

Reversal agents of non-vitamin K dependent anticoagulants: a rapid review of the changing horizon

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Abstract

The newer non-vitamin K dependent anticoagulants (NOACs) have provided a new tool in the armamentarium of physicians treating nonvalvular atrial fibrillation and thromboembolism. Slowly, but steadily, there has been an increased preference of NOACs over vitamin K antagonists. However, the major limiting factor and the concern that precluded their use was lack of reversal in emergent situations. With the advent of reversal agents such as idarucizumab, andexanet alfa and PER977, this gap is also being filled. This will further increase the spectrum of usage of NOACs. In this review we present the detailed information on the completed trials on the reversal agents, the ongoing trials, and their site of action. The reversal agent idarucizumab is FDA approved and readily available. The others are in clinical trials and are soon expected to be available in clinical practice.

Key words: non-vitamin K dependent anticoagulants, idarucizumab, andexanet alfa, PER977.

Introduction

Atrial fibrillation is the most common arrhythmia encountered in clinical practice [1]. The newer oral anticoagulants (NOAC) have emerged as safe, convenient and efficacious anticoagulants as compared to vitamin K antagonists [2]. Dabigatran, a direct thrombin inhibitor, was first approved by the FDA in 2010 for stroke prevention in non-valvular atrial fibrillation. Since then a number of other drugs in the class of factor Xa inhibitors including apixaban, rivaroxaban and edoxaban have been approved for not only stroke prevention but also for treatment and prevention of venous thromboembolic disease. Newer oral anticoagulants have been shown to be superior to warfarin in terms of predictable pharmacodynamics, fewer interactions with drugs and food and not requiring frequent monitoring [3].

Newer oral anticoagulants do have limitations, including limited ability to determine the blood level of the agents due to restricted availability of liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), which is the gold standard for measurement of plasma concentration of NOACs, especially in emergency situations [4, 5] and, until recently, a lack

of specific reversal agents. Currently, non-specific supportive therapy including fresh frozen plasma and hemostatic factors such as prothrombin complex concentrates are being used in patients who are receiving NOACs and need emergent reversal of the anticoagulant effect. In this brief review, we will discuss specific reversal agents for NOAC anticoagulation.

Table I presents the completed trials on the reversal agents, and Table II shows the ongoing trials. Their site of action is shown in Figure 1.

Idarucizumab (Praxbind)

Idarucizumab, also known as BI 655075, was developed by Boehringer Ingelheim scientists in 2009. It is a humanized monoclonal antibody fragment derived by injecting mice with dabigatran-derived haptens coupled to carrier proteins. Its affinity to bind with dabigatran is approximately 350 times greater than thrombin [6]. It structurally mimics thrombin, but lacks a thrombin-like catalytic site and hence does not affect clotting in a diluted thrombin time assay. In animal models, idarucizumab showed rapid dose-dependent reversal of dabigatran for both internal and external bleeding [6, 7]. Randomized double-blinded placebo controlled studies with healthy volunteers and with impaired renal function showed that intravenous idarucizumab reversed the anticoagulation effect of dabigatran within 5 min, and multiple doses (2.5 g, 5 g, and 2 times 2.5 g) achieved sustained reversal [8, 9]. Anticoagulation could be reestablished 24 h after the last dose of idarucizumab [8, 9].

Based on these promising results, a prospective multicenter cohort study was initiated to determine the Reversal effects of Idarucizumab on Active Dabigatran (RE-VERSE-AD, NCT02104947). A total of 5 g of idarucizumab (2.5 g of two doses not more than 15 min apart) was given to two groups [10]. Group A comprised patients with life-threatening or overt, uncontrollable bleeding (including intracranial hemorrhage, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, bleeding secondary to trauma, etc.), and group B comprised patients requiring emergent procedures (including acute fractures, acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, etc.). Interim analysis included 90 patients (51 in group A and 39 in group B). Idarucizumab completely reversed the anticoagulation effect of dabigatran in 88% to 98% of the patients who had elevated clotting times at baseline, with the median time to cessation of bleeding in group A being 11.4 h. Only one patient reported an early (< 72 h after administration) thrombotic event including deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Late events (> 72 h after administration) included thrombotic events of deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary em-

Table I. Planned and ongoing trials of specific reversal agents for NOACs

Trial	Reg. no.	Design	Subjects	Treatment given	Control group	Outcomes (primary/secondary)
Study to evaluate the safety, PD, PK of idarucizumab administered alone or with dabigatran etexilate in Japanese healthy subjects (Jan, 2014–Aug, 2014)	NCT 02028780	Randomized, double-blinded within dose groups	Healthy Japanese (20–45 years male)	Idarucizumab	Placebo	Percent of subjects with drug-related AE up to 108 days PK and PD of idarucizumab
Study of andexanet alfa in patients receiving factor Xa inhibitor with acute major bleeding (Jun, 2014–Mar, 2016)	NCT 02329327	Non-randomized open label study	≥ 18 years in age on factor Xa inhibitor	Andexanet alfa	N/A	Proportion of patients with excellent or good hemostasis
Study of PER977 administered to subjects with steady state edoxaban dosing and re-anticoagulation with edoxaban (Jul 2014–Sep, 2015)	NCT 02207257	Randomized, sequential group, single blind	Healthy volunteers (18–65 years)	PER977	Placebo	Reversal of AC, PK and PD. Effects on WBCT of escalating doses of PER977. Effects on re-coagulation with edoxaban and second reversal with aripazine
Study of IV 14C-labeled PER977 in healthy male subjects (Jul, 2014–Aug, 2014)	NCT 02205905	Non-randomized, open label, single dose	Healthy volunteers (18–55 years)	14C-PER977	N/A	Mass balance, metabolic disposition and identification of metabolites of excretion. AE, safety and tolerability profiles
PK and PD of single, escalating doses of PER977 following enoxaparin (Apr, 2014–Aug, 2014)	NCT 02206100	Randomized, single blind	Healthy volunteers (18–65 years)	PER977	Placebo	AE, Reversal of Enoxaparin AC (WBCT). PK of enoxaparin, PER977 and its metabolites

AE – adverse events, WBCT – whole blood clotting time, PK – pharmacokinetics, PD – pharmacodynamics, CT – computed tomography, MRI – magnetic resonance imaging.

Table II. Completed trials

Trial	Reg. no.	Design	Subjects	Treatment given	Control group	Outcomes (primary/secondary)
Reversal of dabigatran effect with idarucizumab (RE-VERSE AD) (May, 2014–Apr, 2017)	NCT 02104947	Open label, single arm	> 18 years on dabigatran: life threatening bleed (group A); emergent procedure (group B)	Idarucizumab (2.5 g in two doses)	N/A	Maximal reversal of AC. Time to cessation of bleeding (group A). Occurrence of major bleed intra-op and post-op (group B)
Study in older subjects to evaluate the safety and ability of andexanet alfa to reverse the AC effect of rivaroxaban (ANNEXA-R) (May, 2014–Aug, 2015)	NCT 02220725	Randomized double-blind placebo controlled	Healthy volunteers (50–75 years)	Andexanet alfa	Placebo	Reversal of rivaroxaban AC (anti-factor Xa activity). Unbound rivaroxaban plasma levels. Thrombin generation up to 45 days
Study in older subjects to evaluate the safety and ability of andexanet alfa to reverse the AC effect of apixaban (Mar 2014–Sep, 2015)	NCT 02207725	Randomized double-blind, placebo controlled	Healthy volunteers (50–75 years)	Andexanet alfa	Placebo	Reversal of Apixaban AC (anti-FXa activity). Unbound apixaban plasma levels and thrombin generation
Study of IV 14C- Effects of double-blind, single dose of PER977 administered alone and following a single dose of edoxaban (Jul, 2013–Dec, 2013)	NCT 01826266	Randomized single dose, double blind	Healthy volunteers (18–45 years)	Aripazine monotherapy and co-administered following 60 mg of edoxaban	N/A	Safety, tolerability Plasma and urinary PK

bolism, left atrial thrombus, ischemic stroke and non-ST elevation myocardial infarction. Other serious adverse effects included gastrointestinal hemorrhage, post-operative wound infection, delirium and pulmonary edema [10]. Idarucizumab is metabolized by biodegradation of the antibody into smaller peptides which are then reabsorbed. Its excretion is mainly via the kidneys, and no dose adjustment is needed in renally impaired patients. Following these results, idarucizumab was approved by the FDA in October, 2015 for reversal of dabigatran anticoagulant effects.

Andexanet alfa

Andexanet alfa (also known as PRT064445) is a modified factor Xa molecule which was developed by Portola pharmaceuticals for reversal of the anticoagulant effect of both direct and indirect factor Xa inhibitors. It is a modified recombinant protein (decoy protein) derived from human coagulation factor Xa that lacks a membrane binding domain and catalytic activity. Changing one serine to an alanine amino acid moiety makes it catalytically inactive while still maintaining high affinity for factor Xa inhibitors [11]. In a rivaroxaban treated rabbit liver laceration model, andexanet alfa reduced blood loss by 85% [11]. Crowther *et al.* observed that andexanet reversed the activity of rivaroxaban *ex-vivo* in healthy individuals in a dose-dependent manner [12]. In phase II studies, the effect of andexanet alfa was studied in healthy individuals with a follow-up of 48 days. These studies showed that andexanet reversed the effect of apixaban by 65%, rivaroxaban by 20–53%, and edoxaban by 52–73% without any major adverse effects [13, 14].

Randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled trials – Andexanet alfa, a Novel antidote to the anticoagulation Effects of factor Xa inhibitors Apixaban (ANNEXA-A) and Rivaroxaban (ANNEXA-R) – were initiated to determine the efficacy and safety of these reversal agents [14]. A total of 145 healthy older individuals, mean age 57.9 years, were assigned to either the apixaban or rivaroxaban group and received andexanet as a bolus of 400 mg (part 1) or a bolus of 400 mg followed by an infusion of 4 mg/minutes for 120 min (part 2). In the apixaban group, anti-factor Xa activity was reduced by 94%, and thrombin generation was fully restored in 100% of persons within 2 to 5 min. In the rivaroxaban group, anti-factor Xa activity was reduced by 92%, and thrombin generation was fully restored in 96% of persons [15]. The dose required for reversal of rivaroxaban was higher as compared to apixaban because of the higher initial maximum plasma concentration and larger volume of distribution of the former. There were no adverse effects such as thrombosis or

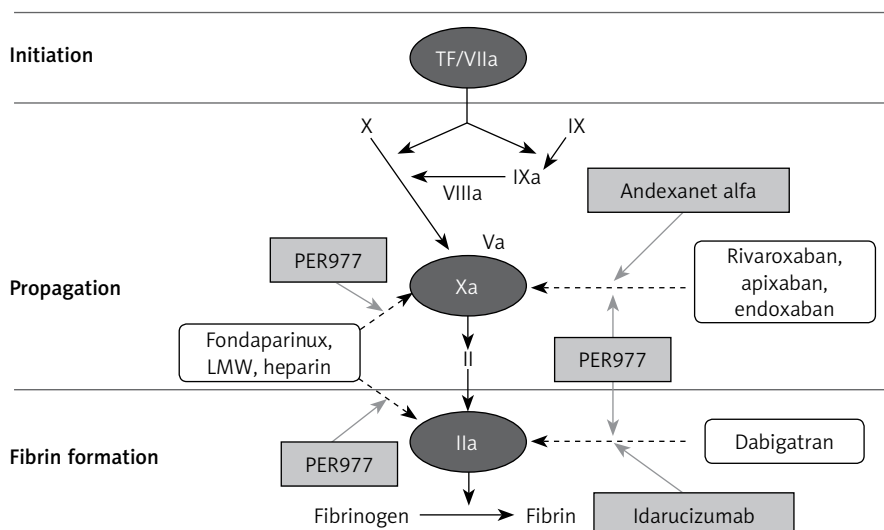


Figure 1. Mechanism of action and reversal agents for NOACS

bleeding noted. Non-neutralizing antibodies were detected in 17% of patients who received andexanet, indicating that it does have some immunogenicity. This study had the advantages that its participants were similar in age to those receiving factor Xa inhibitors in community practice and that widely accepted biomarkers of anticoagulation were used. Yet, further studies are needed on patients who require emergent or urgent reversal of factor Xa inhibitors.

PER 977 (Aripazine)

Aripazine (also known as PER977 or ciraparan-tag) is a small, synthetic, water-soluble, cationic molecule which was developed by Perosphere, Inc. to bind to unfractionated heparin and low molecular weight heparin through non-covalent hydrogen bonding and charge-charge interactions. In a similar manner, it has been shown to reverse the anticoagulant effects of factor Xa inhibitors and direct thrombin inhibitors [16, 17].

Aripazine significantly reduced bleeding (measured by blood loss volume) in a rat tail transection model treated with rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban and dabigatran, while restoring all the laboratory indicators of an anticoagulant effect (prothrombin time, thromboelastography, activated partial thromboplastin time) to baseline within 20 min of administration [18]. To date, there is just one study of PER977 on healthy individuals dosed with edoxaban. In this study, subjects received a single intravenous dose of PER977 (100 mg to 300 mg) 3 h after administration of edoxaban. The baseline hemostasis as determined by whole blood clotting times was restored within 10 to 30 min and was sustained for 24 h [18]. Adverse effects included transient mild perioral and facial flushing and dysgeusia. No procoagulant activity was observed in the study [19].

In conclusion, information on pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of andexanet alfa and aripazine is very limited because these drugs are in clinical trials involving healthy persons only. The half-life of idarucizumab is approximately 45 min, that of andexanet alfa is 1 h, and that of aripazine is 1.5 h. The dose adjustment for idarucizumab in patients with liver disease has not been studied, and there is no dose adjustment needed for idarucizumab in patients with renal insufficiency. There are no contraindications for use of idarucizumab, but caution is advised in persons with hereditary fructose intolerance. Studies are underway to find similar data about pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics for newer reversal agents.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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