

New Indications & Doses for Direct Oral Anticoagulants (DOACs)

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A presentation for
HealthTrust Members

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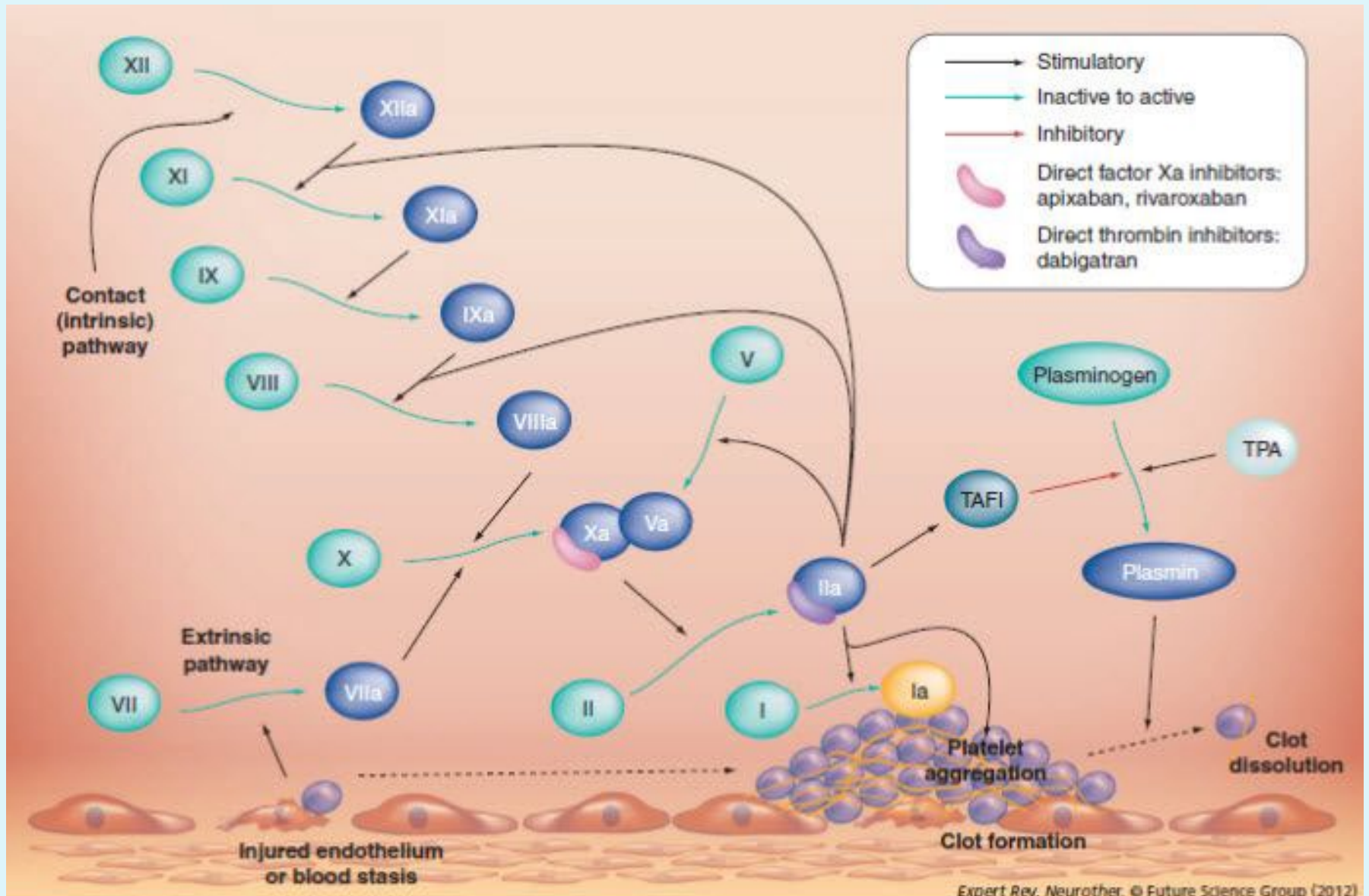
Objectives for Pharmacists

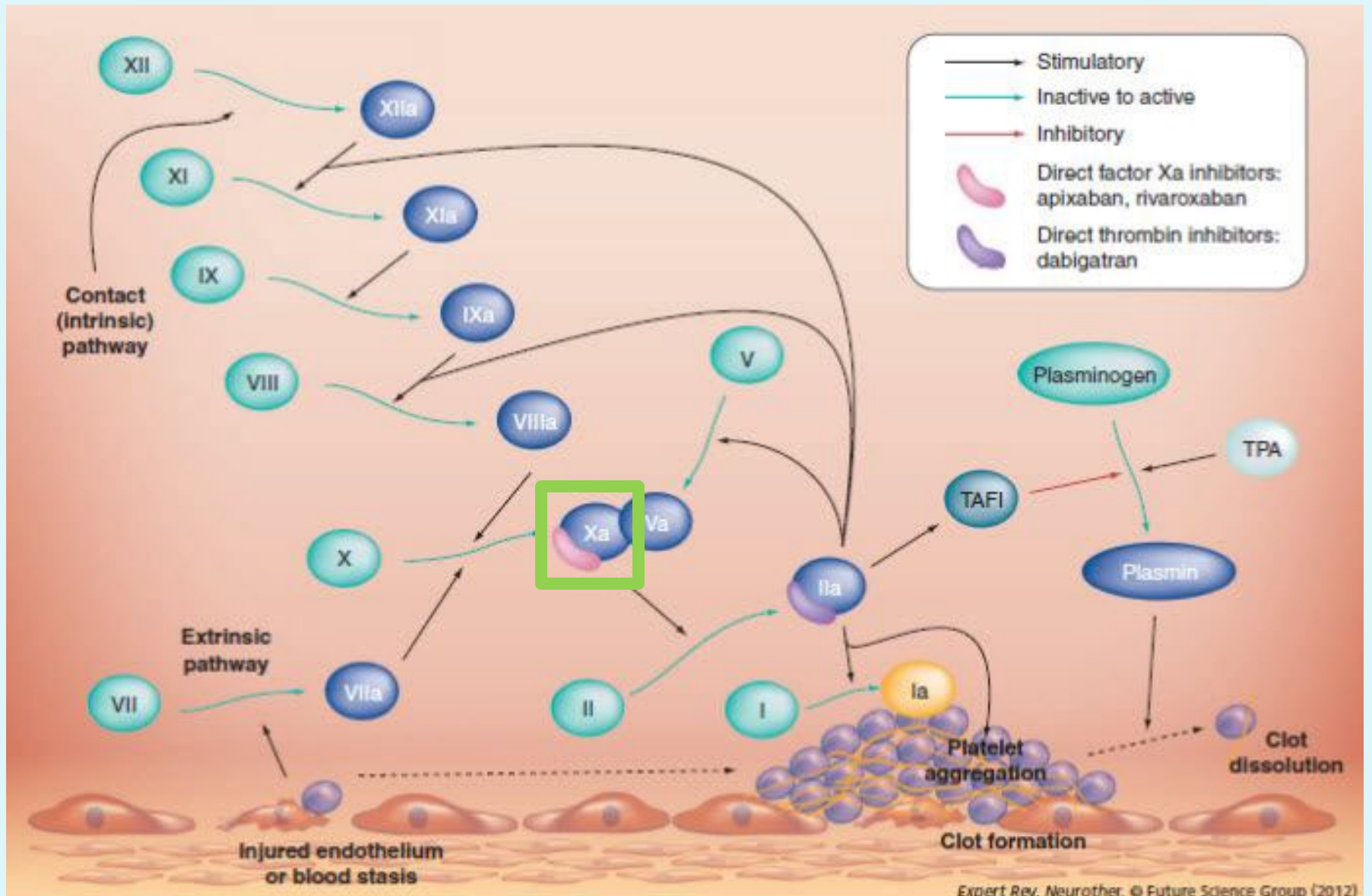
- describe the new applications and indications for apixaban and rivaroxaban
- evaluate the evidence associated with each indication
- select a DOAC dose and schedule for a novel indication given a patient case

Objectives for Pharmacy Technicians

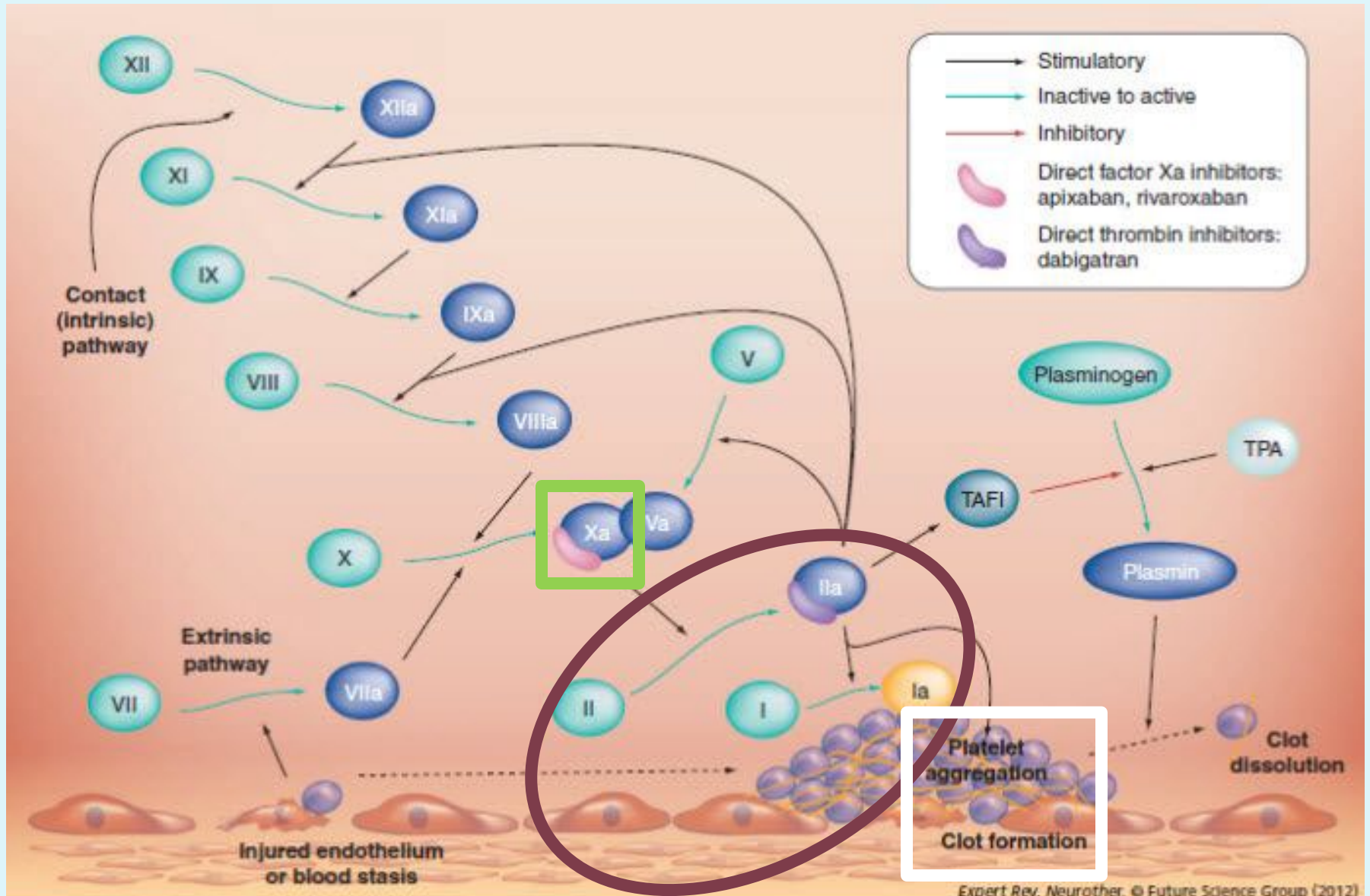
- list the new doses available for apixaban and rivaroxaban
- determine key dosing differences for rivaroxaban and apixaban

Inhibition of Factor Xa

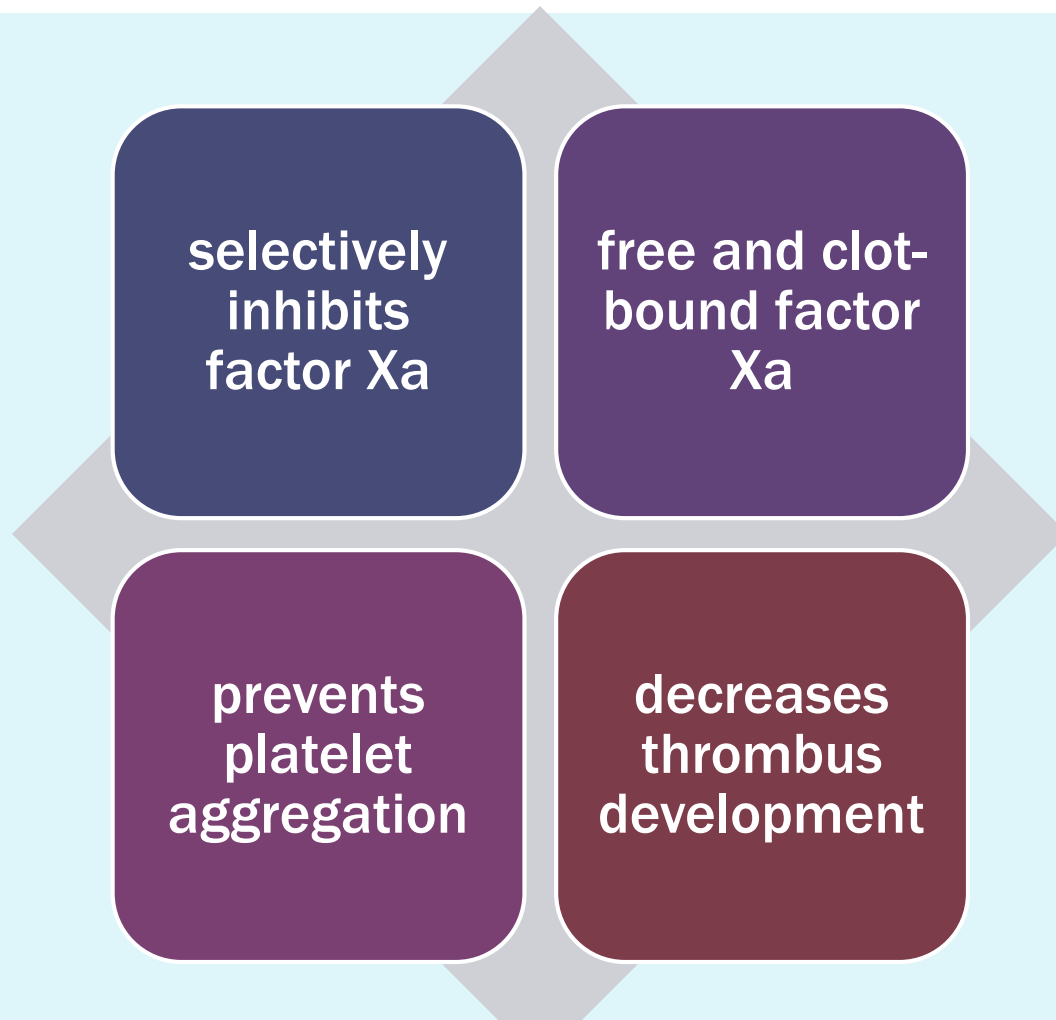




Expert Rev. Neurother. © Future Science Group (2012)



Mechanism of Action



Apixaban

Available Doses

2.5 mg

- **twice daily**

Available Doses

2.5 mg

- **twice daily**

5 mg

- **twice daily**

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ARISTOTLE

apixaban
vs. warfarin

results:

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ARISTOTLE

apixaban
vs. warfarin

results:

apixaban was
non-inferior in
the prevention
of stroke
($p < 0.001$)

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ARISTOTLE

**apixaban
vs. warfarin**

results:

**apixaban was
non-inferior in
the prevention
of stroke
($p < 0.001$)**

**apixaban had
lower rates of
major
bleeding
($p < 0.001$)**

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ARISTOTLE

apixaban
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results:

apixaban was
non-inferior in
the prevention
of stroke
($p < 0.001$)

apixaban had
lower rates of
major
bleeding
($p < 0.001$)

apixaban had
a lower rate of
death from
any cause
($p = 0.047$)

Indication: The prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) following total knee replacement and hip surgery

ADVANCE-2

**apixaban vs.
enoxaparin**

results:

Indication: The prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) following total knee replacement and hip surgery

ADVANCE-2

**apixaban vs.
enoxaparin**

results:

**apixaban had
lower rates of
DVT, non fatal
PE and all
cause death
($p < 0.0001$)**

Indication: The prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) following total knee replacement and hip surgery

ADVANCE-2

**apixaban vs.
enoxaparin**

results:

**apixaban had
lower rates of
DVT, non fatal
PE and all
cause death
($p < 0.0001$)**

**no difference in
the rates of
major bleeding
($p = 0.3014$)**

Indication: The prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) following total knee replacement and hip surgery

ADVANCE-2

apixaban vs.
enoxaparin

results:

apixaban had
lower rates of
DVT, non fatal
PE and all
cause death
($p < 0.0001$)

no difference in
the rates of
major bleeding
($p = 0.3014$)

no difference in
rates of non-
major bleeding
($p = 0.09$)

Indication: Treatment and Prophylaxis of DVT and PE

AMPLIFY

apixaban vs.
enoxaparin followed
by warfarin

results:

Indication: Treatment and Prophylaxis of DVT and PE

AMPLIFY

apixaban vs.
enoxaparin followed
by warfarin

results:

apixaban had lower
rates of the primary
outcome ($p < 0.001$)

Indication: Treatment and Prophylaxis of DVT and PE

AMPLIFY

apixaban vs.
enoxaparin followed
by warfarin

results:

apixaban had lower
rates of the primary
outcome ($p < 0.001$)

apixaban had lower
rates of major
bleeding ($p < 0.001$)

Apixaban in Guidelines

**2019 AHA/ACC/HRS
Guideline for the
Management of
Patients with Atrial
Fibrillation**

**CHEST Guideline for
Antithrombotic
Therapy in Venous
Thromboembolism
(VTE)**

**Antithrombotic
Therapy and
Prevention of
Thrombosis, 9th
edition**

Sources: Falck-Yitter Y, et al. Chest; 141(2 Suppl): e278S-e325S

Kearon C, et al. Chest; 2016; 149:315-352

January CT, et al. 10.1016/j.jacc.2019.01.0011

Rivaroxaban

Available Doses Prior to 2018

10mg

- **once daily with food**

Available Doses Prior to 2018

10mg

- **once daily with food**

15mg

- **once or twice daily with food**

Available Doses Prior to 2018

10mg

- once daily with food

15mg

- once or twice daily with food

20mg

- once daily with food

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ROCKET AF

**rivaroxaban
vs. warfarin**

results:

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ROCKET AF

rivaroxaban
vs. warfarin

results:

rivaroxaban had
lower rate of
stroke or
systemic
embolism
($p < 0.001$)

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ROCKET AF

rivaroxaban
vs. warfarin

results:

rivaroxaban had
lower rate of
stroke or
systemic
embolism
($p < 0.001$)

no difference
between the
groups in rates
of bleeding
($p = 0.44$)

Indication: Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation

ROCKET AF

rivaroxaban
vs. warfarin

results:

rivaroxaban had
lower rate of
stroke or
systemic
embolism
($p < 0.001$)

no difference
between the
groups in rates
of bleeding
($p = 0.44$)

rivaroxaban had
a lower rate of
intracranial
hemorrhage
($p = 0.02$)

Indication: Treatment of DVT and/or PE

EINSTEIN DVT/PE

**rivaroxaban
vs. enoxaparin**

results:

Indication: Treatment of DVT and/or PE

EINSTEIN DVT/PE

rivaroxaban
vs. enoxaparin

results:

rivaroxaban had
a lower rate of
DVT and PE
($p < 0.001$)

Indication: Treatment of DVT and/or PE

EINSTEIN DVT/PE

**rivaroxaban
vs. enoxaparin**

results:

**rivaroxaban had
a lower rate of
DVT and PE
($p < 0.001$)**

**rivaroxaban had
a lower rate of
major bleeding
($p = 0.002$)**

Indication: Prophylaxis of DVT Following Hip and Knee Replacements

RECORD 3 Trial

rivaroxaban
vs.
enoxaparin

results:

Indication: Prophylaxis of DVT Following Hip and Knee Replacements

RECORD 3 Trial

rivaroxaban
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rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of
primary
outcome
($p < 0.001$)

Indication: Prophylaxis of DVT Following Hip and Knee Replacements

RECORD 3 Trial

rivaroxaban
vs.
enoxaparin

results:

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of
primary
outcome
($p < 0.001$)

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of VTE
($p = 0.01$)

Indication: Prophylaxis of DVT Following Hip and Knee Replacements

RECORD 3 Trial

rivaroxaban
vs.
enoxaparin

results:

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of
primary
outcome
($p < 0.001$)

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of VTE
($p = 0.01$)

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of
symptomatic
VTE
($p = 0.005$)

Indication: Prophylaxis of DVT Following Hip and Knee Replacements

RECORD 3 Trial

rivaroxaban
vs.
enoxaparin

results:

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of
primary
outcome
($p < 0.001$)

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of VTE
($p = 0.01$)

rivaroxaban
had lower
rate of
symptomatic
VTE
($p = 0.005$)

similar rate
of bleeding
in both
groups

Rivaroxaban in Guidelines

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Management of
Patients with Atrial
Fibrillation**

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Limitations of DOACs

Patients:

with cancer

with end
stage kidney
disease
(ESKD)

receiving
hemodialysis

with obesity

New Apixaban Evidence

Apixaban to Prevent VTE in Patients with Cancer (AVERT Trial)

AVERT: Background

patients with
cancer are at an
increased risk
of developing
VTE

at the time of
this trial this
population had
not been
studied

AVERT: Methods

**randomized,
placebo controlled,
double blinded trial**

**ambulatory patients
with cancer and a
Khorana score ≥ 2
out of 6**

**apixaban 2.5mg
twice daily**

AVERT: Methods

**primary
outcome:
objectively
documented VTE**

**secondary
outcome: major
bleeding episode**

AVERT: Results



**analysis included 563
patients**

**apixaban patients had lower
rate of the primary outcome
($p < 0.001$)**

**apixaban patients had more
bleeding episodes
($p = 0.046$)**

AVERT: Results

analysis included 563
patients

apixaban patients had lower
rate of the primary outcome
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apixaban patients had more
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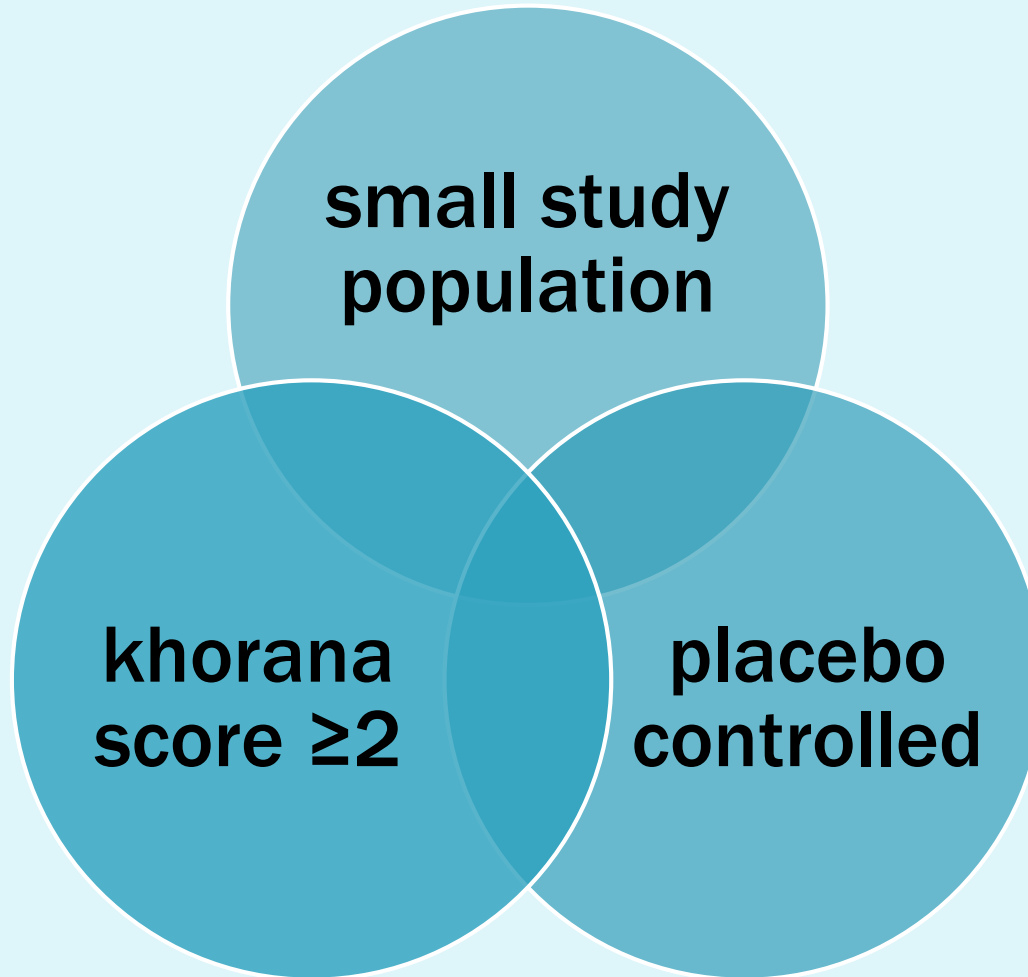
AVERT: Results

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apixaban patients had lower
rate of the primary outcome
($p < 0.001$)

apixaban patients had more
bleeding episodes
($p = 0.046$)

AVERT: Limitations



AVERT: Conclusions



**patients in the apixaban group
had lower rates of VTE**

AVERT: Conclusions



patients in the apixaban group had lower rates of VTE
patients in the apixaban group had more bleeding events

AVERT: Conclusions



**patients in the apixaban group
had lower rates of VTE**

**patients in the apixaban group
had more bleeding events**

lacks convincing evidence

**Apixaban for the
Treatment of VTE in
Patients with Active
Cancer
(ADAM VTE Trial)**

ADAM VTE: Background

low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) is the treatment of choice

apixaban has not been studied in patients with active cancer

ADAM VTE: Methods

**randomized, active
control trial**

**patients with
cancer associated
VTE**

**apixaban 10 mg
BID for 7 days
followed by 5 mg
BID for 6 months**

**dalteparin 200
IU/kg for 1 month
followed by 150
IU/kg for 6 months**

ADAM VTE: Methods

**primary outcome:
major bleeding**

ADAM VTE: Methods

**primary outcome:
major bleeding**

**secondary
outcome: VTE
recurrence and
composite measure**

ADAM VTE: Results



analysis included 287 patients

rate of major bleeding and the bleeding composite were similar in both groups ($p=0.9956$)

rate of VTE was lower in the apixaban group ($p=0.0182$)

patient quality of life surveys favored apixaban

ADAM VTE: Results

analysis included 287 patients

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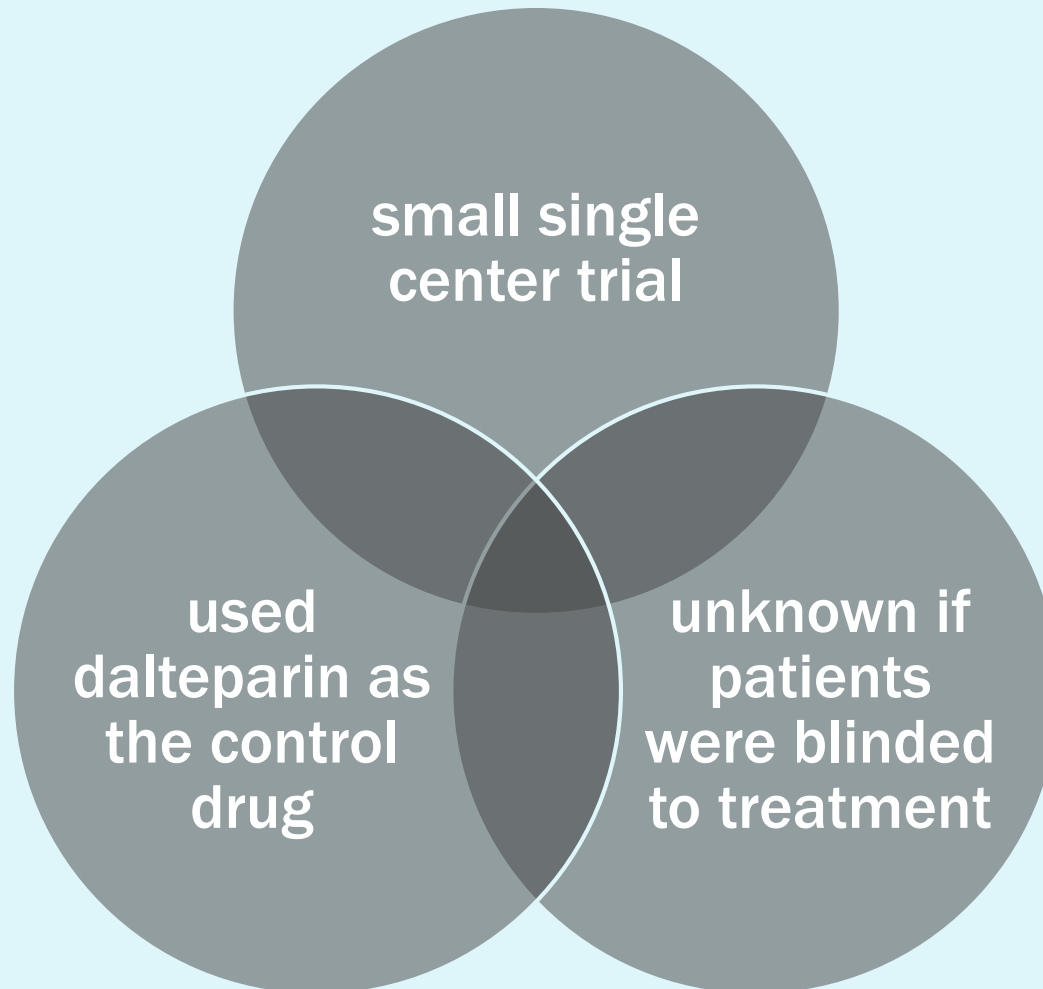
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ADAM VTE: Limitations



ADAM VTE: Conclusions



apixaban had lower rates of VTE recurrence

ADAM VTE: Conclusions



apixaban had lower rates of VTE recurrence
both groups had similar rates of bleeding

ADAM VTE: Conclusions



apixaban had lower rates of VTE recurrence
both groups had similar rates of bleeding
evidence supports the use of apixaban in patients with cancer

ADAM VTE: Conclusions



apixaban had lower rates of VTE recurrence

both groups had similar rates of bleeding

evidence supports the use of apixaban in patients with cancer

larger multi-centered trials are needed

Outcomes Associated with Apixaban Use in Patients with End-Stage Kidney Disease and Atrial Fibrillation in the United States

Background

historically
excluded
from DOAC
clinical trials

apixaban has
labeling that
supports its
use in this
population

this study is
to determine
the outcomes
for apixaban
in patients
with ESKD
and a. fib

Methods

**retrospective cohort
study**

**Medicare
beneficiaries from
October 2010 to
December 2015**

Methods

**retrospective cohort
study**

**Medicare
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**patients taking
apixaban were
matched to warfarin**

Methods

**retrospective cohort
study**

**Medicare
beneficiaries from
October 2010 to
December 2015**

**patients taking
apixaban were
matched to warfarin**

**differences between
the groups were
assessed for a
variety of data points**

Results



**analysis included 25523
patients**

**significant difference
between various doses of
apixaban and warfarin**

**apixaban had a lower
rate of major bleeds
($p < 0.001$)**

Results

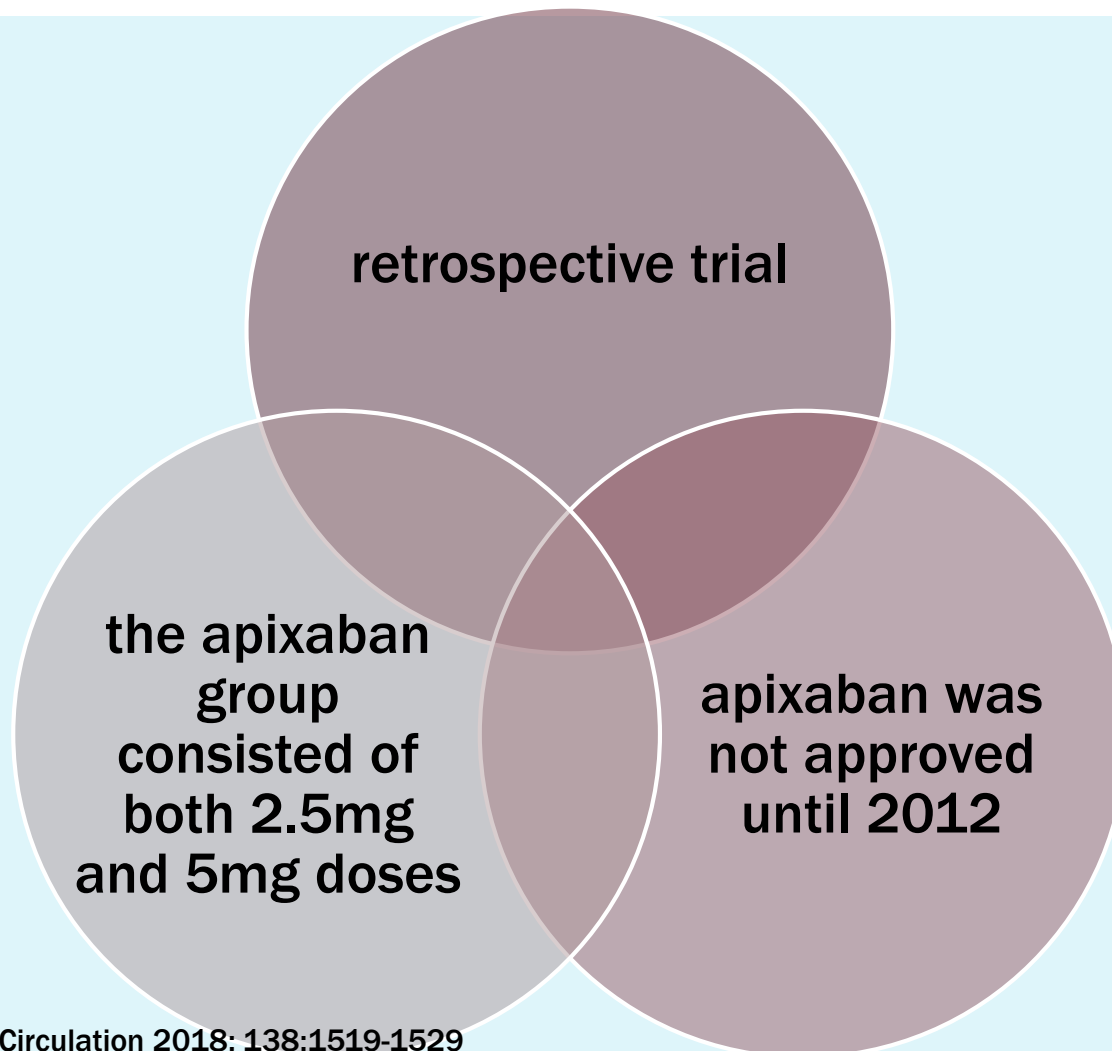


analysis included 25523 patients

significant difference between various doses of apixaban and warfarin

apixaban had a lower rate of maior bleeds
($p < 0.001$)

Limitations



Conclusions



apixaban was associated with less bleeds

Conclusions



apixaban was associated with less bleeds

standard dose apixaban is associated with reductions in thromboembolic and mortality risk

Conclusions



apixaban was associated with less bleeds

standard dose apixaban is associated with reductions in thromboembolic and mortality risk

confirmation with randomized studies is needed

Conclusions



apixaban was associated with less bleeds

standard dose apixaban is associated with reductions in thromboembolic and mortality risk

confirmation with randomized studies is needed

could help solidify the decision to start patients with ESKD on apixaban for a. fib

Changes to Indications/Guidelines

**no changes have been made
to indications or guidelines**

Changes to Indications/Guidelines

**no changes have been made
to indications or guidelines**

**changes in practices may be
seen**

Applications

**provides data to support
use in difficult situations**

- **patients with cancer who cannot or will not use LMWH or warfarin**
- **patients on hemodialysis who have been unstable on warfarin or are non-compliant with the necessary follow up**

Pharmacist Assessment Question 1

What evidence currently supports the use of apixaban in patients with ESKD?

- A.** The ARISTOTLE, ADVANCE-2 and AMPLIFY trials
- B.** The ADAM-VTE Trial
- C.** The Outcomes Associated with Apixaban Use in Patients with ESKD and A. Fib trial and pharmacokinetic data from the manufacturer
- D.** No evidence currently supports the use of apixaban in ESKD patients

Pharmacist Assessment Question 1

What evidence currently supports the use of apixaban in patients with ESKD?

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- B. The ADAM-VTE Trial
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- D. No evidence currently supports the use of apixaban in ESKD patients

New Rivaroxaban Indications and Doses

Rivaroxaban or Aspirin for Extended Treatment of VTE (EINSTEIN CHOICE Trial)

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Background

**patients who
have experienced
VTE may require
extended
treatment**

**currently no
guidance for the
use of
anticoagulation
or aspirin**

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Methods

randomized,
double blind,
phase 3 trial

included patients
who were being
treated for VTE
prophylaxis

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Methods

randomized,
double blind,
phase 3 trial

included patients
who were being
treated for VTE
prophylaxis

10 mg or 20 mg
rivaroxaban daily
vs. 100 mg
aspirin daily

median duration
of treatment was
351 days

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Methods

**primary efficacy
outcome:
symptomatic,
recurrent, fatal or
nonfatal VTE**

**primary safety
outcome: major
bleeding**

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Results



3396 patients were randomized

the primary outcome occurred less often in rivaroxaban group

rates of major and clinically significant bleeding were similar between all groups

number needed to treat was 33 for 20mg and 30 for 10mg

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Results

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EINSTEIN CHOICE: Results

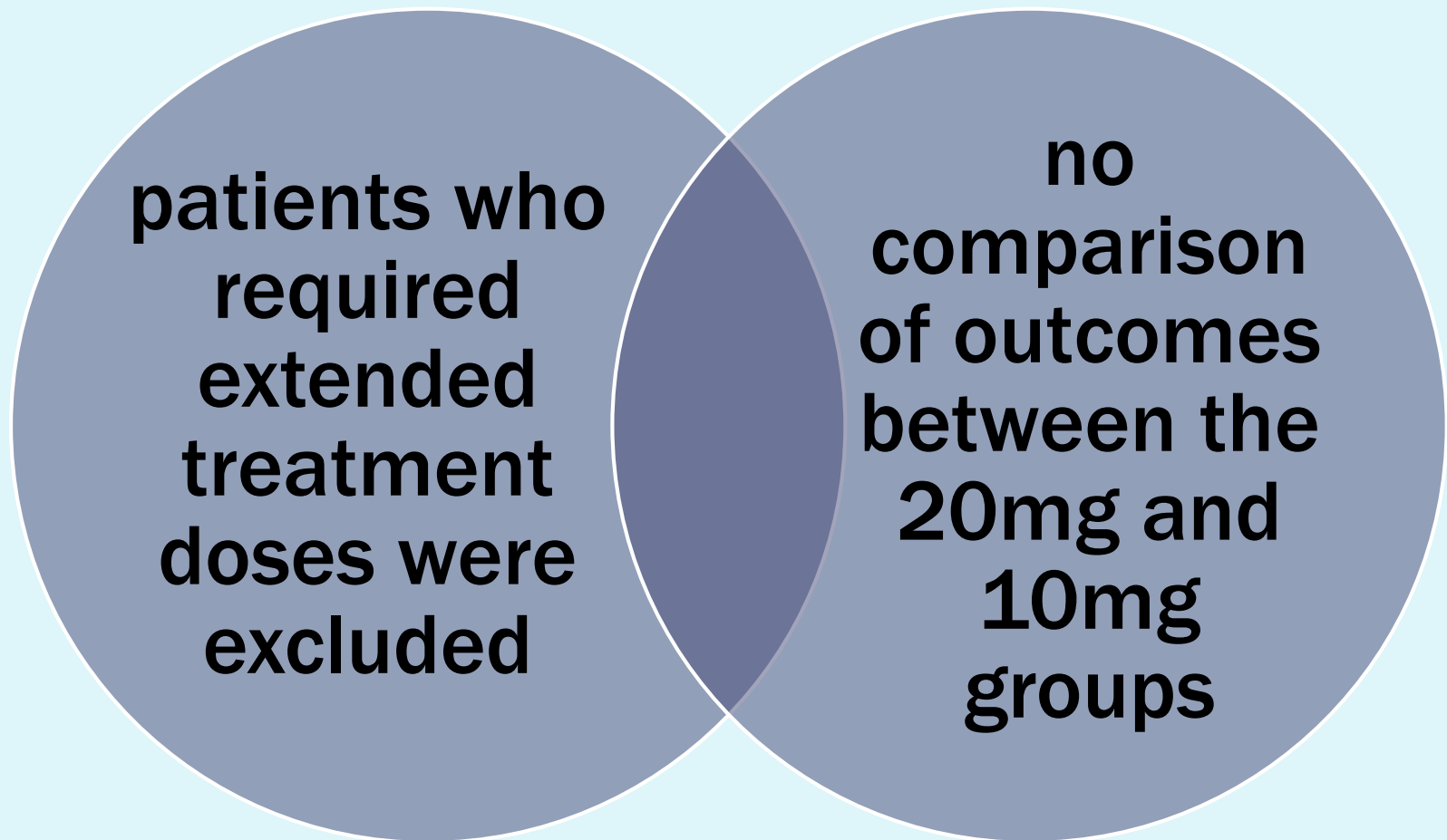
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number needed to treat was 33
for 20mg and 30 for 10mg

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Limitations



EINSTEIN CHOICE: Conclusions



patients in the rivaroxaban group (10mg or 20mg) had a lower risk of recurrent VTE

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Conclusions



<p>patients in the rivaroxaban group (10mg or 20mg) had a lower risk of recurrent VTE</p>
<p>there was no increase in the risk of bleeding</p>

EINSTEIN CHOICE: Conclusions



<p>patients in the rivaroxaban group (10mg or 20mg) had a lower risk of recurrent VTE</p>
<p>there was no increase in the risk of bleeding</p>
<p>more studies are needed to determine the safety of taking rivaroxaban for VTE longer than 12 months</p>

Rivaroxaban With or Without Aspirin in Stable Cardiovascular Disease (COMPASS Trial)

COMPASS: Background

aspirin has traditionally
been used for
secondary prevention of
cardiovascular
outcomes in patients
with cardiovascular
disease

the use of a DOAC,
specifically rivaroxaban,
for secondary
prevention in patients
has not been studied
previously

COMPASS: Methods

patients were
included if they had
documented stable
atherosclerotic
disease

randomized 1:1:1

rivaroxaban 2.5mg
plus aspirin
rivaroxaban 5mg
aspirin 100mg

COMPASS: Methods

**primary outcome:
composite of
cardiovascular
death, stroke or MI**

COMPASS: Methods

**primary outcome:
composite of
cardiovascular
death, stroke or MI**

**safety outcome:
major bleeding
events**

COMPASS: Results

**27395 patients were
randomized**

**the primary outcome occurred
less often in the rivaroxaban plus
aspirin ($p < 0.001$)**

**rivaroxaban plus aspirin group
had more major bleeds**

**the study was stopped after 23
months**

COMPASS: Results

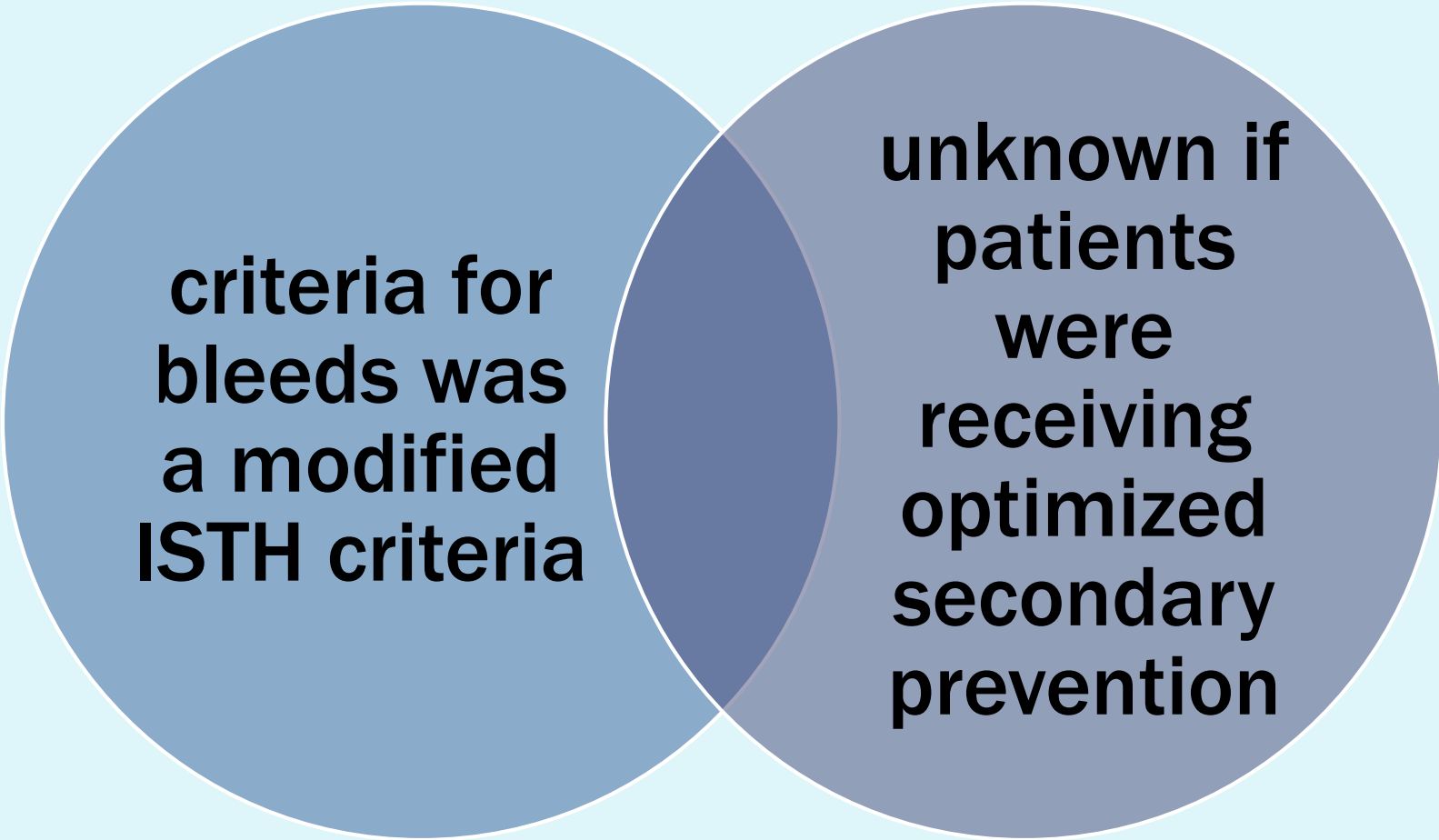
27395 patients were
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less often in the rivaroxaban plus
aspirin ($p < 0.001$)

rivaroxaban plus aspirin group
had more major bleeds

the study was stopped after 23
months

COMPASS: Limitations



**criteria for
bleeds was
a modified
ISTH criteria**

**unknown if
patients
were
receiving
optimized
secondary
prevention**

COMPASS: Conclusion



patients taking rivaroxaban 2.5mg plus aspirin 100mg daily were less likely to have experienced the primary outcome

COMPASS: Conclusion



patients taking rivaroxaban 2.5mg plus aspirin 100mg daily were less likely to have experienced the primary outcome
patients taking rivaroxaban plus aspirin were more likely to have a bleeding event

COMPASS: Conclusion



patients taking rivaroxaban 2.5mg plus aspirin 100mg daily were less likely to have experienced the primary outcome
patients taking rivaroxaban plus aspirin were more likely to have a bleeding event
may be a treatment option for select patients

Changes to Indications

reduction in the risk of recurrence of DVT and/or PE in patients at continued risk for DVT and/or PE

- **10mg daily with or without food**

Changes to Indications

reduction in the risk of recurrence of DVT and/or PE in patients at continued risk for DVT and/or PE

- **10mg daily with or without food**

reduction of risk of major cardiovascular events (CV death, MI and stroke) in patients with chronic CAD and PAD

- **2.5mg twice daily with or without food in combination with 75-100mg of aspirin**

Changes to Indications

reduction in the risk of recurrence of DVT and/or PE in patients at continued risk for DVT and/or PE

- **10mg daily with or without food**

reduction of risk of major cardiovascular events (CV death, MI and stroke) in patients with chronic CAD and PAD

- **2.5mg twice daily with or without food in combination with 75-100mg of aspirin**

Changes to Guidelines

no change have been made to the associated guidelines at this time

Changes to Guidelines

no change have been made to the associated guidelines at this time

changes in practice may be seen

Applications



the new indications may be applied to specific patients

rivaroxaban for the use of extended VTE prophylaxis could be beneficial for specific patient populations

the populations to which rivaroxaban 2.5mg can be applied are less clear

Patient Case

JD is a 74-year-old female patient who presents to your clinic for follow up about recent hospitalization for a TIA. She has a PMH of CAD, HLD and T2DM. Her medication for secondary prevention has been optimized and has been taking aspirin 81mg daily for several years. Do you suggest additional medication?

- A. There is nothing else that can be started, so you do not recommend any additional medication at this time.
- B. You suggest adding rivaroxaban 2.5 mg BID to her current regimen, after discussing risks and benefits
- C. You suggest starting rivaroxaban 20mg once daily
- D. You suggest starting warfarin therapy to prevent any further cardiovascular events

Patient Case

JD is a 74-year-old female patient who presents to your clinic for follow up about recent hospitalization for a TIA. She has a PMH of CAD, HLD and T2DM. Her medication for secondary prevention has been optimized and has been taking aspirin 81mg daily for several years. Do you suggest additional medication?

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Technician Assessment Question

What is the new dosage form of rivaroxaban that is now available?

- A. 2.5mg tablet
- B. There is no new dosage form
- C. 15mg tablet
- D. 1mg tablet

Technician Assessment Question

What is the new dosage form of rivaroxaban that is now available?

- A. 2.5mg tablet
- B. There is no new dosage form
- C. 15mg tablet
- D. 1mg tablet

Summary

Apixaban

new evidence suggests that apixaban may be used

- **for VTE prevention and treatment in patients with active cancer**
- **for the prevention of stroke in patients on HD and who have atrial fibrillation**

Apixaban

new evidence suggests that apixaban may be used

- **for VTE prevention and treatment in patients with active cancer**
- **for the prevention of stroke in patients on HD and who have atrial fibrillation**

no new indications have been approved by the FDA

Apixaban

new evidence suggests that apixaban may be used

- **for VTE prevention and treatment in patients with active cancer**
- **for the prevention of stroke in patients on HD and who have atrial fibrillation**

no new indications have been approved by the FDA

no updates have been made to the relevant guidelines to include the evidence for apixaban

Rivaroxaban

new evidence supports the use of
rivaroxaban for extended DVT/PE prophylaxis

Rivaroxaban

new evidence supports the use of rivaroxaban for extended DVT/PE prophylaxis

secondary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with CAD and PAD

Rivaroxaban

new evidence supports the use of rivaroxaban for extended DVT/PE prophylaxis

secondary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with CAD and PAD

the FDA approved new indications in response to both of the clinical trials

- rivaroxaban 2.5mg was developed for this indication

Rivaroxaban

new evidence supports the use of rivaroxaban for extended DVT/PE prophylaxis

secondary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with CAD and PAD

the FDA approved new indications in response to both of the clinical trials

- rivaroxaban 2.5mg was developed for this indication

no updates have been made to the relevant guidelines

References

- Eliquis® (apixaban) [package insert]. New York, NY: Pfizer Inc; 2016.
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Thank you!

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