

Nuevos anticoagulantes orales

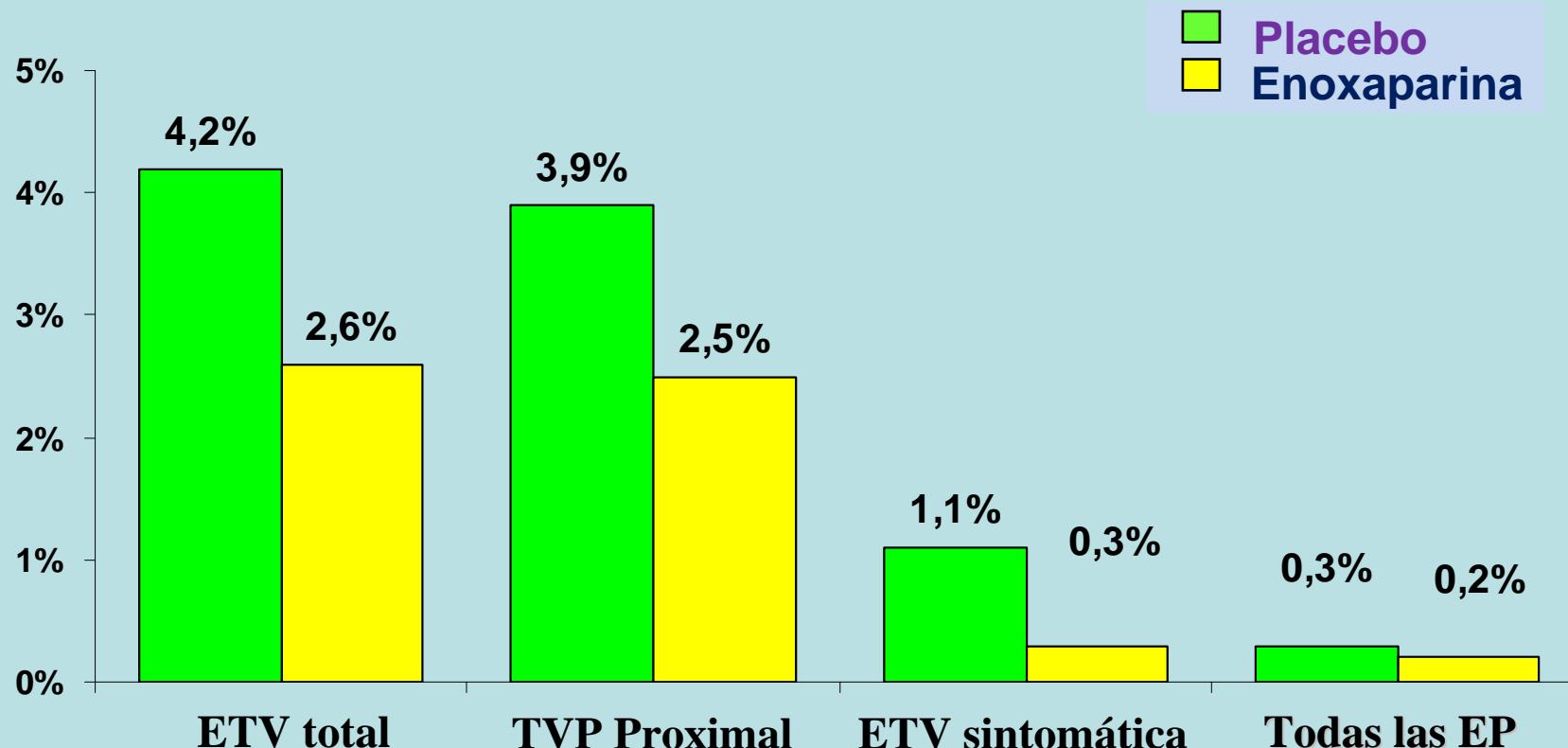
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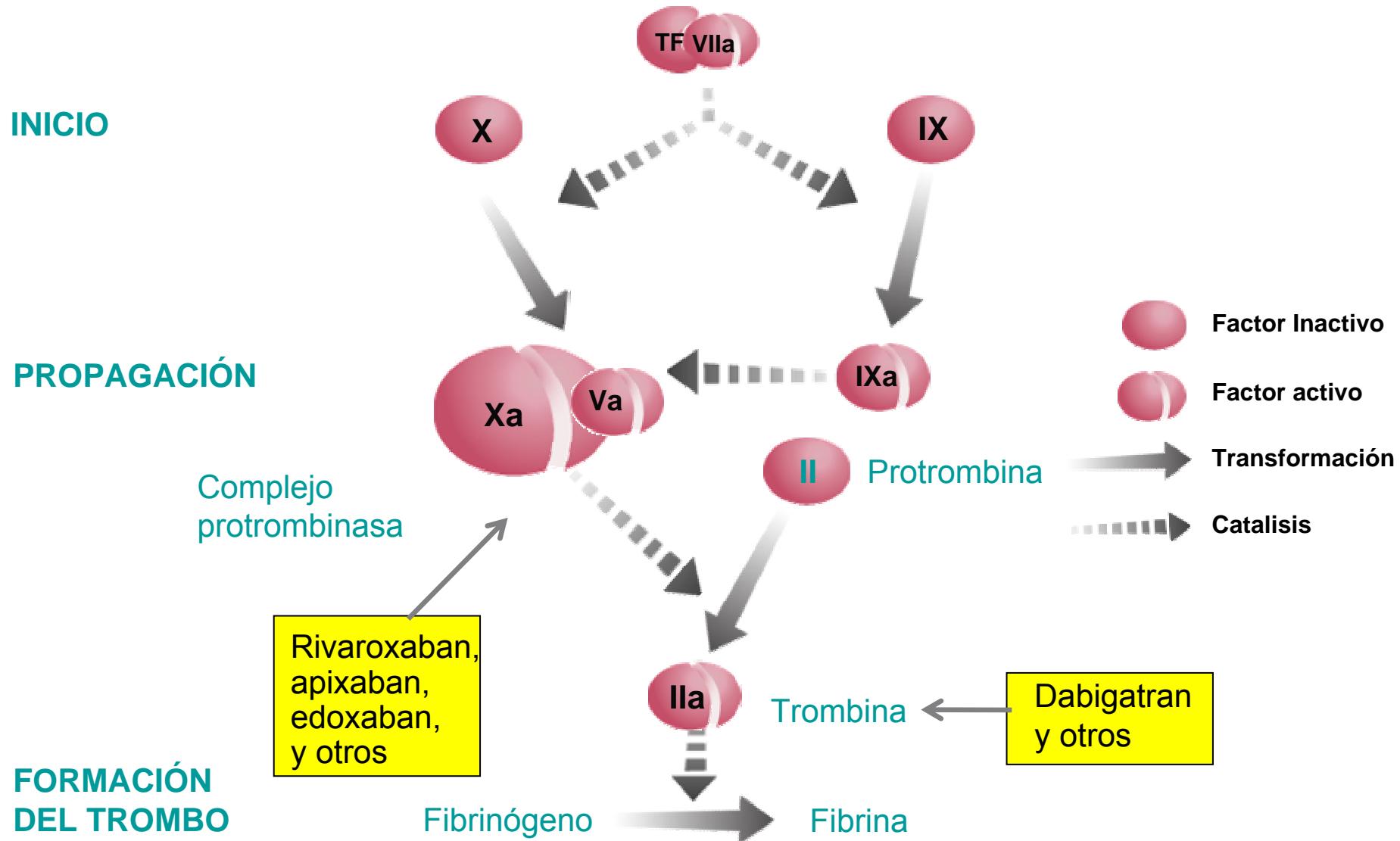
Extended-Duration Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis in Acutely III Medical Patients With Recently Reduced Mobility

A Randomized Trial

Russell D. Hull, MBBS; Sebastian M. Schellong, MD; Victor F. Tapson, MD; Manuel Monreal, MD; Meyer-Michel Samama, MD, PharmD; Philippe Nicol, PhD; Eric Vicaut, MD, PhD; Alexander G.G. Turpie, MD; and Roger D. Yusen, MD, MPH, for the EXCLAIM (Extended Prophylaxis for Venous ThromboEmbolism in Acutely III Medical Patients With Prolonged Immobilization) study*



Nuevos anticoagulantes en Fase III



Adaptado de: Kubitschek D and Haas S. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs* 2006;15:843–855

VTE treatment: clinical studies

	Phase II	Phase III
Dabigatran Oral, direct thrombin inhibitor		RE-COVER & RE-COVER II 5–10 days pre-treatment with LMWH bridging to dabigatran or VKA for 6 months RE-MEDY 3–6 months' treatment with approved anticoagulant; switch to dabigatran or VKA RE-SONATE 6–18 months' VKA treatment followed by 6 months dabigatran or placebo
Rivaroxaban Oral, direct Factor Xa inhibitor	EINSTEIN DVT Rivaroxaban vs LMWH/UFH followed by VKA ODIXa-DVT Rivaroxaban vs enoxaparin followed by VKA	EINSTEIN DVT/PE Rivaroxaban for 3, 6 or 12 months vs enoxaparin for ≥5 days followed by VKA for 3, 6, or 12 months EINSTEIN EXT Pre-treatment with rivaroxaban or VKA for 6 or 12 months followed by rivaroxaban or placebo for 6 or 12 months
Apixaban Oral, direct Factor Xa inhibitor	Botticelli-DVT Apixaban vs LMWH or fondaparinux followed by VKA	AMPLIFY Apixaban 10 mg bid followed by 5 mg bid for 6 months vs enoxaparin followed by VKA AMPLIFY-EXT Apixaban 2.5 mg bid or 5 mg bid for extended 12 months period vs placebo

	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban
Mechanism of action	Direct Thrombin inhibitor	Direct FXa inhibitor	Direct FXa inhibitor
Oral availability	6.5 %	80 %	~50 %
Route of administration	Oral	Oral	Oral
Dosing	OD	OD	BID
Pro-drug	Yes	No	No
Food effect	No	No	No
Renal Clearance	85 %	36 %	~27 %
Mean Half-Life (T1/2)	14–17 h (patients)	7–11 h	~12h
Tmax	0.5–2 h	2–4 h	3 h
Drug interactions	P-gp inhibitors P-gp inducers Amiodarone	CYP 3A4 and P-gp inhibitors CYP 3A4 inducers	CYP 3A4 and P-gp inhibitors CYP 3A4 inducers

DABIGATRAN

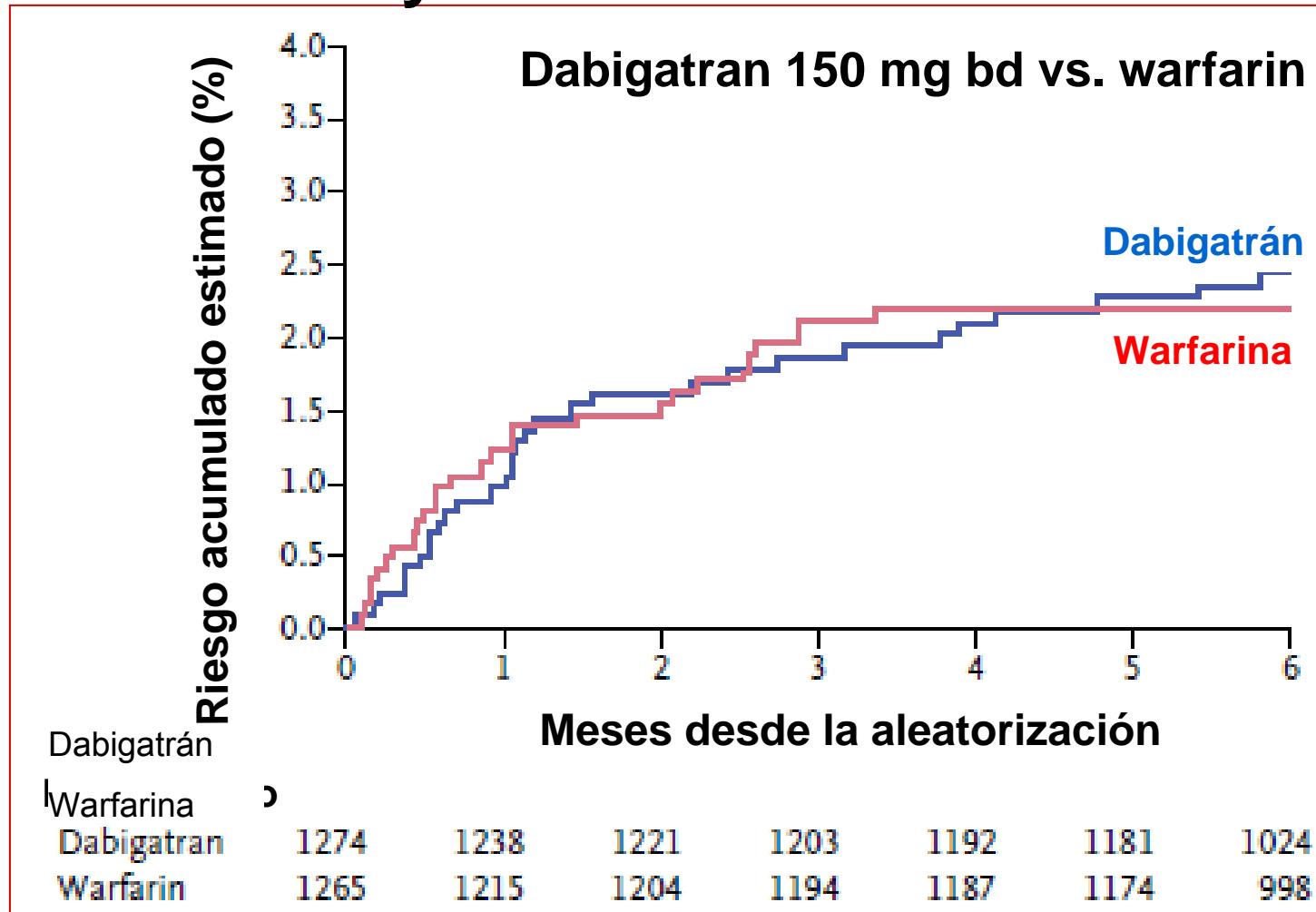
- Oral prodrug, converted to dabigatran, a potent reversible direct **thrombin** inhibitor (DTI)
- Rapid onset of action
- Half life of 12-17 h,
- ~ 80% renally excreted
- Predictable and consistent anticoagulant effects
- Low potential for drug-drug interactions, no drug-food interactions
- No requirement for routine coagulation monitoring



Cirugía ortopédica mayor:

- CICr <30 mL/min: NO
- CICr 30-50 mL/min: OJO
- Catéter epidural: NO
- Edad >75 años: 150 mg/día
- GOT/GPT >2 veces: NO
- Amiodarona: 150 mg día
- Verapamilo o rifampicina: OJO
- Clopidogrel, AINEs: NO

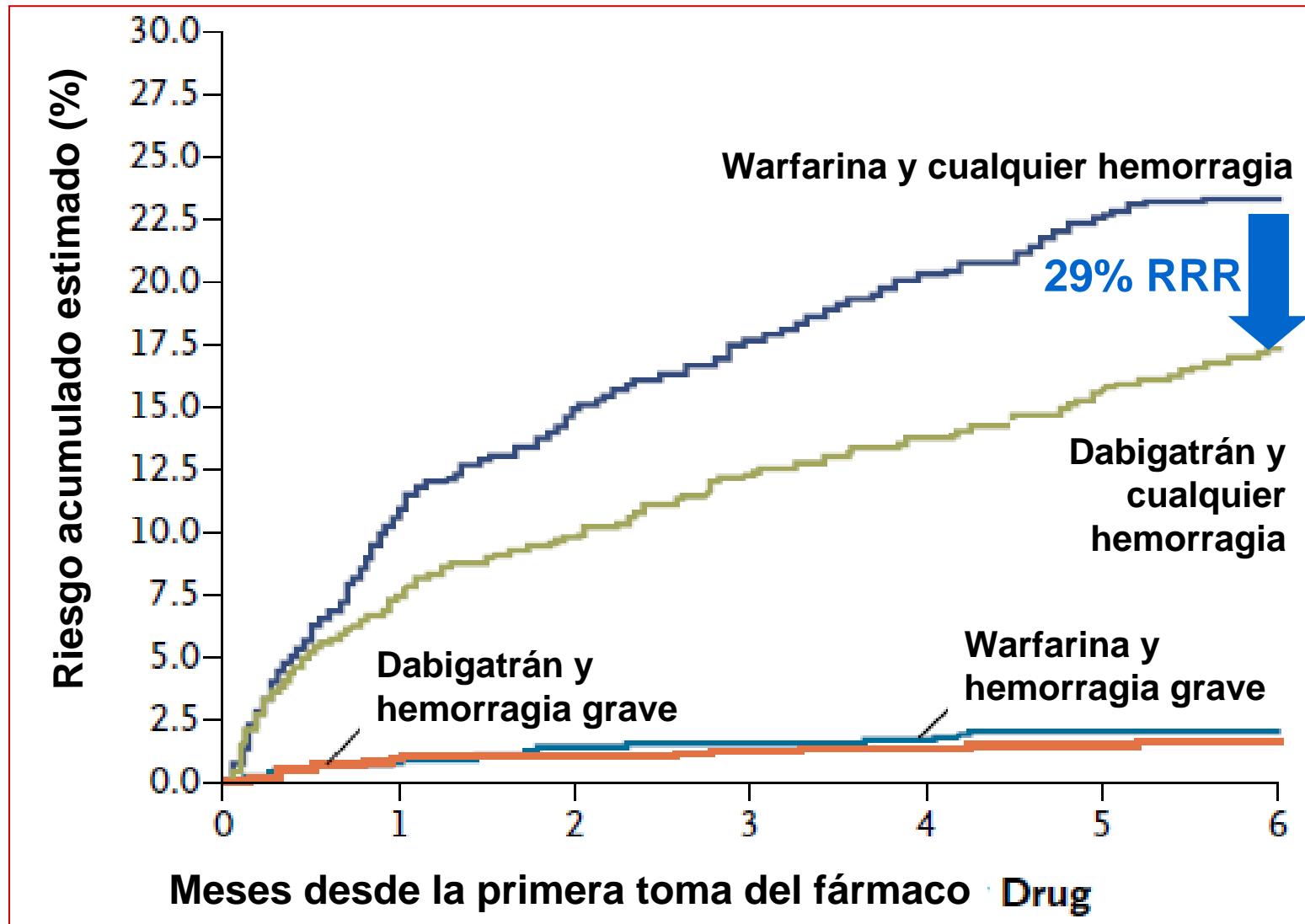
Riesgo acumulado de recurrencias y muerte relacionada



Criterios de valoración secundarios de la eficacia

	Dabigatrán 150 mg bid n = 1274	Warfarina n = 1265	Cociente de riesgos instantáneos (IC _{95%})
TVP sintomática (%)	16 (1,3)	18 (1,4)	0,87 (0,44-1,71)
EP sintomática no mortal (%)	13 (1,0)	7 (0,6)	1,85 (0,74-4,64)
Mortalidad relacionada con TEV	1 (0,1)	3 (0,2)	0,33 (0,03-3,15)
Mortalidad total	21 (1,7)	21 (1,7)	0,98 (0,53-1,79)

Riesgo acumulado de hemorragia



Localizaciones de hemorragia grave

	Dabigatran n = 1273	Warfarina n = 1266
Hemorragia mortal	1	1
Hemorragia en órganos críticos	1	9
Intracraneal	0	3
Hemartrosis	1	5
Hemoptisis	0	1

Net clinical benefit

Characteristics	Dabi 110 mg	Dabi 150 mg	Warfarin
Number of patients (n)	6015	6076	6022
Net Clinical Benefit	7.09	6.91	7.64
- Stroke / SSE	1.53	1.11	1.69
- Death	3.75	3.64	4.13
- Major bleeding	2.71	3.11	3.36
- Pulmonary embolism	0.12	0.15	0.09
- Myocardial infarction	0.72	0.74	0.53

All data represents %/year

Net clinical benefit

Characteristics	Dabi 110 mg	Warfarin	P-value 110 vs. W
Number of patients (n)	6015	6022	
- Stroke / SSE	1.53	1.69	<0.001 (NI)
- Death	3.75	4.13	0.13
- Major bleeding	2.71	3.36	0.003
- Myocardial infarction	0.72	0.53	0.07

All data represents %/year

Net clinical benefit

Characteristics	Dabi 150 mg	Warfarin	P-value 150 vs. W
Number of patients (n)	6076	6022	
Net Clinical Benefit	6.91	7.64	0.04
- Stroke / SSE	1.11	1.69	<0.001 (NI)
- Death	3.64	4.13	<0.001 (sup)
- Major bleeding	3.11	3.36	0.051
- Myocardial infarction	0.74	0.53	0.31
			0.048

All data represents %/year

RIVAROXABAN

- Direct, specific, competitive Factor Xa inhibitor
- Rapid onset of action
- Half-life: 7–11 hours
- Dual mode of elimination:
 - 1/3 of drug excreted unchanged by the kidneys
 - 2/3 of drug metabolized by the liver: half excreted renally; half excreted by the fecal route
- No dietary restrictions



Cirugía ortopédica mayor:

- CICr <15 mL/min: NO
- CICr 15-30 mL/min: OJO
- Edad >75 años: misma dosis
- Insuf. hepática moderada: OJO
- Ketoconazol, ritonavir: NO
- AINEs, AAS, clopidogrel: OJO

EINSTEIN phase III: study designs

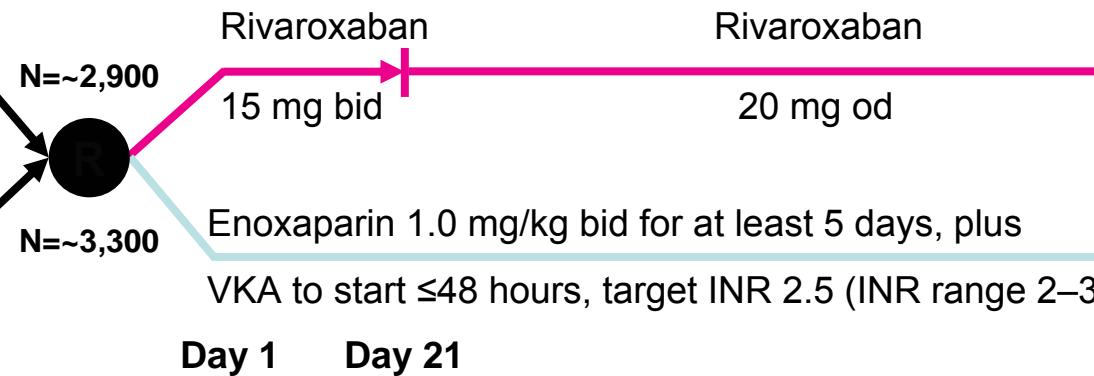
eINSTEIN DVT
eINSTEIN PE

Objectively confirmed DVT without symptomatic PE
N=~2,900

Objectively confirmed PE with or without symptomatic DVT
N=~3,300

EINSTEIN DVT/PE

Treatment period of 3, 6 or 12 months



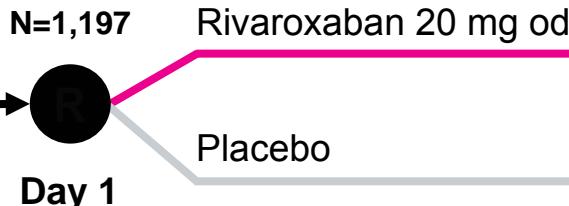
30-day observation period

eINSTEIN

Confirmed symptomatic DVT or PE completing 6 or 12 months of rivaroxaban or VKA
N=1,197

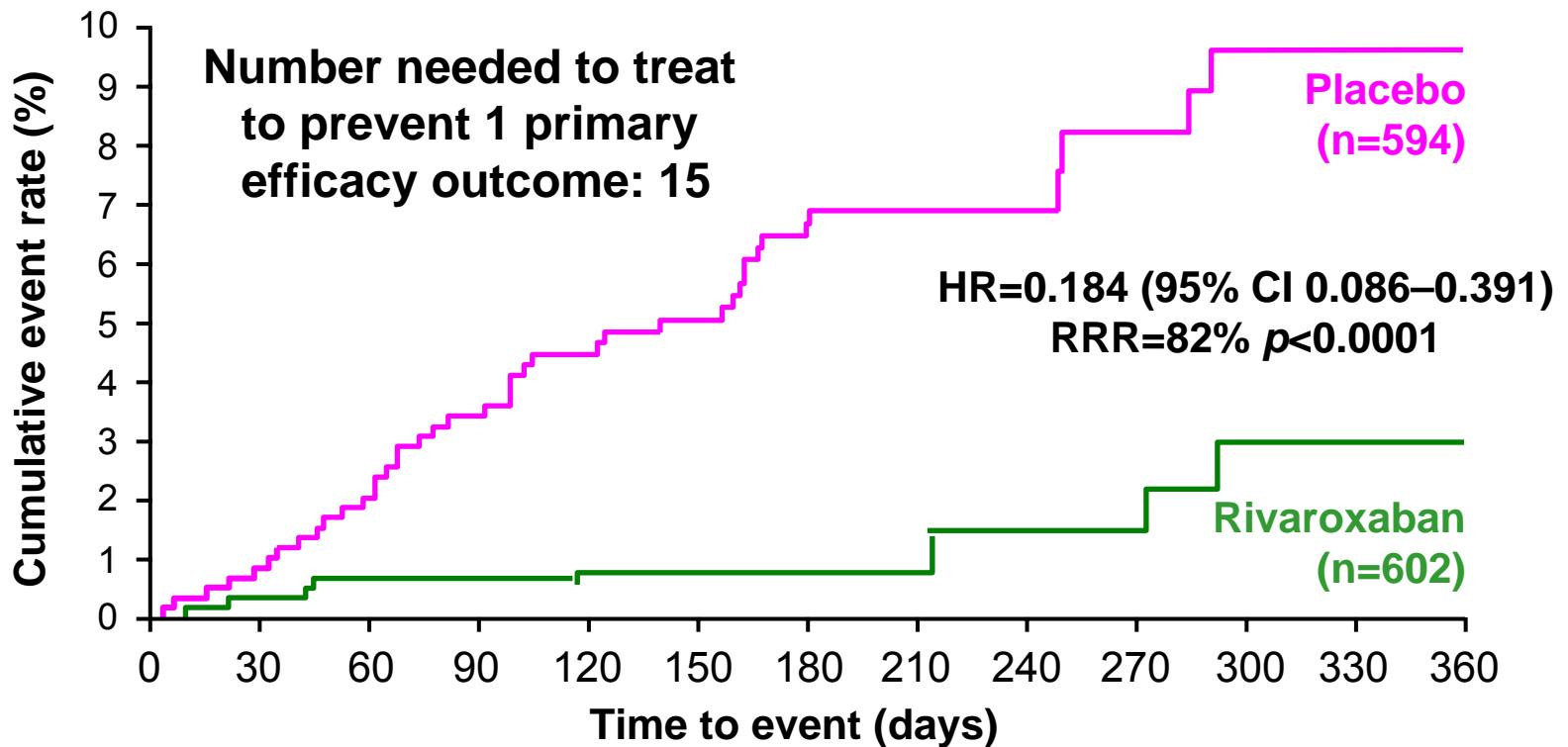
EINSTEIN EXT

Treatment period of 6 or 12 months



30-day observation period

Primary efficacy outcome analysis (time to first event)



Number of subjects at risk

Rivaroxaban	602	590	583	573	552	503	482	171	138	132	114	92	81
Placebo	594	582	570	554	521	467	444	164	138	133	110	93	85

ITT population; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; RRR, relative risk reduction

Primary efficacy outcome and individual components

	Placebo (n=594)	Rivaroxaban (n=602)
Symptomatic recurrent VTE*	42 (7.1%)	8 (1.3%)
Recurrent DVT	31 (5.2%)	5 (0.8%)
Non-fatal PE	13 (2.2%)	2 (0.3%)
Fatal PE	1 (0.2%)	0
Unexplained death	0	1 (0.2%)

ITT population; *some patients experienced more than one event

Principal safety outcome: major bleeding

	Placebo (n=590)	Rivaroxaban (n=598)	
Major bleeding	0	4	(0.7%)*
Bleeding contributing to death	0	0	
Bleeding in a critical site	0	0	
Associated with fall in Hb ≥2 g/dl and/or transfusion			
Gastrointestinal bleeding	0	3	(0.5%)
Menorrhagia	0	1	(0.2%)

* $p=0.11$

Number needed to harm: approximately 139

Safety population

Other outcomes

	Placebo (n=594)	Rivaroxaban (n=602)
Cardiovascular outcomes		
STEMI	4 (0.7%)	4 (0.7%)
Unstable angina	0	1 (0.2%)
Transient ischaemic attack	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.5%)
Ischaemic stroke	1 (0.2%)	0
Non-CNS systemic embolism	1 (0.2%)	0
Total mortality	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)
PE	1 (0.2%)	0
Cancer	1 (0.2%)	0
Unexplained death	0	1 (0.2%)

ITT population; CNS, central nervous system; STEMI, ST segment elevation myocardial infarction

Apixaban

NN[®]

Antikoagulans

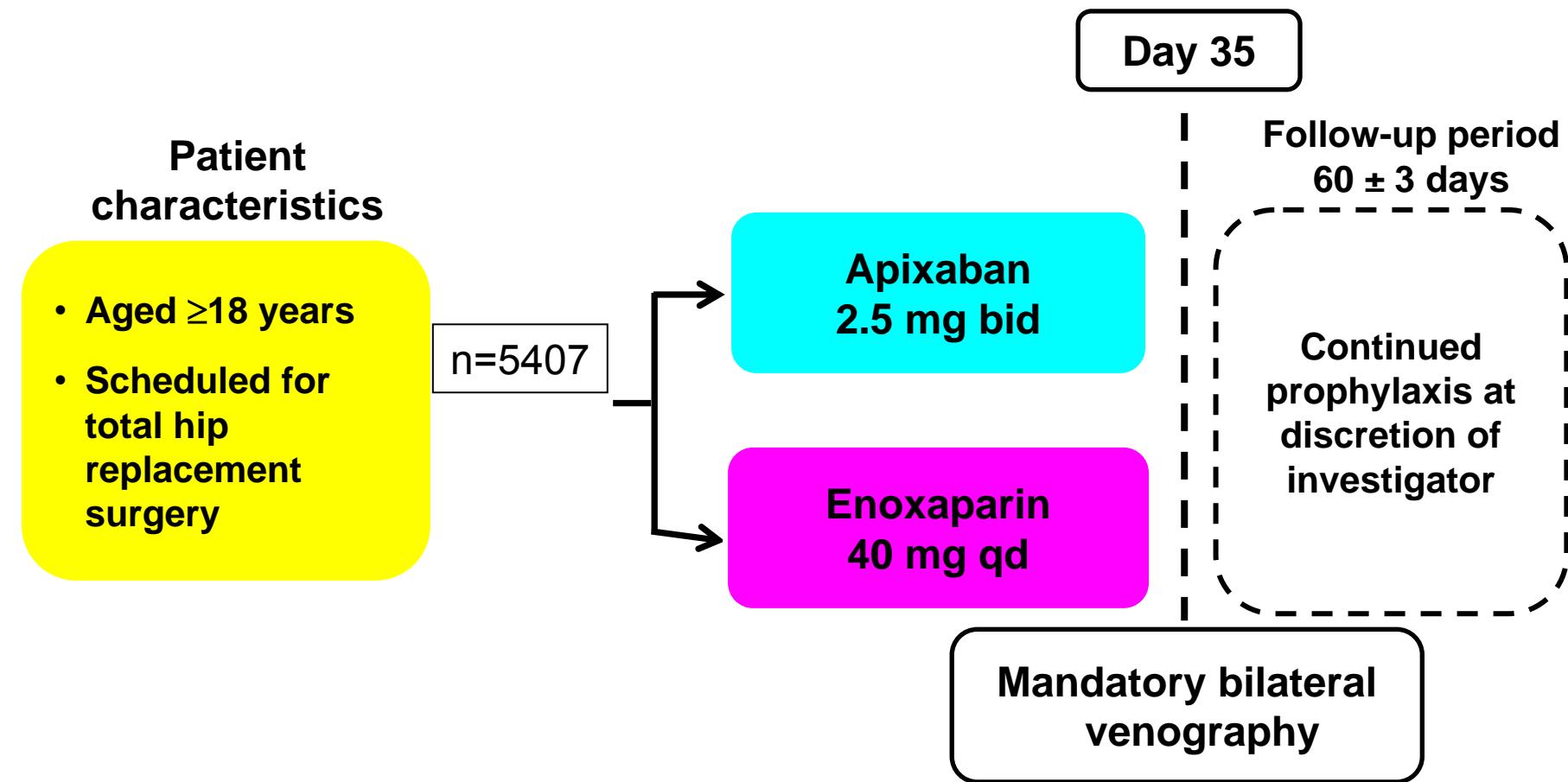


1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-7-oxo-6- [4-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]-
4,5,6,7-tetrahydro- 1H-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-3-carbamid

C₂₅H₂₅N₅O₄

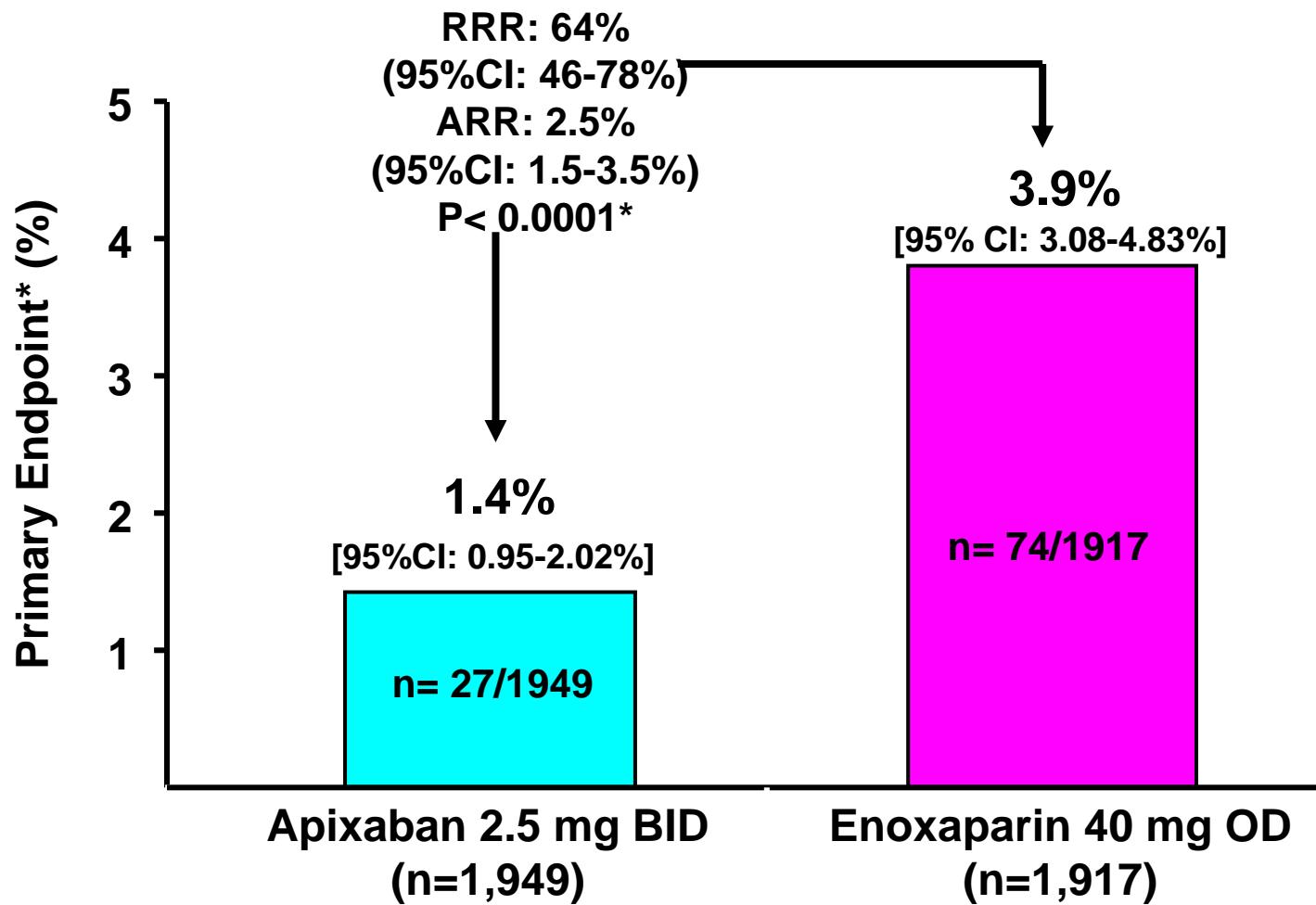
CAS 503612-47-3

Study design



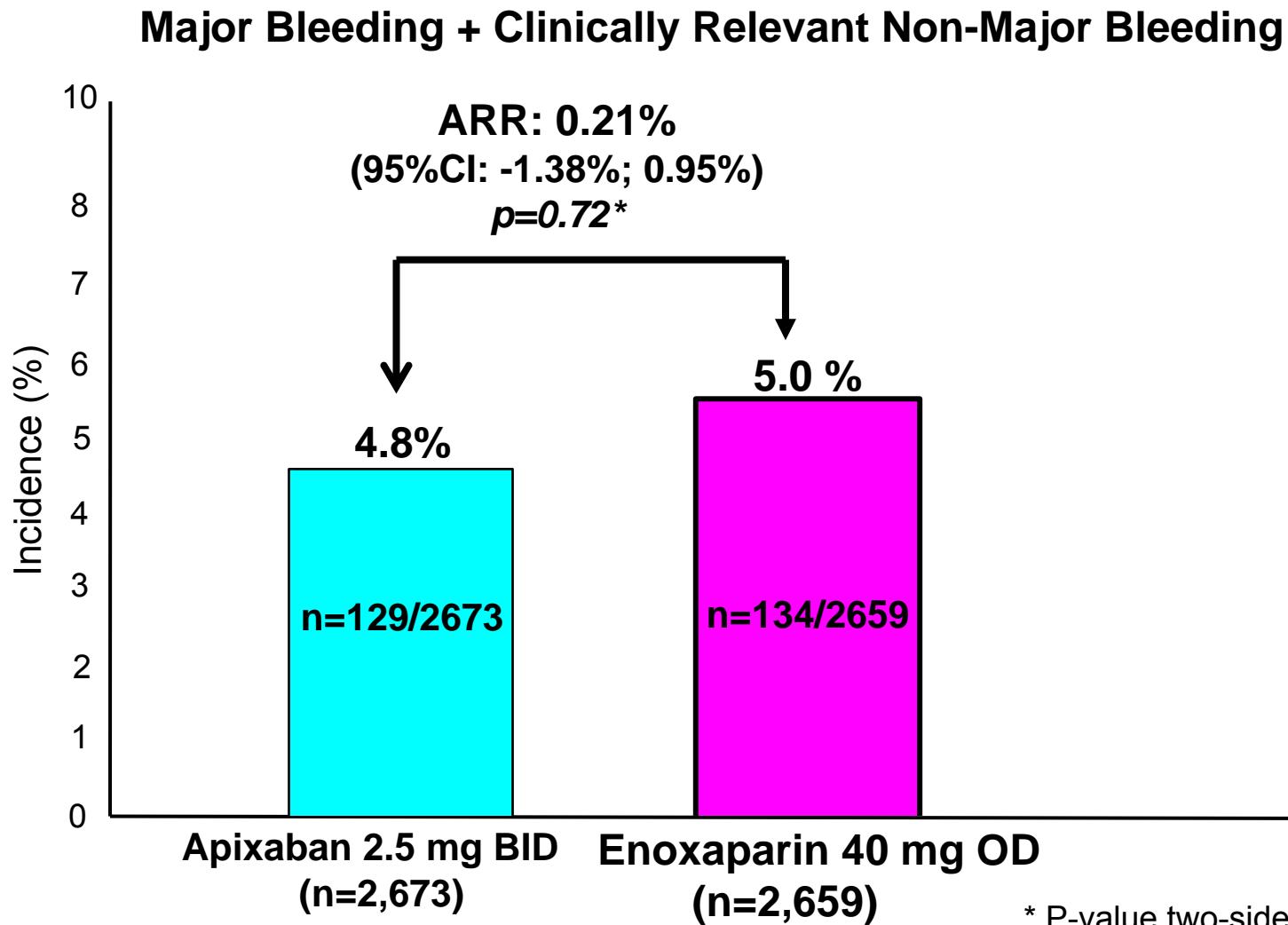
- First subcutaneous injection of study medication given 12 ± 3 hours preoperatively and resumed 12-24 hours as per investigator's standard of care
- Initial dose of oral study medication given 12-24 hours after wound closure

Primary Efficacy Results



*One-sided p-value for both non-inferiority and superiority

Bleeding Results at Day 35



AVERROES Design

36 countries, 522 centres

AF and ≥ 1 risk factor, and
demonstrated or expected
unsuitable for VKA

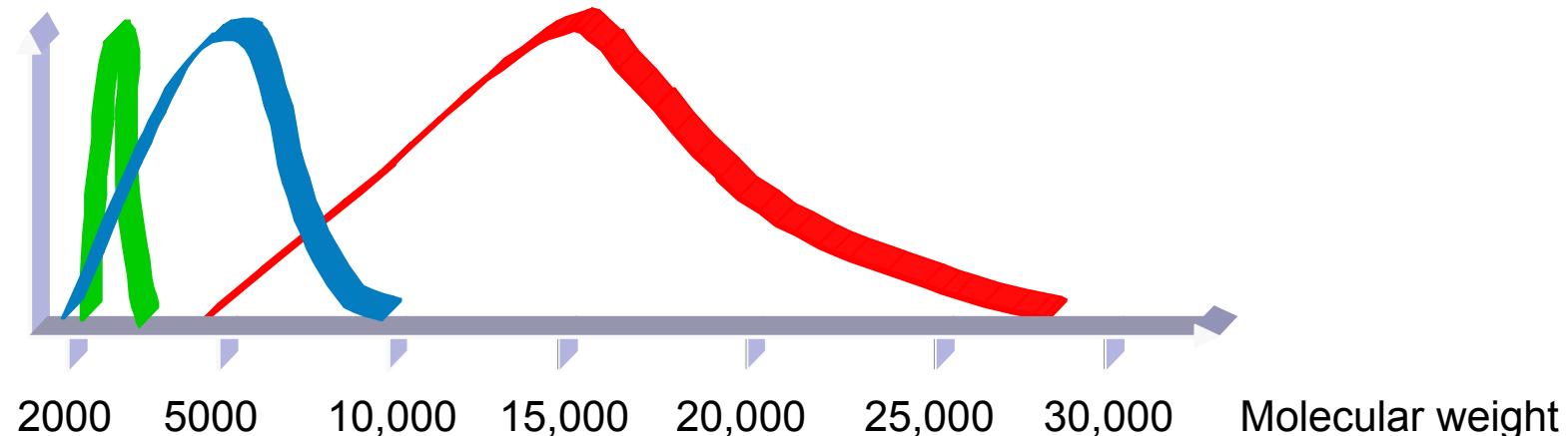
Apixaban 5 mg BID
2.5 mg BID in selected patients



Semuloparin- AVE5026

New Hemisynthetic Ultra-LMWH

- Indirect inhibitor of mainly coagulation factor Xa and with residual anti-IIa activity (ratio anti-Xa/anti-IIa>30)
- Hemisynthetic agent obtained by selective and controlled depolymerization of heparin
 - Oligosaccharide fragment of varying length
 - Molecular mass ranging 2000-3000 Da



ULMWH LMWH Unfractionated Heparin