

# Practical everyday use of NOACs

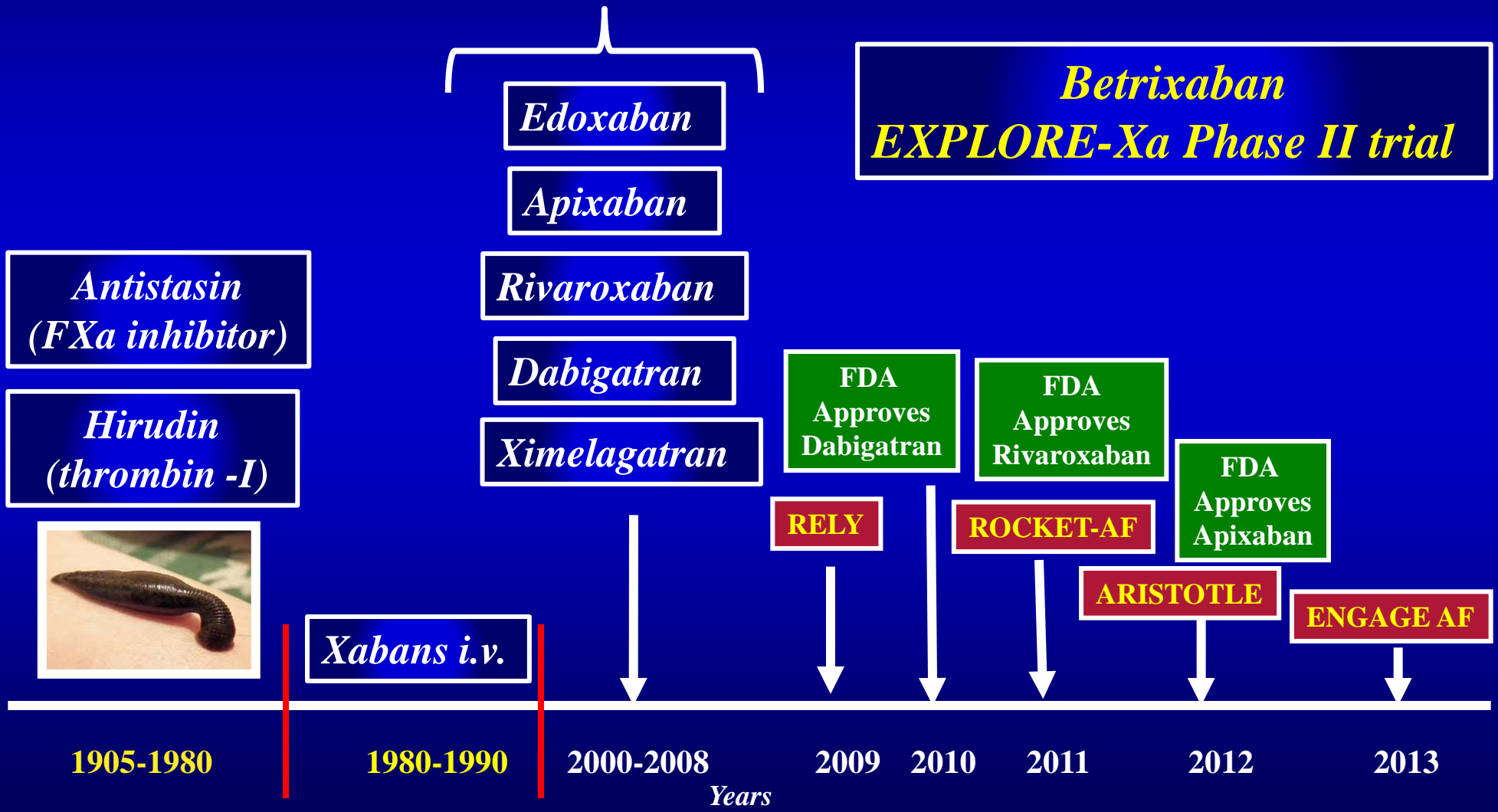
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*SOC Cardiologia*  
*Ospedale Cardinal Massaia - Asti*



**A.S.L. AT**  
Azienda Sanitaria Locale  
di Asti

# THE "NEW" ANTICOAGULANTS HISTORY

## Oral Inhibitors



*Betrixaban*  
**EXPLORE-Xa Phase II trial**

*Edoxaban*

*Apixaban*

*Rivaroxaban*

*Dabigatran*

*Ximelagatran*

*Antistasin*  
(FXa inhibitor)

*Hirudin*  
(thrombin -I)



*Xabans i.v.*

FDA Approves Dabigatran

FDA Approves Rivaroxaban

FDA Approves Apixaban

**RELY**

**ROCKET-AF**

**ARISTOTLE**

**ENGAGE AF**

1905-1980

1980-1990

2000-2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

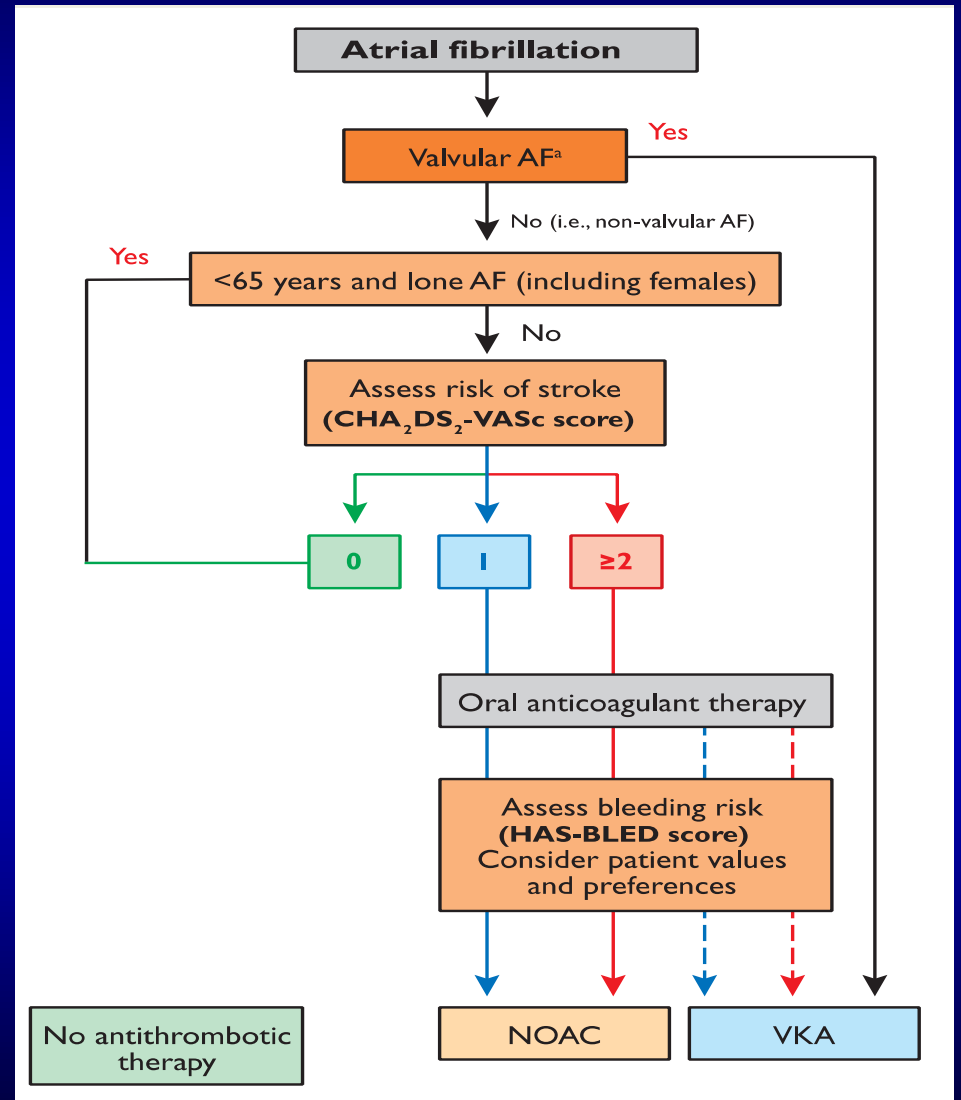
2013

Years

# The AF Guideline Changes

† Congestive heart failure,  
Hypertension. Age  $\geq 75$  years  
Diabetes.  
Stroke/TIA/thrombo-embolism  
(doubled)

\*Other clinically relevant  
non-major risk factors:  
age 65–74, female sex,  
vascular disease



# Practical everyday use of NOACs

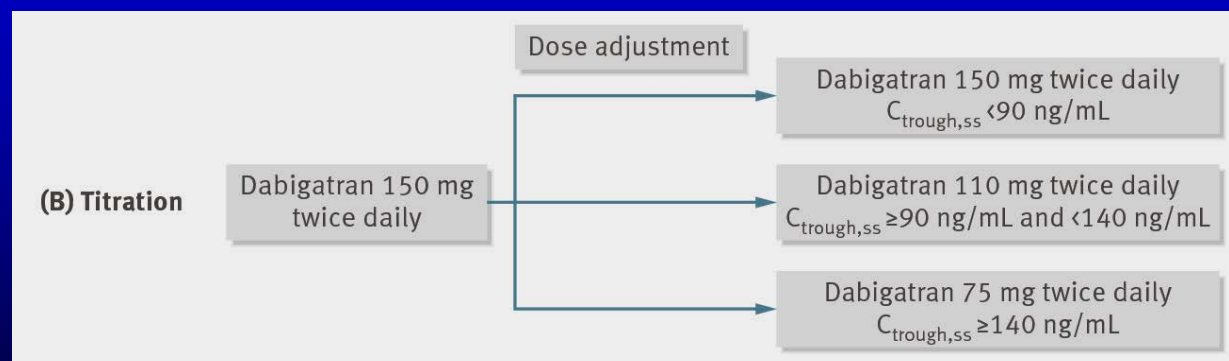
Name	Pradaxa	Eliquis	Xarelto	Lixiana
Target	Direct inhibitor	Direct inhibitor	Factor Xa inhibitor	Factor Xa inhibitor
Bioavailability	~100%	~100%	60-80%	40%
Half-life (T <sub>1/2</sub> )	12 h	16 h	7-11 h	8-10 h
T <sub>max</sub> h	2 h	2 h	2-4 h	1-5 h
Clearance	80% renal	80% renal	~60% renal ~40% biliary	40% renal
Drug interaction P-gp competition CYP3A4 inhibition	Amiodarone Quinidine Verapamil		Concomitant use with doxycycline(↑) itraconazole(↑) quinidine(↑)	Quinidine(↑) Verapamil(↑)

## FIVE RIGHTS



- Right Drug
- Right Patient
- Right Dose
- Right Route
- Right Time

	DABIGATRAN	APIXABAN	RIVAROXABAN	EDOxabAN
<i>% Stroke/y</i>	D 150mg: 1.11% D 110 mg: 1.56%	1.27%	2.1%	E 60mg: 1.18% E 30mg: 1.61%
<i>% Major Bleeds/ y</i>	D 150mg: 3.31% D 110 mg: 2.71%	2.13%	3.6%	E 60mg: 2.75% E 30mg: 1.61%
<i>Coagulation tests</i>	<i>aPTT ECT</i>	<i>Anti-Fxa chromogenic assays</i>	<i>PT Anti-Fxa chromogenic assays</i>	<i>PT Anti-Fxa chromogenic assays</i>



	<b>DABIGATRAN</b>	<b>APIXABAN</b>	<b>RIVAROXABAN</b>	<b>EDOxabAN</b>
<b>% Stroke/y</b>	<b>D 150mg: 1.11%</b> <b>D 110 mg: 1.56%</b>	<b>1.27%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>E 60mg: 1.18%</b> <b>E 30mg: 1.61%</b>
<b>% Major Bleeds/ y</b>	<b>D 150mg: 3.31%</b> <b>D 110 mg: 2.71%</b>	<b>2.13%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>E 60mg: 2.75%</b> <b>E 30mg: 1.61%</b>
<b>Coagulation tests</b>	<b>aPTT</b> <b>ECT</b>	<b>Anti-Fxa</b> <b>chromogenic</b> <b>assays</b>	<b>PT</b> <b>Anti-Fxa</b> <b>chromogenic</b> <b>assays</b>	<b>PT</b> <b>Anti-Fxa</b> <b>chromogenic</b> <b>assays</b>
<b>Bleedings management</b>	<b>PCC 25 U/Kg</b> <b>aPCC 50 IE/Kg</b> <b>rFVIIa 90 mcg/Kg</b>			
<b>Antidote</b>	<b>IDARUCIZIMAB</b> <b>(Boehringer Ing.)</b> <b>RE-Verse AD study</b>	<b>ANDEXANET ALFA</b> <b>(Portola)</b> <b>ANNEXA- A study</b>		

The practical everyday use of **ORAL ANTICOAGULANT**

**VALVULAR HEART DISEASE  
HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY**

**ELECTRICAL CARDIOVERSION**

*What about **NEW** oral anticoagulants?*

# NOACs for VALVULAR HD

## 3. Stroke and bleeding risk assessment

It is conventional to divide AF into cases which are described as “valvular or “non-valvular”. No satisfactory or uniform definition of these terms exists. In this guideline, the term valvular AF is used to imply that AF is related to rheumatic valvular disease (predominantly mitral stenosis) or prosthetic heart valves.

**ESC AF Guidelines European Heart Journal 2012**

Patients with *prosthetic heart valves* should not take dabigatran/rivaroxaban/apixaban nor should pts with *AF that is caused by a heart valve problem.*



*The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Dabigatran versus Warfarin in Patients with Mechanical Heart Valves

John W. Eikelboom, M.D., Stuart J. Connolly, M.D., Martina Brueckmann, M.D.,  
Christopher B. Granger, M.D., Arie P. Kappetein, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Michael J. Mack, M.D., Jon Blatchford, C.Stat., Kevin Devenny, B.Sc.,  
Jeffrey Friedman, M.D., Kelly Guiver, M.Sc., Ruth Harper, Ph.D., Yasser Khder, M.D.,  
Maximilian T. Lobmeyer, Ph.D., Hugo Maas, Ph.D., Jens-Uwe Voigt, M.D.,  
Maarten L. Simoons, M.D., and Frans Van de Werf, M.D., Ph.D.,  
for the RE-ALIGN Investigators\*

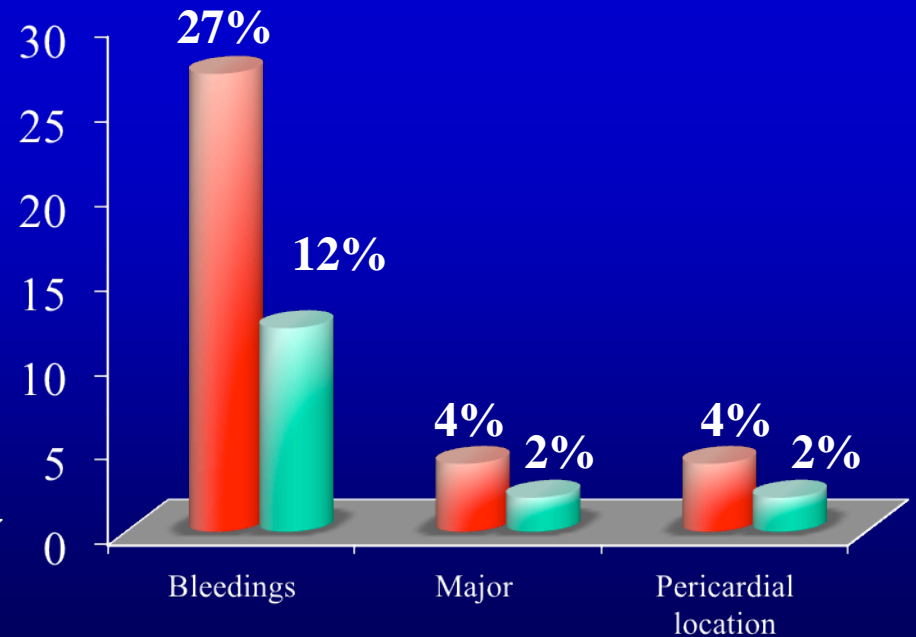
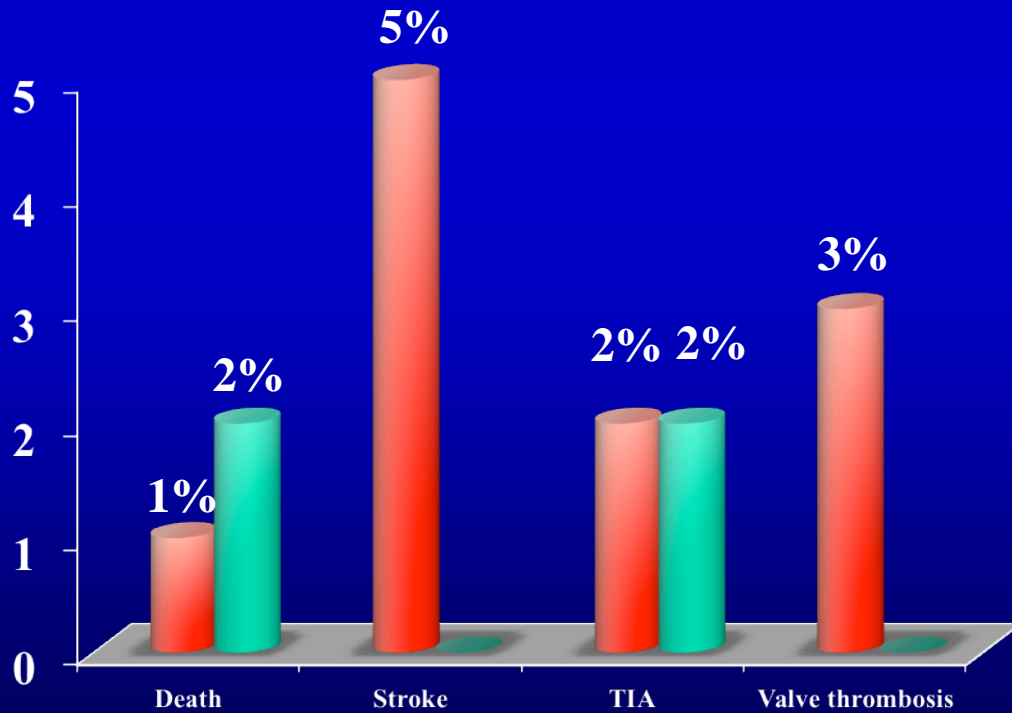
**252 pts with bileaflet mechanical prosthetic valves**  
**Mean Euroscore 2.3, mean age 55 y, 70% aortic valve**

*recently implanted ( population A) or implanted more than 3 months prior to enrollment (population B)*

**Dabigatran** (150 mg, 220 mg, 300 mg BD) vs **Warfarin**

***Death & TE complications***

***Bleedings***



# Exclusion criteria regarding valvular disease in NOACs trials

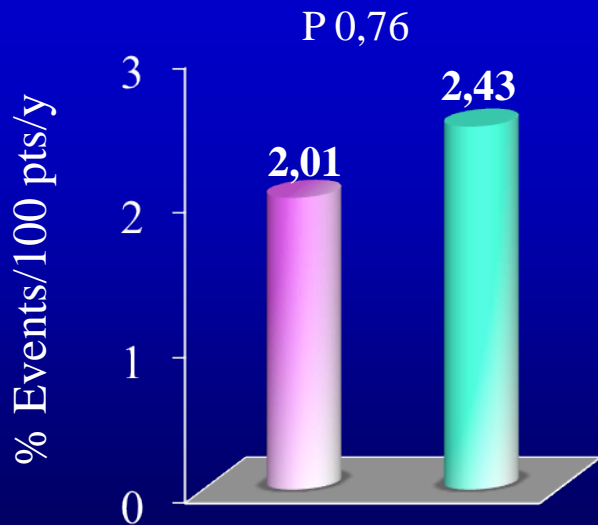
Trial	Exclusion criteria
ROCKET AF <sup>5,6</sup>	Haemodynamically significant mitral valve stenosis. Prosthetic heart valve. Annuloplasty with or without prosthetic ring, commissurotomy, and/or valvuloplasty are permitted. Planned invasive procedure with potential for uncontrolled bleeding, including major surgery
RE-LY <sup>1,2</sup>	3950/18113 pts (22%) Ezekowitz et al. Poster contributions JACC 2014
ARISTOTLE <sup>7,8</sup>	4808/18201 (26%) pts Oral presentation ESC Congress 2013
ENGAGE <sup>9,10</sup>	Moderate or severe mitral stenosis, unresected atrial myxoma, or a mechanical heart valve (subjects with bioprosthetic heart valves and/or valve repair could be included)

Clinical characteristics and outcomes with rivaroxaban vs. warfarin in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation but underlying native mitral and aortic valve disease participating in the ROCKET AF trial

***Valvular Heart Disease 1992 pts (14%)***

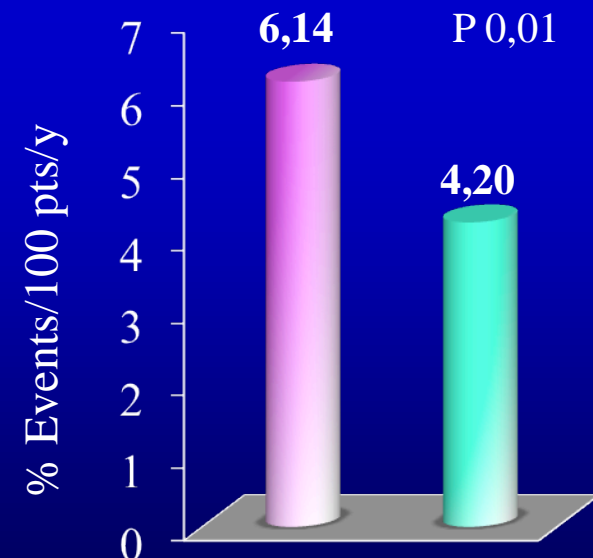
90% mitral regurgitation (only 3% post-rheumatic)

Stroke or SE



● Rivaroxaban  
● Warfarin

Major Bleedings



## 2014 ESC Guidelines on diagnosis and management of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

- In HCM pts *CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>VASC score* to calculate stroke risk is *not recommended*

- There are *no data* on the use of *NOACs* in HCM pts

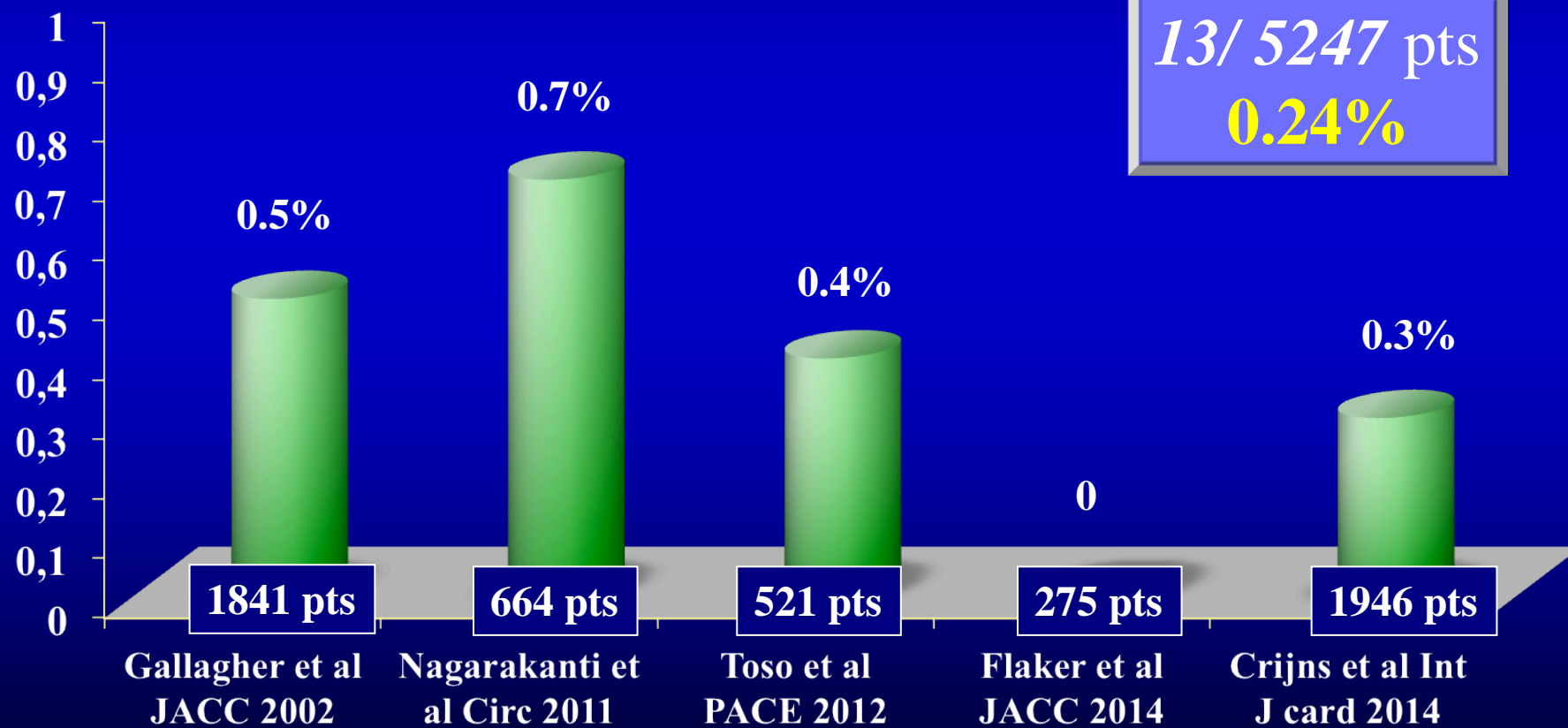
The practical everyday use of **ORAL ANTICOAGULANT**

**VALVULAR HEART DISEASE  
HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY**

**ELECTRICAL CARDIOVERSION**

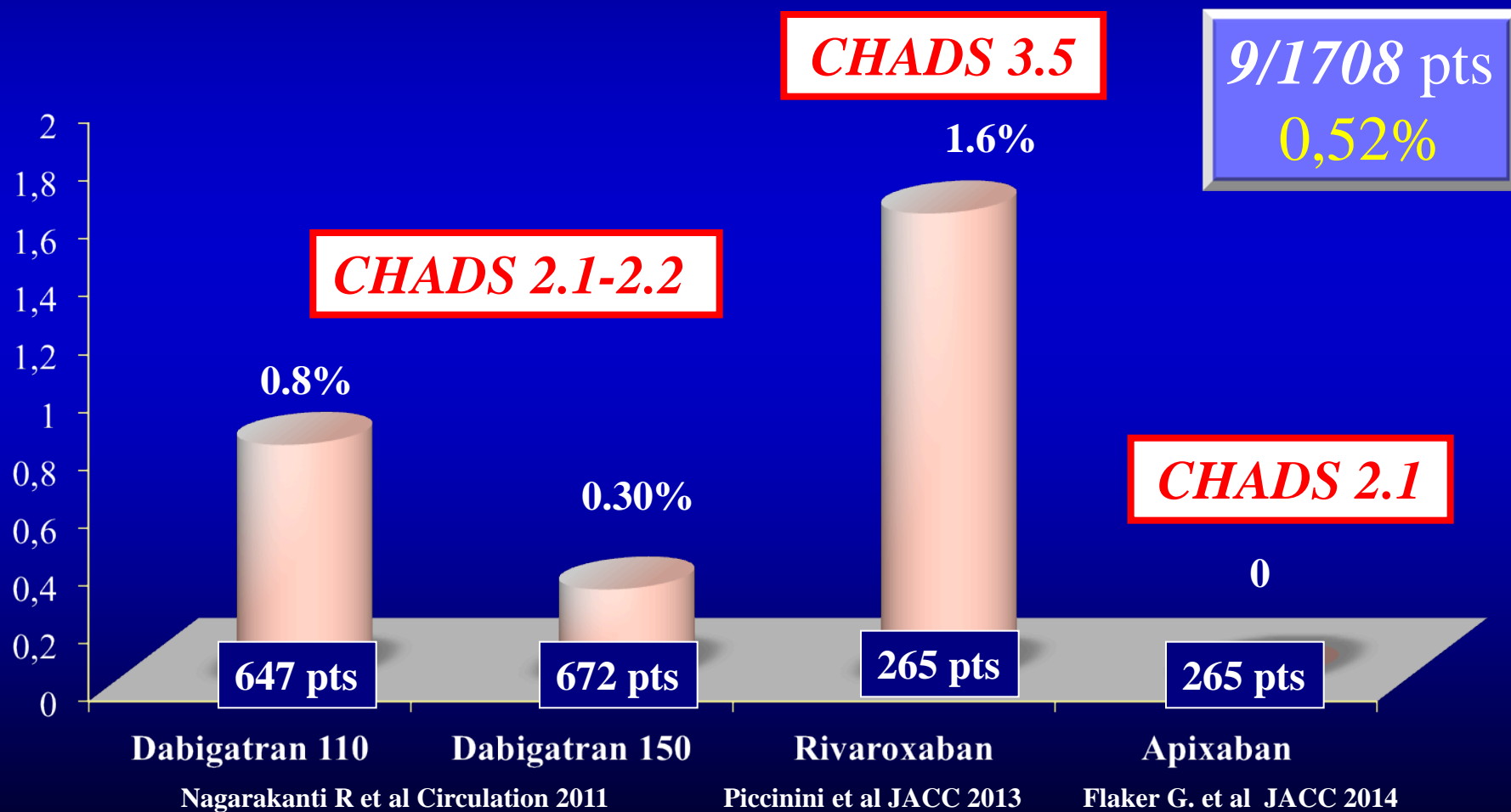
# Electrical Cardioversion on *warfarin*

## *Sintomatic cerebrovascular complications*



# Electrical Cardioversion on *NOACs*

## *Sintomatic cerebrovascular complications*

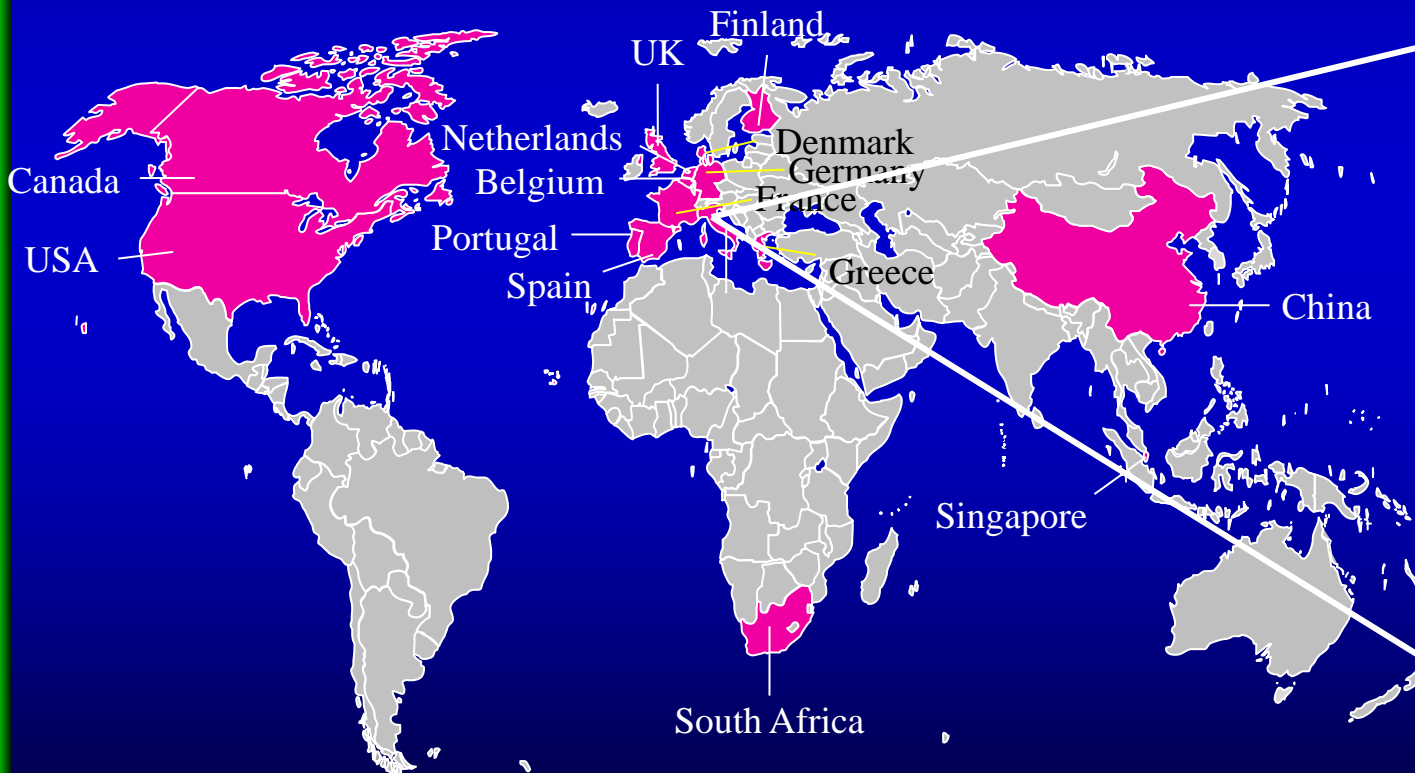




# Rivaroxaban vs. vitamin K antagonists for cardioversion in atrial fibrillation

**1504** patients, 141 Centres across 16 countries

**X-VERT Trial**



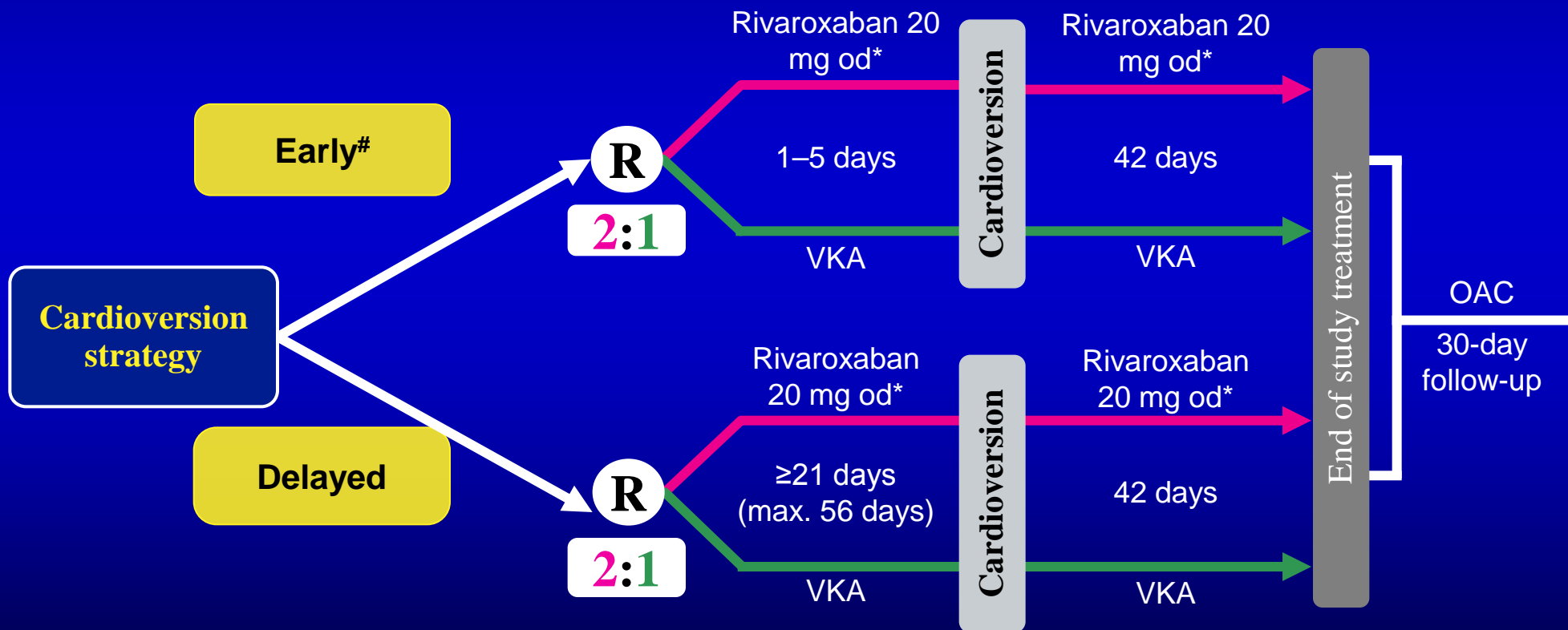
## Italy:

- Botto GL
- Calò L
- Cappato R
- Capucci A
- Gaita F
- Grimaldi M
- Gulizia MM
- Themistoclakis S

# Randomized, open-label, parallel-group, active-controlled multicentre study

## Inclusion criteria:

Age  $\geq 18$  years, non-valvular AF lasting  $>48$  h or unknown duration, scheduled for cardioversion



\*15 mg if CrCl 30–49 ml/min; VKA with INR 2.0–3.0;

<sup>#</sup>protocol recommended only if adequate anticoagulation or immediate TEE

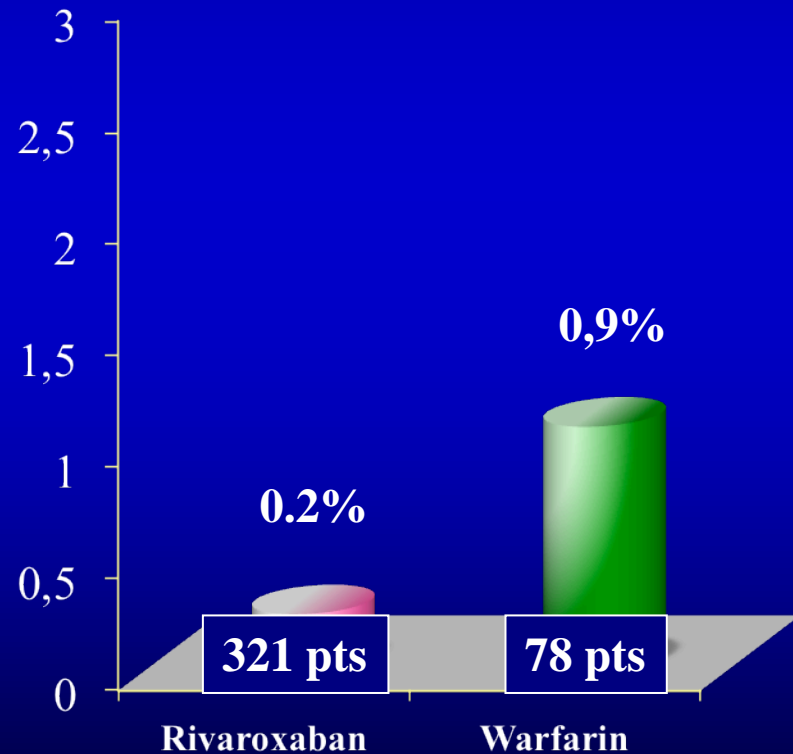
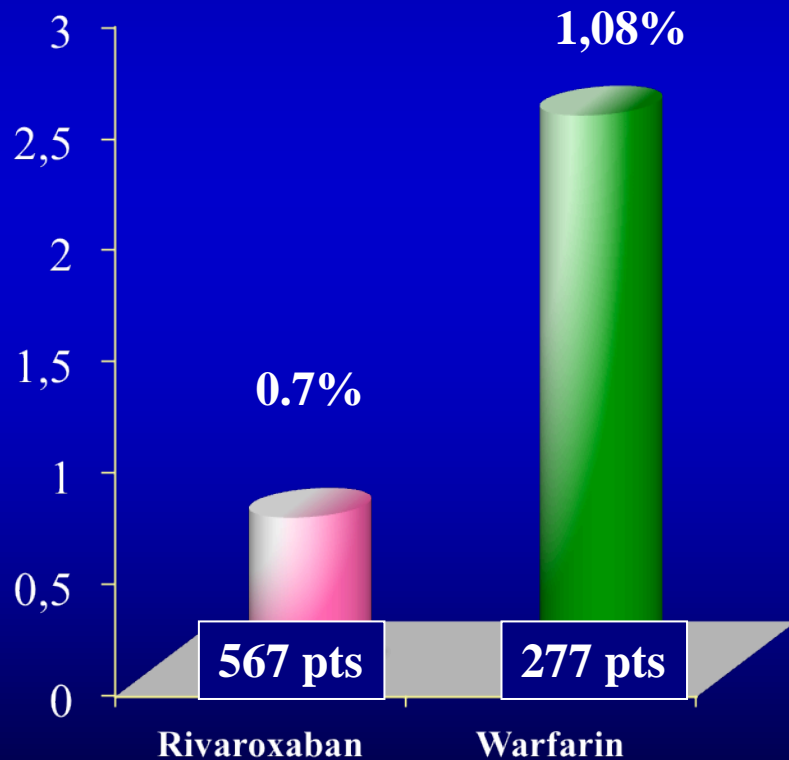
# X-VeRT: clinical characteristics

	Total (N=1504)	Rivaroxaban (n=1002)	VKA (n=502)
Age, mean SD, years	64.9 ±10	64.9±10	64.7±10
Male, %	72.7	72.6	73.1
Persistent	53.9	55.9	50.0
Hypertension, %	66.2	65.0	68.7
Renal function/CrCl, % ≥80 ml/min	60.2	61.5	57.6
Prior OAC use for ≥6 weeks, %	42.8	42.3	43.8
Previous stroke/TIA or SE, %	7.7	6.7	9.8
<i>CHADS<sub>2</sub> score, mean SD</i>	<i>1.4±1.1</i>	<i>1.3±1.1</i>	<i>1.4±1.1</i>
<i>CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc score, mean SD</i>	<i>2.3±1.6</i>	<i>2.3±1.6</i>	<i>2.3±1.6</i>

# X-VeRT: Stroke or TIA

768/872 early CV performed

399/632 delayed CV performed

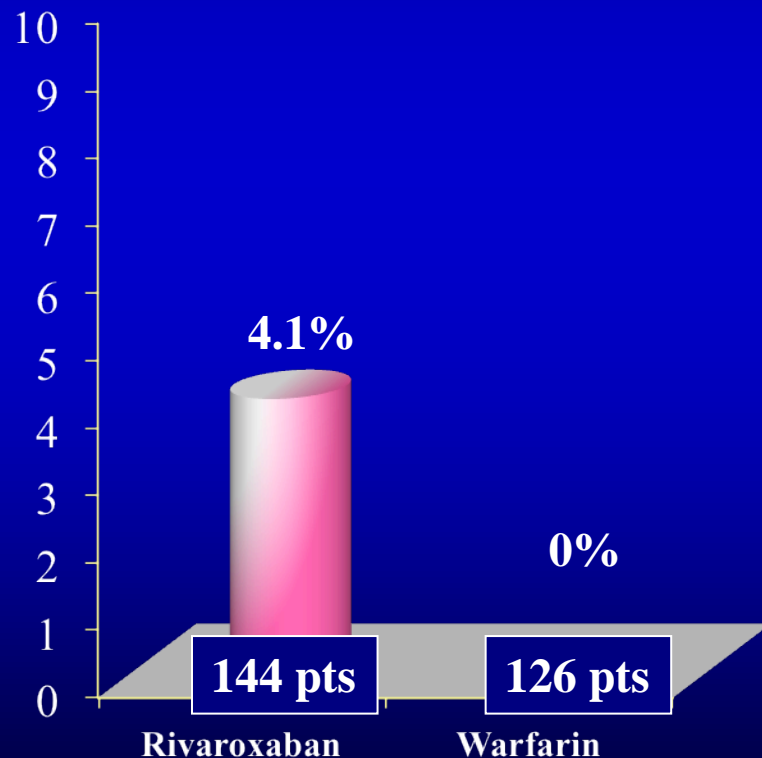
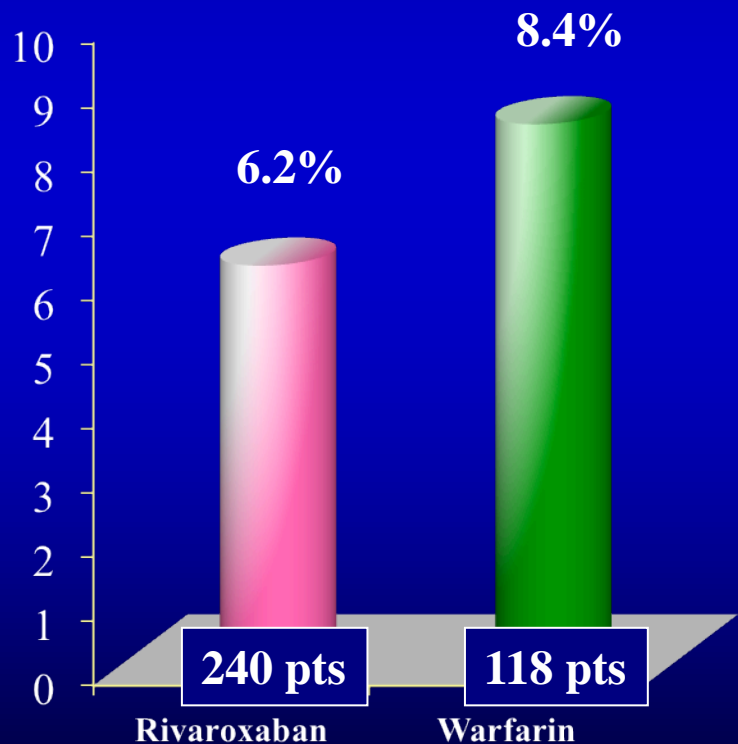


# X-VeRT: LAA Thrombi

628 TEE performed

358 TEE in early CV

270 TEE in delayed CV

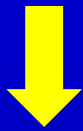


# X-VeRT: time to cardioversion

## *Patients cardioverted as scheduled*

Rivaroxaban: 841/1002 pts (84%)

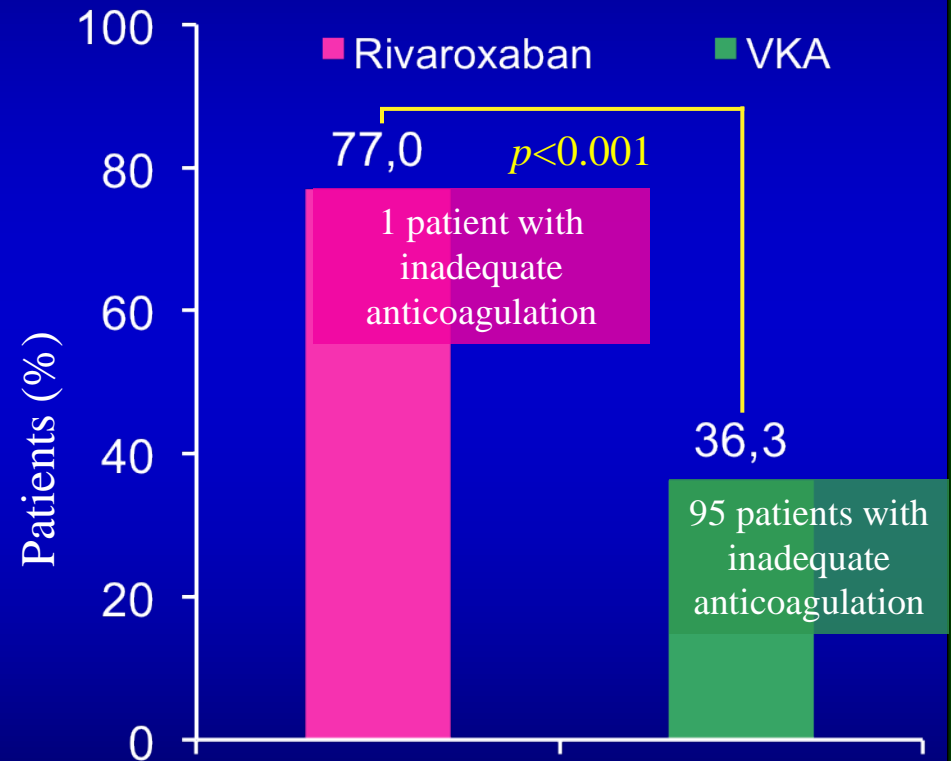
Warfarin: 385/502 pts (77%)



## *Delayed cardioversion*

Rivaroxaban: 321/417 pts (77%)

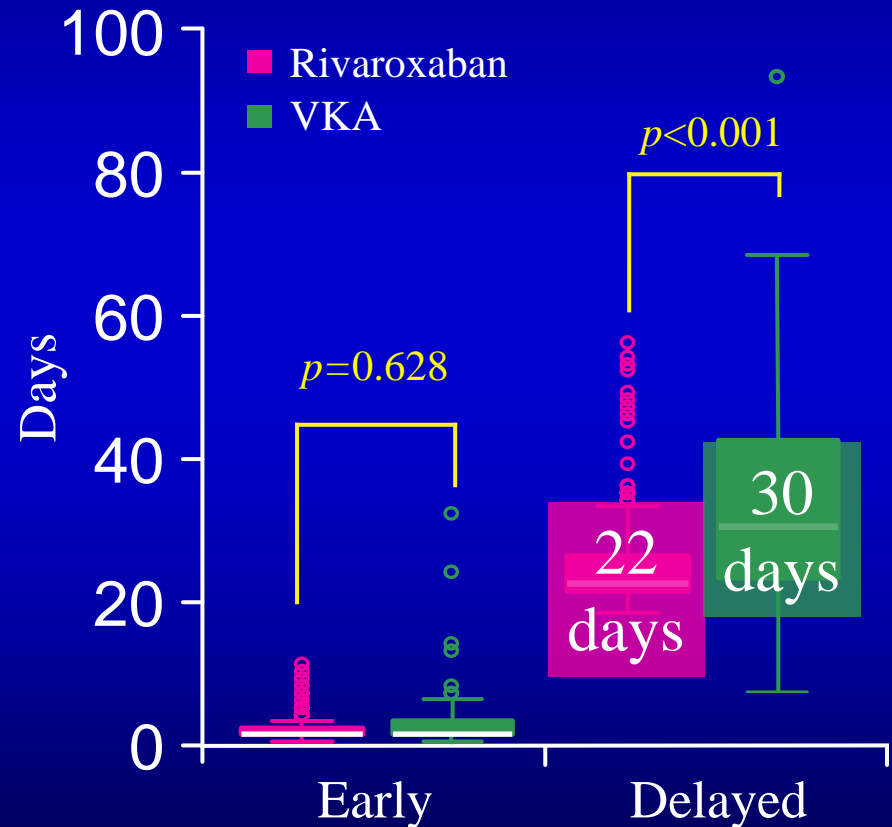
Warfarin: 78/215 pts (36.3%)



# X-VeRT: time to cardioversion

The time between randomization and CV was similar or shorter in **Rivaroxaban** vs **Warfarin**  
Early median 1 (1-2 ) vs 1 (1-3)  
Delayed 22 (21-26) vs 30 (23-42)

*Median time to cardioversion*



*For a proper everyday use of NOACs in the clinical practice:*

Make the right choice (the 5 RIGHT)

Avoid the grey zone:  
Valvular HD, Hypertrophic CM

Electrical cardioversion on NOACs is safe,  
particularly Rivaroxaban may be considered  
an alternative to VKA



# ADVANCES IN CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS

*and*

# GREAT INNOVATIONS IN CARDIOLOGY

XXVI Giornate Cardiologiche Torinesi



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO



From Caliper to Catheter



*Thanks for the attention!*

## Directors

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Sebastiano Marra

**Turin**

**October 23-25, 2014**

*Galleria D'Arte Moderna*

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