

# Određivanje koncentracije direktnih (novih) oralnih antikoagulantnih lijekova: ° dabigatrana, rivaroksabana i apiksabana

-

## iskustva i rezultati HRZZ istraživačkog projekta

IP-2016-06-8208

LAB-NOAC



**HRZZ**

Hrvatska zaklada  
za znanost

**Novi oralni antikoagulansi:  
povezanost koncentracije lijeka i  
antikoagulantnog učinka**

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21. ožujka, 2019.

# Uvod

- **DOAC (NOAC) lijekovi**
- **Klinička stanja u kojima je potrebno određivanje DOAC-a**
- **Utjecaj na rezultate pretraga hemostaze**
- **Metode određivanja DOAC lijekova**
- **Primjeri: rezultati HRZZ istraživačkog projekta**

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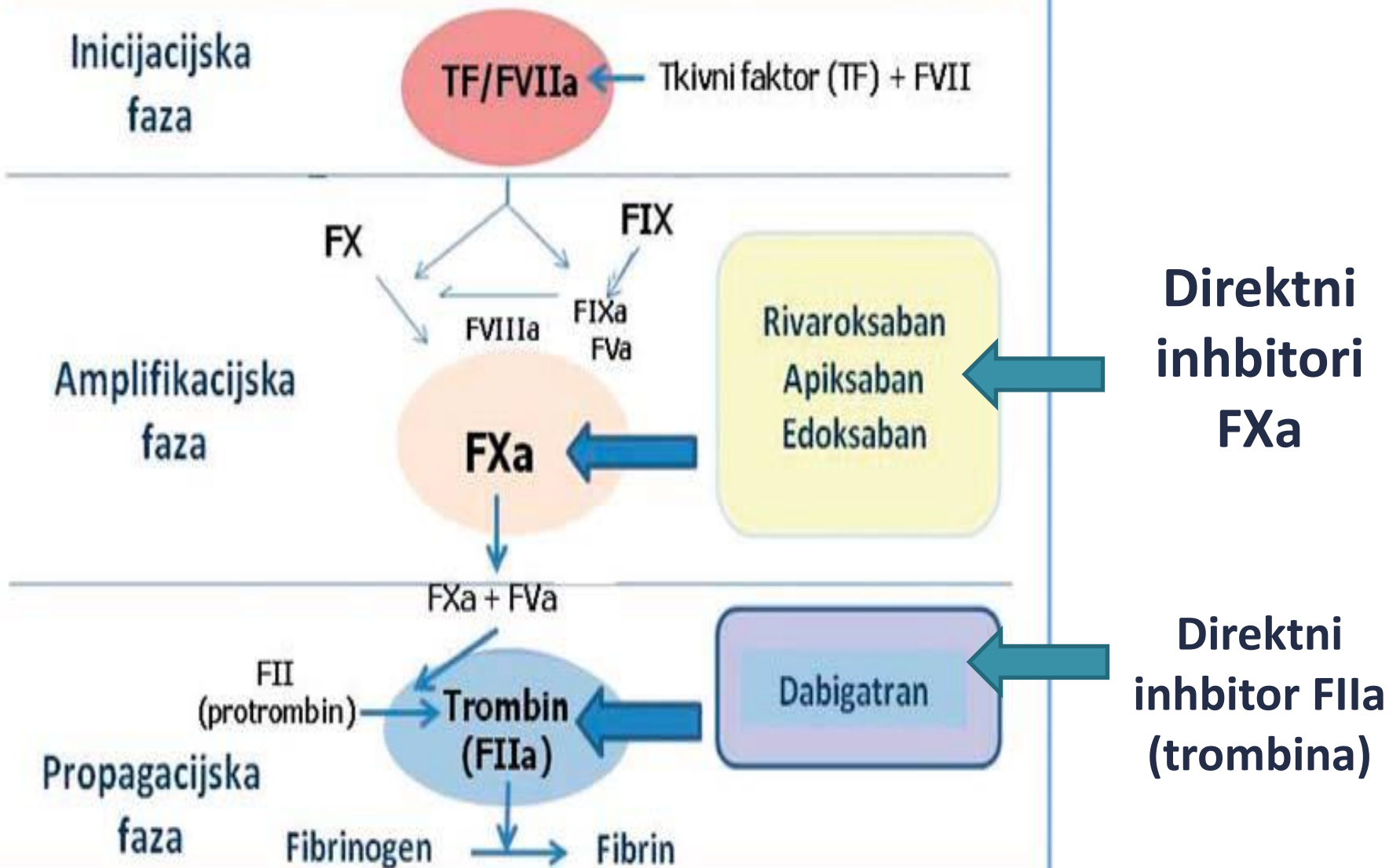


**Novi oralni antikoagulansi: povezanost koncentracije lijeka i antikoagulantnog učinka**

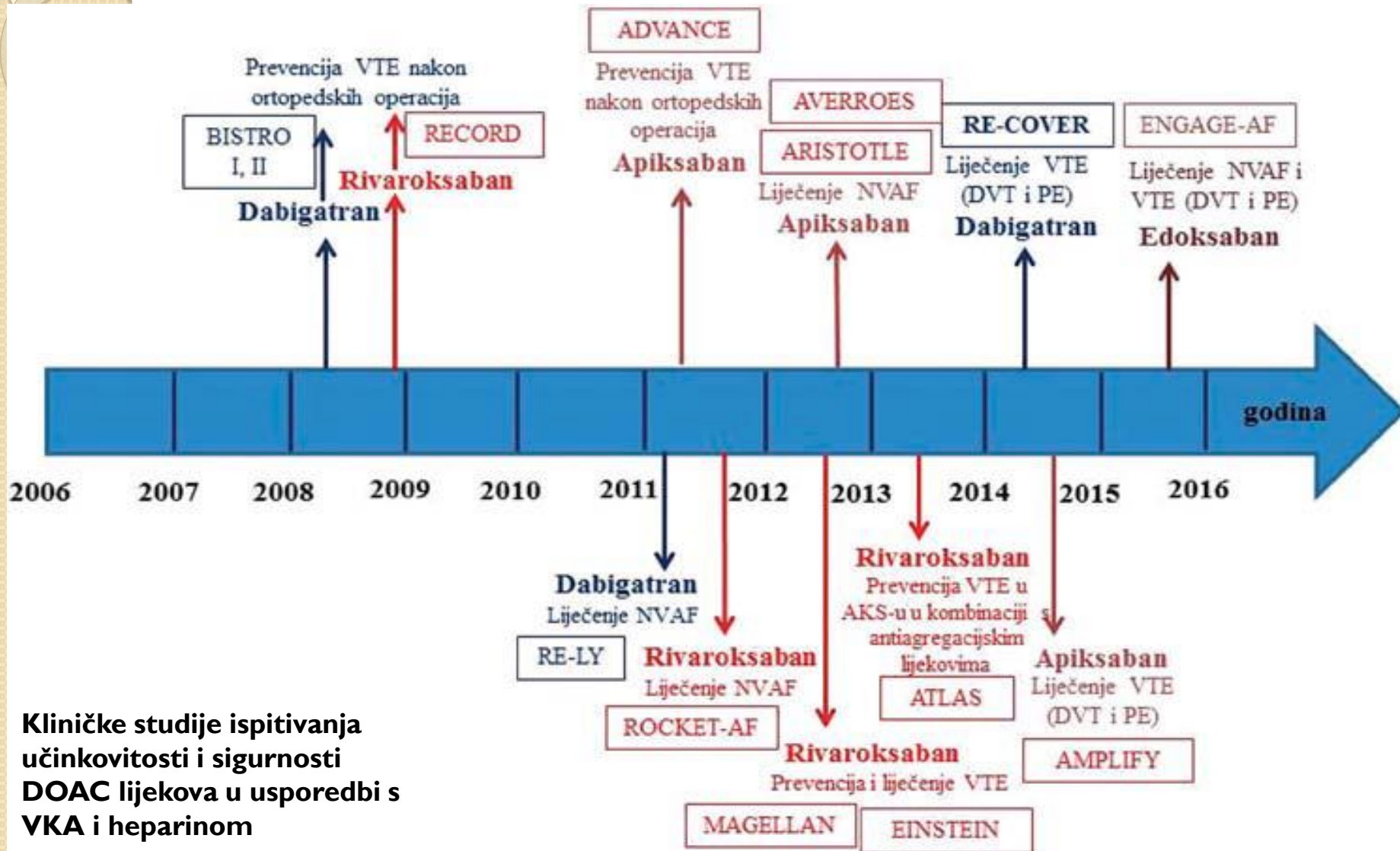
# **NOACs (DOACs) lijekovi**

- **NOAC = new (novel) oral anticoagulants**
- **NOAC = non-vitamin K dependent oral anticoagulants**
- **TSOAC = target specific oral anticoagulants**
- **DOAC = direct oral anticoagulants (ISTH)**

# Mehanizam djelovanja DOAC lijekova



# DOAC lijekovi: vremenski slijed uvođenja u kliničku praksu za pojedine kliničke indikacije



Kliničke studije ispitivanja učinkovitosti i sigurnosti DOAC lijekova u usporedbi s VKA i heparinom



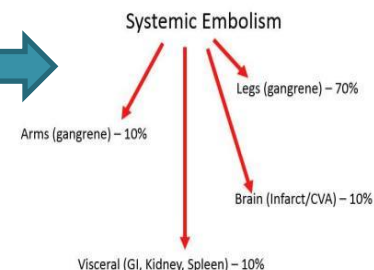
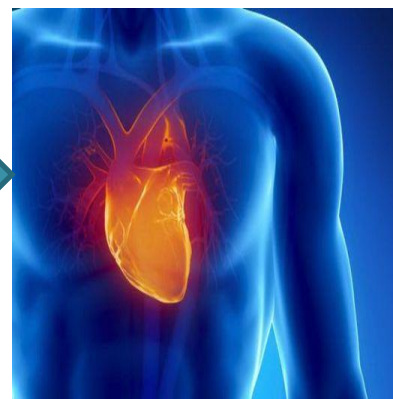
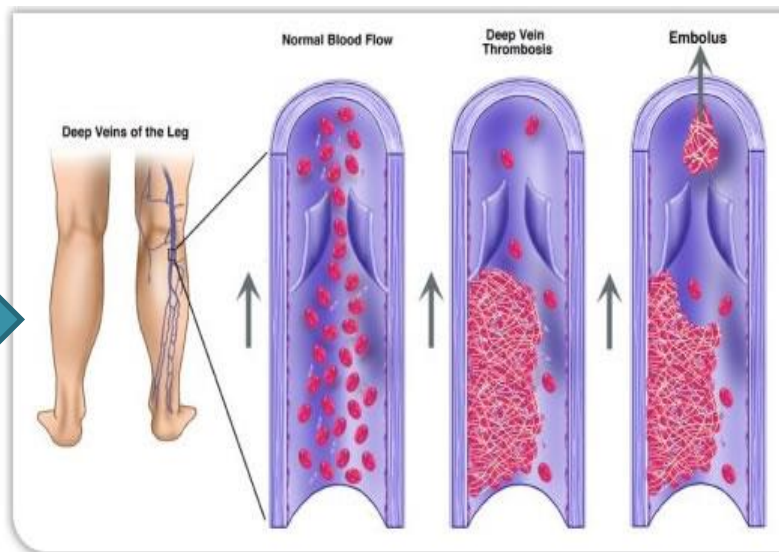
# Odobrene kliničke indikacije za primjenu DOAC lijekova

**1. Prevencija VTE u odraslih osoba nakon ortopedskih zahvata**  
(ugradnja endoproteze kuka ili koljena)

**2. Prevencija i liječenje VTE (DVT/PE)**

(VTE u malignim bolestima, u APS, u pedijatrijskoj populaciji – još uvijek traju klinička ispitivanja)

**3. Prevencija MU i sistemske embolije (SE) u bolesnika s nevalvularnom fibrilacijom atriya (NVAF)**



# Osnovna farmakološka obilježja DOAC lijekova

**Tablica 1.** Farmakološka svojstva direktnih oralnih antikoagulacijskih lijekova

Lijek	Dabigatran	Rivaroksaban	Apiksaban	Edoksaban
Mehanizam djelovanja	direktna inhibicija FIIa (trombina)	direktna inhibicija FXa	direktna inhibicija FXa	direktna inhibicija FXa
Prolijek	da	ne	ne	ne
Doziranje	fiksno, 150 (110) mg/2x	fiksno, 20 (15) mg/1x	fiksno, 5 (2,5) mg 2x	fiksno, 60 (30) mg 1x
Bioraspoloživost (%)	7	80	50	60
Poluvrijeme eliminacije (sati)	12–14*	6–9*	12	8–10
Vrijeme vršne koncentracije (sati)	1 - 3	2 - 3	1 - 3	1 - 2
Eliminacija lijeka (%)				
bubregom	80	33	25	35
fecesom	20	67	75	65
Vežanje na proteine plazme (%)	35	90	87	60
Uzimanje s hranom	ne	da**	ne	ne

\*u starijih osoba (>70 god.) vrijeme eliminacije može biti produženo i do 13 sati za rivaroksaban i do 24 sata za dabigatran

\*\* uzimanje lijeka u dozi od 15 i 20 mg uz obrok poboljšava apsorpciju lijeka

# Prednosti i nedostaci DOAC lijekova u odnosu na VKA

## PREDNOSTI

- brz početak i prestanak djelovanja
- primjena u fiksnoj dozi
- ne zahtijevaju učestalo laboratorijsko praćenje (doza lijeka se ne podešava prema rezultatu lab. testa)
- ne interferiraju značajno s hranom
- manje zastupljene interakcije s lijekovima

## NEDOSTACI

- kontraindicirani kod pacijenata s insuficijencijom bubrega ( $ClCr < 30$  ml/min) i/ili jetre ovisno o lijeku
- nije definiran terapijski raspon (nisu utvrđene terapijske koncentracije lijeka)
- ograničena dostupnost metoda za procjenu antikoagulantnog učinka/ određivanje konc. lijeka
- Skupoća



# Interakcije DOAC-a s drugim lijekovima

Lijek	Dabigratan	Rivaroksaban	Apiksaban	Edoksaban
Značajne interakcije s lijekovima	Inhibitori/ induktori P-GP	Inhibitori /induktori P-GP i CYP3A4	Inhibitori /induktori P-GP i CYP3A4	Inhibitori/ induktori P-GP CYP3A4 (<10%)



**Inhibitori P-GP:**  
povećavaju konc. DTI u  
cirkulaciji  
**Induktori P-GP:**  
smanjuju konc. DTI u  
cirkulaciji



**Inhibitori P-GP i CYP3A4:**  
povećavaju konc. lijeka u  
cirkulaciji  
**Induktori P-GP i CYP  
3A4:** smanjuju konc. lijeka u  
cirkulaciji



**Inhibitori P-GP:**  
povećavaju konc. DTI u  
cirkulaciji  
**Induktori P-GP:**  
smanjuju konc. DTI u  
cirkulaciji

**Tablica 2.** Klinički značajne interakcije direktnih oralnih antikoagulacijskih lijekova s drugim lijekovima koji se metaboliziraju istim metaboličkim putevima: CYP3A4 enzimom i P-gp transporterom

Lijek	Dabigatran	Rivaroksaban	Apiksaban	Edoksaban
CYP3A4 inhibitori	----	antimikotici: ketokonazol itrakonazol vorikonazol i posakonazol inhibitori HIV proteaza: ritonavir klaritromicin konivaptan rifampicin fenitoin	antimikotici: ketokonazol itrakonazol vorikonazol i posakonazol inhibitori HIV proteaza: ritonavir klaritromicin	-----
CYP3A4 induktori	----	karbamazepin fenobarbital gospina trava midazolam atorvastatin	rifampicin fenitoin karbamazepin fenobarbital gospina trava	-----
P-glikoprotein inhibitori	kinidin ketokonazol verapamil amiodaron itrakonazol dronedaron klaritromicin tikagrelor ciklosporin takrolimus	antimikotici: ketokonazol, itrakonazol vorikonazol i posakonazol konivaptan inhibitori HIV proteaza: ritonavir	antimikotici: ketokonazol itrakonazol vorikonazol i posakonazol inhibitori HIV proteaza: ritonavir	ciklosporin eritromicin dronedatron ketokonazol kinidin verapamil amiodaron
P-glikoprotein induktori	rifampicin karbamazepin fenitoin gospina trava*	rifampicin atorvastatin digoksin	rifampicin fenitoin karbamazepin fenobarbital gospina trava	rifampicin fenitoin karbamazepin fenobarbital gospina trava

\*gospina trava; *Hypericum perforatum*

# DOAC lijekovi i laboratorijska dijagnostika

Clinical Chemistry 59:2  
353–362 (2013)

Review

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## The Laboratory and the New Oral Anticoagulants

Armando Tripodi<sup>1,2\*</sup>

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### Concluding Remarks

A statement that laboratory monitoring is not needed for patients on NOAs may be seen at the beginning of a review article or heard at a conference on NOAs. Although true, this concept has been emphasized to such an extent that it is misleading and potentially dangerous, because clinicians might be falsely reassured that laboratory testing is never needed when dealing with NOAs. On the contrary, the accumulating evidence indicates that this statement is an oversimplification. An interesting and paradigmatic case report published re-

Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2012 Aug;50(7):671-3. doi: 10.3109/155830950.2012.705290. Epub 2012 Jul 17.

**Fatal gastrointestinal hemorrhage after a single dose of dabigatran.**

Manuel J. de Groot, Pieter van

Author information

**Abstract**

INTRODUCTION: Dabigatran is used internationally and in... fibrillation. Dabigatran concentration of 1.25

**Dabigatran and Postmarketing Reports of Bleeding**

May 2012; 10(10):1191-1202. doi: 10.1186/1745-7256-10-1191

Article Figures/Media

April 4, 2013

in Engl J Med 2013; 368:1270-1276

doi: 10.1056/NEJMe1208104

Expert Rev Clin Pharmacol. 2017 Nov;10(11):1191-1202. doi: 10.1080/17512433.2017.1370369. Epub 2017 Aug 28.

**Drug interactions with new oral anticoagulants in elderly patients.**

Stöllberger C<sup>1</sup>

Author information

**Abstract**

This review attempts to summarise what is known about... patients. The literature was searched for: 'CYP3A4', 'clopidogrel', 'ticagrelor', 'prasugrel' and 'dabigatran', '... covered: Publications about DDIs of NOACs were found... drugs, were most frequent, followed by anti-infective a... were reported most frequently in association with dabi

**Case Reports in Critical Care**

Case Rep Crit Care. 2016; 2016: 7938062.

Published online 2016 Oct 31. doi: 10.1155/2016/7938062

PMCID: PMC5107846

PMID: 27872767

**Diffuse Alveolar Hemorrhage Associated with Edoxaban Therapy**

Author information Article notes Copyright and License information Disclaimer

This article has been cited by other articles in BMC

**New Oral Anticoagulants Increase Risk for Gastrointestinal Bleeding: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

L. LISANNE HOLSTER<sup>1</sup>, VERA E. VALKHOFF<sup>1</sup>, ERNST J. KLUIPERS<sup>1,2</sup> and ERIC T. T. L. T. JWA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, and <sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Erasmus MC University Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

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## Measuring oral direct inhibitors of thrombin and factor Xa: a recommendation from the Subcommittee on Control of Anticoagulation of the Scientific and Standardization Committee of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis

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Bianchi Bonomi Hemophilia and Thrombosis Center, Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Università degli Studi di

Milano and IRCCS Cà Granda Maggiore Hospital Foundation, Milano, Italy; §Service Hematologie Biologie, Hopital Tenon, Paris, France;

¶Department of Vascular Medicine, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands; and \*\*Department of Clinical and Experimental

Medicine, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy

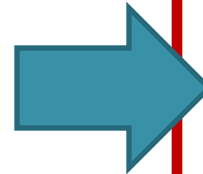
acting drugs. However, there will be clinical circumstances in specific patients when measurement of the anticoagulant effect of an ODI will be required. Such clinical scenarios may include the following:

- 1 Bleeding;
- 2 Before surgery or an invasive procedure when the patient has taken the drug in the previous 24 h, or longer if creatinine clearance (CrCl) is  $< 50 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ;
- 3 Identification of subtherapeutic or supratherapeutic levels in patients taking other drugs that are known to significantly affect pharmacokinetics;

- 4 Identification of subtherapeutic or supratherapeutic levels in patients at the extremes of body weight;
- 5 Patients with deteriorating renal function;
- 6 Perioperative management;
- 7 Reversal of anticoagulation;
- 8 Suspicion of overdose;
- 9 Assessment of compliance in patients suffering thrombotic events while on treatment (although this application may be limited by the short half-life of ODIs).

## Hitna stanja

- hitni **operativni zahvat** ili **invazivni dijagnostički/terapijski postupak**
- pri pojavi **neželjenih učinaka** liječenja (**krvarenje ili tromboza**) tijekom liječenja bolesnika
- prije donošenja **odluke o uvođenju trombolitičke terapije**
- pri **sumnji na predoziranje** lijekom
- pri donošenju **odluke o primjeni specifičnog antidota** ili drugih terapijskih postupaka s ciljem **poništanja antikoagulantnog učinka** liječenja
- u bolesnika s **akutnim zatajenjem bubrega** (dabigatran) ili **jetre** (rivaroksaban i apiksaban)



## Određivanje koncentracije DOAC lijeka

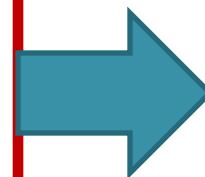


**hitna pretraga  
24 sata/7 dana)  
TAT = 60  
minuta**



## **Praćenje liječenja**

- u bolesnika s oštećenom funkcijom bubrega (>75 god, ClCr <50 ml/min) i/ili jetre
- u svrhu **podešavanja doze** lijeka kod bolesnika s **ekstremnom tjelesnom težinom** (< 50 kg i >110 kg - pretili bolesnici, trudnice, djeca)
- ispitivanje potencijalnih **interferirajućih učinaka drugih lijekova** za koje su postoje pokazatelji o utjecaju na liječenje DOAC-ima
- tijekom liječenja **ukoliko se ne postiže očekivani terapijski učinak**
- **pri sumnji na nepridržavanje uzimanja lijeka** (ograničena primjenjivost zbog kratkog poluživota)



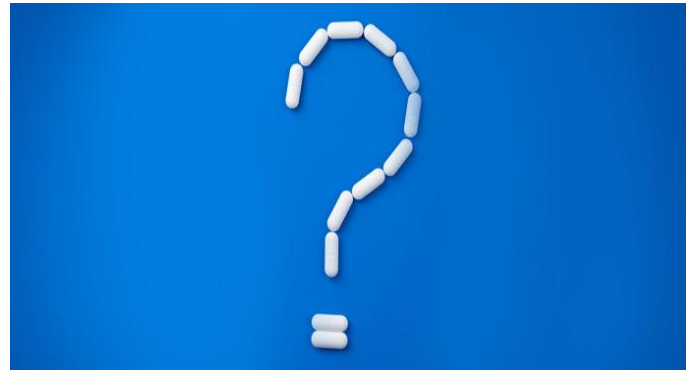
**Određivanje koncentracije DOAC lijeka**



**Redovna pretraga**

**TAT = 1 dan**

**Koje koagulacijske pretrage koristiti u kliničkim indikacijama koje zahtijevaju određivanje DOAC lijekova?**



**1. Probirne koagulacijske pretrage**

**2. Kvantitativne metode – određivanje koncentracije DOAK lijekova**

# International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) Recommendations for Laboratory Measurement of Direct Oral Anticoagulants

Robert C. Gosselin<sup>1</sup> Dorothy M. Adcock<sup>2</sup> Shannon M. Bates<sup>3</sup> Jonathan Douxfils<sup>4</sup>  
Emmanuel J. Favaloro<sup>5</sup> Isabelle Gouin-Thibault<sup>6</sup> Cecilia Guillermo<sup>7</sup> Yohko Kawai<sup>8</sup>  
Edelgard Lindhoff-Last<sup>9</sup> Steve Kitchen<sup>10</sup>

**Thromb Haemost 2018;118:437–450.**

## Abstract

This guidance document was prepared on behalf of the International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) for providing haemostasis-related guidance documents for clinical laboratories. This inaugural coagulation ICSH document was developed by an ad hoc committee, comprised of international clinical and laboratory direct acting oral anticoagulant (DOAC) experts. The committee developed consensus recommendations for laboratory measurement of DOACs (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban), which would be germane for laboratories assessing DOAC anticoagulation. This guidance document addresses all phases of laboratory DOAC measurements, including pre-analytical (e.g. preferred time sample collection, preferred sample type, sample stability), analytical (gold standard method, screening and quantifying methods) and post analytical (e.g. reporting units, quality assurance). The committee addressed the use and limitations of screening tests such as prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time as well as viscoelastic measurements of clotting blood and point of care methods. Additionally, the committee provided recommendations for the proper validation or verification of performance of laboratory assays prior to implementation for clinical use, and external quality assurance to provide continuous assessment of testing and reporting method.

## Keywords

- ▶ direct oral anticoagulants
- ▶ laboratory measurement
- ▶ laboratory guidance
- ▶ recommendations

# Utjecaj DOAC lijekova na rezultate probirnih koagulacijskih pretraga

Pretraga	Direktni inhibitor trombina	Direktni inhibitori FXa
PV	↑	↑↑
APTV	↑↑	↑
TV	↑↑↑	Ne
Fibrinogen	↓/Ne	Ne
D-dimeri	Ne	Ne

ovisi o :

- **vrsti lijeka** (različit utjecaj na pojedine pretrage)
- **vremenu uzimanja uzorka u odnosu na zadnju dozu** (vršna konc. vs minimalna konc. lijeka)
- **osjetljivosti različitih komercijalnih reagensa za probirne pretrage (PV, APTV) na DOAC lijekove**

# Direktni inhibitor trombina: dabigatran (*Pradaxa*)

## APTV

- APTV je osjetljivija pretraga u odnosu na PV
- različiti reagensi – različita osjetljivost
- rezultat PV-a i APTV-a unutar RV ne isključuje terapijske konc. lijeka
- nestandardizirana pretraga za DOAC lijekove

## TV

- preosjetljiv test: nemjerljiv TV (>150s) već kod niskih konc. lijeka
- **normalan rezultat TV isključuje prisutnost klinički značajne konc. lijeka u cirkulaciji**

## Odnos između koncentracija dabigatrana i rezultata probirnih koagulacijskih pretraga: PV, APTV, TV, fibrinogen

Assay	DABI ng/mL	TT sec	PT % act.	PT INR	APTT sec	APTT ratio	Fibrinogen g/L
Commercial reagent (Siemens)	Innovance DTI	BC Thrombin	Innovin	Innovin	Actin FS	Actin FS	
N= 25 (<100)							
Median	54	69	82	1.1	37.5	1.36	4.0
95%CI	43 – 70	45-90	64 – 90	1.1 – 1.3	35 – 41	1.3 – 1.5	3.1 – 5.2
IQR	43 - 70	45-90	66 – 89	1.1 – 1.2	35 – 41	1.3 – 1.5	3.2 – 5.2
N=18 (>100)							
Median	209		50	1.46	65.0	2.35	3.1
95%CI	141 – 321	>150	44 – 55	1.3– 1.6	50 – 69	1.8 – 2.5	2.3 - 3.7
IQR	141 - 305		44 – 54	1.3 – 1.6	52 – 70	1.9 – 2.5	2.3 – 3.7
P	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0003	0.0007	0.0001	0.0001	0.0208

N = 43; Konc. dabigatrana (raspon) = 22 to 401 ng/mL;  
medijan 101 ng/mL; 95%CI 59-157 ng/mL;



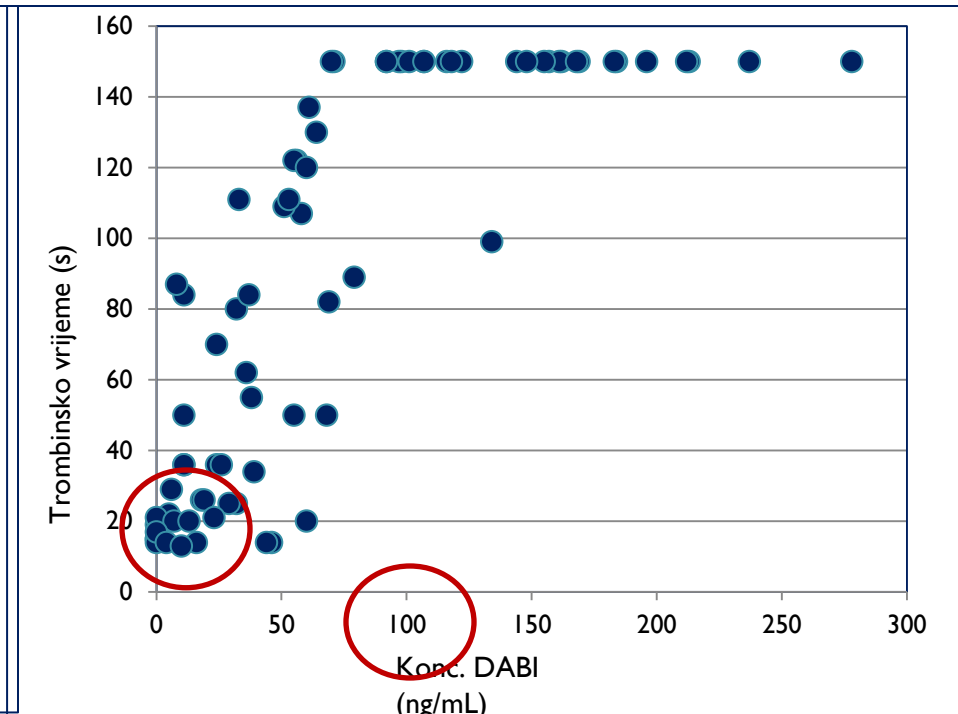
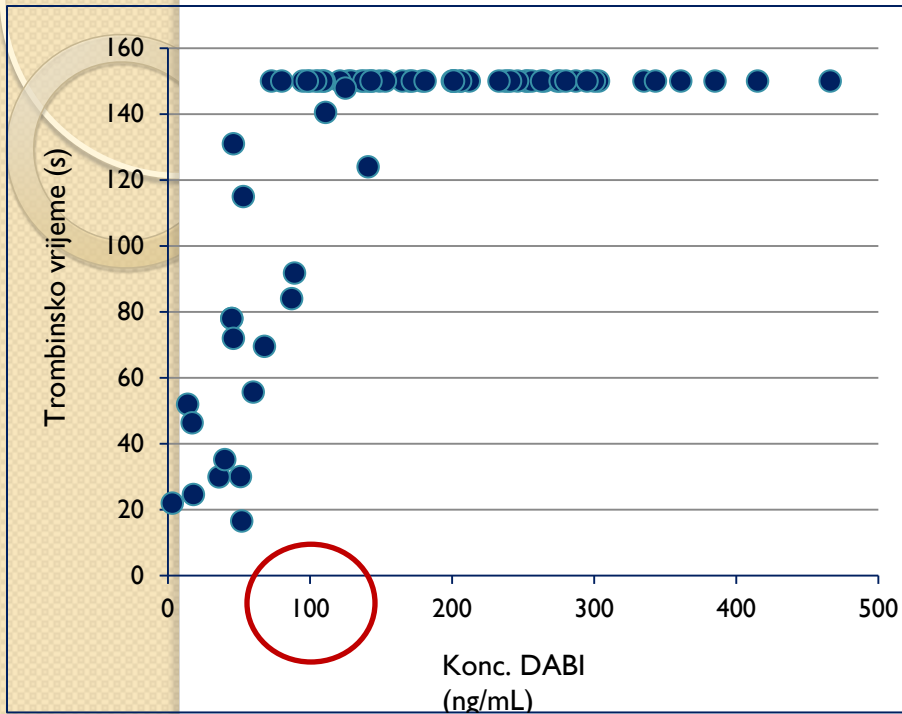
# DABIGATRAN

## Klinička indikacija: NVAF, 2x150 mg

<b>DABIGA- TRAN ng/mL</b>	<b>Dabi (ng/mL) Medijan (95%CI) IQR Raspon</b>	<b>PV% Med (95%CI) IQR Raspon</b>	<b>APTV (s) Med (95%CI) IQR Raspon</b>	<b>APTVo Med (95%CI) IQR Raspon</b>	<b>TV (s) Med (95%CI) IQR Raspon</b>
<b>vršna konc. (n = 42)</b>	<b>165 (125 – 204) 102 – 249 14 - 415</b>	<b>53 (48 – 66) 46 – 77 24 - 91</b>	<b>45,5 (42 – 49) 39 - 52 23 – 67</b>	<b>1,6 (1,4 – 1,7) 1,4 – 1,8 0,7 – 2,3</b>	<b>&gt;150 (37/42) (&gt;150) &gt;150 52 - &gt;150</b>
<b>min. konc. (n = 42)</b>	<b>97 (61 – 120) 52 – 157 5 - 278</b>	<b>72 (59 – 77) 55 – 86 37 - 108</b>	<b>37,5 (34 – 42) 33 - 44 22 – 60</b>	<b>1,3 (1,2 – 1,4) 1,1 – 1,5 0,7 – 1,8</b>	<b>&gt;150 (25/42) (122 - &gt;150) 111 - &gt;150 15 - &gt;150</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>&lt;0,001</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>&lt;0,001</b>	<b>&lt;0,001</b>	<b>0,024</b>

## Vršne konc. (VRK) dabigatrana i TV

## Minimalne konc. (MIK) dabigatrana i TV



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# Direktni inhibitor trombina: dabigatran (*Pradaxa*)

## Preporuka:

- PV, APTV nisu prikladne pretrage za procjenu adekvatne doziranosti, antikoagulantnog učinka ili isključivanje klinički značajne konc. lijeka u cirkulaciji
- TV unutar RV isključuje prisutnost kl. značajne konc. lijeka u cirkulaciji
- Metode kvantitativnog određivanja koncentracije lijeka treba koristiti u svim kl. stanjima za koje postoji potreba/korisnost određivanja

International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) Recommendations for Laboratory Measurement of Direct Oral Anticoagulants

# Direktni inhibitor trombina: dabigatran (*Pradaxa*)

## Metode kvantitativnog određivanja koncentracije lijeka



### Koagulometrijske metode

1. dTV - razrijeđeno trombonsko vrijeme ) engl. *diluted thrombin time (dTT)*
2. Ekarinski koagulometrijski test (ECT, *ecarin coagulometric test*)

### Kromogene metode

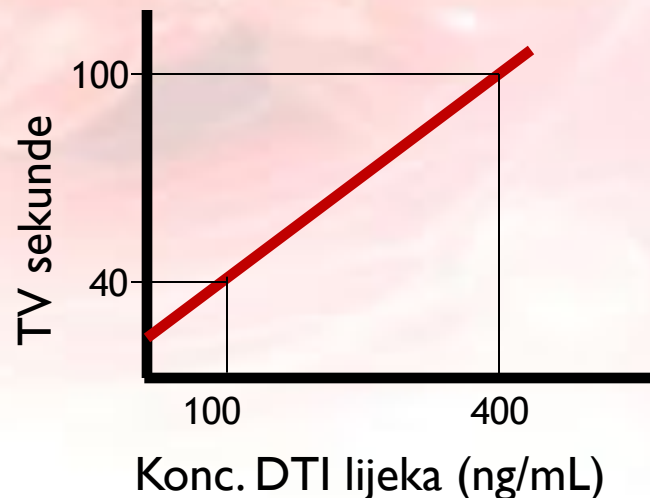
1. Ekarinska kromogena metoda (ECA, *ecarin chromogenic assay*)
2. Anti-FIIa test

# Razrijeđeno trombinsko vrijeme (dTV) (*diluted thrombin time*)

- plazma bolesnika razrjeđuje se u određenom omjeru (1:8) s normalnom plazmom
- razrjeđenje plazme rezultira linearnom krivuljom ovisnosti TV o koncentraciji lijeka
- *in house* metode ili komercijalni testovi

Hemoclot test (*Hyphen Biomed, Francuska*), Hemosil DTI test (*IL*)

**Terapijski raspon dTV**  
**= 40 - 100 s**  
**(100 - 400 ng/mL)**



# Metode određivanja DTI uz primjenu ekarina

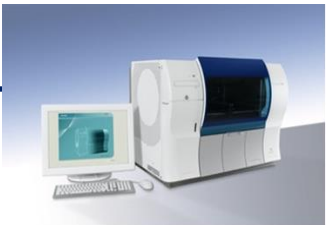


Echis carinatus

## 1. ECT (ekarinski koagulometrijski test)



## 2. ECA (ekarinski kromogeni test)



## 3. Anti-FIIa test





# **Direktni inhibitori FXa: rivaroksaban, apiksaban, edoksaban**

## **PV**

- osjetljivija pretraga u odnosu na APTV
- različiti reagensi – različita osjetljivost
- isti PV reagens – različita osjetljivost za različite lijekove (R vs A)
- rezultat PV-a i APTV-a unutar RV ne isključuje terapijske konc. lijeka
- nestandardizirana pretraga za DOAC lijekove

# RIVAROKSABAN

klinička indikacija: NVAf; 1x20 mg

RIVARO KSABAN ng/mL	Medijan (95%CI) IQR	Raspon (min – max)	PV (% akt.) Medijan (95%CI)	APTV (s, o) Medijan (95%CI) IQR	Fibrinogen (g/L) Medijan (95%CI) , IQR
<b>vršna konc. (n= 35)</b>	<b>189 (138 -240) 124 - 276</b>	<b>85 - 468</b>	<b>63 (55 – 67)</b>	<b>33 (30 – 39) 28,5 – 40,0 1,1 (1,0 – 1,3) 1,0 – 1,4</b>	<b>3,6 (3,2 – 3,9) 3,1 – 4,0</b>
<b>min. konc. (n= 35)</b>	<b>36 (23 –93) 15 - 109</b>	<b>1 - 311</b>	<b>85 (72 – 91)</b>	<b>29 (28 – 30) 27, 0 – 31,0 1,0 (0,9 – 1,1) 0,9 – 1,1</b>	<b>3,6 3,1 – 4,0 3,0 – 4,1</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>&lt;0,0001</b>		<b>0,0014</b>	<b>0,003 (s) 0,021 (o)</b>	<b>0,883</b>

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APIKSABAN ng/mL	Medijan (95%CI) IQR Raspon	PV (% akt.) Medijan (95%CI) IQR Raspon	APTV (s, o) Medijan (95%CI) IQR Raspon	Fibrinogen (g/L) Medijan (95%CI) IQR Raspon
<b>vršna konc.</b> <b>(n = 44)</b>	<b>180</b> <b>(160 – 206)</b> <b>142 – 224</b> <b>60 - 385</b>	<b>87</b> <b>(80 – 94)</b> <b>74 – 96</b> <b>40 - 106</b>	<b>27</b> <b>(27 – 28)</b> <b>26 – 29</b> <b>23 - 38</b> <b>0,95 (0,9 – 1,0)</b> <b>0,9 – 1,0</b> <b>0,7 – 1,3</b>	<b>3,5</b> <b>(3,3, - 3,8)</b> <b>3,1 - 4,4</b> <b>2,4 - 6,6</b>
<b>min. konc.</b> <b>(n = 44)</b>	<b>89</b> <b>(67 – 125)</b> <b>56 – 135</b>  <b>10 - 238</b>	<b>91</b> <b>(83 – 96)</b> <b>81 – 102</b>  <b>41 - 120</b>	<b>26</b> <b>(26 – 27)</b> <b>25 – 28</b> <b>0,90 (0,9 – 1,0)</b> <b>0,9 – 1,0</b> <b>0,7 – 1,1</b>	<b>3,6</b> <b>(3,2 – 4,0)</b> <b>3,2 – 4,9</b>  <b>2,4 – 6,2</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>&lt;0,001</b>	<b>0,150</b>	<b>0,103</b>	<b>0,511</b>

# Direktni inhibitori FXa: rivaroksaban, apiksaban, edoksaban

## Preporuka:

- PV, APTV nisu prikladne pretrage za procjenu adekvatne doziranosti, antikoagulantnog učinka ili isključivanje klinički značajne konc. lijeka u cirkulaciji
- Metode kvantitativnog određivanja koncentracije lijeka treba koristiti u svim kl. stanjima za koje postoji potreba/korisnost određivanja

**Direktni inhibitori FXa:  
rivaroksaban, apiksaban, edoksaban**

**Kvantitativno određivanje koncentracije lijeka**



**Kromogena metoda**

**Anti-FXa**



praćenje LMWH –  
uz kalibraciju LMW  
heparinom

**uz kalibraciju odgovarajućim lijekom (R, A, E)**

$\text{FXa} \xrightarrow{\text{lijeak: R, A, E}} \text{FXa - lijek} + \text{FXa(ost.)}$

$\text{FXa(ost.)} + \text{kromogeni sup.-pNA} \longrightarrow \text{peptid} + \text{pNA (405 nm)}$

## Direktni inhibitori FXa: rivaroksaban, apiksaban, edoksaban

### Kromogena anti-FXa metoda

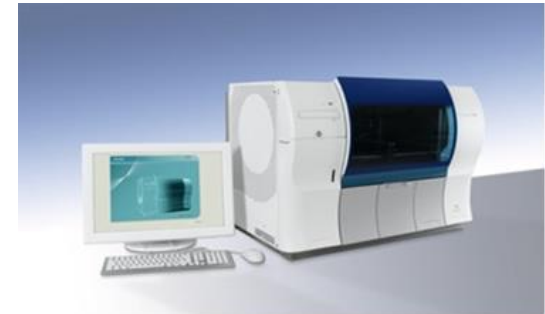
- komercijalni testovi:

*Innovance anti-FXa (Siemens)* →



*HLR anti-FXa (Hyphen Biomed)*

*Liquid anti-FXa (Stago)* →



*Hemosil anti FXa (IL)*



# Obilježja kvantitativnih metoda određivanja koncentracije DOAC lijekova

- **Priprema reagensa:**

- metode za dabigatran – priprema liofilizata reagensa
- metode za inhibitore FXa: „*ready to use*” – ***nema pripreme reagensa***

- **Stabilnost reagensa nakon otvaranja/rekonstitucije**

- **8 tjedana (2 mjeseca) na 2 – 8°C**
- **mjerni raspon: 20 - 500 ng/mL (prikladno za MIK i VRK)**
- **mogućnost izvedbe pretrage kao hitne (TAT 60 min)**
- **UKK: dvije razine kontrola (niska i visoka)**
- **VKK: dostupna (ECAT, UKNEQAS...)**

- **Primjena ograničena na specijalizirane laboratorije za ispitivanje poremećaja hemostaze**



## Tekućinska kromatografija s masenom spektrometrijom (LC-MS/MS)

- „zlatni standard” za određivanje konc. DOAC lijekova
- Uzorak: serum ili plazma (Li-heparin i EDTA)
- LOD i LOQ: 0,025 – 3 ng/mL
- mjerni raspon: 5 – 500 ng/mL
- složenost, tehnička zahtjevnost i skupoća ograničavaju široku primjenu metode
- isključivo u istraživačke svrhe

# Uzorak

- **3,2% Na-citrat; plazma siromašna trombocitima (PPP) za koagulometrijske i kromogene metode**



## Stabilnost uzorka

Lijek	Sobna temperatura	5°C	-20°C
Dabigatran*	24 sata	24 sata	min. 30 dana
Rivaroksaban*	8 sati	48 sati	min. 30 dana
Apiksaban*	8 sati	48 sati	min. 30 dana

\* za orijentacijske pretrage TV, APTV (dabi) i PV (riva, api) – 4 sata na sobnoj temp.

## Postupak zamrzavanja i odmrzavanja: najmanje tri ciklusa bez klinički značajne promjene vrijednosti

(McGrail R et al. Stability of direct oral anticoagulants in whole blood and plasma from patients in steady state treatment. *Thromb Res* 2016;148:107-10.)

International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) Recommendations for Laboratory Measurement of Direct Oral Anticoagulants

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Edelgard Lindhoff-Last<sup>9</sup> Steve Kitchen<sup>10</sup>

# Vrijeme uzorkovanja

- U nehitnim kliničkim stanjima odrediti minimalnu (*trough*) koncentraciju lijeka (neposredno prije slijedeće doze):

**1. manja varijabilnost MIK vs VRK koncentracija**

**2. bolja povezanost s neželjenim ishodom - krvarenje i tromboza**

## U hitnim stanjima ?

- ▶ MIK ili VRK - nije primjenjivo
- ▶ **MIK konc. nije informativna kada se radi o usporenoj eliminaciji (akumulaciji) lijeka !!!**

**Poznavanje vremena uzorkovanja u odnosu na zadnju dozu lijeka ključno je za interpretaciju rezultata!**

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# Izveštavanje rezultata koncentracije DOAC lijekova

- mjerna jedinica: **ng/mL**
- nisu definirani terapijski intervali, ali se preporuča izveštavanje **objavljenih „očekivanih vrijednosti“ MIK i VRK koncentracija lijeka za određenu kliničku indikaciju i dozu lijeka**

Indication	Dabigatran		Rivaroxaban		Apixaban		Edoxaban	
	Stroke prevention in NVAF	Treatment PE/VTE	Stroke prevention in NVAF	Treatment PE/VTE	Stroke prevention in NVAF	Treatment PE/VTE	Stroke prevention in NVAF	Treatment PE/VTE
Dose	150 mg bid	150 mg bid	20 mg qd	20 mg qd	5 mg bid	5 mg bid	60 mg qd	60 mg qd
Peak concentration, ng/mL	175 <sup>a</sup> (117–275)	175 <sup>a</sup> (117–275)	249 <sup>b</sup> (184–343)	270 <sup>b</sup> (189–419)	171 <sup>c</sup> (91–321)	132 <sup>c</sup> (59–302)	170 <sup>d</sup> (125–245)	234 <sup>e</sup> (149–317)
Trough concentration, ng/mL	91 <sup>a</sup> (61–143)	60 <sup>a</sup> (39–95)	44 <sup>b</sup> (12–137)	26 <sup>b</sup> (6–87)	103 <sup>c</sup> (41–230)	63 <sup>c</sup> (22–177)	36 <sup>e</sup> (19–62)	19 <sup>e</sup> (10–39)

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Abbreviations: bid, twice daily; IQR, interquartile range; NVAF, non-valvular atrial fibrillation; PE, pulmonary embolism; qd, once daily; VTE, venous thromboembolism.

Notes: Other approved indications for DOACs include secondary prevention of PE/VTE, and post hip and knee replacement, which may have alternative dosing strategies. Additionally, changes in doses may occur after initiation phase of DOAC treatment. Consultation of regional DOAC labeling information is required before interpreting or using these peak and trough DOAC concentration data.

<sup>a</sup>Mean (25th–75th percentile).

<sup>b</sup>Mean (5th–95th percentile).

<sup>c</sup>Median (5th–95th percentile).

<sup>d</sup>Median (1.5 × IQR).

<sup>e</sup>Median (IQR).

# Direktni inhibitori FXa: rivaroksaban, apiksaban, edoksaban

Ispitivanje potencijalne primjene anti-FXa metode uz kalibraciju LMW heparinom u bolesnika liječenih rivaroksabanom i apiksabanom

## Kvantitativno određivanje koncentracije lijeka



### Kromogena metoda

**Anti-FXa**



praćenje LMWH –  
uz kalibraciju LMW  
heparinom

uz kalibraciju odgovarajućim lijekom (R, A, E)



**Direktni inhibitori FXa** : ispitivanje potencijalne primjene anti-FXa metode uz kalibraciju LMW heparinom u bolesnika liječenih rivaroksabanom i apiksabanom



*Chromogenic anti-FXa assay calibrated with low molecular weight heparin measurement in patients treated with rivaroxaban and apixaban: possibilities and limitations*

**Cilj:**

1. Ispitati da li se anti-FXa metoda za LMWH može primijeniti za isključivanje klinički značajne koncentracije RIVA i API
2. Ispitati potencijalnu primjenu anti-FXa LMWH metode kao alternativne metode za procjenu koncentracije direktnih anti-FXa lijekova

**Chromogenic anti-FXa assay calibrated with low molecular weight heparin measurement in patients treated with rivaroxaban and apixaban: possibilities and limitations.**

	<b>Rivaroxaban (n= 61)</b>	<b>Apixaban (n= 53)</b>
<b>Males, proportion; ratio</b>	<b>9/15; 0.60</b>	<b>6/10; 0.60</b>
<b>Age, years median; range</b>	<b>69; 29 – 83</b>	<b>66; 45 – 82</b>
<b>Peak conc. (n)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Trough conc. (n)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Clinical indication and drug dosing</b>	<b>NVAF 20 mg daily (once daily )</b>	<b>NVAF 5 mg daily (twice daily )</b>



# Chromogenic anti-FXa assay calibrated with low molecular weight heparin measurement in patients treated with rivaroxaban and apixaban: possibilities and limitations.



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## Koncentracije rivaroksabana i apiksabana i heparin-anti-FXa aktivnost

Drug peak and trough concentration (ng/mL)				Heparin anti-Xa activity (IU/mL)			
	N	Median and IQR	95% CI for median	P	Median and IQR	95% CI for median	P
Apixaban peak	30	<b>157.0</b> 119.0 – 224.0	122.0 – 200.8	<b>0.745</b>	<b>0.80</b> 0.68 – 0.95	0.63 – 1.00	<b>0.011</b>
Rivaroxaban peak	30	<b>150.0</b> 122.0 – 200.0	126.5 – 181.8		<b>0.59</b> 0.52 – 0.72	0.46 – 0.84	
Apixaban trough	23	<b>48.0</b> 44.0 – 57.7	42.3 – 59.5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>0.14</b> 0.11 -0.26	0.11 – 0.27	<b>0.099</b>
Rivaroxaban trough	31	<b>19.7</b> 12.2 – 37.0	11.0 – 42.0		<b>0.11</b> 0.00 – 0.23	0.00 – 0.26	

*Korelacija LMWH anti-FXa aktivnosti (IU/mL) i vršnih i minimalnih konc. rivaroksabana i apiksabana (ng/mL)*

Api VRK:  $r = 0.86$  (0.73-0.93)  $P < 0.0001$

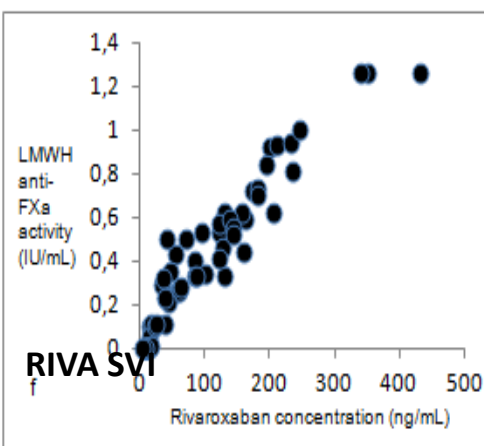
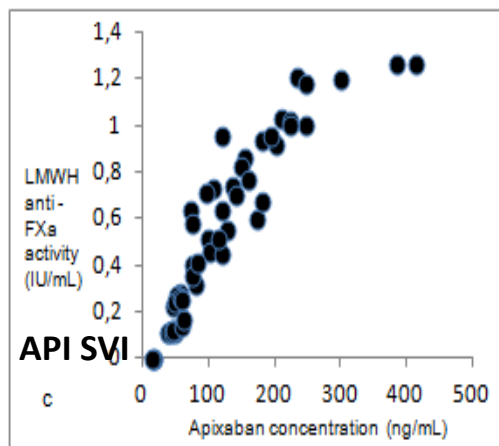
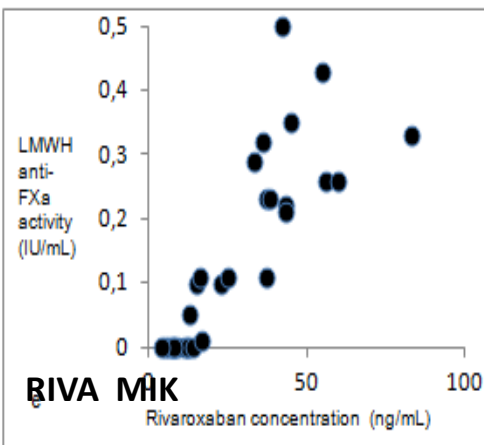
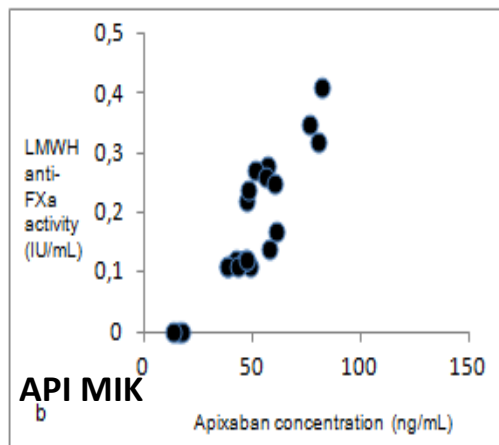
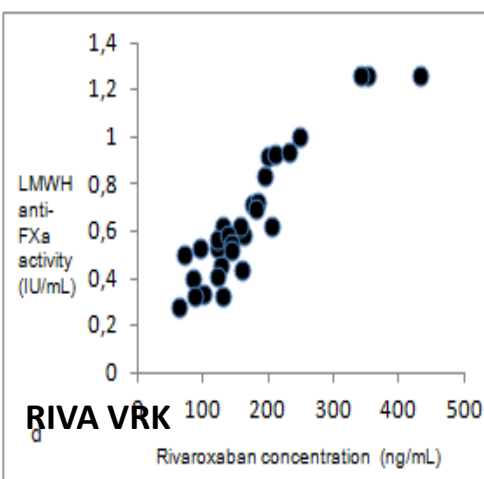
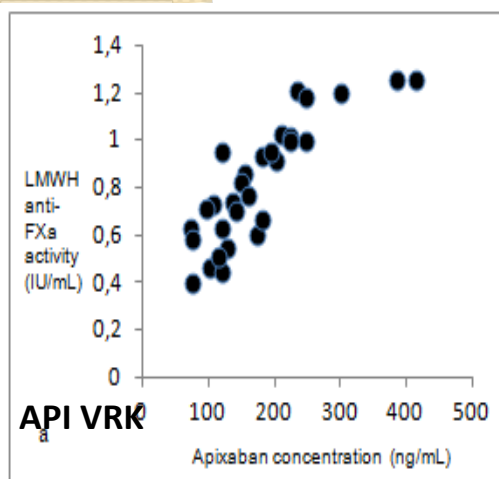
Riva VRK:  $r = 0.90$  (0.80 – 0.95)  $P < 0.0001$

Api MIK:  $r = 0.86$  (0.73-0.93)  $P < 0.0001$

Riva MIK:  $r = 0.90$  (0.78 – 0.96)  $P < 0.0001$

Api svi:  $r = 0.96$  (0.93-0.98)  $P < 0.0001$

Riva svi:  $r = 0.96$  (0.94 – 0.98)  $P < 0.0001$

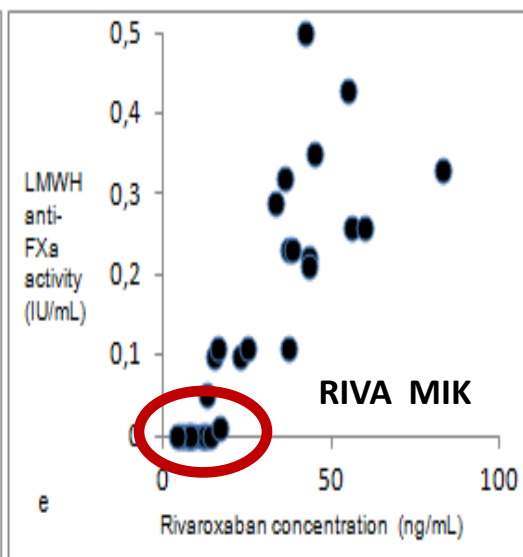
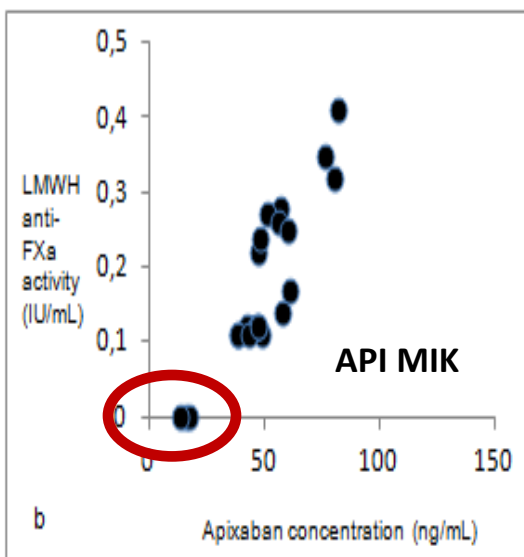
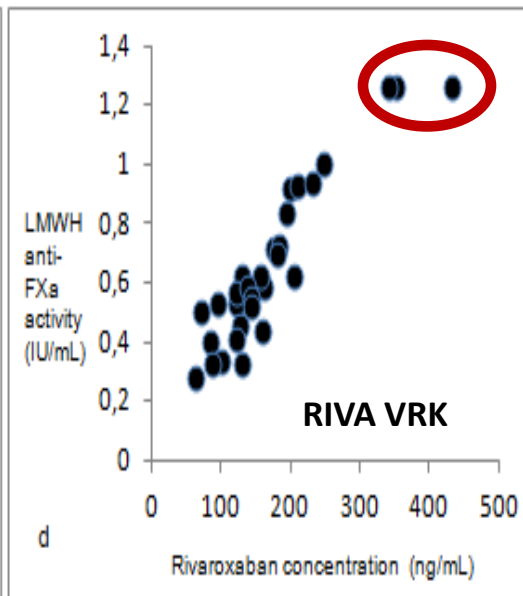
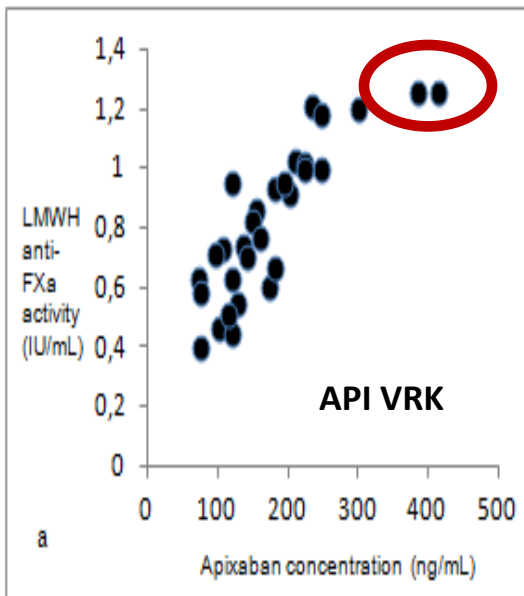


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# Chromogenic anti-FXa assay calibrated with low molecular weight heparin measurement in patients treated with rivaroxaban and apixaban: possibilities and limitations.

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- **Mjerni raspon anti-FXa LMWH (0,05 – 1,26 IU/mL) odgovara konc. RIVA i API u rasponu od 30 – 300 ng/mL**
- **Anti FXa metoda za LMWH je osjetljiv za isključivanje klinički značajne koncentracije RIVA i API u cirkulaciji (<30 ng/mL) te se može primijeniti u hitnim stanjima pri donošenju kliničke odluke (operativni zahvat, primjena antidota)**
- **Konc. RIVA i API >300 ng/mL – iznad mjernog raspona za LMWH (~1,26 IU/mL)**
- **Zbog ograničene linearnosti i mjernog raspona te različitog izražavanja rezultata (IU/mL vs ng/mL) metoda nije prikladna za kvantitativno određivanje konc. DOAC lijekova**

# Terapijske koncentracije?

International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) Recommendations for Laboratory Measurement of Direct Oral Anticoagulants

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- nisu poznate terapijske vrijednosti
- objavljene “očekivane” vršne i minimalne koncentracije za pojedine kliničke indikacije i ovisno o režimu doziranja DOAC lijekova

Indication	Dabigatran		Rivaroxaban		Apixaban		Edoxaban	
	Stroke prevention in NVAf	Treatment PE/VTE	Stroke prevention in NVAf	Treatment PE/VTE	Stroke prevention in NVAf	Treatment PE/VTE	Stroke prevention in NVAf	Treatment PE/VTE
Dose	150 mg bid	150 mg bid	20 mg qd	20 mg qd	5 mg bid	5 mg bid	60 mg qd	60 mg qd
Peak concentration, ng/mL	175 <sup>a</sup> (117–275)	175 <sup>a</sup> (117–275)	249 <sup>b</sup> (184–343)	270 <sup>b</sup> (189–419)	171 <sup>c</sup> (91–321)	132 <sup>c</sup> (59–302)	170 <sup>d</sup> (125–245)	234 <sup>e</sup> (149–317)
Trough concentration, ng/mL	91 <sup>a</sup> (61–143)	60 <sup>a</sup> (39–95)	44 <sup>b</sup> (12–137)	26 <sup>b</sup> (6–87)	103 <sup>c</sup> (41–230)	63 <sup>c</sup> (22–177)	36 <sup>e</sup> (19–62)	19 <sup>e</sup> (10–39)

Abbreviations: bid, twice daily; IQR, interquartile range; NVAf, non-valvular atrial fibrillation; PE, pulmonary embolism; qd, once daily; VTE, venous thromboembolism.

Notes: Other approved indications for DOACs include secondary prevention of PE/VTE, and post hip and knee replacement, which may have alternative dosing strategies. Additionally, changes in doses may occur after initiation phase of DOAC treatment. Consultation of regional DOAC labeling information is required before interpreting or using these peak and trough DOAC concentration data.

<sup>a</sup>Mean (25th–75th percentile).

<sup>b</sup>Mean (5th–95th percentile).

<sup>c</sup>Median (5th–95th percentile).

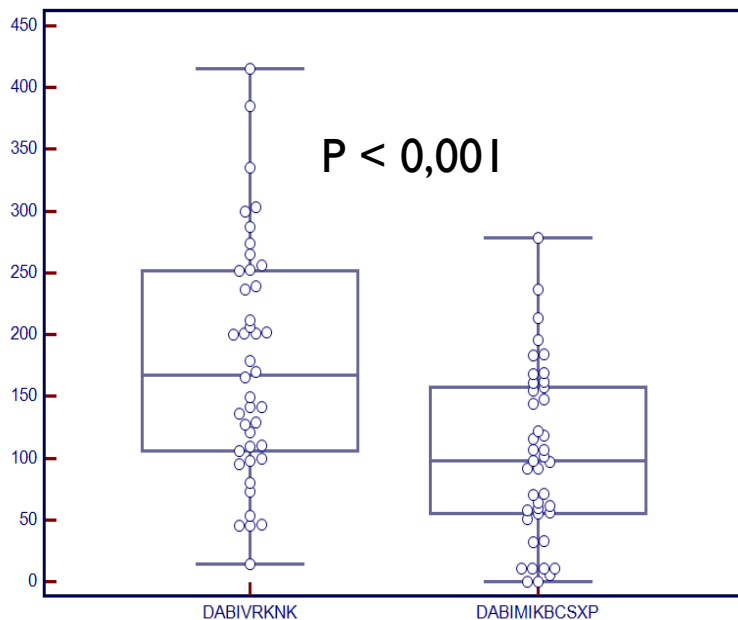
<sup>d</sup>Median (1.5 x IQR).

<sup>e</sup>Median (IQR).

# DABIGATRAN

## Klinička indikacija: NVAf, 2x150 mg

DABIGATRAN ng/mL	Medijan (95%CI)	IQR	Raspon (min – max)	Očekivane vrijednosti
vršna konc. (n = 42)	<b>165</b> <b>(125 – 204)</b>	102 - 249	14 - 415	<b>175</b> <b>(117 – 275)</b>
min. konc. (n = 42)	<b>97</b> <b>(61 – 120)</b>	52 - 157	5 - 278	<b>91</b> <b>(61 – 143)</b>
P		< 0,001		



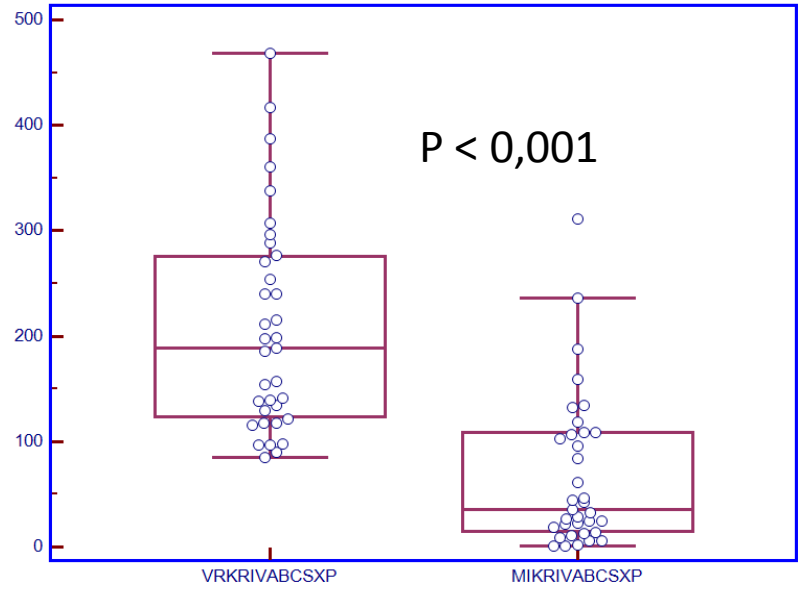
Očekivane vrijednosti	Dabigatran (ng/mL)		
	VRK	MIK	P
=	<b>27/42</b>	<b>19/42</b>	<b>0,126</b>
↓	<b>9/42</b>	<b>12/42</b>	<b>0,414</b>
↑	<b>6/42</b>	<b>11/42</b>	<b>0,667</b>

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# RIVAROKSABAN

## Klinička indikacija: NVAF, 1x20 mg

RIVAROKSABAN ng/mL	Medijan (95%CI)	IQR	Raspon (min – max)	Očekivane vrijednosti
vršna konc. (n= 35)	<b>189</b> <b>(138 -240)</b>	124 - 276	85 - 468	<b>249</b> <b>(184 - 343)</b>
min. konc. (n= 35)	<b>36</b> <b>(23 – 93)</b>	15 - 109	1 - 311	<b>44</b> <b>(12 – 137)</b>
P	< 0,001			



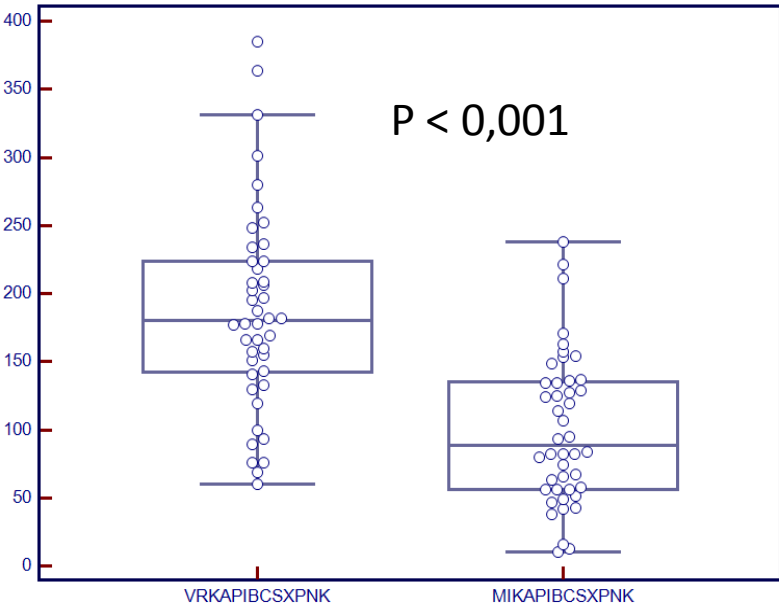
Očekivane vrijednosti	Rivaroksaban (ng/mL)		
	VRK	MIK	P
=	<b>17/35</b>	<b>25/35</b>	<b>0,102</b>
↓	<b>15/35</b>	<b>6/35</b>	<b>0,035</b>
↑	<b>3/35</b>	<b>4/35</b>	<b>0,672</b>

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# APIKSABAN

## Klinička indikacija: NVAf, 2x5 mg

APIKSABAN ng/mL	Medijan (95%CI)	IQR	Raspon (min – max)	Očekivane vrijednosti
vršna konc. (n= 44)	<b>180</b> <b>(160 – 206)</b>	142 - 224	60 - 385	<b>171</b> <b>(91 - 321)</b>
min. konc. (n= 44)	<b>89</b> <b>(67 – 125)</b>	56 - 135	10 - 238	<b>103</b> <b>(41 – 230)</b>
P	< 0,001			



Očekivane vrijednosti	Apiksaban (ng/mL)		
	VRK	MIK	P
=	<b>37/44</b>	<b>40/44</b>	<b>0,503</b>
↓	<b>4/44</b>	<b>3/44</b>	<b>0,962</b>
↑	<b>3/44</b>	<b>1/44</b>	<b>0,537</b>

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# Usporedba vlastitih VRK i MIK koncentracija s očekivanim vrijednostima DABIGATRAN, RIVAROKSABAN , APIKSABAN; NVAF, doziranje prema shemi

Očekivane vrijednosti	RIVA VRK	API VRK	DABI VRK	P D/R VRK	P D/A VRK	P R/A VRK
=	17/35	37/44	27/42	0,274	0,061	0,002
↓	15/35	4/44	9/42	0,067	0,207	0,001
↑	3/35	3/44	6/42	0,693	0,458	0,885

- **Značajno veći udio VRK API je unutar očekivanih vr. u odnosu na VRK RIVA**
- Značajno manji udio VRK API je ispod očekivanih vr. u odnosu na VRK RIVA

Očekivane vrijednosti	RIVA MIK	API MIK	DABI MIK	P D/R MIK	P D/A MIK	P R/A MIK
=	25/35	40/44	19/42	0,039	<0,001	0,044
↓	6/35	3/44	12/42	0,334	0,017	0,302
↑	4/35	1/44	11/42	0,169	0,004	0,231

- **Značajno veći udio MIK API je unutar očekivanih vr. u odnosu na MIK RIVA i MIK DABI**
- Značajno manji udio MIK API je ispod i iznad očekivanih vr. u odnosu na MIK DABI

# Utjecaj DOAC lijekova na pretrage probira na trombofiliju

Pretraga	DTI	Dir. inhibitori FXa
<del>PC koagulom.</del>	↑ (LN)	↑ (LN)
PC kromogena m.	Ne	Ne
<del>PS koagulom.</del>	↑ (LN)	↑ (LN)
<del>LAC</del>	↑ (LP)	↑↑ (LP)
<del>APCR</del>	↑ (LN)	↑ (LN)
<del>AT FIIa m.</del>	<del>↑ (LN)</del>	Ne
<del>AT FXa m.</del>	Ne	<del>↑ (LN)</del>

LN = lažno negativan rezultat

LP = lažno pozitivan rezultat

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**PRETRAGE ISPITIVANJA NA TROMBOFILIJU KOJE SE NE  
IZVODE U BOLESNIKA NA ORALNOJ  
ANTIKOAGULANTNOJ TERAPIJI ZBOG UTJECAJA  
TERAPIJE NA REZULTAT PRETRAGA**

<b>Lijek</b>	<b>Pretrage koje se NE izvode</b>
<b>Martefarin, Marivarin, Sintrom, Pelentan, Coumadin</b>	Protein C Protein S Lupus antikoagulans (LAC) APCR (koagulacijska metoda)*
<b>Dabigratan (Pradaxa)</b>	Protein S Lupus antikoagulans (LAC) APCR (koagulacijska metoda)*
<b>Rivaroxaban (Xarelto)</b>	Antitrombin Protein S Lupus antikoagulans (LAC) APCR (koagulacijska metoda)*
<b>Apixaban (Eliquis)</b>	Antitrombin Protein S Lupus antikoagulans (LAC) APCR (koagulacijska metoda)*
<b>Edoxaban (Lixiana)</b>	Antitrombin Protein S Lupus antikoagulans (LAC) APCR (koagulacijska metoda)*

\*ne odnosi se na molekularnu dijagnostiku mutacije FVL

# Utjecaj DOAC-a na dRVVT (dilute Russell's viper venom time) probirne i potvrдне pretrage za lupus antikoagulans (LAC)

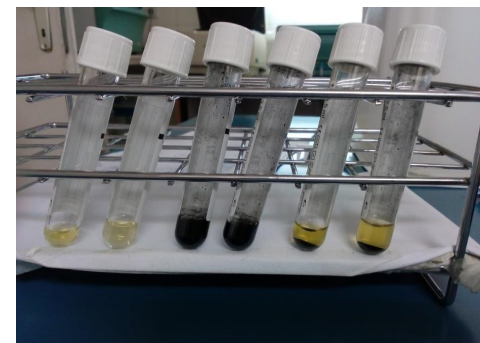
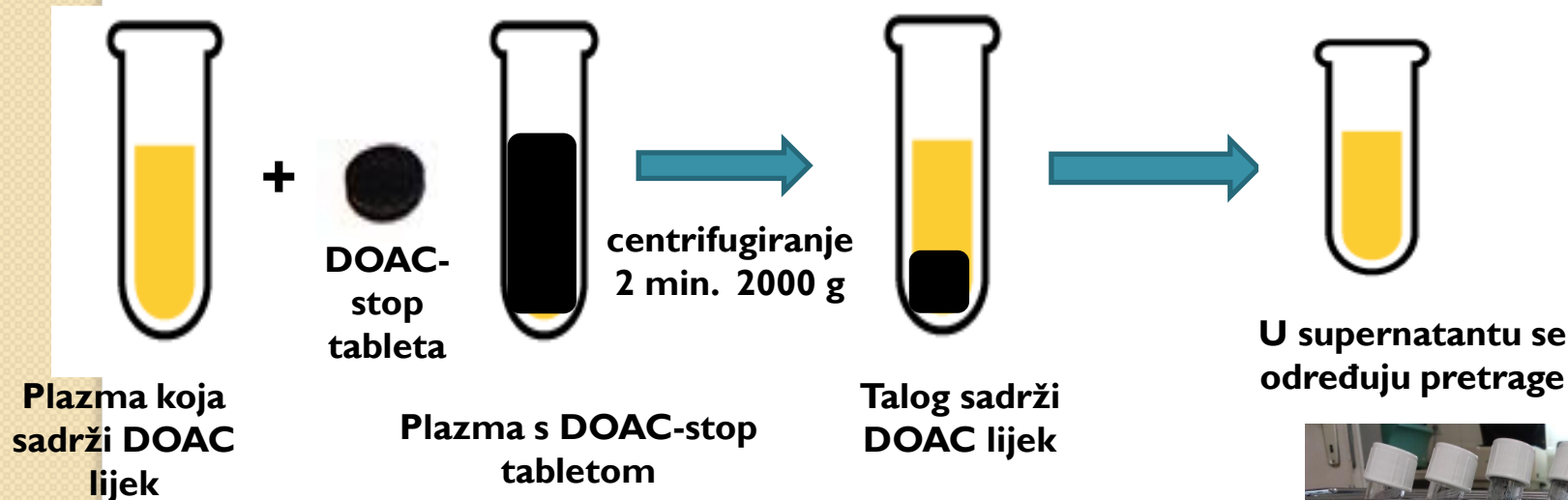
DOAC drug	DOAC konc. (ng/mL)		dRVVTs (LA1) (s)		dRVVT c (LA2) (s)		LA ratio		Prop. of pos. LA
	Pos. LA	Neg. LA	Pos. LA	Neg. LA	Pos. LA	Neg. LA	Pos. LA	Neg. LA	
Dabigatran N = 57	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>							<b>33/57</b> <b>0.56</b>
	<b>166</b> (100 - 279) 101 - 276	<b>101</b> (33 - 167) 29 - 187	<b>110</b> (84 - 134) 84 - 135	<b>68</b> (58 - 85) 55 - 90	<b>70</b> (42 - 95) 41 - 95	<b>55</b> (48 - 69) 44 - 72	<b>1.52</b> (1.4 - 1.6) 1.4 - 1.6	<b>1.20</b> (1.2 - 1.3) 1.2 - 1.3	
	<b>P = 0.066</b>		<b>P = 0.004</b>		<b>P = 0.242</b>		<b>P &lt; 0.001</b>		
Rivaroxaban N = 58	<b>39</b>	<b>19</b>							<b>39/58</b> <b>0.67</b>
	<b>191</b> (163 - 255) 122 - 289	<b>49</b> (6 - 104) 6 - 112	<b>110</b> (82 - 119) 67 - 123	<b>41</b> (38 - 46) 38 - 47	<b>61</b> (56 - 66) 54 - 72	<b>37</b> (35 - 39) 35 - 39	<b>1.94</b> (1.7 - 2.0) 1.7 - 2.0	<b>1.15</b> (1.1 - 1.2) 1.1 - 1.2	
	<b>P &lt; 0.001</b>		<b>P &lt; 0.001</b>		<b>P &lt; 0.001</b>		<b>P &lt; 0.001</b>		
Apixaban N = 28	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>							<b>11/28</b> <b>0.39</b>
	<b>177</b> (122 - 314) 164 - 348	<b>93</b> (63 - 207) 62 - 216	<b>76</b> (58 - 109) 63 - 88	<b>66</b> (52 - 70) 53 - 70	<b>46</b> (35 - 66) 38 - 56	<b>57</b> (49 - 69) 49 - 68	<b>1.60</b> (1.6 - 2.0) 1.6 - 1.8	<b>1.10</b> (0.9 - 1.2) 0.9 - 1.2	
	<b>P = 0.086</b>		<b>P = 0.101</b>		<b>P = 0.152</b>		<b>P &lt; 0.001</b>		

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# Evaluation of the DOAC-Stop<sup>®</sup> Procedure to Overcome the Effect of DOACs on Several Thrombophilia Screening Tests

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# *In house* metoda uklanjanja interferencije u određivanju LAC-a primjenom medicinskog aktivnog ugljena



**Medicinski aktivni ugljen**

**100 mg AC u 500  $\mu$ L PPP**



**centrifugiranje  
10 min. 2000 g**



**Plazma  
nakon dodatka  
aktivnog  
ugljena i  
centrifugiranja**

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## **In house metoda uklanjanja interferencije u određivanju LAC-a primjenom medicinskog aktivnog ugljena**

Activated charcoal is an effective *in vitro* removal agent of dabigatran and rivaroxaban in plasma of patients who need lupus anticoagulant testing

	DOAC conc. (ng/mL)	dRVVT screen (LA1)		dRVVT confirm (LA2)		LA ratio	
		native (s)	AC treated (s)	native (s)	AC treated (s)	native (s)	AC treated
Dabiga- tran N=14	162 (92-273)	<b>111.5</b> <b>(92.9-140.2)</b>	<b>37.3</b> <b>(33.9-43.5)</b>	<b>72.7</b> <b>(35.1-99.9)</b>	<b>35.6</b> <b>(33.0-37.0)</b>	<b>1.48</b> <b>(1.43-1.57)</b>	<b>1.04</b> <b>(1.01-1.12)</b>
		P < 0.001		P=0.004		P < 0.001	
Rivaro- xaban N=16	183 (121- 234)	<b>115.5</b> <b>(95.0-140.0)</b>	<b>37.4</b> <b>(35.9- 41.0)</b>	<b>56.7</b> <b>(51.4-65.7)</b>	<b>37.3</b> <b>(35.4- 39.0)</b>	<b>1.92</b> <b>(1.63- 2.03)</b>	<b>0.98</b> <b>(0.95- 1.06)</b>
		P < 0.0001		P < 0.0001		P < 0.0001	




# Primjena antidota za DOAC lijekove

**jth** journal of  
thrombosis and haemostasis™

**Isth**<sup>™</sup>  
International Society on  
Thrombosis and Haemostasis

Recommendations and Guidelines |  Free Access

When and how to use antidotes for the reversal of direct oral anticoagulants: guidance from the SSC of the ISTH

J. H. Levy , W. Ageno, N. C. Chan, M. Crowther, P. Verhamme, J. I. Weitz, for the Subcommittee on Control of Anticoagulation



**Primjena antidota preoperativno i u bolesnika koji krvare liječenih DOAC-ima:**

**1. > 30 ng/mL**

**2. > 50 ng/mL**

**bolesnici s krvarenjem**

**uzimajući u obzir:**

- vrijeme (h) kad je uzeta zadnja doza

- ClCr (<30 ml/min) – značajno usporena eliminacija lijeka !!!

(ClCr > 60 ml/min –  $t_{1/2}$  do 12h)



# Specifični antidoti za DOAC lijekove

## 1. Dabigatran (DTI)

### Antidot: IDARUCIZUMAB (Praxbind)

- fragment humanog monoklonskog at
- 350x jači afinitet za dabigatran od trombina
- učinak već 5 minuta od i.v. primjene



USA i EU

## 2. Inhibitori FXa

### Antidot: Andexanet alfa

- rekombinantni humani analog FXa
- funkcionalno inaktivan, zbog strukturne sličnosti natječe se s endogenim FXa za lijek te ga inaktivira



USA 2018.  
EU (EMA) ?

## 3. Ciraparantanag

- mala sintetska molekula, još uvijek u fazi klin. ispitivanja
- veže se za DTI, heparine i inhibitore FXa (nije specifičan za određeni lijek)

# Postupak s bolesnicima na DOAC lijekovima prije hitnog operativnog zahvata



NE →



DOAC ?

DA

odrediti konc. DOAC

< 30 ng/mL

> 30 ng/mL

ponoviti mjerenje konc. DOAC lijeka 12 ili 24 h ovisno o ClCr

< 30 ng/mL

