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

- Stroke prevention and systemic embolism due to non-valvular atrial fibrillation
- Stroke

REASON FOR IDARUCIZUMAB PRESCRIPTION  N

Major bleeding 36
Urgent surgery 12
Urgent invasive procedure 3
Supratherapeutic levels of dabigatran 2

Median aPTT before antidote  46.95 sec (IQR: 35.2-52,5)
Median aPTT after antidote  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.