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Palazzo Bonin Longare
Vicenza



Terapia anticoagulante orale: trattamento delle complicanze emorragiche

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POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH DOACs

Adherence and persistence to treatment: very important in light of the short half-life of new oral anticoagulants

Renal Function

Treatment of major or life threatening bleeding

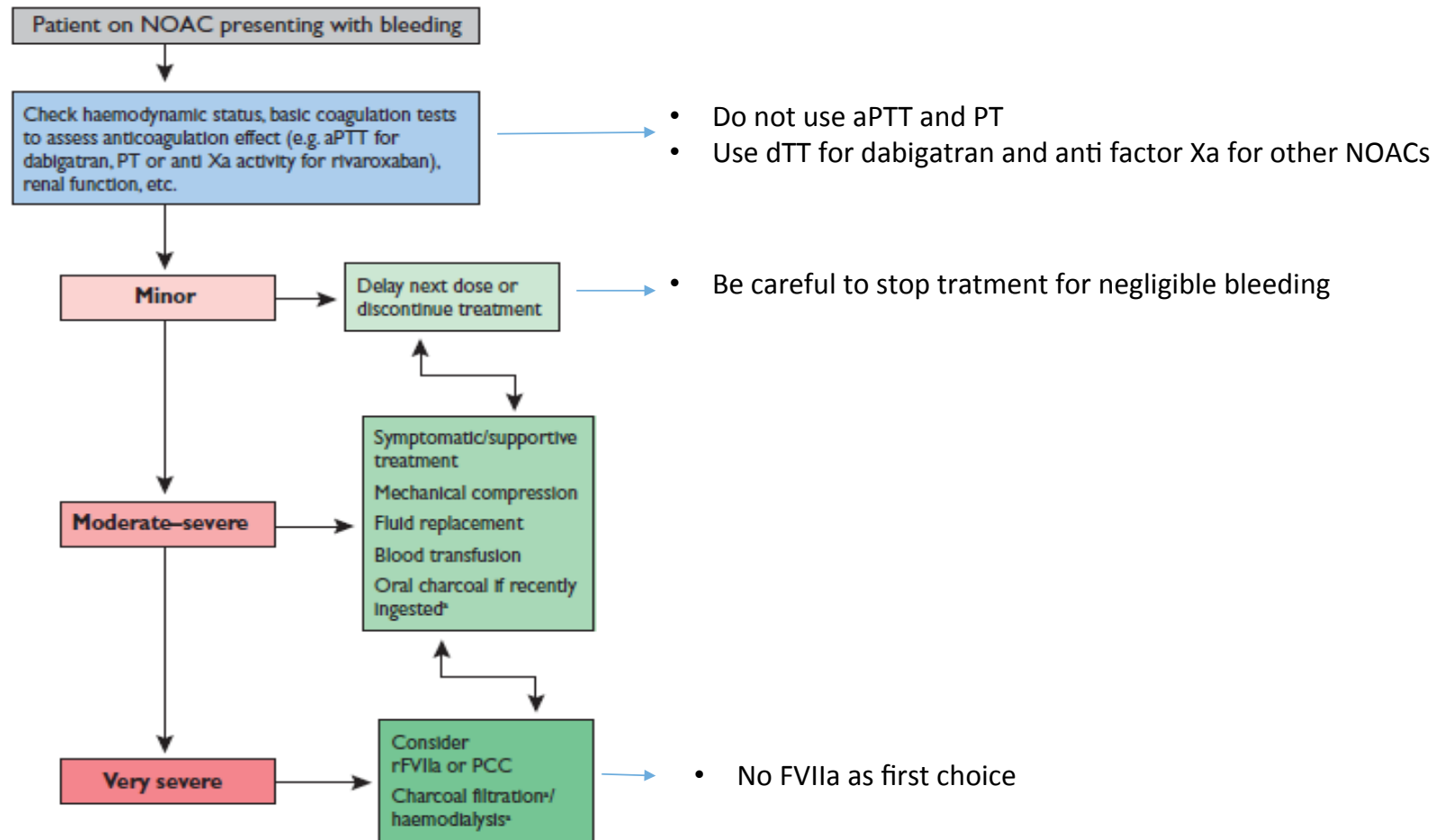
Coagulation assays and interpretation

Potential drug interactions

Side-effects and potential drop-out

Costs

How to treat bleeding during DOACs



Reversal with Factor VIIa

- *Activated recombinant Factor VII : rFVIIa* is not approved for general hemostatic agent

No clinical data confirm specific dosing and timing in patients

Very short half life, very expensive

Potentially dangerous (thromboembolic events)

EMORRAGIE GRAVI/PERICOLOSE PER LA VITA:

- Sospendere NAO
- Rimpiazzo dei fluidi,
- Trasfusioni (Globuli rossi, plasma, fibrinogeno)
- **FEIBA** (Complesso Protrombinico Attivato) : **40 UI/kg**
(prima scelta per Dabigatran)
- **Complessi Protrombinici a 3 o 4 fattori: 50 UI/kg**
(prima scelta per i Xabani)
- rFVIIa (90-100µg/kg) (se falliscono i primi)
- Emodialisi (solo per Dabigatran)

Vale anche per
warfarin

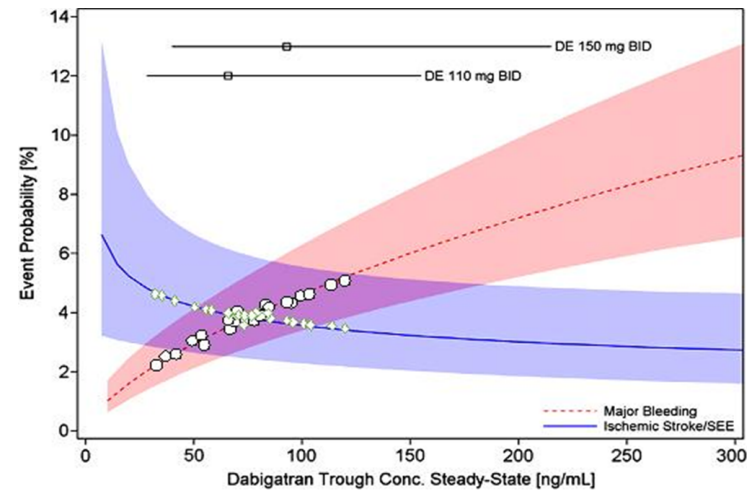


La determinazione della concentrazione ematica dei NOACs serve in PS?

- Si perchè l'emorragia potrebbe avere una causa diversa dal farmaco
- Si perchè si può valutare il ripristino della coagulazione dopo il trattamento

- Servono test specifici per la determinazione della concentrazione: SI
- La determinazione è costosa? NO
- Test comuni solo in assenza di quelli specifici

Dabigatran



In media la concentrazione di Dabigatran è 175 ng/mL (117-275 ng/mL) al picco; 91 ng/mL (61-143 ng/mL) a valle

dTT (Hemoclot)>65 sec a 12 ore dall'assunzione → RISCHIO EMORRAGICO

aPTT>80 sec a 12 ore dall'assunzione (in mancanza di dTT)

Rivaroxaban

In media rivaroxaban= 215 ng/mL al picco (22-535 ng/mL); 32 ng/mL (6-239 ng/mL) a valle

Richiedere dosaggio rivaroxaban

Anti Xa activity (ng/ml)

PT ratio (in assenza di anti Xa) = 1.5 (approssimativamente rivaroxaban 215ng/ml)

Non richiedere INR

Apixaban

Anti Xa activity (ng/ml)

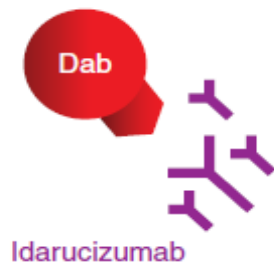
Non richiedere PT ratio

Non richiedere INR

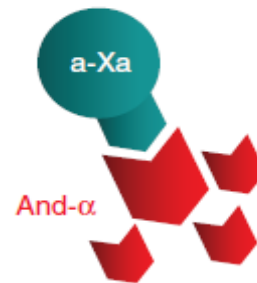
Strategies for anticoagulation reversal

	Warfarin	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban, apixaban, and edoxaban
General measures	Drug discontinuation, mechanical compression, surgical haemostasis, transfusional support	Drug discontinuation, mechanical compression, surgical haemostasis, transfusional support	Drug discontinuation, mechanical compression, surgical haemostasis, transfusional support
Activated charcoal	Consider if last dose <2 h	Consider if last dose <2 h	Consider if last dose <2 h
Haemodialysis	No benefits (highly protein bound)	Removes 62–68% of circulating drug	No benefits (highly protein bound)
Coagulation factors	PCC (25 U/kg, repeat if necessary) FFP (10–15 ml/kg) rFVIIa (90 ug/kg)	PCC (25 U/kg, repeat if necessary) rFVIIa (90 ug/kg)	PCC (25 U/kg, repeat if necessary) or FEIBA (50 IE/kg, max 200 IE/day) rFVIIa (90 ug/kg)
Specific inhibitors	Vitamin K (5–10 mg IV)	Idarucizumab (Phase 1) Ciraparantag (preclinical)	Andexanet alfa (Phases 1–3) Ciraparantag (Phase 1)

PCC, prothrombin complex concentrates; rFVIIa, recombinant-activated factor VII.



Fab fragments anti dab
of humanized monoclonal
antibodies

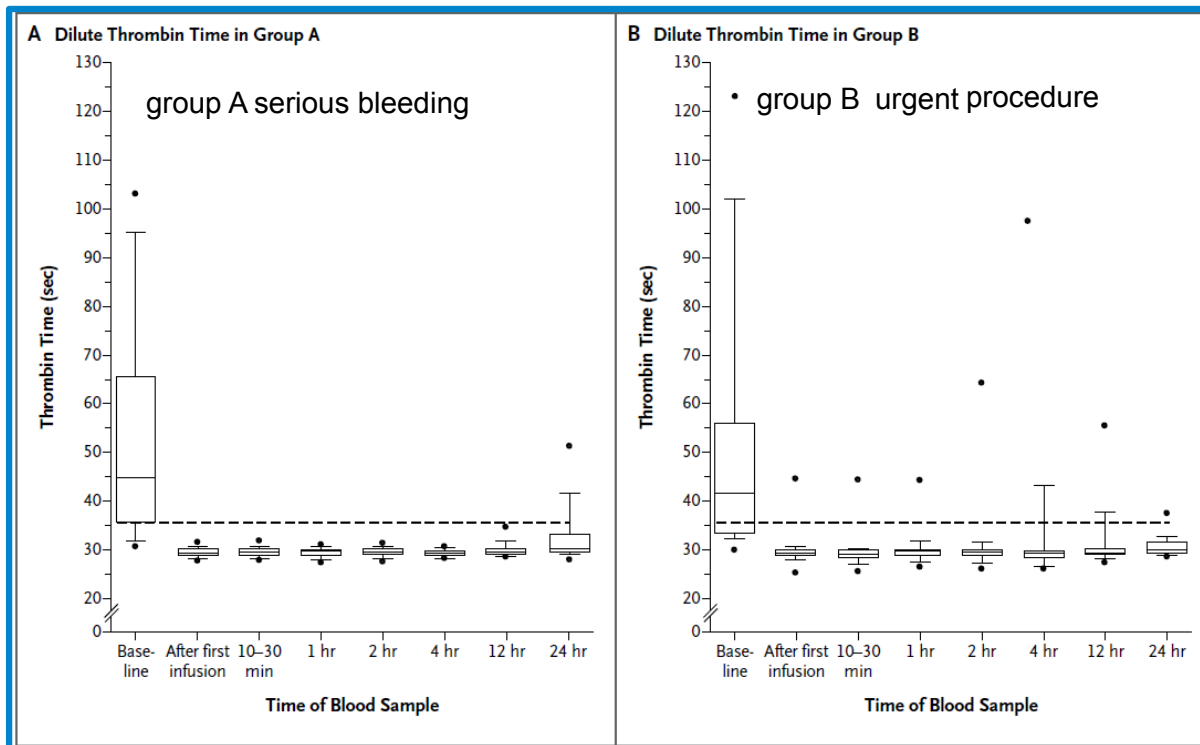


Andexanet alfa:
Modified recombinant Factor Xa
Is catalytically inactive and lacks the
Membrane binding γ -carboxyglutamic
acid (Gla domain) of native Fxa. However
it retains the ability to bind direct Factor
Xa inhibitors



Small synthetic molecule
competitively binding
NOACs

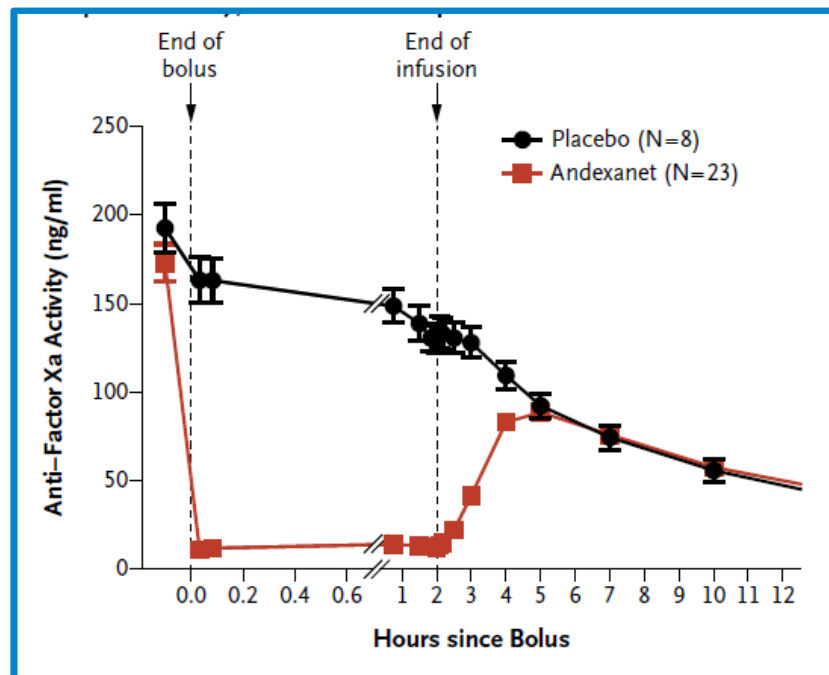
Idarucizumab for Dabigatran Reversal



The primary end point was the maximum percentage reversal of the anticoagulant effect of dabigatran within 4 hours after the administration of 5 mg idarucizumab

Andexanet Alfa for the Reversal of Factor Xa Inhibitor Activity

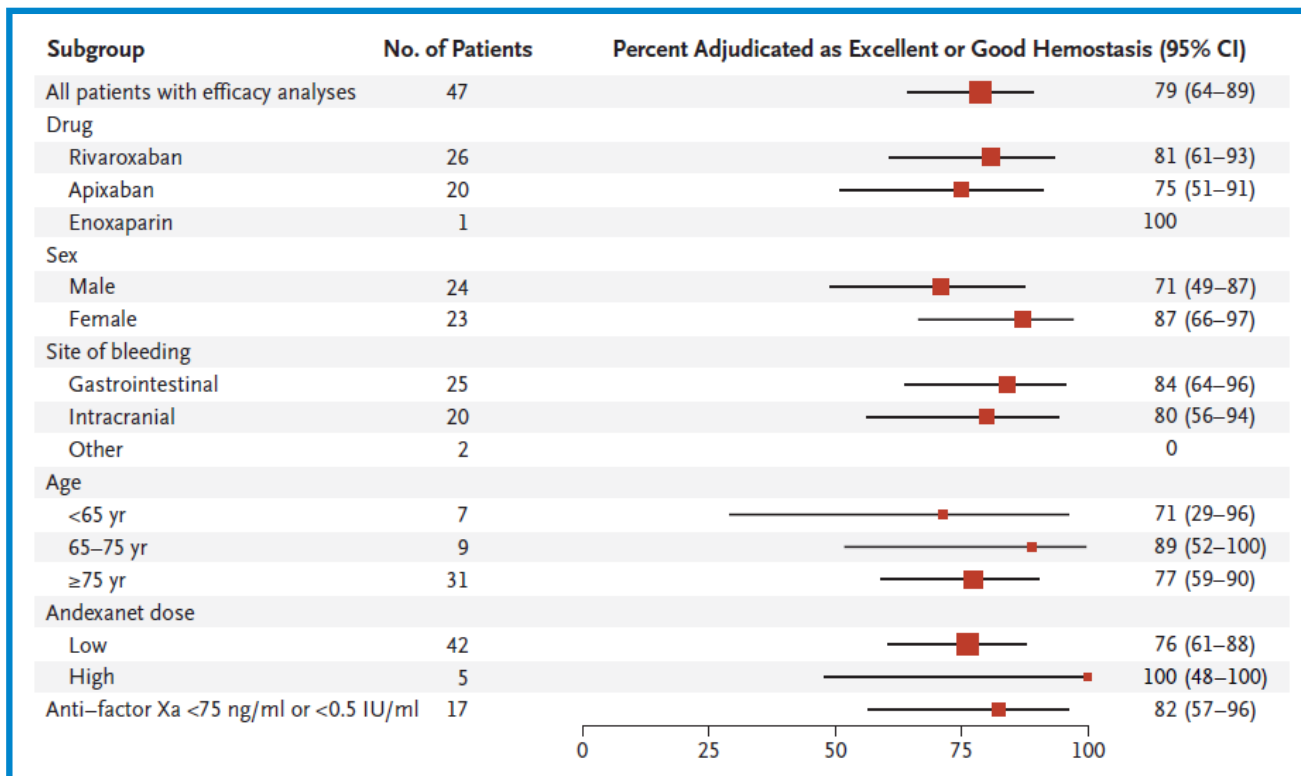
Healthy older volunteers were given 5 mg of apixaban twice daily (A) or 20 mg of rivaroxaban daily (B).



A Bolus: 400mg plus 4mg/min infusion

B Bolus: 800mg plus 8mg/min infusion

Andexanet Alfa for Acute Major Bleeding Associated with Factor Xa Inhibitors



Issues to be considered to minimize the risk of hemorrhagic stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.

Issue	Remarks
Use of NOAC instead of AVK	Expected an approximate 50% risk reduction
Blood pressure control	For both NOAC and AVK
Systematic evaluation of renal and hepatic function	Especially for NOAC
Drugs and food interactions	Especially for AVK
Reduce the risk of fall	For both NOAC and AVK
Discontinuation of antiplatelet therapy	If not strictly indicated
Prescriber education	Especially for NOAC
Time adherence to treatment	Especially for NOAC
Lower the intensity of anticoagulation	For both NOAC and AVK
LAA closure	In special situations

LAA: left atrial appendage; NOAC: New oral anticoagulants; VKA: Vitamin K antagonist

Zoppellaro G. Expert Opinion Drug Safety 2015

