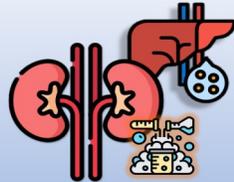


“HOW DO I...

Choose Oral Anticoagulants (OAC) in Renal or Liver Impairment?”

Chronic Kidney Disease and Dialysis



RCTs have yet to be published; current “data” comprise of claims database or cohort studies. [1-3]

With the best available (observed) evidence for up to CKD G3b...

DOACs at least as good as, if not better, than VKAs in prevention of Stroke / Systemic Embolic Endpoints

DOACs less likely to cause bleeding compared with VKAs

What are the considerations when choosing and dosing of OACs in chronic kidney disease (CKD) and liver impairment?



- Use Cockcroft-Gault Equation dosage adjustment unless otherwise labelled;
- Use CKD-EPI equation for staging of CKD.

Use Cockcroft-Gault equation here: <https://bit.ly/3nChKcE>

Use CKD-EPI equation here: <https://bit.ly/3jNoJVJ>

CKD staging here: <https://bit.ly/30S3A5C>

More dosing tables overleaf!



Stroke Prevention in Non-Valvular AF [4]

[Do not use DOACs in severe mitral stenosis or prosthetic heart valve replacement patients]

CrCl (Cockcroft Gault)	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Remarks
Above 50ml/min	150mg BD; 110mg BD if > 80yo or high bleeding risk	20mg OD; 15mg OD [PMDA]. Avoid use with potent dual inhibitors/inducers [#]	5mg BD; 2.5mg BD if used with potent dual inhibitors [#] as 50% dose reduction is required; caution if potent dual inducers used.	60mg OD (avoid in CrCl > 95ml/min); 30mg OD if weight ≤60kg or DDI with P-gp inhibitors [#]	DOACs preferred over VKA, if continued access to DOAC can be ensured.
Above 30 but below 50ml/min	150mg BD but 110mg BD if > 80yo or high bleeding risk. Use 75mg BD if DDI with potent P-gp inhibitors [#]	15mg OD; 10mg OD [PMDA]. Avoid use with potent dual inhibitors/ inducers [#]	5mg BD (see above if DDI); 2.5mg BD if any 2 are met: Age ≥80yo, weight ≤60kg, SCr ≥ 1.5mg/dL or 132.6 mmol/L. Avoid use with potent dual inhibitors/inducers [#]	30mg OD	Target INR would be 1.6-2.6 in Japan.
Above 15 but below 29ml/min**	75mg BD [%] Avoid use with potent P-gp inhibitors [#] [FDA] Contraindicated [EMA, HSA, PMDA]	15mg OD [FDA]; Use with caution [EMA, HSA]	2.5mg BD [%]	30mg OD	**CrCl < 25-30ml/min excluded from RCTs
Below 15 not on dialysis	Not recommended: Dabigatran, Apixaban, Rivaroxaban, Edoxaban. Bleeding concerns could outweigh benefits of anticoagulation. May consider non-pharmacological methods like left appendage closure device or no therapy.				
Haemo-dialysis	Apixaban is labelled for use in HD only by FDA. Dosing follows the usual 5mg BD. However, reduce to 2.5mg BD if for any 2 of the following are met: Age ≥80yo, weight ≤60kg, SCr ≥ 1.5mg/dL or 132.6 mmol/L. Insufficient information exists with respect to dose adjustments for concomitant use of interacting drugs.				

Key:

*Caution when used with drugs that cause Drug-Drug Interactions (DDI). For details, see “DDI section” overleaf. [%]Based off Pharmacokinetic studies. Nuances in labelled dose recommendations could vary from country to country. Do clarify with local labelling prior to prescribing.
 BD = Twice Daily; EMA = European Medicines Agency (EU); FDA = Food and Drug Administration (USA); HSA = Health Sciences Authority (SG); OD = Once-Daily; P-gp = P-glycoprotein; PMDA = Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (JP)

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Treatment, Risk Reduction and Prophylaxis

CrCl (Cockcroft Gault)	VTE Treatment, minimum of 3 months	VTE risk reduction, optimal duration unknown	VTE prophylaxis, up to 14 days (knee) or 35 days (hip)
Above 50ml/min	<p>Dabigatran 150mg BD AFTER 5-10 days lead-in with parenteral agent;</p> <p>Rivaroxaban 15mg BD for 21 days f/b 20mg once daily (with food)</p> <p>Apixaban 10mg BD for 7 days f/b 5mg BD; avoid if DDI with potent dual inhibitors / inducers[#]</p> <p>Edoxaban 60mg once daily AFTER 5-10 days lead-in with parenteral agent; 30mg once daily if body weight < 60kg or DDI with potent PGP inhibitor[#]</p> <p>Warfarin Target INR 2-3</p>	<p>Dabigatran 150mg BD but avoid if CrCl < 50ml/min + concomitant DDI with PGP inhibitor[#]</p> <p>Rivaroxaban 10mg once daily after 6 months of standard anticoagulant therapy.</p> <p>Apixaban 2.5mg BD after 6 months of standard anticoagulant therapy; caution if DDI with dual inducers, avoid if DDI with dual inhibitors</p> <p>Edoxaban nil recommendations</p> <p>Warfarin Target INR 2-3</p>	<p>Dabigatran 110mg once on day of surgery (1-4h after completion), followed by 220mg once daily</p> <p>Rivaroxaban 10mg daily, duration of 31-39 days for medically-ill, including COVID-19 patients[%]</p> <p>Apixaban 2.5mg BD; caution if DDI with dual inducers, avoid if DDI with dual inhibitors</p> <p>Edoxaban 30mg OD[%] [PMDA only]</p> <p>Warfarin Target INR 2-3</p>
Above 30 but below 50ml/min	As above	As above	<p>Dabigatran 75mg once on day of surgery f/b 150mg once daily (2 x 75mg) if concomitant DDI with PGP inhibitor[#]</p>
Below 30ml/min	<p>Dabigatran no recommendation. Avoid Rivaroxaban & Edoxaban use. Use Apixaban with caution.</p> <p>Warfarin Target INR 2-3</p>	<p>Dabigatran and Edoxaban no recommendation. Avoid Rivaroxaban use. Use Apixaban with caution.</p> <p>Warfarin INR 2-3 on a case by case basis.</p>	<p>Dabigatran and Edoxaban no recommendation. Avoid Rivaroxaban use. Use Apixaban with caution.</p> <p>Warfarin INR 2-3 on a case by case basis.</p>
Dialysis	FDA labels Apixaban as no dosage adjustment needed; not recommended in all other labels		

DISCLAIMER: Parenteral anticoagulants could be considered for the treatment and prevention of VTE, but are out of scope of this review. For Cancer-Associated Thromboembolism, Rivaroxaban or Edoxaban are preferred. Refer to Oncology guidelines for more up-to-date recommendations. Nuances in labelled dose recommendations could vary from country to country. Do clarify with local labelling prior to prescribing.

Key: f/b = followed by [#]Caution when used with drugs that cause Drug-Drug Interactions (DDI). For details, see “**DDI section**” overleaf.
[%]Only **Rivaroxaban** is approved for VTEP in medically-ill; **Edoxaban** only approved for VTEP in JP. It is the only DOAC approved for

A Word about **Drug-Drug Interactions**

Yes, they do occur!



Aggressors of CYP3A4 and P-gp... What is the fuss all about?⁷

~Please note that examples are non-exhaustive~

Potent P-gp Inhibitors

Verapamil, Quinidine, Dronedaron, Amiodarone

Azithromycin, Clarithromycin, Erythromycin

PO Azoles: Itraconazole, Ketoconazole, Voriconazole, Posaconazole

Ciclosporin

Potent dual inhibitors of CYP3A4 and P-gp

PO Azoles (see left)

Ritonavir

Clarithromycin

Potent CYP3A4 Inducers

Rifampicin

Carbamazepine, Phenytoin, Pheno-barbital

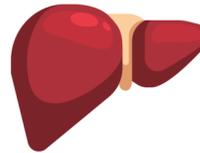
St John's Wort

DOACs are affected by DDIs pertaining to P-Glycoprotein (P-gp) and cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4). Data is evolving. The reader is encouraged to look up DDI each time they are managing a case. For an indepth review, please refer to EHRA's guide [5]

What about...

Liver Impairment and Cirrhosis

Active liver disease and cirrhosis subjects were excluded from the landmark DOAC trials. Several small-scale, uncontrolled population studies have not shown increased risk of bleeding with DOACs.



Clinically relevant Drug-Induced Liver Injury (DILI) can occur with DOAC.

In older individuals, chronic liver disease and unstable medical conditions, consider 6-12 monthly monitoring of liver function tests.

Child-Turcotte-Pugh (CTP) Category	DOAC Recommendations	VKA Recommendation
A	All permissible	INR 2-3
B	Use with caution, comparable efficacy and possibly safer than warfarin. Edoxaban and Rivaroxaban labeled as not recommended, but appear safe in real world studies.	INR 2-3
C	Do not use	Do not use



Calculate CTP here:
<https://bit.ly/3iMI8X4>

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Catalysing Real-World Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy

THE ETHOS

ISCP CLAP WAS ESTABLISHED

to bring to you ready-to-use, bite-sized information at your fingertips.

Give us your feedback and suggestions!

For further reading:

GFR FAQs	https://bit.ly/2GTz0R0
1	Ann Intern Med. 2019;171:181-189. doi:10.7326/M19-0087
2	Nephrol Dial Transplant (2019) 34: 265-277 doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfy031
3	J Am Coll Cardiol 2020;75:273-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2019.10.059.
4	J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019 Oct, 74 (17) 2204-2215. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2019.08.1031
5	EHRA 2018 Practical Guide to use of NOACs in NVAF https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/
6	Adv Ther 37, 1910-1932 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1007/s12325-020-01307-z
7	https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-interactions-labeling/drug-development-and-drug-interactions-table-substrates-inhibitors-and-inducers

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<https://nus.edu/370aCJz>



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