EMERGENT REVERSAL OF ANTIPLATELETS AND ANTICOAGULANTS

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OBJECTIVES

- Understand why reversal of antiplatelets and anticoagulants is a growing concern in trauma
- Identify the strengths and limitations of available data for reversal agents
- Develop a management strategy for anticoagulant reversal



THE FACE OF TRAUMA IS CHANGING

- The average age of trauma is increasing
- Older patients have more comorbities and more medications
- Medication evaluation is recommended as part of the primary survey for geriatric trauma
 - Antiplatelets
 - Anticoagulants



Adams AD, Holcomb JB. Curr Opin Crit Care 2015 ACS TQIP Geriatric Management Guidelines National Trauma Data Bank 2016 Annual Report (American College of Surgeons)

MORTALITY INCREASES WITH AGE



ANTIPLATELET PRESCRIBING

- Aspirin remains the drug of choice for primary prevention of coronary heart disease events in patients <u>with</u> risk factors
- 2016 AHA updated recommendations for dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) "Sho duration in CAD "May



"Should be given" in most clinical settings for at least 6–12 months "May be reasonable" to continue DAPT beyond the initial 6-12 months

"Necessitates a fundamental tradeoff between decreasing ischemic risk and increasing bleeding risk"



ANTICOAGULANT PRESCRIBING PATTERNS



Marzek LN, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017





ANTIPLATELET AGENTS

Aspirin P2Y₁₂ Inhibitors *clopidogrel, ticagrelor, prasugrel*





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MEASURING ANTIPLATELET EFFECT

- Platelet count
- Maximum amplitude
- TEG-PM or ROTEM-PM (Platelet Mapping)
- VerifyNow assays for aspirin or $P2Y_{12}$



Platelet Transfusion

- May be over exposing patients to platelets
- Significantly decreased platelet inhibition from ASA (76% to 52.7%, p<0.01), but not clopidogrel (64.5% to 48.4%, p=0.07)
- Dose-response relationship
- Risks vs. benefits of platelet administration
- Not associated with change in clinical outcomes (CT score, length of stay, mortality)



Holzmacher JL, et al. Brain Inj 2018 Bachelani AM, et al. Surgery 2011 Choi, et al. Neurosurgery 2017

Platelet Transfusion

 May be over exposing patients to platelets
 Neurocritical Care/SCCM Guidelines –
 "Suggest against platelet transfusion who will not undergo a neurosurgical intervention"
 "Suggest platelet transfusion in those that will"
 "Recommend platelet function testing"

 – Not associated with change in clinical outcomes (CT score, length of stay, mortality)



- Desmopressin (DDAVP)
 - Promotes platelet adhesion by increasing von Willebrand Factor
 - Small, retrospective studies have shown improved platelet aggregation
 - Mixed results on effect on hemorrhage progression
 - Dose range 0.3 0.4 mcg/kg
 - Often given in combination with platelet transfusions



Naidech, et al. Stroke 2014 Kapapa, et al. Neurol Res International 2014 Kim, et al. Journal of Neurotrauma 2015

• Desmopressin (DDAVP)

 Promotes platelet adhesion by increasing von Willebrand Factor

Neurocritical Care/SCCM Guidelines – "Suggest consideration of a single dose of desmopressin in ICH (0.4 μg/kg IV)" "Can be used in addition to platelet transfusion in patient that will undergo a neurosurgical procedure"

transtusions



Naidech, et al. Stroke 2014 Kapapa, et al. Neurol Res International 2014 Kim, et al. Journal of Neurotrauma 2015

- 200 patients with TBI and evidence of platelet dysfunction using VerifyNow
- 74 received desmopressin and 54 received platelets; compared to no intervention
 - Rates of ICH progression were similar
 - Lower discharge GCS and GOS
- Desmopressin and platelet transfusions were not protective against poor outcomes in logistic regression analysis



Intrinsic Pathway

XII



VITAMIN K ANTAGONISTS

Warfarin



Intrinsic Pathway



VITAMIN K ANTAGONISTS

Warfarin

WARFARIN MONITORING & REVERSAL

- Warfarin monitoring INR
- Vitamin K
- FFP
- Prothrombin complex concentrate
- Recombinant Factor VIIa



WARFARIN MONITORING & REVERSAL

- Warfarin monitoring INR
- Vitamin K

ACC/AHA Guidelines – "Administer weight/INR based 4F-PCC OR fixed-dose (1000 units for non-ICH and 1500 units for ICH)" "If 4F-PCC not available, use FFP 10-15 mL/kg"



PROTHROMBIN COMPLEX CONCENTRATE

- 3 vs. 4 Factor
- Activated (FEIBA) vs. non-activated (Kcentra)
- Why vitamin K is still necessary
- Fixed dose vs. weight/INR based



FDA DOSING RECOMMENDATIONS

INR	Weight-based dose	Max total dose
2 to < 4	25 units/kg	2500 units
4 to 6	35 units/kg	3500 units
> 6	50 units/kg	5000 units



FIXED DOSE PCC

- Strategy to improve time to administration
- Later recognized as effective and cost savings
- Doses range from 1000-2000 units with ability to re-dose if needed
- Most studies show acceptable reversal
 - INR goal < 1.5: ~65-75%
 - INR goal < 2: > 90%





Intrinsic Pathway



Dabigatran



Intrinsic Pathway



Dabigatran

DTI MONITORING

- Qualitative Tests
 - Thrombin time (TT)*
 - aPTT
- Quantitative Tests
 - Dilute thrombin time (dTT)
 - Ecarin clotting time (ECT)



DTI REVERSAL

- Idarucizumab (Praxbind®)
 - Monoclonal antibody specific for dabigatran
 - 350x affinity for dabigatran than thrombin

– PCC or aPCC





DTI REVERSAL

Idarucizumab (Praxbind®)

- Monoclonal antibody specific for dabigatran

ASH AC Forum Guidelines – "Suggest idarucizumab"

"If idarucizumab not available, suggest aPCC"





Reilly, et al. Am J Med 2016 Cucker, et al. AJH 2019 Tomaselli, et al. JACC 2020

MW ~ 48 kDaltons

DTI REVERSAL

Idarucizumab (Praxbind®)

- Monoclonal antibody specific for dabigatran

ACC/AHA Guidelines – "Administer 5g idarucizumab" "If idarucizumab not available, use PCC or aPCC"





Reilly, et al. Am J Med 2016 Cucker, et al. AJH 2019 Tomaselli, et al. JACC 2020

MW ~ 48 kDaltons

REVERSE-AD

• 503 patients

- 301 uncontrolled bleeding, 202 urgent procedure
- 45.5% GI bleed, 32.6% intracranial hemorrhage
- Median time to bleeding cessation 2.5 hours
- Median time to initiation of procedure 1.6 hours
- Thrombotic events 6.3% in bleeding group, 7.4% in urgent procedure group
- Overall mortality 18.8%
- No comparator group



REVERSE-AD





Intrinsic Pathway

XII



FACTOR Xa INHIBITORS

Rivaroxaban, Apixiban, Edoxaban



Intrinsic Pathway



FACTOR Xa INHIBITORS

Rivaroxaban, Apixiban, Edoxaban

Xa INHIBITOR MONITORING

- Qualitative Tests
 - INR
 - UFH or LMWH Anti-FXa*
- Quantitative Tests
 - Anti-FXa calibrated to specific agent



Xa INHIBITOR REVERSAL

- FFP
- PCC



- Andexanet alfa (Andexxa®)
 - Decoy for Xa inhibitors
 - Irreversibly binding



ANEXXA-4

- Prospective, open-label, <u>single-group</u>
- Multicenter (63 hospitals in North America and Europe)
- 352 patients with acute major bleeding on Xa inhibitors within 18 hours of presentation
 - 64% ICH, 26% GIB
- Excellent hemostasis achieved in 82%
- Thrombotic events 10%, mortality 14%





- Prospective, open-label, single-group
- Multicenter (63 hospitals in North America and

ASH AC Forum Guidelines – "We suggest treatment with andexanet alfa. If andexanet alfa is not available, we suggest treatment with four-factor PCC 2000 units"

EXCENENT NEINOSLASIS ACINEVEU III OZ /0

• Thrombotic events 10%, mortality 14%





- Prospective, open-label, single-group
- Multicenter (63 hospitals in North America and

ACC/AHA Guidelines – "Administer andexanet alfa If andexanet alfa is not available, administer PCC or aPCC"

- Excellent hemostasis achieved in oz //
- Thrombotic events 10%, mortality 14%



Connolly, et al. N Engl J Med 2019 Cucker, et al. AJH 2019 Tomaselli, et al. JACC 2020

WHY DOESN'T MY HOSPITAL HAVE ANDEXANET ALFA?

Andexanet alfa available		
Yes	No	
499 (11.7)	3777 (88.3)	
459 (15.6)	2491 (84.4)	
40 (3.0)	1286 (97.0)	
348 (9.3)	3400 (90.7)	
151 (28.6)	377 (71.4)	
79 (36.4)	138 (63.6)	
72 (23.2)	239 (76.8)	







WHY DOESN'T MY HOSPITAL HAVE ANDEXANET ALFA?

- Product availability and cost
- Criticisms of the trial
- Viable alternative = 4 Factor PCC
 - Meta-analysis (n=340)
 - 69-77% achieved successful bleeding management
 - Crude mortality 16%
 - Thromboembolism 4%
 - On-going trial (estimated completion 2024)
 - Andexanet alfa vs. usual care



ANDEXANET ALFA DURATION OF EFFECT



A WORD OF CAUTION....

- Little is known about the safety of administering and exanet alfa <u>and</u> PCC
- Case series have been published (n=28)
 - 10 patients (36%) had a thromboembolic event
 - Venous and arterial events are reported

THE NEXT BIG THING?

Ciraparantag (originally PER977)

- Small, synthetic, water-soluble
- Able to bind heparins, Xa inhibitors, and oral DTIs
- Currently planning for Phase III studies



CONCLUSIONS

- Geriatric trauma is increasing in incidence and therefore the need for anticoagulant reversal is as well
- Anticoagulant reversal is a rapidly evolving area with new drug development
- Initial studies of new reversal agents have significant limitations and high drug cost
- Pharmacologic reversal should be guided by bleeding severity



QUESTIONS?

