FDA Approved Indications and

Προσφο					
Apixaban (Eliquis [®])	Edoxaban (Savaysa®)	Rivaroxaban (Xarelto [®])	Dabigatran (Pradaxa [®])		
 NVAF - 5 mg PO BID -2.5 mg PO BID: If ≥ 2 of the following: age ≥80 years, weight ≤60 kg or Cr ≥ 1.5 mg/dL - Usage in Cr > 2.5 mg/dL or CrCl < 25 mL/min is based on pharmacokinetics and not on clinical studies. Caution is advised. 	- CrCl > 95 mL/min: NOT recommended (drug may be cleared too rapidly and adequate drug levels not attained) - CrCl 51-95 mL/min: 60 mg PO once daily - CrCl 15-50 mL/min: 30 mg PO once daily	- CrCl > 50 mL/min: 20 mg PO once daily with evening meal - CrCl 15-50 mL/min: 15 mg PO once daily with evening meal - CrCl < 15 mL/min: not recommended VTE treatment - CrCl > 30 mL/min: 15 mg PO BID	- CrCl >30 mL/min: 150 mg PO BID - CrCl 15-30 mL/min: 75 mg PO BID - CrCl < 15 mL/min: not recommended VTE treatment and secondary prevention		
 VTE treatment 10 mg PO BID for 7 days, then 5 mg PO BID No dose adjustment based on renal function Usage in CrCl < 25 mL/min is based on pharmacokinetics and not on clinical studies. Caution is advised. VTE secondary prevention 2.5 mg PO BID CrCl < 25 mL/min: no clinical 	 CrCl < 15 mL/min: not recommended VTE treatment Begin after 5-10 days of initial therapy with a parenteral anticoagulant CrCl > 50 mL/min: 60 mg PO once daily CrCl 15-50 mL/min or weight ≤60 kg or on P-gp inhibitors*: 30 mg PO once daily VTE secondary prevention 	for 21 days, then 20 mg PO daily - CrCl <30 mL/min: not recommended VTE secondary prevention - CrCl >30 mL/min: 20 mg PO daily - CrCl <30 mL/min: not recommended VTE prophylaxis in THR/TKR - Start 6-10hr post-op - THR: 10 mg PO daily for 35 days - TKR: 10 mg PO daily for 12 days	- For VTE treatment, an initial 5-10 days of parenteral anticoagulation is required before initiating dabigatran - CrCl >30 mL/min: 150 mg PO BID - CrCl ≤30 mL/min: not recommended VTE prophylaxis in THR/TKR - Not approved		
vte prophylaxis in THR/TKR - Start 12-24 hours postop - THR: 2.5 mg BID PO for 35 days - TKR: 2.5 mg BID PO for 12 days - CrCl <30 mL/min: no clinical	Not approvedVTE prophylaxis in THR/TKRNot approved	- Avoid in CrCl < 30mL/min			

studies

	Apixaban (Eliquis®)	Edoxaban (Savaysa®)	Rivaroxaban (Xarelto [®])	Dabigatran (Pradaxa®)
Dosage Forms	Tablets: 2.5 mg, 5 mg	Tablets: 15 mg, 30 mg, 60 mg	Tablets: 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg	 Capsules: 75 mg, 150 mg Once bottle opened, use within 4 months. Keep bottle tightly closed and store in original package to protect from moisture. Close immediately after use. Do not put in pillbox or medication organizer Keep in original container; remove only at time of use.
Able to Crush Medication	 Yes Both 2.5 mg and 5 mg tablets may be crushed and suspended in 60 mL D5W and immediately delivered through an NGT No information available regarding oral administration of crushed and suspended tablets 	 No data are available regarding the bioavailability upon crushing and/or mixing of edoxaban tablets into food, liquids, or administration through feeding tubes 	 Yes The 15 mg or 20 mg tablets may be crushed and mixed with applesauce for oral or with 50 mL of water for NG or gastric tube feeding (avoid if distal to the stomach) After administration, oral or enteral feeding should immediately follow the dose 	 No Do not chew, break, or open capsules! (bioavailability increases by 75% if opened)
Administration with food	With or without food	With or without food	 20 mg: with food 15 mg: with food 10 mg: with or without food 	With or without food
Half-life	• 8-15 hours	• 10-14 hours	• 5-13 hours	• 12-17 hours
T-Max	• 3-4 hours	• 1-2 hours	• 2-4 hours	• 1-3 hours
Metabolism	Renal 27%Hepatic73%	Renal 50%Metabolism, biliary/ intestinal 50%	 2/3 renal (66%) and hepatic 1/3 eliminated non-metabolized 	• Renal 80%
Side Effects	 Bleeding Thrombocytopenia Hypersensitivity reaction 	BleedingAbnormal LFTsRashAnemia	 Bleeding Thrombocytopenia Hypersensitivity reaction Stevens-Johnson Syndrome Agranulocytosis Hepatitis 	 Bleeding GI: dyspepsia, abdominal and epigastric pain GI bleed Thrombocytopenia Hypersensitivity reaction

	Apixaban (Eliquis®)	Edoxaban (Savaysa®)	Rivaroxaban (Xarelto [®])	Dabigatran (Pradaxa®)
Evidence for VTE Prophylaxis for THR vs. Enoxaparin	ADVANCE 3 - Superior with no difference in bleeding	Not approved for this indication STARS J-V (hip replacement) Superior with no difference in bleeding STARS J-IV (hip fracture) Similar with no difference in bleeding	RECORD 1 and RECORD 2 Superior with no difference in bleeding	Not approved for this indication RE-NOVATE I RE-NOVATE II Non-inferior
Evidence for VTE Prophylaxis for TKR vs. Enoxaparin	ADVANCE 2 - Superior with no difference in bleeding	Not approved for this indication STARS E-3 - Superior with no difference in bleeding	RECORD 3 and RECORD 4Superior with no difference in bleeding	Not approved for this indication RE-MODEL/RE-MOBILIZE - Non-inferior
Evidence for VTE Management vs. Heparin/VKA	AMPLIFY - Non-inferior: recurrent VTE/ mortality - Major bleeding: lower	 HOKUSAI VTE STUDY Non-inferior: recurrent VTE Superior: fatal and intracranial bleeding, clinically relevant bleeding 	EINSTEINNon-inferior: recurrent VTE/mortalityMajor bleeding: lower (pooled analysis)	RE-COVER - Non-inferior: recurrent VTE/ mortality - Major bleed: similar - Clinically relevant non-major and any bleed: lower
Evidence for VTE Risk Reduction after Initial Treatment	AMPLIFY-EXT - Superior vs. placebo with similar major bleeding	Not approved for this indication (not studied)	 EINSTEIN-EXT Superior vs. placebo with higher major bleeding 	 RE-SONATE Superior vs. placebo, higher major bleeding RE-MEDY Non-inferior vs. warfarin, similar major bleeding
Management of Bleeding	 No specific antidote Charcoal: within 6 hours of last ingestion Life-threatening bleeding: consider PCC (Kcentra®), aPCC (FEIBA®), rVIIa (NovoSeven®) Not dialyzable See supplemental document ‡ 	 No specific antidote No information available on the use of charcoal Life-threatening bleeding: consider PCC (Kcentra®), aPCC (FEIBA®), rVIIa (NovoSeven®) Not dialyzable See supplemental document ‡ 	 No specific antidote Charcoal: within 2 hours of last ingestion Life-threatening bleeding: consider PCC Kcentra®), aPCC (FEIBA®), rVIIa (NovoSeven®) Not dialyzable See supplemental document‡ 	 No specific antidote Charcoal: within 2 hours of last ingestion Life-threatening bleeding: PCC (Kcentra®), aPCC (FEIBA®), rVIIa (NovoSeven®) Hemodialyzable See supplemental document ‡
Peri-procedural Anticoagulation	• See supplemental document‡	• <u>See supplemental</u> <u>document‡</u>	• <u>See supplemental</u> <u>document‡</u>	• <u>See supplemental</u> <u>document‡</u>

	Apixaban (Eliquis®)	Edoxaban (Savaysa®)	Rivaroxaban (Xarelto°)	Dabigatran (Pradaxa®)
Switching between	From warfarin - Start when INR < 2	From warfarin - Start when INR ≤ 2.5	From warfarin - Start when INR < 3	From warfarin - Start when INR < 2
Anticoagulants	To warfarin Start warfarin and consider bridging agent at next apixaban due time Start INR monitoring 2 days after stopping apixaban (initial INR values may be falsely elevated by apixaban) Stop bridging agent once goal INR is achieved From LMWH/UFH Start apixaban 0-2 hours prior to next scheduled LMWH dose or at the time of UFH infusion discontinuation To LMWH/UFH Start LMWH/UFH at next apixaban due time To/from other TSOAC Start at the scheduled due time of the other agent	To warfarin Oral Option If patient taking 60 mg edoxaban, reduce to 30 mg and begin warfarin. If patient taking 30 mg, reduce to 15 mg and begin warfarin. INR must be measured at least weekly and just prior to edoxaban dose to minimize edoxaban influence on INR. When INR ≥2, discontinue edoxaban. Parenteral option Administer parenteral anticoagulant and warfarin at time of next scheduled edoxaban dose. When INR ≥2, discontinue parenteral anticoagulant. From LMWH/UFH LMWH: Start edoxaban at time of next scheduled LMWH dose UFH: Start edoxaban 4 hours after discontinuation of UFH infusion. To LMWH/UFH Start LMWH/UFH at next edoxaban due time To/from other TSOAC Start at the scheduled due time of the other agent	To warfarin Start warfarin and consider bridging agent at next rivaroxaban due time Start INR monitoring 2 days after stopping rivaroxaban (initial INR values may be falsely elevated by rivaroxaban) Stop bridging agent once goal INR is achieved From LMWH/UFH Start rivaroxaban 0-2 hours prior to next scheduled LMWH dose or at the time of UFH infusion discontinuation To LMWH/UFH Start LMWH/UFH at next rivaroxaban due time. To/from other TSOAC Start at the scheduled due time of the other agent	- Start warfarin CrCl≥50 mL/min: 3 days - CrCl 30-50 mL/min: 2 days - CrCl 15-30 mL/min: 1 day