

Antixa

Apixaban Tablet

Presentation

Antixa 2.5 Tablet: Each film coated tablet contains Apixaban INN 2.5 mg

Antixa 5 Tablet: Each film coated tablet contains Apixaban INN 5 mg

Description

Apixaban is a selective inhibitor of clotting factor Xa (FXa). It does not require a cofactor (such as Anti-thrombin III) for activity. Apixaban inhibits free FXa, clot bound FXa and prothrombinase activity. Apixaban indirectly inhibits platelet aggregation induced by thrombin. By inhibiting FXa, Apixaban decreases thrombin generation.

Indications

- Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in adult patients with Non-Valvular atrial fibrillation (AF)
- Treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE in adults.
- For the prophylaxis of DVT, in patients undergoing knee or hip replacement surgery.

Dosage and Administration

Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in non-valvular AF: the recommended dose is 5 mg orally twice daily. But patient with ages 80 years, body weight > 60 kg, serum creatinine > 1.5 mg/dl: Usual dose is 2.5 mg twice daily

Treatment of DVT and PE: 10 mg taken orally twice daily for first 7 days followed by 5 mg taken twice daily.

Reduction in the risk of recurrence of DVT and PE: 2.5 mg taken orally twice daily.

Prophylaxis of DVT Following Hip or Knee Replacement Surgery: 2.5 mg taken orally twice daily.

Converting from or to Warfarin

When converting patients from warfarin therapy to Apixaban, discontinue warfarin and start Apixaban when the INR is below 3.0. In case of converting from Apixaban to warfarin, no clinical trial data are available for proper guidance. One approach is to discontinue Apixaban and begin both a parenteral anticoagulant and warfarin at the time the next dose of Apixaban would have been taken.

Converting from or to Anticoagulants other than Warfarin

For patients currently taking Apixaban and transitioning to an anticoagulant with rapid onset, discontinue Apixaban and give the first dose of the other anticoagulant (oral or parenteral) at the time that the next Apixaban dose would have been taken.

For patients currently receiving an anticoagulant other than warfarin, start Apixaban 0 to 2 hours prior to the next scheduled evening administration of the drug (e.g., low molecular weight heparin or non-warfarin oral anticoagulant) and omit administration of the other anticoagulant. For unfractionated heparin being administered by continuous infusion, stop the infusion and start Apixaban at the same time.

Discontinuation for Surgery and Other Interventions

If anticoagulation must be discontinued to reduce the risk of bleeding with surgical or other procedures, Apixaban should be stopped at least 24 hours before the procedure. Apixaban should be restarted after the surgical or other procedures as soon as adequate hemostasis has been established. If oral medication cannot be taken during or after surgical intervention, consider administering a parenteral anticoagulant.

Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to Apixaban, active bleeding, conditions where there is a chance of major bleeding e. g. current or recent gastrointestinal ulceration, malignant neoplasms at high risk of bleeding, recent brain or spinal injury or surgery, ophthalmic surgery, recent intracranial haemorrhage, oesophageal varices, arteriovenous malformations, vascular aneurysms or major intraspinal or intracerebral vascular abnormalities, concomitant treatment with any other anticoagulants e.g. unfractionated heparin, low molecular weight heparins, oral anticoagulants (except under specific circumstances of switching anticoagulant therapy or when UFH is necessary to maintain an open central venous or arterial catheter), severe hepatic impairment, prosthetic heart valves.

Precaution

Premature discontinuation of Apixaban, in the absence of adequate alternative anticoagulation increases the risk of thrombotic events. Apixaban increases the risk of bleeding that can be fatal in presence of following risk factors- bleeding disorders, uncontrolled severe arterial hypertension, gastrointestinal disease (e.g., inflammatory bowel disease, oesophagitis, gastritis and gastroesophageal reflux disease), vascular retinopathy, bronchiectasis, history of pulmonary bleeding, Signs or symptoms of neurological impairment should be monitored in case of neuraxial anesthesia (spinal/epidural anesthesia) or spinal puncture as epidural or spinal hematoma can occur. Apixaban is not recommended in patients with pulmonary embolism who present with hemodynamic instability or who may receive thrombolysis or pulmonary embolectomy.

Side Effects

Haemorrhage, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, hypotension, dizziness, headache, renal impairment, pain in extremity, fever, peripheral oedema, fatigue. Other less common side effects include-thrombocytopenia, allergic reaction, syncope, tachycardia, abnormal hepatic function.

Use In pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category B. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Lactation: There is no clinical data on the safety and efficacy of Apixaban on infants during breastfeeding. Breastfeeding should be discontinued during treatment with Apixaban or Apixaban should be discontinued during lactation.

Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of Apixaban in pediatric patients have not been established.

Geriatric Use

The risk of thrombotic and bleeding events increases with age, but the risk-benefit profile is favorable in all age groups.

Renal impairment

Nonvalvular Atrial, Fibrillation: Avoid the use of Apixaban in patients with CrCl <15 mL/min. Periodically assess renal function as clinically indicated. Discontinue Apixaban in patients who develop acute renal failure while on Apixaban. Treatment of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT), Pulmonary Embolisms (PET), -Reduction in the Risk of Recurrence of DVT and of PE and Prophylaxis of Deep Vein Thrombosis Following Hip or Knee Replacement Surgery: Avoid the use of Apixaban in patients with CrCl <30 mL/min.

Overdose

Overdose of Apixaban may lead to hemorrhage. Discontinue Apixaban and initiate appropriate therapy if bleeding complications associated with overdosage occur. A specific antidote for apixaban is not available. The use of activated charcoal to reduce absorption in case of Apixaban overdose may be considered. Partial reversal of laboratory anticoagulation parameters may be achieved with use of plasma products.

Drug Interaction

Concomitant use with drugs that are combined P-gp and CYP3A4 inhibitors (ketoconazole, ritonavir, clarithromycin, erythromycin, fluconazole, diltiazem, verapamil, dronedarone), increases in Apixaban exposure and pharmacodynamic effects (i.e., factor Xa inhibition and PT prolongation) thus should be avoided. Co-administration of Apixaban with a combined P-gp and strong CYP3A4 inducer (e.g., rifampicin, phenytoin, carbamazepine) decreases efficacy of Apixaban and also should be avoided. The concomitant use of other drugs like- anti-platelet agents, heparin, fibrinolytic therapy may cause increased risk of bleeding.

Storage

Store below 30°C and dry place, away from light. Keep out of the reach of children.

Packing

Antixa 2.5 Tablet: Each box contains 3 blister packs of with each blister of 10 tablets

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Manufactured by:

 **GENERAL**
Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Mouchak, Kaliakair, Gazipur, Bangladesh

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