Andexxa (coagulation factor Xa [recombinant], inactivated-zhzo)



NEW PRODUCT SLIDESHOW



Introduction

- Brand name: Andexxa
- Generic name: Coagulation factor Xa (recombinant), inactivated-zhzo
- Pharmacological class: Factor Xa (recombinant)
- Strength and Formulation: 100mg; per vial; lyophilized powder for IV inj after reconstitution; preservative-free
- Manufacturer: Portola
- How supplied: Single-use vials—4
- Legal Classification: Rx

Indication

 Reversal of anticoagulation with rivaroxaban or apixaban due to lifethreatening or uncontrolled bleeding

Limitations of Use

 Not effective for, and not indicated for, the treatment of bleeding related to any FXa inhibitors other than apixaban and rivaroxaban

Dosage & Administration

- For IV use only
- Low-dose regimen: initially 400mg (target rate: 30mg/min) as IV bolus, followed by 4mg/min IV infusion for up to 120mins

Dosage & Administration

- High-dose regimen: initially 800mg (target rate: 30mg/min) as IV bolus, followed by 8mg/min IV infusion for up to 120mins
- If last rivaroxaban dose ≤10mg or apixaban dose ≤5mg given <8hrs (or unknown): use low-dose regimen

Dosage & Administration

- If last rivaroxaban dose >10mg/unknown or apixaban dose >5mg/unknown given <8hrs (or unknown): use high-dose regimen
- If rivaroxaban or apixaban dose given ≥8hrs: use high-dose regimen

Considerations for Special Populations

- Pregnancy: No adequate data to inform associated risks
- Nursing mothers: Consider benefits with mother's need and potential adverse effects on infant
- Labor & delivery: Not evaluated
- Pediatric: Not studied
- Elderly: No overall differences observed

Warnings/Precautions

- Risk of serious events (eg, thromboembolism, ischemia, cardiac arrest, sudden deaths); monitor for signs/ symptoms; resume anticoagulant therapy as soon as medically appropriate after Andexxa
- Re-elevation or incomplete reversal of anti-FXa activity can occur

Adverse Reactions

- Urinary tract infections
- Pneumonia
- Infusion-related reactions

Mechanism of Action

- Coagulation factor Xa (recombinant), inactivated-zhzo exerts its procoagulant effect by binding and sequestering the FXa inhibitors, rivaroxaban and apixaban
- It also inhibits the activity of Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor (TFPI), which can increase tissue factor-initiated thrombin generation

- Andexxa was evaluated in 2 prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled studies that examined the percent change in anti-FXa activity, from baseline to nadir, for the lowdose and high-dose regimens
 - Nadir is defined as the smallest value measured within 5 minutes after end of continuous infusion

- In Study 1 (N=32), healthy patients received Andexxa or placebo 3 hours after the last apixaban dose
- There was a statistically significant percent change from baseline in anti-FXa activity with Andexxa vs placebo (mean change of -92.3% vs -32.7%; difference -59.5% [95% CI, -64.1, -55.2]; P <.0001)

- In Study 2 (N=39), healthy patients received Andexxa or placebo 4 hours after the last rivaroxaban dose
- There was a statistically significant percent change from baseline in anti-FXa activity with Andexxa vs placebo (mean change of -96.7% vs -44.6%; difference -51.9% [95% CI, -58.0, -47.0]; P <.0001)

- ANNEXA-4 is an ongoing multinational, prospective, single-arm, open-label study of Andexxa administered to patients taking FXa inhibitors who presented with acute major bleeding
 - Interim data included 185 patients of which 129 were considered efficacy-evaluable

For anti-FXa activity, the median decrease from baseline to nadir was -93% for apixaban and -90% for rivaroxaban

For more clinical trial data, see full labeling

New Product Monograph

For more information view the product monograph available at:

http://www.empr.com/andexxa/drug/34844/