cp ne prende 1/2)
giorno -2: metà della dose prevista nello schema originale per quel giorno (ex: se era in programma 1 cp ne prende 1/2)
giorno -1: dose prevista nello schema originale per quel giorno
giorno 0: dose aumentata del 50% rispetto a quella prevista nello schema originale per quel giorno (ex se ne era prevista 1, ne prende 1 +1/2)
giorno +1: dose aumentata del 50% rispetto a quella prevista nello schema originale per quel giorno (ex se ne era prevista 1, ne prende 1 +1/2)
- Non indicata sospensione NAO. Opportuno eseguire la procedura quando il farmaco è in concentrazione ematica di valle (vedi chirurgia cutanea). Accurata emostasi ed uso a. tranexamico come sopra

Di norma, anche altre procedure invasive come artrocentesi, biopsie osteomidollari, ecocardiogrammi transesofagei non richiedono la sospensione temporanea della TAO

Table 11 Classification of elective surgical interventions according to bleeding risk

Interventions with minor bleeding risk (i.e. infrequent or with low clinical impact)

Endoscopy with biopsy

Prostate or bladder biopsy

Electrophysiological study or catheter ablation for right-sided supraventricular tachycardia

Non-coronary angiography (for coronary angiography and ACS: see 'Patient with atrial fibrillation and coronary artery disease' section)

Pacemaker or ICD implantation (unless complex anatomical setting, e.g. congenital heart disease)

Table I | Classification of elective surgical interventions according to bleeding risk

Interventions with major bleeding risk (i.e. frequent and/or with high impact)

Catheter ablation of simple left-sided supraventricular tachycardia (e.g. WPW)

Spinal or epidural anaesthesia; lumbar diagnostic puncture

Thoracic surgery

Abdominal surgery

Major orthopaedic surgery

Liver biopsy

Transurethral prostatectomy

Kidney biopsy

Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy (ESWL)

Interventions with major bleeding risk AND increased thrombo-embolic risk^a

Complex left-sided ablation (PVI; some VT ablations)

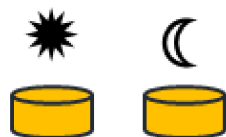
Nessuna evidenza da studi clinici controllati

Table 10 Last intake of drug before elective surgical intervention

	Dabigatran		Apixaban–edoxaban–rivaroxaban	
	Low risk	High risk	Low risk	High risk
CrCl \geq 80 mL/min	\geq 24 h	\geq 48 h	\geq 24 h	\geq 48 h
CrCl 50–80 mL/min	\geq 36 h	\geq 72 h	\geq 24 h	\geq 48 h
CrCl 30–50 mL/min ^a	\geq 48 h	\geq 96 h	\geq 24 h	\geq 48 h
CrCl 15–30 mL/min ^a	Not indicated	Not indicated	\geq 36 h	\geq 48 h
CrCl < 15 mL/min	No official indication for use			
There is no need for bridging with LMWH/UFH				



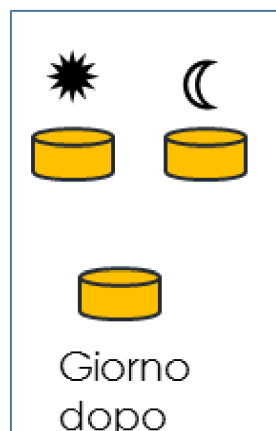
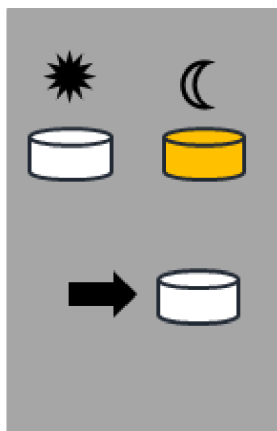
Dabigatran
Apixaban



Rivaroxaban
Edoxaban



Giorno
prima



dose omessa

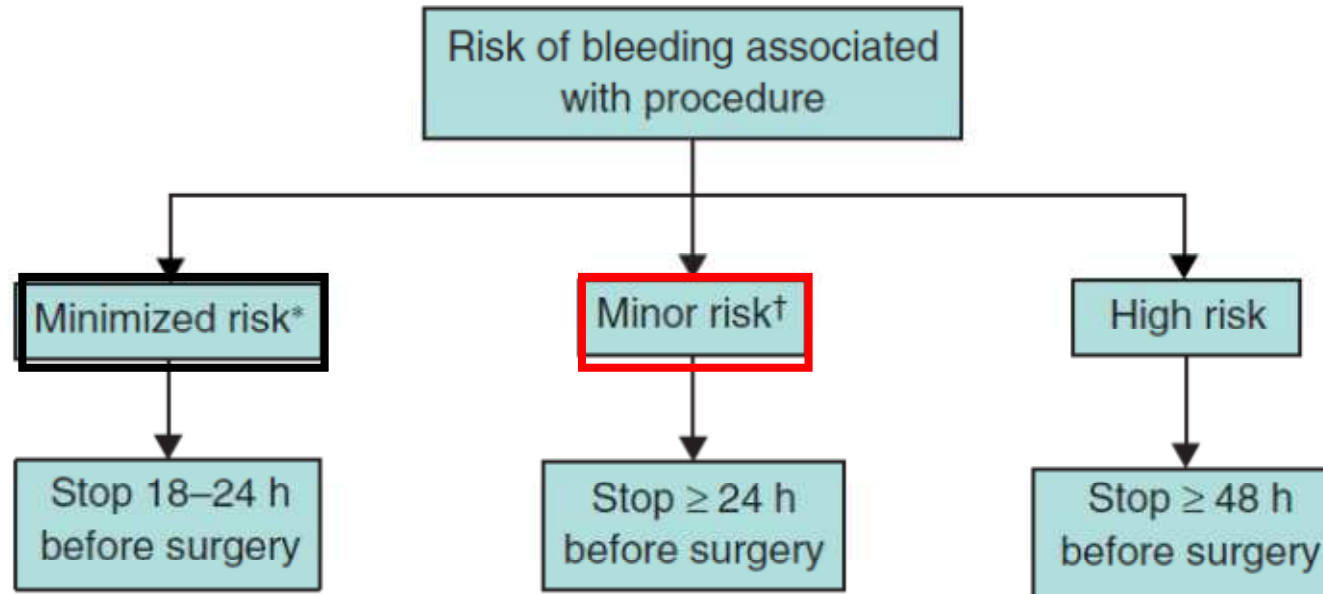


dose assunta

Perioperative management of patients on new oral anticoagulants

BJS 2014; 101: 742–749

A. Lai



*Surgery in a place where bleeding is accepted as minimal (for example superficial dermatological procedures)

†Surgery in a place where bleeding can be controlled easily with local haemostatic measures and will not compromise organ function (for example joint aspirations).

Perioperative management of patients on new oral anticoagulants

BJS 2014; 101: 742–749

A. Lai¹, N. Davidson², S. W. Galloway³ and J. Thachil⁴

Creatinine clearance (ml/min)	Risk of bleeding	Suggested interruption (h)		
		Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Dabigatran
≥ 80	Low	≥ 24	≥ 24	≥ 24
	High	≥ 48	≥ 48	≥ 48
50–79	Low	≥ 24	≥ 24	≥ 36
	High	≥ 48	≥ 48	≥ 72
30–49	Low	≥ 24	≥ 24	≥ 48
	High	≥ 48	≥ 48	≥ 96
15–29	Low	≥ 36	≥ 36	Not indicated
	High	≥ 48	≥ 48	Not indicated
< 15		No indication for any agent		

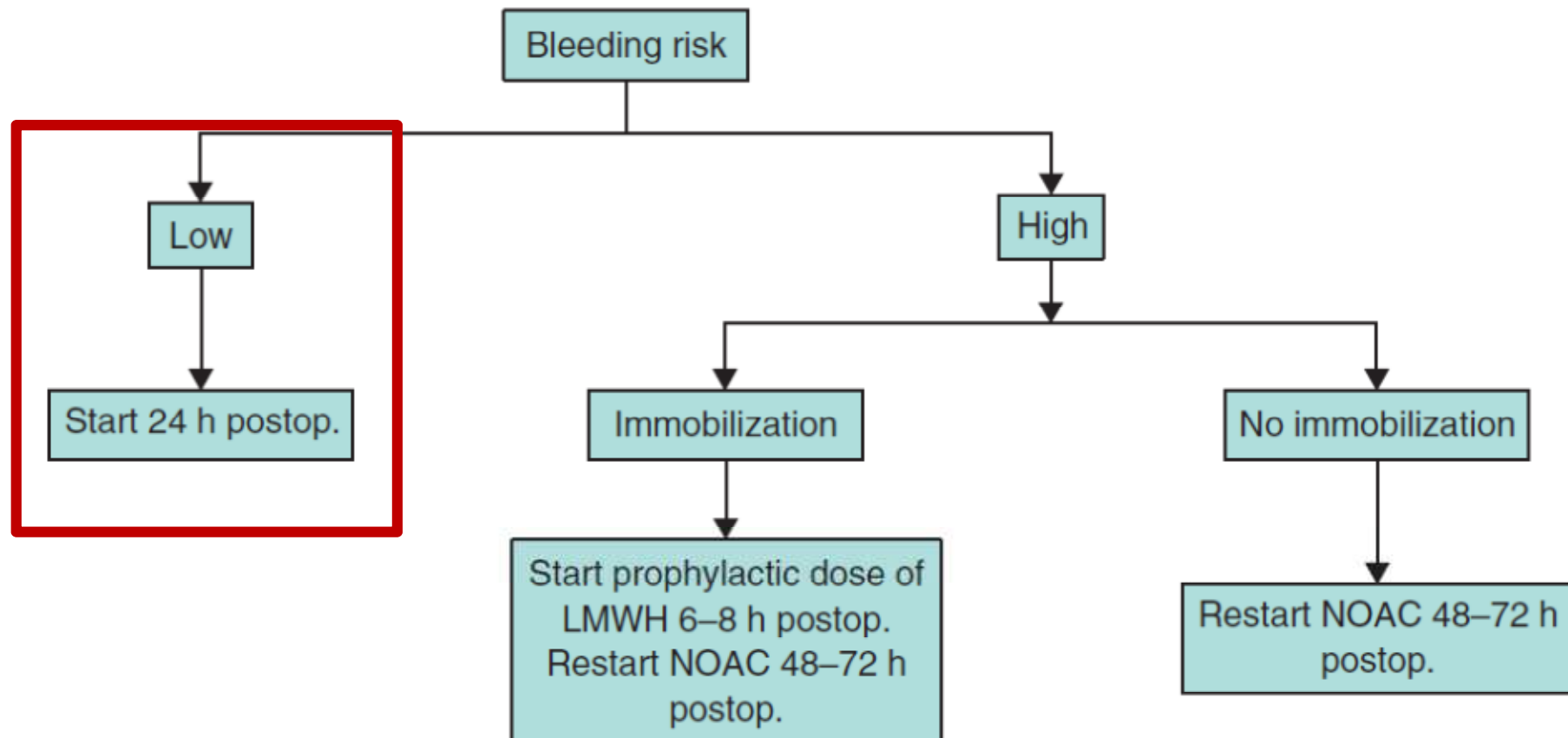
When to restart the non-vitamin K antagonist anticoagulants?

- ✓ For procedures with immediate and complete haemostasis, the NOAC can be resumed 6–8 h after the intervention. The same applies after atraumatic spinal/epidural anaesthesia or clean lumbar puncture (i.e. non-bloody tap).
- ✓ For many surgical interventions, however, resuming full dose anticoagulation within the first 48–72 h after the procedure may carry a bleeding risk that could outweigh the risk of cardioembolism.

Perioperative management of patients on new oral anticoagulants

BJS 2014; 101: 742–749

A. Lai¹, N. Davidson², S. W. Galloway³ and J. Thachil⁴



Agenda

- ✓ Gli anticoagulanti e la loro gestione nella clinica medica e odontoiatrica
- ✓ I NOA nuovi anticoagulanti orali e la loro gestione
- ✓ Valutazione comparativa NOA e anticoagulanti tradizionali
- ✓ Protocolli operativi in caso di intervento con assunzione di NOA
- ✓ **Possibile associazione farmaci e NOA**



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Blood Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/blre

REVIEW

Old and new oral anticoagulants: Food, herbal medicines and drug interactions

Alessandro Di Minno^a, Beatrice Frigerio^a, Gaia Spadarella^b, Alessio Ravani^a, Daniela Sansaro^a, Mauro Amato^a, Joseph P. Kitzmiller^c, Mauro Pepi^a, Elena Tremoli^{a,d}, Damiano Baldassarre^{a,d,*}

Table 6

Clinical use of **dabigatran**: relevant pharmacological interactions.

Drugs to be avoided	Drugs to be used with caution	Drugs of free use	Drugs that enhance the effect	Drugs that impair the effect
Carbamazepine ^d	Quinidine ^c	Amiodarone ^c	Amiodarone	Proton pump inhibitors
Cyclosporine ^c	Quinine	Atorvastatin (CYP3A4)	Dronedarone ^c	
Dronedarone ^c	Verapamil ^c	Clarithromycin ^{a,c}	Ketoconazole ^a	
Ketoconazole ^c		Diclofenac (CYP2C9)	Quinidine	
Phenytoin ^d		Digoxin (P-gp)	Quinine	
Rifampicin ^d			Verapamil ^c	
St. John's wort ^d				
Verapamil ^f				

^a Inhibitors of Cytochrome P450 iso-enzyme (CYP3A4).^b Inducers of Cytochrome P450 iso-enzyme (CYP3A4).^c Inhibitors of P-glycoprotein (P-gp).^d Inducers of P-glycoprotein (P-gp).



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Blood Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/blre

Table 7

Clinical use of **rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban**: relevant pharmacological interactions.

Drugs to be avoided	Drugs to be used with caution	Drugs of free use	Drugs that enhance the effect	Drugs that impair the effect
Amiodarone ^c Chloramphenicol ^a Clarithromycin ^{a,c} Cyclosporine ^c Dronedarone ^c Itraconazole ^a Ketoconazole ^a Quinidine ^c Quinine Ritonavir ^a Verapamil ^c	Carbamazepine ^b Hypericum perforatum ^{d,b} Phenytoin ^{d,b} Rifampicin ^d	Atorvastatin Clarithromycin Digoxin Erythromycin Fluconazole Midazolam	Azithromycin Clarithromycin Cyclosporine Diltiazem Dronedarone ^c Erythromycin Itraconazole Ketoconazole Naproxen Quinidine Ritonavir Systemic Antifungals Verapamil The dose of edoxaban should be halved when the drug is co-administration with dronedarone, quinidine, or verapamil. No dose adjustment is required for amiodarone.	Carbamazepine Hypericum Perforatum Phenobarbital Phenytoin Rifampicin Co-administration of apixaban with rifampicin causes a significant decrease in mean AUC and Cmax of apixaban.
Concomitant treatment with edoxaban is also contraindicated in subjects receiving erythromycin and azithromycin.				

^a Inhibitors of Cytochrome P450 iso-enzyme (CYP3A4).^b Inducers of Cytochrome P450 iso-enzyme (CYP3A4).^c Inhibitors of P-glycoprotein (P-gp).^d Inducers of P-glycoprotein (P-gp).

Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug–drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

	Via	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Antiarrhythmic drugs:					
Amiodarone	moderate P-gp competition	+12-60%	No PK data ^a	+40%	Minor effect ^a (use with caution if CrCl <50 ml/min)
Digoxin	P-gp competition	No effect	No data yet	No effect	No effect
Diltiazem	P-gp competition and weak CYP3A4 inhibition	No effect	+40%	No data yet	Minor effect (use with caution if CrCl 15-50 ml/min)
Dronedarone	P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+70-100% (US: 2 x 75 mg if CrCl 30-50 ml/min)	No PK or PD data: caution	+85% (Reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	Moderate effect but no PK or PD data: caution and try to avoid
Quinidine	P-gp competition	+53%	No data yet	+77% (No dose reduction required by label)	Extent of increase unknown
Verapamil	P-gp competition (and weak CYP3A4 inhibition)	+12-180% (reduce NOAC dose and take simultaneously)	No PK data	+53% (SR) (No dose reduction required by label)	Minor effect (use with caution if CrCl 15-50 ml/min)

Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug–drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

Other cardiovascular drugs					
Atorvastatin	P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+18%	No data yet	No effect	No effect
Antibiotics					
Clarithromycin; Erythromycin	moderate P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+15-20%	No data yet	+90% (reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	+30-54%
Rifampicin***	P-gp/ BCRP and CYP3A4/CYP2J 2 inducers	minus 66%	minus 54%	avoid if possible: minus 35%, but with compensatory increase of active metabolites	Up to minus 50%
Antiviral drugs					
HIV protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir)	P-gp and BCRP competition or inducer; CYP3A4 inhibition	No data yet	Strong increase	No data yet	Up to +153%

Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug–drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

Other cardiovascular drugs					
Atorvastatin	P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+18%	No data yet	No effect	No effect
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Clarithromycin; Erythromycin	moderate P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+15-20%	No data yet	+90% (reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	+30-54%
Rifampicin***	P-gp/ BCRP and CYP3A4/CYP2J 2 inducers	minus 66%	minus 54%	avoid if possible: minus 35%, but with compensatory increase of active metabolites	Up to minus 50%
Antiviral drugs					
HIV protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir)	P-gp and BCRP competition or inducer; CYP3A4 inhibition	No data yet	Strong increase	No data yet	Up to +153%

Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug–drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

	Via	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Fungostatics					
Fluconazole	Moderate CYP3A4 inhibition	No data yet	No data yet	No data yet	+42% (if systemically administered)
Itraconazole; Ketoconazole; Posaconazole; Voriconazole;	potent P-gp and BCRP competition; CYP3A4 inhibition	+140-150% (US: 2 x 75 mg if CrCl 30-50 ml/min)	+100%	+87-95% (reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	Up to +160%
Immunosuppressive					
Cyclosporin; Tacrolimus	P-gp competition	Not recommended	No data yet	+73%	Extent of increase unknown
Antiphlogistics					
Naproxen	P-gp competition	No data yet	+55%	No effect (but pharmacodynamically increased bleeding time)	No data yet
Antacids					
H2B; PPI; Al-Mg-hydroxide	GI absorption	Minus 12-30%	No effect	No effect	No effect

Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug–drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

Others					
Carbamazepine ^b ; Phenobarbital ^b ; Phenytoin ^b ; St John's wort ^b	P-gp/ BCRP and CYP3A4/CYP2J 2 inducers	minus 66%	minus 54%	minus 35%	Up to minus 50%
Other factors:					
Age ≥ 80 years	Increased plasma level		b	d	
Age ≥75 years	Increased plasma level			d	
Weight ≤ 60 kg	Increased plasma level		b		
Renal function	Increased plasma level	See specific dose instructions according to renal function			
Other increased bleeding risk		Pharmacodynamic interactions (antiplatelet drugs; NSAID; systemic steroid therapy; other anticoagulants); history of GI bleeding; recent surgery on critical organ (brain; eye); thrombocytopenia (e.g. chemotherapy); HAS-BLED ≥3			

Francesco De Gregori Scacchi e tarocchi



*La storia siamo noi,
nessuno si senta escluso*



I nuovi farmaci anticoagulanti

Protocolli clinici

Dott. Marco Marietta

UOS “Malattie della Coagulazione”

Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria

Modena

5° Congresso Nazionale

ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI ODONTOLOGIA
GEORGE EASTMAN



Roma 4-5 Ottobre 2013

Ospedale George Eastman

Viale Regina Elena, 287

**“La salute orale
nella ricerca
dell’eccellenza”**

Corso pregressuale

**“La Day Surgery e il paziente
vulnerabile sanitario”**

Direzione Sanitaria
U.O.C. Formazione e Aggiornamento
Viale Regina Elena 287/B – 00181 Roma
Tel. 0677303000 – 3070 fax 0677303071
e-mail: formazione@aslroma.it

AZIENDA
U.S.L. ROMA A



REGIONE
LAZIO

La gestione del paziente in terapia con anticoagulanti in odontoiatria. I nuovi farmaci.

Dott. Marco Marietta

UOS “Malattie della Coagulazione”

Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria

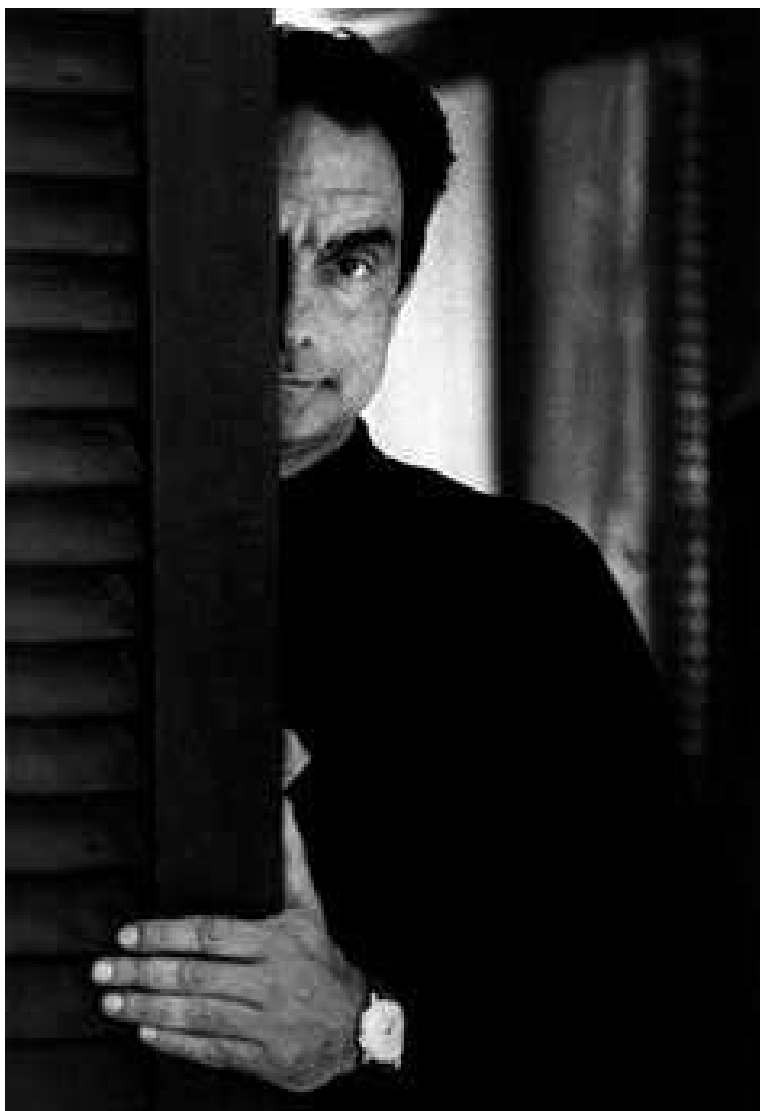
Modena

Nel 2013....

- ✓ E' prevedibile che i NAO saranno ampiamente utilizzati a breve
- ✓ Verosimilmente non sarà necessaria nessuna sospensione per procedure odontoiatriche anche invasive
- ✓ Breve emivita → NO bridging con eparine
- ✓ PT e APTT non servono per monitorare l'effetto ma danno solo valutazione qualitativa → compliance paziente!
- ✓ Protocolli condivisi a livello locale e...

Nel 2017....

- ✓ Accurata anamnesi del paziente, specie per:
 - **Ultima assunzione del farmaco**
 - **Funzionalità renale**
- **No APTT/INR**
- **No bridging con eparine**
- ✓ Emostasi locale: tabotamp, sutura riassorbibile con Vycril
- ✓ Garze imbevute di ac. Tranexamico per 40 min
- ✓ Ghiaccio per 1 ora
- ✓ Sciacqui con 2 fiale di Tranexamico in poca acqua, durata 5 min, 4 vv al dì per 2 gg
- ✓ **Cautela, ma non controindicazione, a FANS**



*Così, mio zio Medardo ritornò
uomo intero, né cattivo né
buono, un miscuglio di
cattiveria e bontà,
apparentemente non dissimile
da quello ch'era prima di
essere dimezzato.*

*Alle volte uno si crede
incompleto ed è soltanto
giovane.*

Italo Calvino. Il visconte dimezzato

15/01/15

Agenda

1. Presentazione del protocollo per la gestione delle procedure endoscopiche
- 2. Formazione su NAO e in particolare:**
 1. indicazioni all'uso dei NAO in valvolari e grandi anziani... ci sono novità?
 2. Effetti collaterali?
 3. Interazioni con altri farmaci
 - 4. Differenze tra i diversi NAO**
 5. Esistono antidoti per i NAO? Sono disponibili nei nostri PS?
 6. È possibile il dosaggio ematico dei NAO?

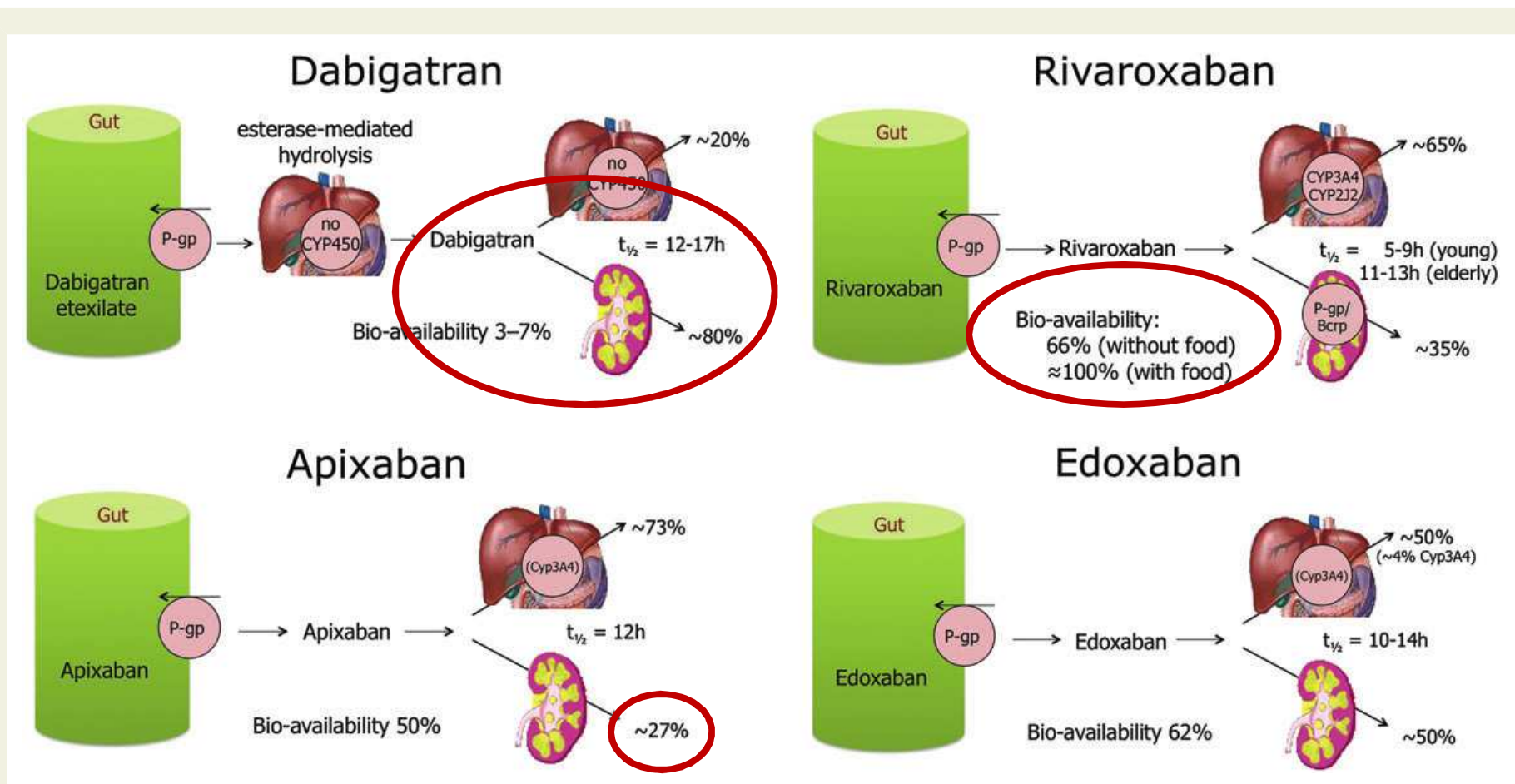


Figure 3 Absorption and metabolism of the different new anticoagulant drugs. There are interaction possibilities at the level of absorption or first transformation, and at the level of metabolization and excretion. See also *Table 5* for the size of the interactions based on these schemes.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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**Online Table S1.**

Old and new oral anticoagulants: Comparative pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

Variable	DOACs			
	Dabigatran*	Apixaban	Rivaroxaban	Edoxaban
Target	Thrombin (IIa)	Factor Xa	Factor Xa	Factor Xa
Dose (mg/day)	(110-150)	(2.5-5)	(15-20)	(30-60)
Frequency of administration	Twice daily	Twice daily	Once daily	Once daily
Anticoagulation monitoring	Hemoclot (<i>Diluted Thrombin time</i>)	Specific anti-Xa	Specific anti-Xa	Specific anti-Xa
Plasma concentrations†	110 ng/ml	470 ng/ml	141-173 ng/ml	303 ng/ml
Vd (L/kg)	70	21	50	107
T _{max} , hours	0.5-2.0	3-4	2-4	1-3
T _{1/2} , hours	12-14	12 (8-15)	5-9 (young) 11-13 (elderly)	10-14
Bioavailability	6.5%	50% [65]	66% without food, ~100% with food	62%
Renal Elimination§	85%	27% <i>if renal function is normal</i>	66% (half inactive) <i>if renal function is normal</i>	35-50% <i>if renal function is normal</i>
Antidote°	Idarucizumab**	?	?	?
Absorption with H2B/PPI	Reduction of plasma level from 12 to 30% Adjustment not needed	No effect	No effect	No effect



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Blood Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/blre

REVIEW

Old and new oral anticoagulants: Food, herbal medicines and drug interactions

Alessandro Di Minno^a, Beatrice Frigerio^a, Gaia Spadarella^b, Alessio Ravani^a, Daniela Sansaro^a, Mauro Amato^a, Joseph P. Kitzmiller^c, Mauro Pepi^a, Elena Tremoli^{a,d}, Damiano Baldassarre^{a,d,*}

	Dabigatran*	Apixaban	Rivaroxaban	Edoxaban
Gastro intestinal tolerability	Dyspepsia (5-10%)	Good	Good	Good
Effect of Body weight	C _{min} : 20% decrease in subjects >100 kg	Exposure: 30% increase in subjects <50 kg 30% decrease in subjects >120 kg	Exposure: 25% increase in subjects <50 kg 25% decrease in subjects >120 kg	Exposure: increase in subjects <60 kg
Effect of age	C _{min} : 31% increase in subjects ≥75 yrs	AUC: 32% increase in subjects ≥65 yrs	AUC: 50% increase in subjects ≥65 yrs	None
Effect of food	Prolongs T _{max} to 2 h (Intake with food discouraged)	No effect (Intake with food discouraged)	Mean AUC increases to ≈40% (Intake with food mandatory)	No effect (Intake with food: no official recommendation)
In pregnancy	Contraindicated	Contraindicated	Contraindicated	Contraindicated
Interactions with drugs	Strong P-gp inhibitors and inducers [65]	Strong P-gp and CYP3A4 inhibitors and inducers [65]	Strong P-gp and CYP3A4 inhibitors and inducers [65]	Strong P-gp inhibitors [44]



Table 8 Approved European labels for NOACs and their dosing in CKD

	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Fraction renally excreted of absorbed dose	80%	27% ^{52–55}	50% ³⁶	35%
Bioavailability	3–7%	50%	62% ⁵¹	66% without food Almost 100% with food
Fraction renally excreted of administered dose	4%	12–29% ^{52–55}	37% ³⁶	33%
Approved for CrCl ≥ ...	≥ 30 mL/min	≥ 15 mL/min	≥ 15 mL/min	≥ 15 mL/min
Dosing recommendation	CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min: no adjustment (i.e. 150 mg BID)	Serum creatinine ≥ 1.5 mg/dL: no adjustment (i.e. 5 mg BID) ^a	CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min: no adjustment (i.e. 60 mg OD) ^b	CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min: no adjustment (i.e. 20 mg OD)
Dosing if CKD	When CrCl 30–49 mL/min, 150 mg BID is possible (SmPC) but 110 mg BID should be considered (as per ESC guidelines) ⁵ Note: 75 mg BID approved in US only ^c : if CrCl 15–30 mL/min if CrCl 30–49 mL/min and other orange factor <i>Table 6</i> (e.g. verapamil)	CrCl 15–29 mL/min: 2.5 mg BID If two-out-of-three: serum creatinine ≥ 1.5 mg/dL, age ≥ 80 years, weight ≤ 60 kg: 2.5 mg BID	30 mg OD when CrCl 15–49 mL/min	15 mg OD when CrCl 15–49 mL/min
Not recommended if	CrCl < 30 mL/min	CrCl < 15 mL/min	CrCl < 15 mL/min	CrCl < 15 mL/min

DOSAGGI REGISTRATI PER FA/TEV PER I DIVERSI NAO

INDICAZIONE	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Edoxaban
FA Dose standard	150 mg x2	20 mg x1 Stomaco pieno	5 mg x2	60 mgx1
Dose ridotta	110 mg x2 se: OBBLIGATORIO Età >80 anni Tp. con verapamil FACOLTATIVO Gastrite IR moderata ALTO RISCHIO EMORRAGICO	15 mg x1 se: CrCl 30-49 ml/min (cautela 15-30)	2.5 mg x2 se ALMENO 2 di: ≥80 anni ≤ 60 kg Creatinina ≥ 1.5 OPPURE CrCl 15-29 ml/min	30 mg x1 se: CrCL 15-50 ml/min < 60 kg <u>Inibitori della P-gp</u>
TEV ACUTO Dose standard	5 gg di EPARINA 150 mgx2	- 15 mg x2 per 21 gg 20 mg x1	- 10 mg x2 per 7 gg 5 mgx2	5 gg di EPARINA 60 mgx1
Dose ridotta	C.S., NO DATI SU 110 X2	15 mg x2 per 21 gg Poi ↓ se CrCl 30-49 ml/min + rischio emorragico	-	c.s.
TP DEL TEV (dopo 6 mesi)	-	10 mg? (trial ongoing)	2.5 mgx2	-

Per quanto riguarda specifiche tipologie di pazienti, non sembrano emergere sostanziali differenze tra i diversi sottogruppi. Fa eccezione l'analisi per livello di TTR: solo il sottogruppo con TTR < 66% mantiene un vantaggio dei NAO sul warfarin rispetto ai sanguinamenti maggiori (Ruff CT et al, Lan-cet 2014).

In assenza di studi di confronto diretto tra i diversi NAO e considerando le differenze nelle popolazioni trattate nei 4 studi registrativi, (valori del CHADS₂ score e del TTR nel gruppo warfarin) non è possibile concludere sull'esistenza di differenze di efficacia o sicurezza tra i 4 principi attivi disponibili.

Va comunque esplicitato che nei singoli studi di confronto verso warfarin:

- dabigatran (150 mg/die) e apixaban (5 mg/die) raggiungono la significatività statistica nel test di **superiorità sull'indicatore composito ictus + embolie sistemiche,**
- **apixaban (5 mg/die), edoxaban (30 e 60 mg/die) e dabigatran (110 mg x 2/die raggiungono la significatività statistica relativamente ai sanguinamenti maggiori,**
- **solo per il dabigatran è attualmente disponibile un antidoto (idarucizumab) anche se le prove di efficacia ad oggi disponibili su tale farmaco sono esigue.**

New oral anticoagulants for stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation: impact of study design, double counting and unexpected findings on interpretation of study results and conclusions

Thromb Haemost 2014; 111: ■■■■

Noel C. Chan^{1,3}; Jeremy S. Paikin²; Jack Hirsh^{2,3}; Mandy N. Lauw^{1,3,4}; John W. Eikelboom^{1,2,3}; Jeffrey S. Ginsberg^{2,3}

B. Major gastrointestinal bleeding

Study or Subgroup	NOAC		Warfarin		Risk Ratio 95% CI	Risk Ratio 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
Apixaban 5mg bid	105	9088	119	9052	0.88 [0.68, 1.14]	
Dabigatran 110mg bid	133	6015	120	6022	1.11 [0.87, 1.42]	
Dabigatran 150mg bid	182	6076	120	6022	1.50 [1.20, 1.89]	
Edoxaban 30mg daily	129	7002	190	7012	0.68 [0.55, 0.85]	
Edoxaban 60mg daily	232	7012	190	7012	1.22 [1.01, 1.47]	
Rivaroxaban 20mg daily	224	7111	154	7125	1.46 [1.19, 1.78]	

It is plausible that the increase in GI bleeding with dabigatran, rivaroxaban and high dose edoxaban is contributed to by high concentrations of active drugs in the GI tract. Active metabolites of all four NOACs are present in faeces. Dabigatran showed a similar proportion of upper and lower GI bleeding whereas for apixaban and edoxaban upper GI bleeding predominated, occurring in two thirds.

It is possible that the difference in distribution of GI bleeding with dabigatran is caused by the high concentrations of active drug in distal GI tract resulting from the bioactivation by gut esterases of the poorly absorbed dabigatran etexilate.



Coagulopatie acquisite...

Circa **11.000** paz in AVK
2%/anno di emorragie maggiori di cui
0.4%/anno EIC

**220 emorragie maggiori/anno in AVK di cui
44 EIC**

Circa **4.000** paz in NAO
2%/anno emorragie maggiori di cui
0.2%/anno EIC

**80 emorragie maggiori/anno in NAO di cui
8 EIC (di cui 1 in Dabigatran)**

Gli eventi emorragici possono essere classificati in:

✓ **Emorragie minori** (es: *epistassi, emorragie congiuntivali, ecchimosi, ematochezia, ematuria che non comportano anemizzazione*).

- Queste condizioni di norma non richiedono provvedimenti terapeutici particolari.

✓ **Emorragie maggiori non a rischio di vita o di perdita di un organo/funzione**

- Queste condizioni di norma richiedono solo provvedimenti terapeutici generali, fra cui la sospensione temporanea del farmaco

✓ **Emorragie maggiori a rischio di vita o di perdita di un organo/funzione.**

- Queste condizioni richiedono, oltre ai trattamenti terapeutici generali, anche provvedimenti specifici fra i quali (quando possibile) la neutralizzazione immediata dell'attività anticoagulante del farmaco

Emorragie maggiori

FCSA,2006

- ✓ Intracranica
- ✓ Shock emorragico/ Emoperitoneo/ Emotorace
- ✓ Emartri (in articolaz. maggiori)
- ✓ Oculare (perdita visus)
- ✓ Ematoma spinale/retroperitoneale
- ✓ Emorragie con calo acuto di Hb > 2g/dl o trasfusione > 2 U di EC
- ✓ **Tutte le emorragie che richiedono manovre invasive o interv. chirurgici**

Quesito 5

Quali sono i trattamenti specifici da adottare in caso di emorragia maggiore a rischio di vita o di perdita di organo/funzione in corso di trattamento con i NAO?

RACCOMANDAZIONE

In caso di emorragia maggiore a rischio di vita o di perdita di organo/funzione in corso di trattamento con NAO il GdL, pur in assenza di evidenze solide, concorda di adottare i seguenti provvedimenti specifici (in aggiunta alle misure generali di trattamento indicate nella Raccomandazione 2):

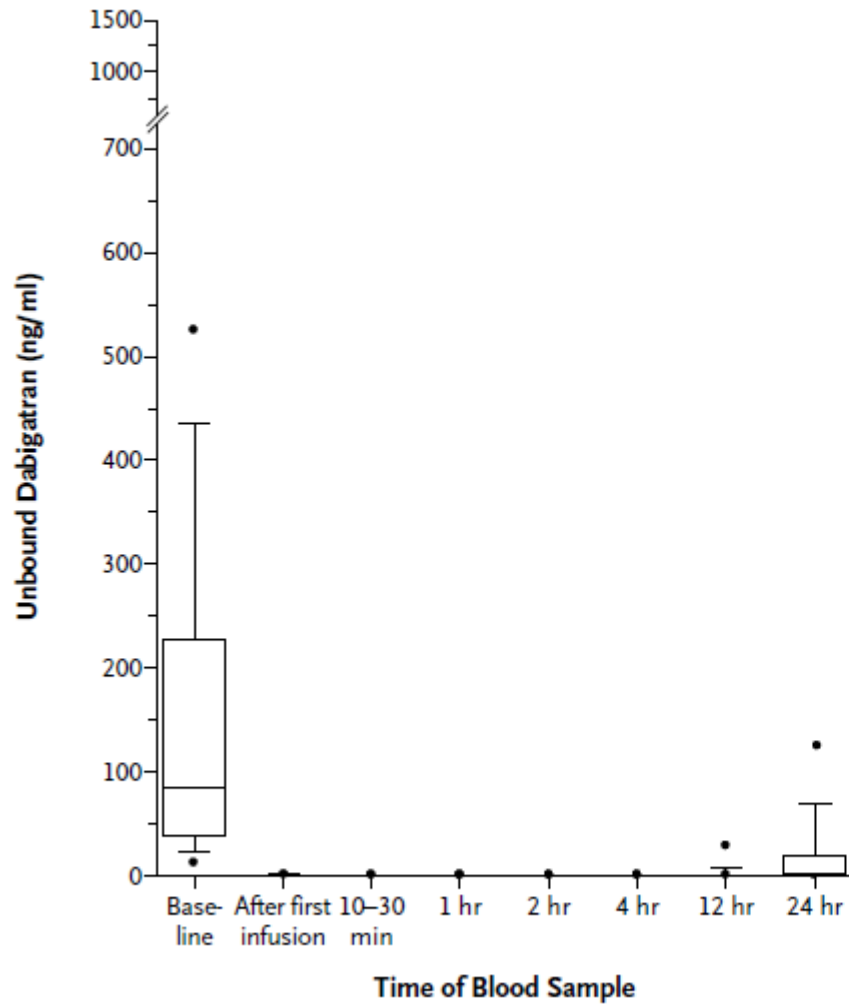
Per i pazienti in trattamento con Dabigatran:

Somministrare due boli di 2.5 g di idarucizumab (Praxbind®), come infusione per via endovenosa della durata di 5-10 minuti ciascuna o tramite iniezione in bolo, a distanza di non più di 15 min l'uno dall'altro.

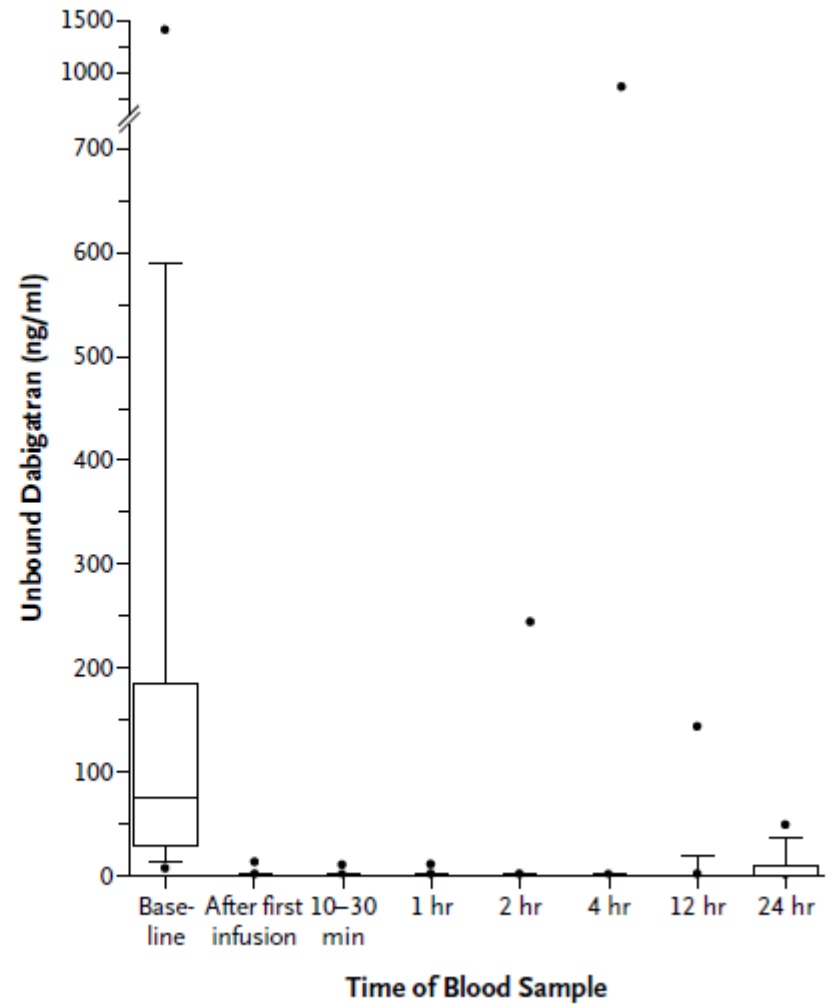
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

N Engl J Med 2015;373:511-20.

A Concentration of Unbound Dabigatran in Group A



B Concentration of Unbound Dabigatran in Group B



N Engl J Med 2015;373:511-20.

Idarucizumab for Dabigatran Reversal

Charles V. Pollack, Jr., M.D., Paul A. Reilly, Ph.D., John Eikelboom, M.B., B.S.,

- ✓ The time to the cessation of bleeding could not be ascertained in
- ✓ 13 (26%) patients [5 intracranial hemorrhage, 4 GI bleeding, 2 intramuscular bleeding, bleeding, 1 retroperitoneal bleeding].
- ✓ In the remaining patients, the median investigator-reported time to the cessation of bleeding was 11.4 hours.
- ✓ 36 patients in group B underwent urgent procedures, and normal intraoperative hemostasis was reported in 33 (92%).

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of the Patients.*

Characteristic	Group A (N = 51)	Group B (N = 39)	Total (N = 90)
Age — yr			
Median	77.0	76.0	76.5
Range	48–93	56–93	48–93
Male sex — no. (%)	32 (63)	18 (46)	50 (56)
Race or ethnic group — no. (%)†			
Asian	5 (10)	1 (3)	6 (7)
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3 (6)	3 (8)	6 (7)
White	43 (84)	35 (90)	78 (87)
Weight — kg			
Median	70.5	73.0	71.9
Range	42.4–127.5	49.5–116.0	42.4–127.5
Creatinine clearance‡			
Value — ml/min			
Mean	59±33	65±36	62±35
Median	54	60	58
Range	16–187	11–171	11–187
Distribution — no. (%)			
<30 ml/min	5 (10)	7 (18)	12 (13)
30 to <50 ml/min	14 (27)	6 (15)	20 (22)
50 to <80 ml/min	16 (31)	11 (28)	27 (30)
≥80 ml/min	6 (12)	9 (23)	15 (17)
Missing data	10 (20)	6 (15)	16 (18)

Quesito 5

Quali sono i trattamenti specifici da adottare in caso di emorragia maggiore a rischio di vita o di perdita di organo/funzione in corso di trattamento con i NAO?

Per i pazienti in trattamento con Anticoagulanti Orali Inibitori diretti del fattore X:

- somministrare concentrati del complesso protrombinico alle dosi di 25 UI/kg eventualmente ripetibili 1-2 volte dopo attenta valutazione del rischio trombotico;
- somministrare acido tranexamico alle dosi di 15 mg/kg 3 volte al dì per via endovenosa oppure 25 mg/kg 3 volte al dì per os fino al controllo dell'emorragia;
- in caso di emorragia non responsiva ai precedenti trattamenti considerare la possibilità di una somministrazione di concentrati del complesso protrombinico attivati (FEIBA®) alle dosi indicative di 50 UI/kg fino a un massimo di 200 UI/kg al giorno;

Queste misure sono da attuare in caso di emorragia maggiore a rischio di vita e/o di perdita di organo/funzione in presenza di valori anomali dei test di laboratorio specifici (Tempo di Trombina diluito o Tempo di Trombina diluito o dosaggio cromogenico dell'attività anti-IIa).

Qualora, a fronte di un dato anamnestico affidabile di utilizzo di un NAO, il dato di laboratorio non sia disponibile in tempi compatibili con la situazione clinica del paziente tali provvedimenti vanno adottati immediatamente.

Quesito 3

Quali sono gli esami di laboratorio che devono essere disponibili in urgenza per la gestione dei NAO?

RACCOMANDAZIONE

In situazioni cliniche di urgenza/emergenza nei pazienti in trattamento certo o presunto con un NAO (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban) il GdL raccomanda l'esecuzione di specifici test per conoscere la presenza dell'effetto anticoagulante e misurarne l'entità.

Le principali condizioni di urgenza/emergenza in cui è raccomandabile l'esecuzione di tali test sono:

- emorragia in atto
- eventi trombotici acuti
- valutazione degli effetti dei trattamenti somministrati per la neutralizzazione dell'attività anti-coagulante dei farmaci
- valutazione preliminare ad interventi chirurgici in urgenza/emergenza
- valutazione preliminare a manovre invasive (diagnostiche o terapeutiche) in urgenza/emergenza

In queste situazioni il GdL raccomanda di utilizzare test specifici per la misurazione dell'effetto anti-coagulante dei NAO:

- per i pazienti in trattamento con **dabigatran**:
 - ⇒ Tempo di Trombina diluito o dosaggio cromogenico dell'attività anti-IIa
- per i pazienti in trattamento con **rivaroxaban, apixaban ed edoxaban**
 - ⇒ Dosaggio cromogenico dell'attività anti Xa

Il GdL raccomanda che tali test siano eseguibili in urgenza.

Tabella 1. Intervalli di concentrazioni plasmatiche nei pazienti in trattamento con NAO

Farmaco	Punto di valle (prima della assunzione successiva)	Punto di picco (2-3 ore dall'ultima assunzione)
Dabigatran (150 mg/2 volte die)	40-215 ng/ml*	74-383 ng/ml*
Dabigatran (110 mg/2 volte die)	28-155 ng/ml*	52-275 ng/ml*
Rivaroxaban (20 mg/die)	12-137 ng/ml [#]	184 - 343 ng/ml [#]
Rivaroxaban (15 mg/die)	18-136 ng/ml [#]	178-313 ng/ml [#]
Apixaban (5 mg/2 volte die)	40-60 ng/ml [§]	115 - 141 ng/ml [§]
Apixaban (2,5 mg/2 volte die)	17-25 ng/ml [§]	39-85 ng/ml [§]
Edoxaban (60 mg/die)	19.4-62.0 ng/ml [^]	-
Edoxaban (30 mg/die)	10.1-32.3 ng/ml [^]	-

*[Reilly PA 2014] #[Mueck W 2014] §[Frost C 2013] ^ [Ruff C 2015]



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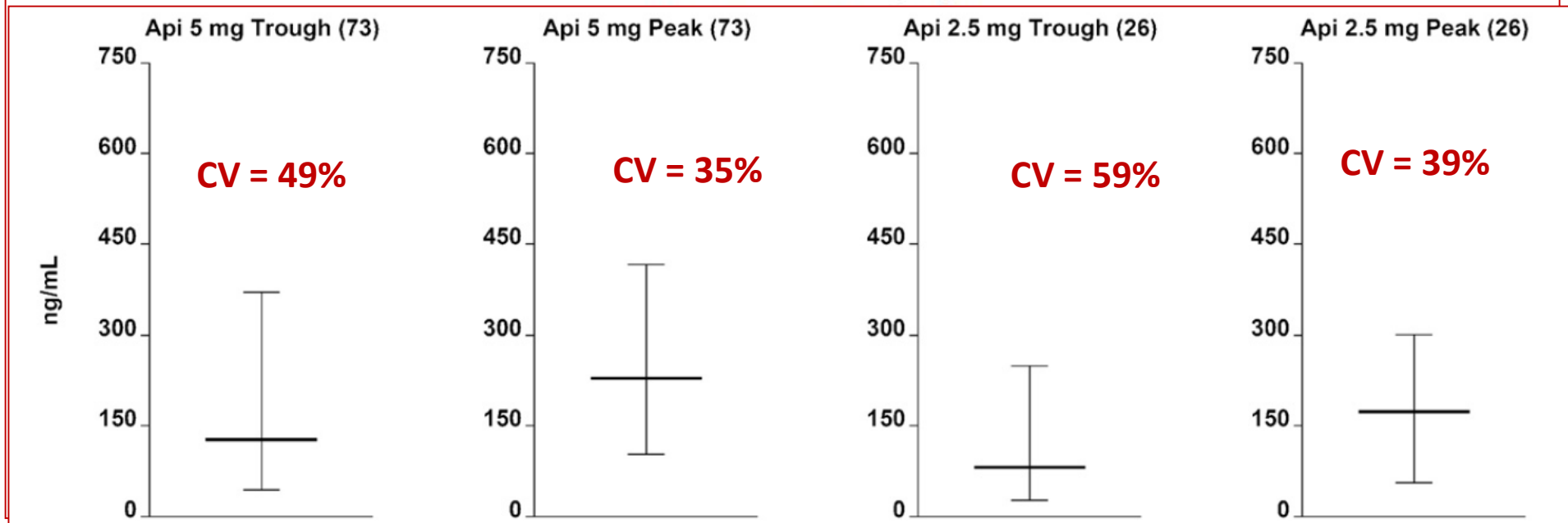


Plasma levels of direct oral anticoagulants in real life patients with atrial fibrillation: Results observed in four anticoagulation clinics



Sophie Testa^{a,*}, Armando Tripodi^b, Cristina Legnani^c, Vittorio Pengo^d, Rosanna Abbate^e, Claudia Dellanoce^a, Paolo Carraro^f, Luisa Salomone^c, Rita Paniccia^e, Oriana Paoletti^a, Daniela Poli^f,

S. Testa et al. / Thrombosis Research 137 (2016) 178–183





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Variabilità intra-individuale (CV%)

	Through	Peak
Dabigatran 150mg	49	51
Dabigatran 110 mg	59	60
Rivaroxaban 20 mg	39	27
Rivaroxaban 15 mg	35	31
Apixaban 5 mg	23	22
Apixaban 2.5 mg	15	14



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

9 June 2011
EMA/CHMP/203468/2011
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

CHMP assessment report

Pradaxa

of the increased risk of bleeding. Dabigatran concentration under 48 ng/mL is equivalent to elimination of at least 75% of dabigatran and should be recommended before special intervention such as surgery.

Procedure No. EMEA/H/C/000829/X/13/G

It is possible to extrapolate a clinical haemostatic safety threshold corresponding to a new oral anticoagulant plasma concentration allowing urgent surgery

Group on Perioperative Haemostasis (GIHP) – March

Regarding dabigatran, data on elective surgery are available from patients in the RE-LY study [2]. In this study, patients whose creatinine clearance was normal and who benefited from surgery at bleeding risk were operated on between 24 and 72 hours after the last dose or four half-lives. Given the half-life of dabigatran in this population (13–18 h), we can deduce that these patients were operated on while the plasma concentration was probably less or equal to 30 ng/mL.

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Management of major bleeding complications and

emerg
treatm
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Group
2013

Urgent surgery and DABIGATRAN (PRADAXA®)

[Dabigatran] ≤ 30 ng/ml	•• Operate
30 ng/ml < [Dabigatran] ≤ 200 ng/ml	•• Wait up to 12 h* and obtain new dosage** or (if time is not compatible with emergency) •• Operate, if abnormal bleeding: antagonise the anticoagulant
200 ng/ml < [Dabigatran] ≤ 400 ng/ml	•• Wait up to 12 h* and obtain new dosage** (with emergency) •• Operate, if abnormal bleeding: discuss haemodialysis, especially if CkrCl < 50 ml/mn •• Operate, if abnormal bleeding: antagonise ***
[Dabigatran] > 400 ng/ml	• Overdose – Major haemorrhagic risk • Discuss haemodialysis before surgery

In case of renal emergency, half-life of dabigatran is clearly increased

* It is not possible to accurately determine the time to reach a threshold of 30 ng/ml, so the sentence "until 12h"

** This second assay can be used to estimate the time required to obtain the threshold of 30 ng/ml

*** This proposal applies primarily to emergency situations where you cannot wait :

- PCC 25-50 UI/kg or FEIBA=30-50 UI/Kg depending on the availability
- No data are available on the thrombotic risk of high doses of PCC or FEIBA in these patients
- Reversal by CCP or FEIBA does not fully correct the abnormalities of haemostasis tests
- rFVIIa is not considered first-line

Nessuna evidenza

ombin
ng
March

The Effect of Dabigatran Plasma Concentrations and Patient Characteristics on the Frequency of Ischemic Stroke and Major Bleeding in Atrial Fibrillation Patients

The RE-LY Trial (Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy)

Paul A. Reilly, PhD,* Thorsten Lehr, PhD,†‡ Sebastian Haertter, PhD,†

Table 3 Trough Concentrations of Dabigatran (ng/ml/mg) Grouped by Outcome Event Occurrence

	Major Bleed (n = 323)	Any Bleed (n = 2,319)	No Bleed (n = 5,899)	Stroke/SEE (+) (n = 129)	No Stroke/SEE (-) (n = 8,250)	Stroke/SEE/Death (+) (n = 387)	No Stroke/SEE/Death (-) (n = 7,789)	CV Events* (+) (n = 391)	No CV Events (-) (n = 7,865)
gMean	113	86.9	72.8	76.6	76.5	88.5	75.4	87.8	75.6
gCV, %	79.8	81.4	84	84.1	83.9	84.7	83.3	89.5	83.1
Median	116	88.2	75.3	80.6	78.3	91.4	77.6	90.7	77.6
P10	46.7	35.7	30.7	26.4	32.1	33.1	31.8	31.2	32
P90	269	211	175	185	186	226	181	229	182

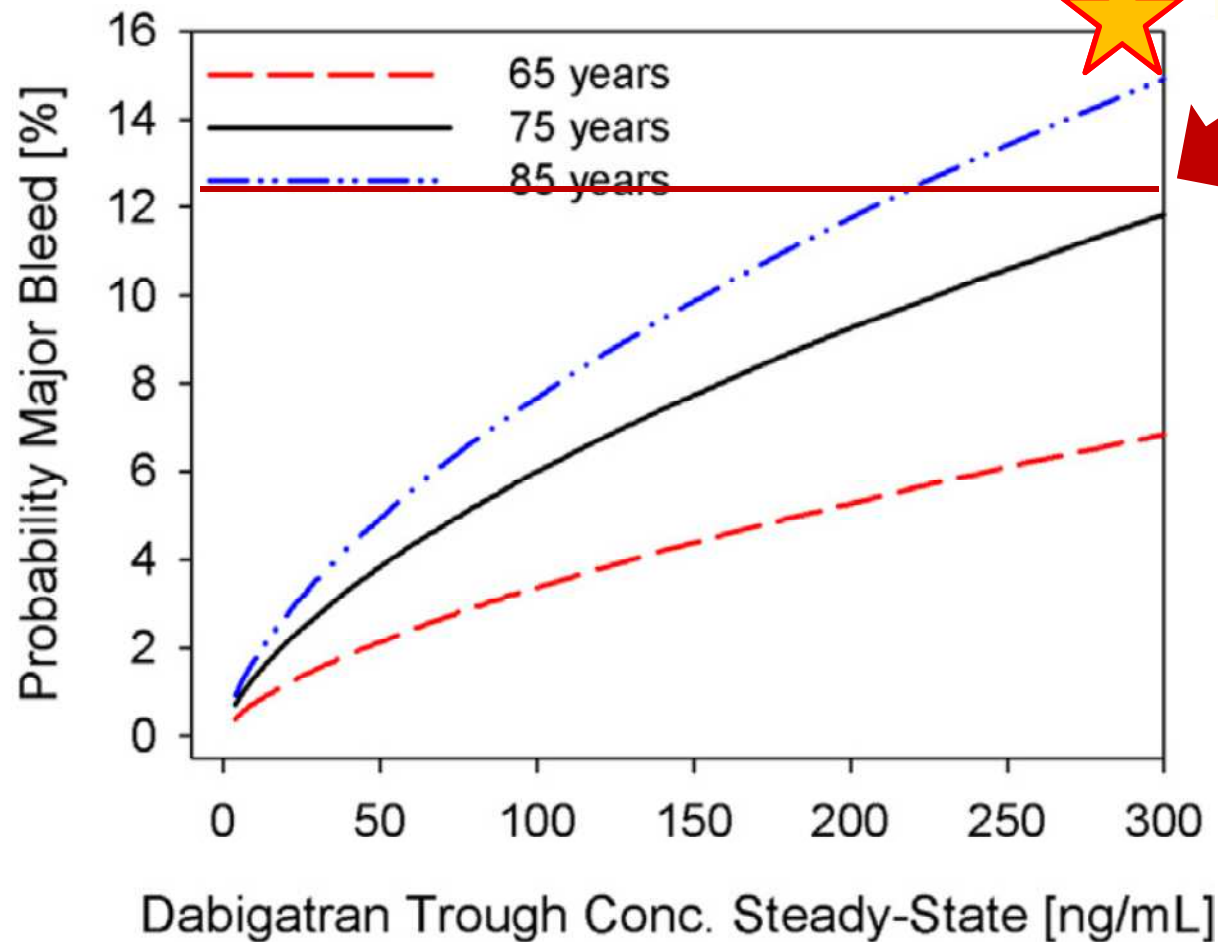
*Cardiovascular (CV) events include stroke, systemic embolism, pulmonary embolism, myocardial infarction, and vascular deaths.

(+) = with event on-treatment; (-) = without event; other abbreviations as in Table 1.

The Effect of Dabigatran Plasma Concentrations and Patient Characteristics on the Frequency of Ischemic Stroke and Major Bleeding in Atrial Fibrillation Patients

(J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;63:321-8)

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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

N Engl J Med 2009;361.

Dabigatran versus Warfarin in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of the Study Participants, According to Treatment Group.*

Characteristic	Dabigatran, 110 mg	Dabigatran, 150 mg	Warfarin
Age — yr	71.4±8.6	71.5±8.8	71.6±8.6
Weight — kg	82.9±19.9	82.5±19.4	82.7±19.7
Blood pressure — mm Hg			
Systolic	130.8±17.5	131.0±17.6	131.2±17.4
Diastolic	77.0±10.6	77.0±10.6	77.1±10.4
Male sex — no./total no. (%)	3865/6015 (64.3)	3840/6076 (63.2)	3809/6022 (63.3)

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

N Engl J Med 2009;361.

Dabigatran was administered, in a blinded fashion, in capsules containing either 110 mg or 150 mg of the drug, to be taken twice daily.

The net clinical benefit outcome, which is a measure of the overall benefit and risk, was similar between the two doses of dabigatran, owing to the lower risk of ischemia with the 150-mg dose and the lower risk of hemorrhage with the 110-mg dose.

These findings suggest that the dose of dabigatran could potentially be tailored to take into consideration the risk characteristics of a specific patient, although this concept was not specifically tested in our trial.

Rivaroxaban versus Warfarin in Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation

Manesh R. Patel, M.D., Kenneth W. Mahaffey, M.D., Jyotsna Garg, M.S., Guohua Pan, Ph.D., Daniel E. Singer, M.D., Werner Hacke, M.D., Ph.D., Günter Breithardt, M.D., Jonathan L. Halperin, M.D., Graeme J. Hankey, M.D., Jonathan P. Piccini, M.D., Richard C. Becker, M.D., Christopher C. Nessel, M.D., John F. Paolini, M.D., Ph.D., Scott D. Berkowitz, M.D., Keith A.A. Fox, M.B., Ch.B., Robert M. Califf, M.D., and the ROCKET AF Steering Committee, for the ROCKET AF Investigators*

N Engl J Med 2011;365:883-91.

Of the 14 264 patients randomized with AF, 2950 (20.7%; 1474 in the rivaroxaban group) had moderate renal impairment (CrCl 30–49 mL/min) at enrollment

Apixaban versus Warfarin in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

Christopher B. Granger, M.D., John H. Alexander, M.D., M.H.S., John J.V. McMurray, M.D., Renato D. Lopes, M.D., Ph.D., Elaine M. Hylek, M.D., M.P.H., Michael Hanna, M.D., Hussein R. Al-Khalidi, Ph.D., Jack Ansell, M.D., Dan Atar, M.D., Alvaro Avezum, M.D., Ph.D., M. Cecilia Bahit, M.D., Rafael Diaz, M.D., J. Donald Easton, M.D., Justin A. Ezekowitz, M.B., B.Ch., Greg Flaker, M.D., David Garcia, M.D., Margarida Geraldes, Ph.D., Bernard J. Gersh, M.D., Sergey Golitsyn, M.D., Ph.D., Shinya Goto, M.D., Antonio G. Hermosillo, M.D., Stefan H. Hohnloser, M.D., John Horowitz, M.D., Puneet Mohan, M.D., Ph.D., Petr Jansky, M.D., Basil S. Lewis, M.D., Jose Luis Lopez-Sendon, M.D., Prem Pais, M.D., Alexander Parkhomenko, M.D., Freek W.A. Verheugt, M.D., Ph.D., Jun Zhu, M.D., and Lars Wallentin, M.D., Ph.D., for the ARISTOTLE Committees and Investigators*

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Apixaban or matching placebo was administered twice daily, with apixaban given in 5-mg doses; 2.5-mg doses were used in a subset of patients with two or more of the following criteria:

- *an age of at least 80 years,*
- *a body weight of no more than 60 kg,*
- *or a serum creatinine level of 1.5 mg per deciliter (133 μ mol per liter) or more.*

A reduced dose of apixaban (2.5 mg twice daily) or placebo was administered in 428 patients in the apixaban group (4.7%) and 403 in the placebo group (4.4%).