

## POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Efficacy of non-specific hemostatic agents for reversal of prophylactic apixaban levels

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## Introduction

Apixaban (Eliquis<sup>®</sup>) is a direct and competitive inhibitor of factor FXa that is approved for thrombosis prophylaxis after hip and knee replacement surgery, in non-valvular atrial fibrillation and venous thromboembolic events therapy [1]. In cases of severe hemorrhages there is no approved specific antidote available to reverse the effect of apixaban yet. Previous animal and in vitro studies [2,3] with supratherapeutic concentrations of apixaban (200ng ml<sup>-1</sup>) have shown that activated prothrombin complex concentrate (aPCC) and recombinant factor VIIa (rFVIIa) have a greater effect in reversing the effect of apixaban than prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC). The effect of these non-specific hemostatic agents for reversal of apixaban concentrations measured in patients after prophylactic doses (maximum observed plasma concentration 62 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> [4]) remains unclear.

## Objectives

Evaluation of the efficacy of PCC, aPCC and rFVIIa for reversal of prophylactic concentration of apixaban induced alterations in hemostasis.

## Methods

Blood samples from 10 healthy volunteers were spiked with apixaban in a corresponding dose of 2.5 mg twice daily (4) and clinically relevant concentrations of PCC: Cofact<sup>®</sup>: 25 IU kg<sup>-1</sup> (0,35 IU ml<sup>-1</sup>), aPCC: FEIBA<sup>®</sup> 25 IU kg<sup>-1</sup> (0,35 IU ml<sup>-1</sup>) and rFVIIa: Novoseven<sup>®</sup> 90µg kg<sup>-1</sup> (1 µg ml<sup>-1</sup>). Tests were performed including thromboelastometry, prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin (aPTT). Statistical analysis was performed using non-parametric Wilcoxon pair-wise test.

## Results

Apix-apixaban; Data are median (95% confidence interval). \*p < 0,05 vs. Control, #p < 0,05 vs. apix

Prolongations in measured latency parameters were corrected by the different concentrates with variable efficacies (rFVIIa ≥ aPCC > PCC). Addition of aPCC and rFVIIa to the spiked blood samples leads to overcorrection of PT, aPTT and CT-EXTEM.

## Conclusions

Recombinant FVIIa and aPCC have the potential to restore the induced alterations in hemostasis of apixaban

**Table 1**

	Control	apix	PCC 0,35IU ml-1	aPCC 0,35IU ml-1	rFVIIa 1µg ml-1
apix ng ml-1	0	53	55	53	53
CT-EXTEM (s)	70	78	78#	57*#	52*#
aPTT (s)	34,6	37,0*	37,3*#	32,9*#	29,5*#
PT (s)	13,7	14,0*	13,0*#	11,5*#	9,0*#

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in prophylactic dose in vitro. PCC showed partial effects only. The reversal effects of activated factor concentrates tend to overcorrection, which might be a risk for thrombotic events.

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