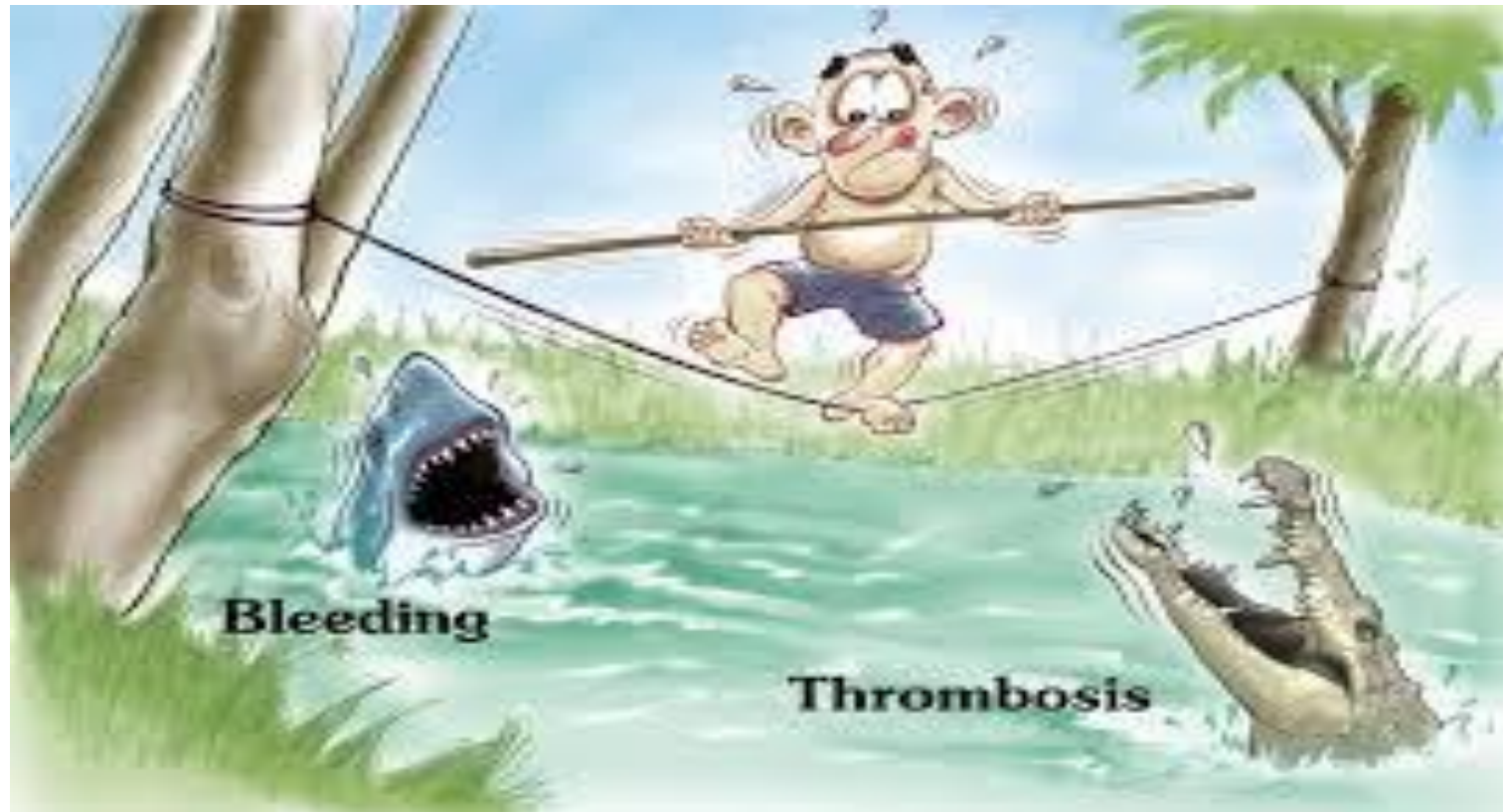


Introduction of DOAC in Nephrology



Increased risk for both arterial and venous thromboembolism (VTE), as well as bleeding

Drugs Terms

Including:

- New/ novel oral anticoagulants : 'NOAC'
 - Non-vitamin K oral anticoagulants : 'NOAC'
- Direct oral anticoagulants 'DOAC' (The International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis term)

Is it NOAC or DOAC?





- **Dabigatran:** FDA approval 2010
- **Rivaroxaban:** FDA approval in 2011
- **Apixaban:** FDA approval in late 2012
- **Edoxaban:** FDA approval in early 2015

DOACs Advantages

- ✓ Low inter- and inpatient variability:
 - Use of standardized dosing recommendations
 - wide therapeutic range
 - use without routine drug monitoring
- ✓ Fast onset of action
- ✓ Shorter half-life (8–18 hours depends on the agent and health status of the recipient):
 - quick offset of therapeutic effects allows for greater ease in planning elective surgeries
- ✓ Few known drug-drug and drug-food interactions as compared to warfarin

Potential advantages and disadvantages of NOACs

Potential advantages	Potential disadvantages
Lower rates of intracranial bleed and hemorrhagic strokes than warfarin	Higher drug cost; may require prior insurance approval
No need for routine lab monitoring	Lack of availability of a reversal agent
Fewer drug or food interactions than warfarin	Increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding
	Higher rebound rate of VTE events in patients with poor adherence
	No clear efficacy data in certain patient populations (e.g., patients with malignancy)

Thank You

