

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF IDARUCIZUMAB IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

The evaluation of anticoagulation reversal practices of direct-acting oral anticoagulants allows their optimisation by improving their safety and efficiency.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To review the use of idarucizumab in the reversal of the effect of dabigatran and to evaluate its effectiveness in the normalisation of coagulation parameters and clinical evolution of the patient.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive, observational, retrospective study of all patients who received idarucizumab in the period from December 2015 to June 2022, inclusive.

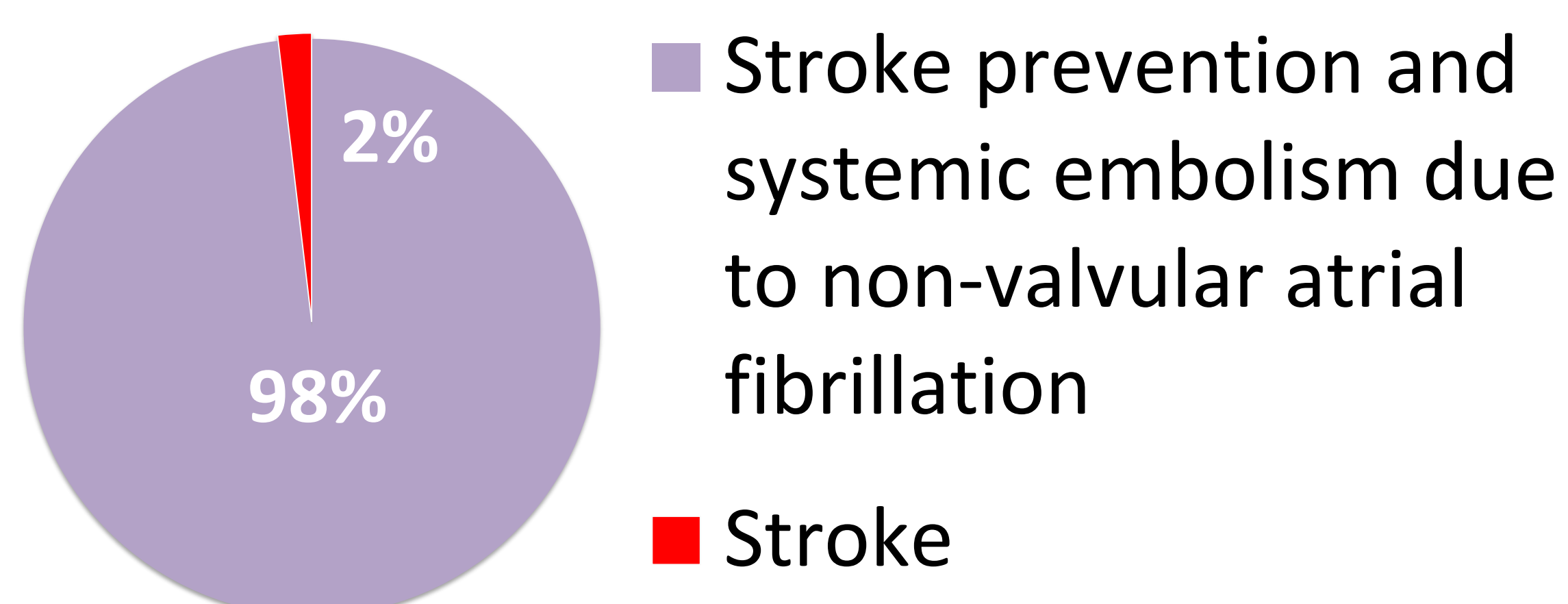
The following variables were collected from the electronic medical record:

- Demographics (age, sex)
- Coagulation parameters [activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)]
- Indication and dose of dabigatran
- Reason for prescription and dose of idarucizumab
- Response to treatment (normalisation of aPTT and clinical evolution)

RESULTS

N = 53 (58,5% men) Median age = 82 years

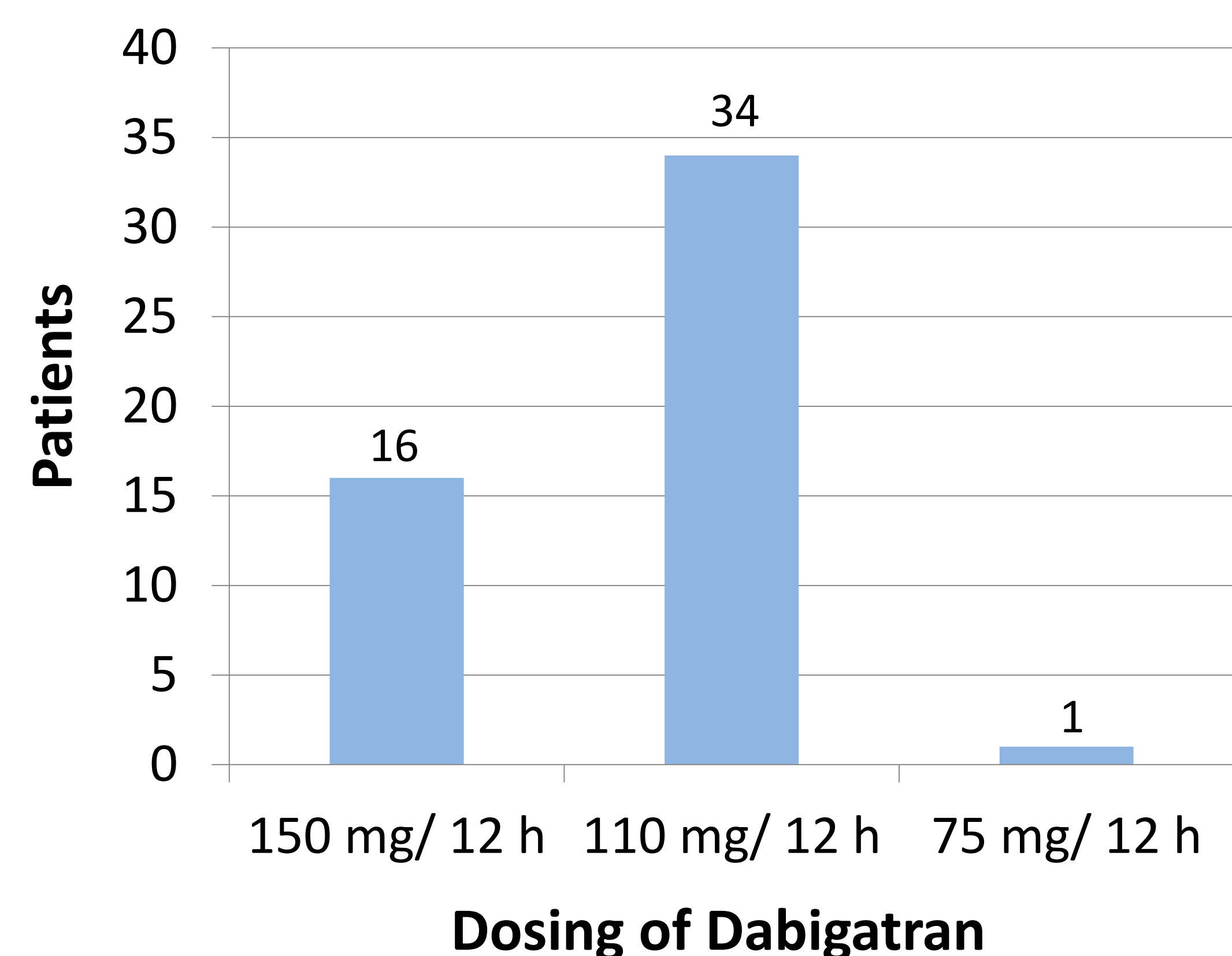
INDICATION FOR DABIGATRAN



REASON FOR IDARUCIZUMAB PRESCRIPTION

Reason for prescription	N
Major bleeding	36
Urgent surgery	12
Urgent invasive procedure	3
Supratherapeutic levels of dabigatran	2

DOSING OF DABIGATRAN



Median aPTT before
antidote

Median aPTT after
antidote

46.95 sec (IQR: 35,2-52,5)

27.4 sec (IQR: 25-29,8)

RESPONSE TO TREATMENT

- Four patients died.
- In 49 patients treatment was effective with no episodes of rebleeding or thromboembolism.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Idarucizumab was mostly used in major bleeding.
Treatment was effective in 92% of the study population.

