Bevyxxa (betrixaban)

NEW PRODUCT SLIDESHOW

MPR

Introduction

- **Brand name:** Bevyxxa
- **Generic name:** Betrixaban
- **Pharmacological class:** Factor Xa inhibitor
- **Strength and Formulation:** 40mg, 80mg; caps
- **Manufacturer:** Portola Pharmaceuticals
- **How supplied:** Caps—100
- **Legal Classification:** Rx

Bevyxxa

Indications

- Prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in adults hospitalized for an acute medical illness who are at risk for thromboembolic complications

- **Limitations of use:** safety and efficacy not established in patients with prosthetic heart valves

Mechanism of Action

- Betrixaban selectively blocks the active site of FXa and does not require a cofactor (such as anti-thrombin III) for activity
- Betrixaban decreases thrombin generation
  - It has no direct effect on platelet aggregation

Dosage & Administration

- Take with food
- Initially 160mg as a single dose, followed by 80mg once daily for 35–42 days
- **Severe renal impairment** (CrCl ≥15–<30mL/min) or **concomitant P-gp inhibitors:** initially 80mg as a single dose, followed by 40mg once daily for 35–42 days

Considerations for Special Populations

- **Pediatric:** Not established
- **Pregnancy:** Risk of pregnancy-related hemorrhage
- **Nursing mothers:** Consider clinical need and potential adverse effects
- **Elderly:** No clinically significant differences
- **Renal impairment:** See Dosage & Administration; monitor closely and evaluate any signs/symptoms of blood loss
- **Hepatic impairment:** Not recommended

Contraindications

- Active pathological bleeding

Warnings/Precautions

- Increased risk of **spinal/epidural hematoma** in anticoagulated patients receiving neuraxial anesthesia or undergoing spinal puncture (see full labeling); monitor for signs/symptoms of neurological impairment
- Increased risk of **bleeding**; monitor for signs/symptoms of blood loss; discontinue if active pathological hemorrhage occurs

Interactions

- **Increased risk of bleeding** with concomitant aspirin, antiplatelets, anticoagulants, heparin, thrombolytics, SSRIs, SNRIs, and NSAIDs
- **Potentiated** by P-gp inhibitors (eg, amiodarone, azithromycin, verapamil, ketoconazole, clarithromycin): reduce Bevyxxa dose (see Adult); monitor closely and evaluate any signs/symptoms of blood loss

Adverse Reactions

- Bleeding events (may be serious or fatal)
- Urinary tract infection
- Constipation
- Hypokalemia
- Hypertension
- Headache
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Hypersensitivity reactions

Clinical Studies

- **APEX** was a randomized, double-blind, multinational study comparing extended duration **Bevyxxa** (35–42 days) vs short duration **enoxaparin** (6–14 days) for VTE prevention in acutely medically ill hospitalized patients with risk factors for VTE (N=7,513)

Clinical Studies

- At study initiation, eligible patients were required to have 1 of the following additional VTE risk factors:
  - ≥75 years old
  - 60–74 years old with D-dimer ≥2 ULN
  - 40–59 years old with D-dimer ≥2 ULN and history of VTE or cancer

Clinical Studies

- Study patients were randomized to either:
  - **Bevyxxa** 160mg on Day 1 then 80mg once daily for 35 to 42 days with enoxaparin subcutaneous placebo once daily for 6 to 14 days
  - **Enoxaparin** 40mg subcutaneously once daily for 6 to 14 days and Bevyxxa placebo orally once daily for 35 to 42 days

Clinical Studies

- The efficacy of Bevyxxa was based on the **composite outcome** of the occurrence of any of the following events up to Day 35 visit:
  - Asymptomatic proximal DVT
  - Symptomatic proximal or distal DVT
  - Non-fatal pulmonary embolism (PE)
  - VTE-related death

Clinical Studies

- The composite outcome was observed in **4.4%** of Bevyxxa-treated patients vs **6.0%** of enoxaparin-treated patients (relative risk [RR] 0.75, 95% CI: 0.61, 0.91)
- Symptomatic events were seen in **0.9%** of Bevyxxa-treated patients vs **1.5%** of enoxaparin-treated patients (RR 0.64, 95% CI: 0.42, 0.98)

Clinical Studies

- Patients with severe renal impairment who received Bevyxxa 40mg showed similar VTE rates to the enoxaparin arm
  - Composite outcome (6.9% vs 6.7%, RR 1.0, 95% CI: 0.45, 2.23)
  - Symptomatic events (2.3% vs 2.0%)

Clinical Studies

- Patients who received Bevyxxa 40mg because of **concomitant P-gp inhibitors** showed similar VTE rates to enoxaparin
  - Composite outcome (4.9% vs 5.1%, RR 1.0, 95% CI: 0.63, 1.60)
  - Symptomatic events (1.3% vs 1.6%)
- For more clinical trial data, see full labeling

New Product Monograph

- For more information view the product monograph available at:

  http://www.empr.com/bevyxxa/drug/34721/