



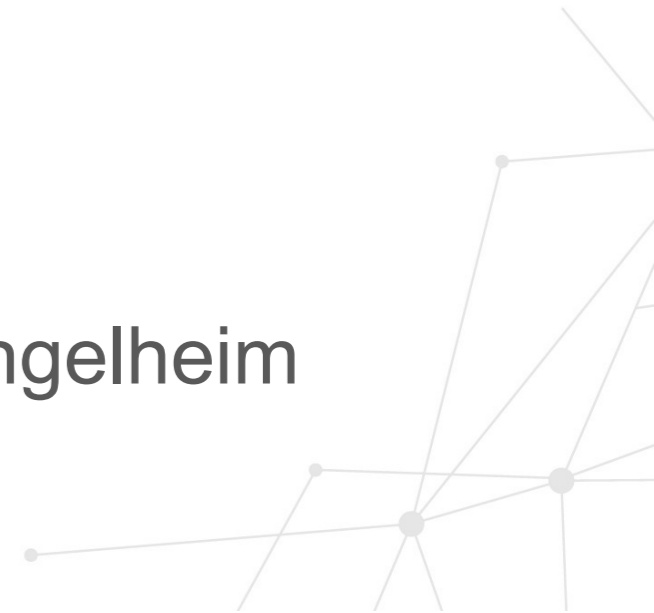
Pharmacocinétique des AOD...

INTERACTIONS MÉDICAMENTEUSES

Philippe Gilbert
22 mars 2019

Conflits d'intérêts

- Philippe Gilbert
 - Présentateur/Comité consultatif: Bayer
 - Présentateur/Comité consultatif: Servier
 - Présentateur/Comité consultatif: BMS/Pfizer
 - Présentateur/Comité consultatif: Boeringher-Ingelheim



Objectifs d'apprentissage

- Définir la portée clinique des interactions médicamenteuses dans la pharmacocinétique des OAD
- Différencier les mécanismes d'action responsables des interactions médicamenteuses: P-gp et CYP450
- Définir les autres sources de variabilité influençant la pharmacocinétique des OAD



Cas clinique

- Patient de 82 ans

- FAP
- CHADS 4
 - HTA
 - ACV

- Amiodarone 200 mg die
- Diltiazem CD 180 mg die
- Lipitor 40 mg die

- Aucune diathèse hémorragique



I Posologie : Rivaroxaban

A 20 mg po die

B 15 mg po die

C 10 mg po die

- Poids 60 kg
- 82 ans
- Créatinine : 105 $\mu\text{mol/l}$
- (55 ml/min)

- Amiodarone 200 mg die
- Diltiazem CD 180 mg die
- Lipitor 40 mg die

Monographie : simplicité

- Dans les monographies des AOD, aucun ajustement de dosage n'est nécessaire:
 - Amiodarone, Vérapamil, Diltiazem.
 - ↑ 30-50% ASC
- Les inducteurs enzymatiques sont fortement déconseillés
 - ↓ 35-55% ASC



ASC : Aire Sous la Courbe

Potential drug–drug interactions with direct oral anticoagulants in elderly hospitalized patients

Heather L. Forbes and Thomas M. Polasek

Ther Adv Drug Saf

2017, Vol. 8(10) 319–328

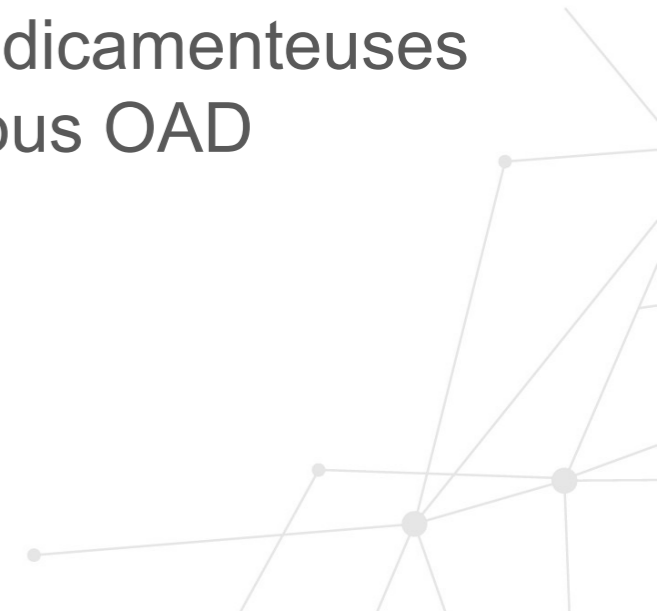
DOI: 10.1177/

2042098617719815

© The Author(s), 2017.

Reprints and permissions:
[http://www.sagepub.co.uk/
journalsPermissions.nav](http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav)

- Déterminer la prévalence et la nature des interactions médicamenteuses dans une population australienne, âgée et hospitalisée sous OAD
- Rétrospectif : avril 2014 à Juillet 2015
- 122 patients âge moyen de 82 ans



Interactions Rx

Dabigatran

Rivaroxaban and apixaban

Pharmacokinetic interactions

Increase DOAC AUC > fivefold

Strong P-gp inhibitors*

Itraconazole, ketoconazole, cyclosporine, dronedarone, tacrolimus

Strong CYP3A and P-gp inhibitors*

Itraconazole, ketoconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, HIV protease inhibitors

Increase DOAC AUC \geq twofold but \leq fivefold

Moderate P-gp inhibitors^{\$}

Amiodarone, clarithromycin, erythromycin, HIV protease inhibitors, quinidine, ticagrelor, verapamil[†]

Moderate CYP3A and P-gp inhibitors^{\$}

Amiodarone, cyclosporine, clarithromycin, diltiazem, dronedarone, erythromycin, fluconazole, quinidine, tacrolimus, verapamil

Decrease DOAC AUC with variable magnitude

P-gp or CYP3A inducers[‡]

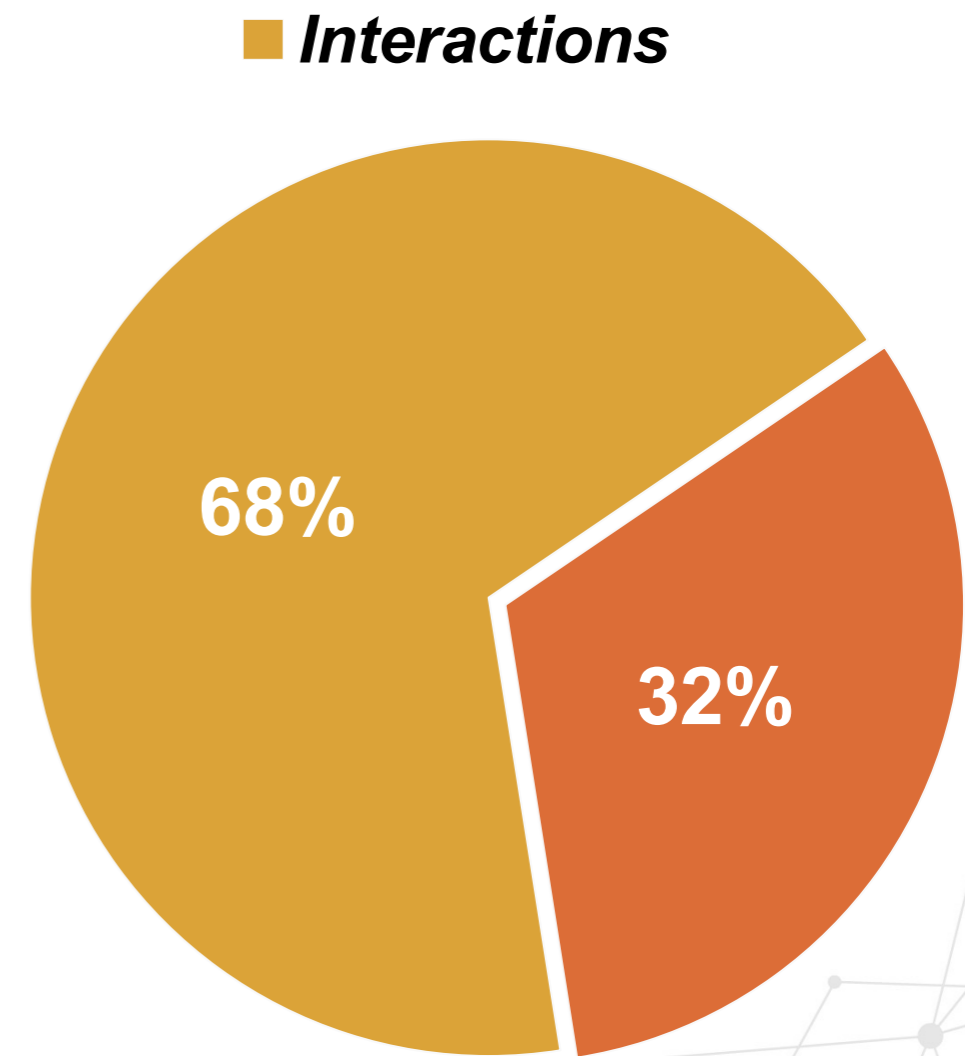
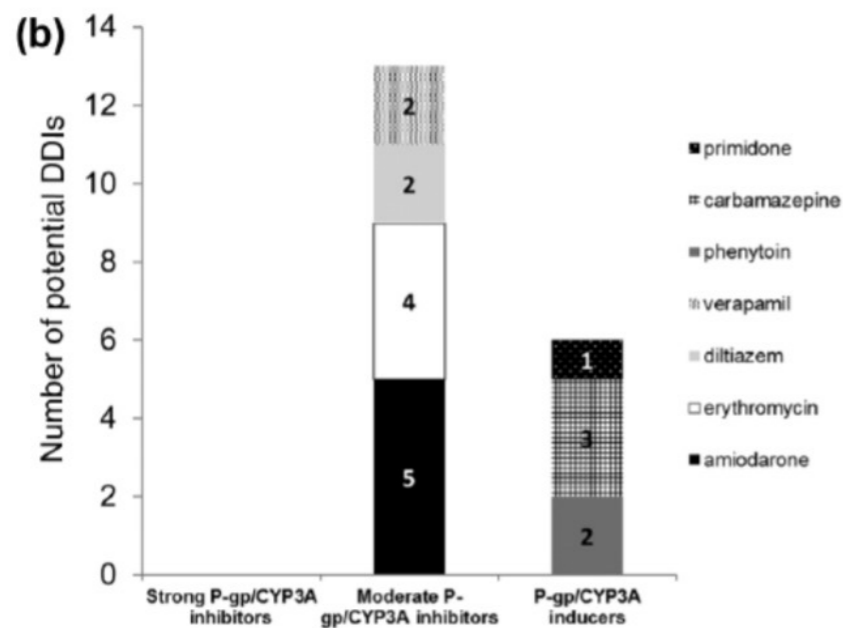
Phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbitone, phenytoin, rifampicin, St John's Wort

Pharmacodynamic interactions

Aspirin, NSAIDs, clopidogrel, ticagrelor, prasugrel, SSRIs/SNRIs, anticoagulants*

Résultats

- Interactions pharmacocinétiques potentielles
 - 19/122 : 16%
- Clairance moyenne: 45 ml/min



Aucun Rx contre-indiqué dans l'étude

Original Investigation

FREE

October 3, 2017

Association Between Use of Non-Vitamin K Oral Anticoagulants With and Without Concurrent Medications and Risk of Major Bleeding in Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation

Shang-Hung Chang, MD, PhD^{1,2,3}; I-Jun Chou, MD^{3,4}; Yung-Hsin Yeh, MD^{1,3}; [et al](#)

» [Author Affiliations](#) | [Article Information](#)

JAMA. 2017;318(13):1250-1259. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.13883

- Association des interactions médicamenteuses avec AOD et risque de saignements majeures en FA non valvulaire

Étude Taiwanaise

- Rétrospective: 2012 à 2016
- 91330 patients avec OAD pour FAP
 - rivaroxaban, apixaban et dabigatran
- Saignements majeurs avec/sans utilisation concomitante:
 - *Vérapamil, Diltiazem, Amiodarone.*



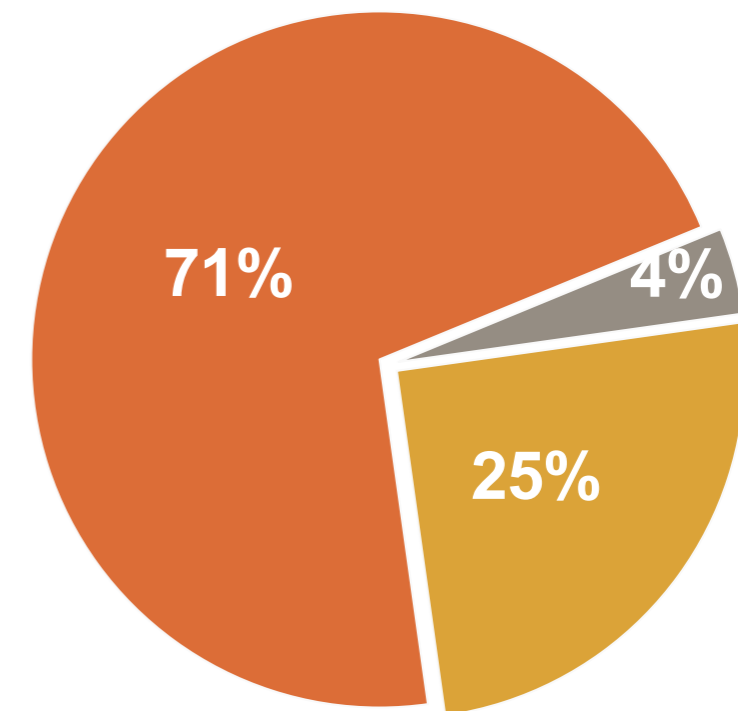
Résultats

- Rx les plus utilisés:
 - Diltiazem 22,7%
 - Amiodarone 21,1%

	Risque relatif	Intervalle
Amio	↑ 1.37	1.25-1.50
Diltiazem	0.94	0.85-1.03
Verapamil	1.12	0.94-1.34

	Dabi	Api	Riva
Amio	1.36 1.17-1.59	1.30 0.98-1.72	1.38 1.21-1.58

■ Saignement



Nature des saignements

Amiodarone, Anticoagulation, and Clinical Events in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation

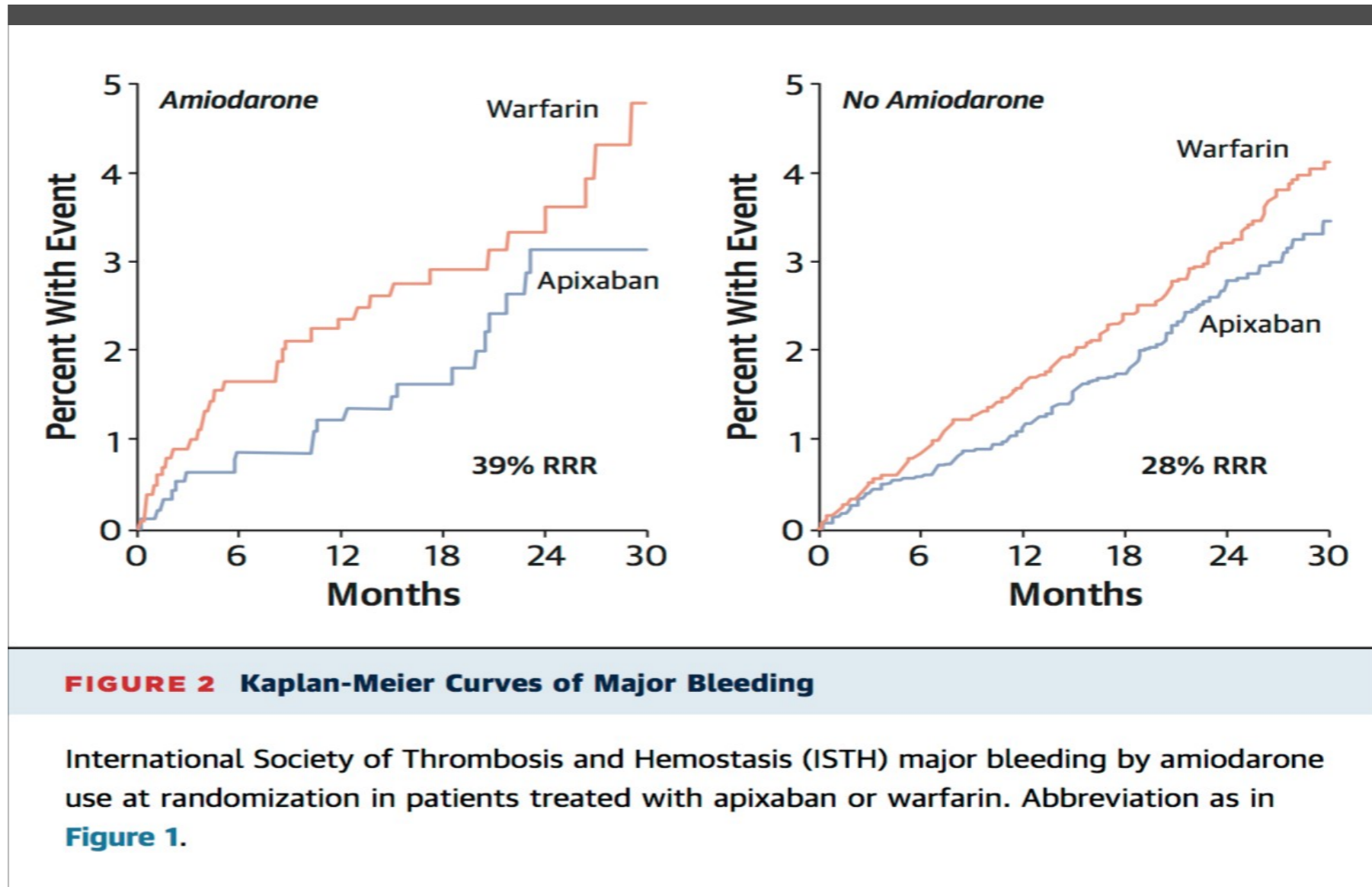
Insights From the ARISTOTLE Trial

Greg Flaker, MD,* Renato D. Lopes, MD, PhD,† Elaine Hylek, MD, MPH,‡ Daniel M. Wojdyla, MS,†
Laine Thomas, PhD,† Sana M. Al-Khatib, MD, MHS,† Renee M. Sullivan, MD,* Stefan H. Hohnloser, MD,§
David Garcia, MD,|| Michael Hanna, MD,¶ John Amerena, MBBS,# Veli-Pekka Harjola, MD, PhD,** Paul Dorian, MD,††
Alvaro Avezum, MD, PhD,‡‡ Matyas Keltai, MD, DSc,§§ Lars Wallentin, MD, PhD,||| Christopher B. Granger, MD,†
for the ARISTOTLE Committees and Investigators



- Examiner l'association clinique des évènements thrombotiques et hémorragiques avec l'utilisation d'amiodarone

Résultats



Moins de saignements combinaison Apixaban-Amiodarone

Résultats: Amiodarone-Apixaban vs Apixaban

TABLE 3 Observed Rates and Number of Events in Patients Included in the Propensity-Matched Analysis*

Endpoint	Amiodarone Rates (Events)	No Amiodarone Rates (Events)	HR (95% CI)†	p Value
Stroke/SE	1.58 (50)	1.19 (115)	1.47 (1.03–2.10)	0.0322
All-cause death‡	4.76 (156)	4.09 (409)	1.16 (0.95–1.41)	0.1577
CV death‡	2.65 (87)	2.26 (226)	1.19 (0.91–1.55)	0.2104
Non-CV death‡	1.49 (49)	1.09 (109)	1.27 (0.88–1.82)	0.1964
MI	0.30 (10)	0.51 (51)	0.58 (0.27–1.25)	0.1646
Major bleeding	2.40 (74)	2.09 (199)	1.15 (0.85–1.53)	0.3656

Values are n (%). Rate per 100 patient-years of follow-up in patients included in this analysis. Patients on amiodarone were matched with patients not on amiodarone in 1:3 ratio on the basis of variables associated with each endpoint. Sample sizes were: 1,755 amiodarone/5,265 nonamiodarone for stroke/SE; 1,780 amiodarone/5,340 nonamiodarone for all-cause, CV and non-CV death; 1,818 amiodarone/5,454 nonamiodarone for myocardial infarction; and 1,828 amiodarone/5,484 nonamiodarone for major bleeding. *Patients from the following countries were excluded from this analysis: Finland, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Norway, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Sweden, and Turkey. †The hazard ratios compare amiodarone with no amiodarone. ‡Causes of death are classified as CV, non-CV, and unknown cause.

Abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 2.



Renal function							0.0158
Normal: 80 ml/min	818 (39.9)	406 (40.2)	412 (39.5)	6,576 (41.5)	3,294 (41.4)	3,282 (41.5)	
Mild impairment: >50-80 ml/min	840 (41.0)	420 (41.6)	420 (40.3)	6,625 (41.8)	3,330 (41.9)	3,295 (41.7)	
Moderate impairment: >30-50 ml/min	360 (17.6)	165 (16.4)	195 (18.7)	2,351 (14.8)	1,176 (14.8)	1,175 (14.9)	
Severe impairment: ≤30 ml/min	29 (1.4)	17 (1.7)	12 (1.2)	236 (1.5)	117 (1.5)	119 (1.5)	
Chronic liver disease	70 (3.4)	35 (3.5)	35 (3.4)	439 (2.8)	227 (2.9)	212 (2.7)	0.0985



SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF CONCOMITANTLY USED DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANT AND AMIODARONE IN PATIENTS WITH NON-VALVULAR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION: A META-ANALYSIS OF PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIALS

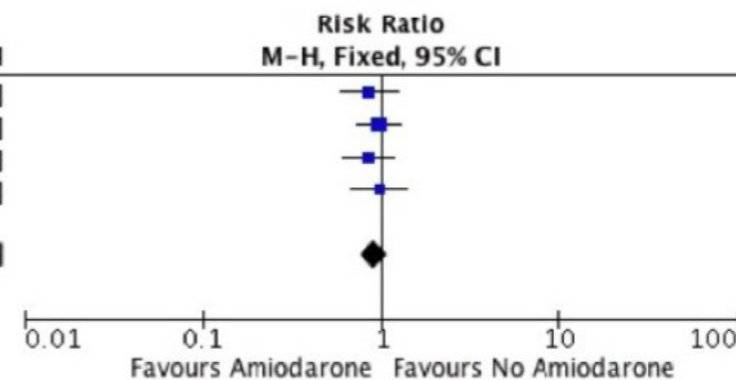
Bradley Peltzer, Florentino Lupercio, Jorge Romero, Carola Maraboto Gonzalez, David Briceno, Pedro Villablanca, Kevin Ferrick, Jay Gross, Soo Gyum Kim, John D. Fisher, Luigi Di Biase and Andrew Krumerman

Results

Four trials with a total of 71,683 patients were analyzed from which 5% (n= 3,212) of patients were concomitantly on DOAC and amiodarone. We found no statistically significant difference for any of the clinical outcomes (SSE (RR, 0.85; 95% CI 0.67-1.06), major bleeding (RR, 0.91; 95% CI 0.77-1.07) or ICB (RR, 1.10; 95% CI 0.68-1.78)) among patients on DOAC and amiodarone versus DOAC without amiodarone.

b) Major Bleeding

Study or Subgroup	Amiodarone		No Amiodarone		Weight	Risk Ratio
	Events	Total	Events	Total		M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
ARISTOTLE 2011	31	1009	293	8111	21.9%	0.85 [0.59, 1.22]
ENGAGE-AF 2013	53	866	391	6169	32.5%	0.97 [0.73, 1.27]
RE-LY 2009	38	665	365	5410	27.0%	0.85 [0.61, 1.17]
ROCKET-AF 2011	29	572	343	6559	18.6%	0.97 [0.67, 1.40]
Total (95% CI)		3112		26249	100.0%	0.91 [0.77, 1.07]
Total events	151		1392			
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 0.61, df = 3 (P = 0.89); I ² = 0%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.14 (P = 0.25)						



Métabolisme des Rx

MEDICAMENT



PHASE I

=

OXYDATION



METABOLITE



PHASE II

=

CONJUGAISON



METABOLITE

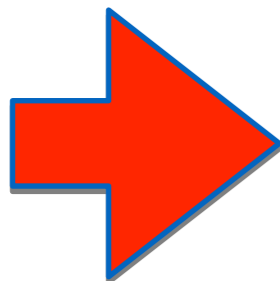
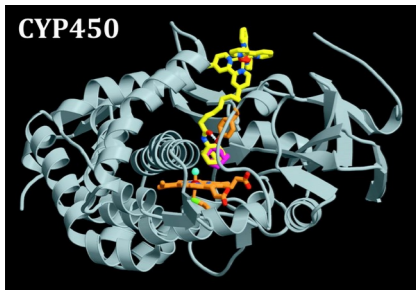


ELIMINATION OU POURSUITE
DES REACTIONS DE
METABOLISME EN PHASE I OU II



PRODUIT
HYDROSOLUBLE

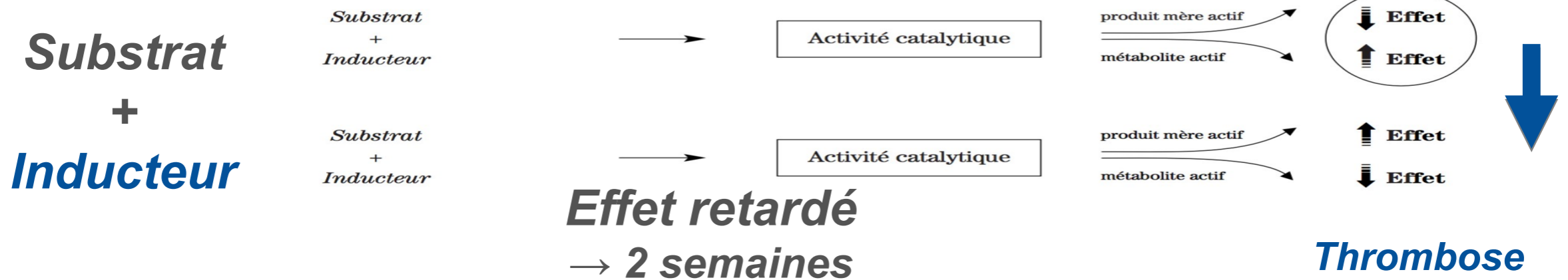
facilement éliminées par le rein.



Cytochrome P-450

- Les cytochromes P450 (CYP) constituent une superfamille codant pour des enzymes (oxygénases) métabolisant un grand nombre de médicaments.
- Ils sont répartis dans quatre familles: CYP1, CYP2, CYP3 et CYP4, principalement exprimés au niveau du foie.
- Jouent un rôle prépondérant pour plus de 80 % des médicaments actuellement utilisés en clinique.

Métabolisme enzymatique

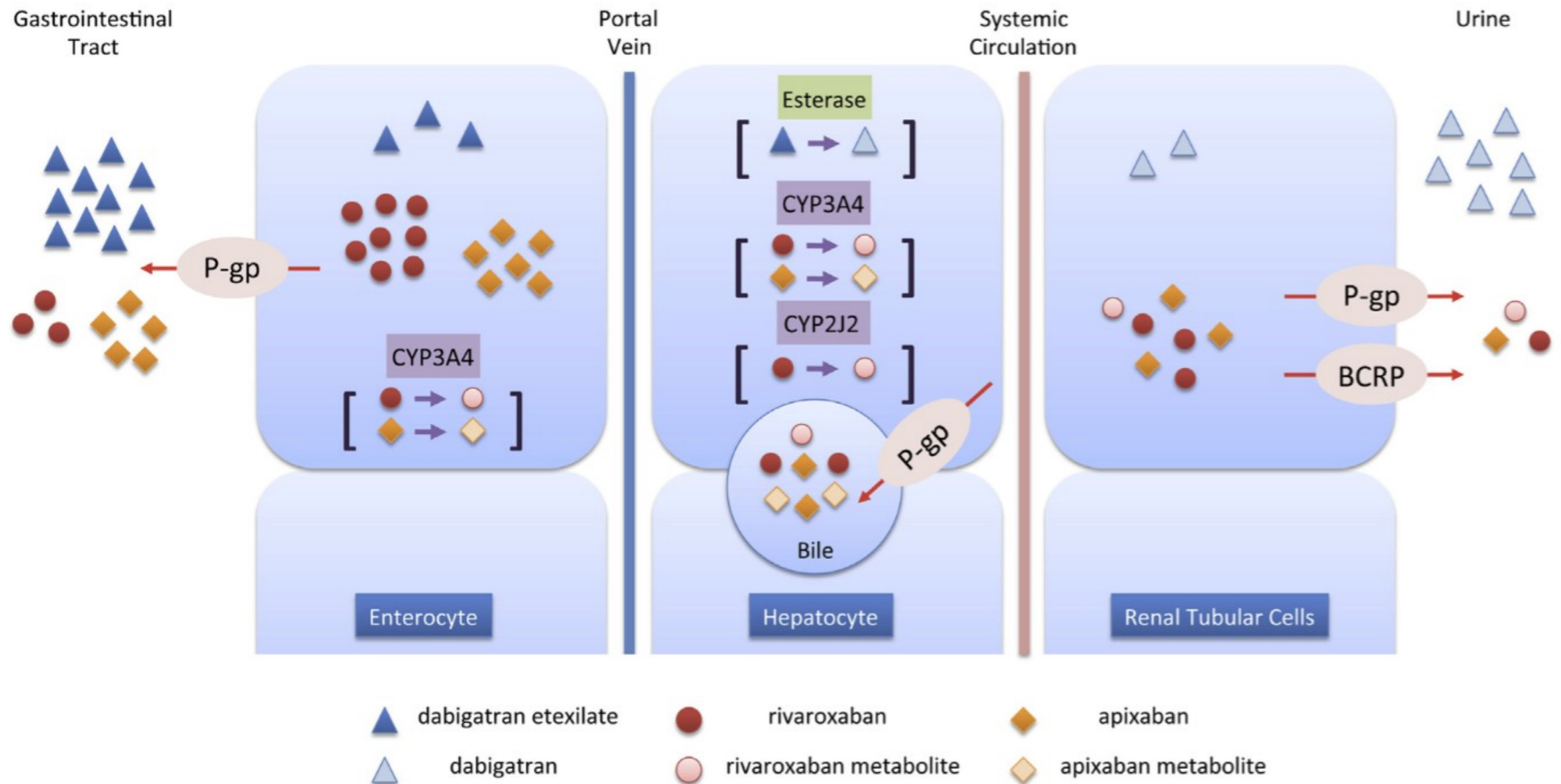


Tous les AOD : produit mère actif

Glycoprotéine P

- Appartient à la superfamille des transporteurs transmembranaire (ABC).
- En raison de ses localisations stratégiques, a pour fonction de limiter l'absorption des xénobiotiques par le tractus gastro-intestinal, de promouvoir leur efflux dans l'urine et dans la bile
- Son expression est également modulé par des inhibiteurs, inducteurs, et sujet à de nombreux polymorphismes.

Glycoprotéine P et CYP-450



Interactions médicamenteuses

TABLE 4

Prediction of metabolic and transporter-mediated DDI upon concomitant administration of rivaroxaban with amiodarone, dronedarone, and their metabolites using mechanistic static modeling

Precipitant	Predicted AUC Fold Change		
	Inhibition of Hepatic Metabolism	Inhibition of Hepatic and Gut Metabolism	Inhibition of P-gp-Mediated Efflux
Amiodarone	1.22	1.37	1.09
NDEA	1.22	NA	1.13
Dronedarone	1.17	1.31	1.09
NDBD	1.26	NA	ND

NA, not applicable; ND, not determined.

0,25 uMol d'Amiodarone

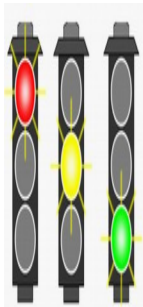


Pharmacocinétique

	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Edoxaban
Demi-vie	12-14 h	5-13 h	8-15 h	10-14 h
Élimination rénale	85 %	33 %	27 %	50 %
Transporteur	P-gp	P-gp	P-gp	P-gp
Métabolisme		CYP-450	CYP-450	< 4%

Degré d'affinité pour CYP3A4: rivaroxaban = apixaban

Cytochrome P-450* et P-gp

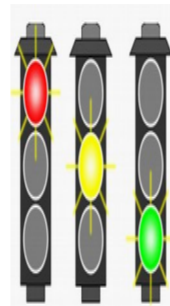


Inhibiteurs puissants

- Antifongique azolé
- Inhibiteur protéase VIH

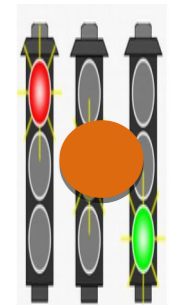
Inhibiteurs modérés

- Amiodarone
- Dronadérone
- Vérapamil
- Diltiazem*
- Clarithromycine



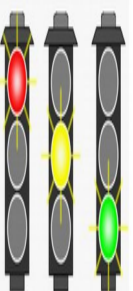
Inducteurs puissants

- Carbamazépine
- Phénytoïne
- Phénobarbital
- Primidone
- Rifampicine



En général, ne devrait pas être utilisé

Utiliser avec précautions selon fonction rénale, âge ou le poids



Interactions médicamenteuses

	<i>Dabigatran</i>	<i>Edoxaban</i>	<i>Apixaban</i>	<i>Rivaroxaban</i>
Amiodarone	↑ 12-60%	↑ 40%	▲	↑ 37 %
Dronadérone	↑ 70-100%	↑ 85%	■	↑ 31 %
Diltiazem	—	—	↑ 40%	➔
Vérapamil	↑ 10-180%	↑ 50%		
Clarithromycine	↑ 20%	↑ 85%	↑ 60%	↑ 55%
Inh protéase VIH	↑↑↑	↑ 200%	↑ 100%	↑ 150%
Azolé	↑ 150%	↑ 85%	↑ 100%	↑ 150%
Fluconazole				↑ 40%
Inducteurs	↓ 66%	↓ 35%	↓ 55%	↓ 50%

Prediction of the Effect of Erythromycin, Diltiazem, and Their Metabolites, Alone and in Combination, on CYP3A4 Inhibition

Xin Zhang,¹ David R. Jones, and Stephen D. Hall¹

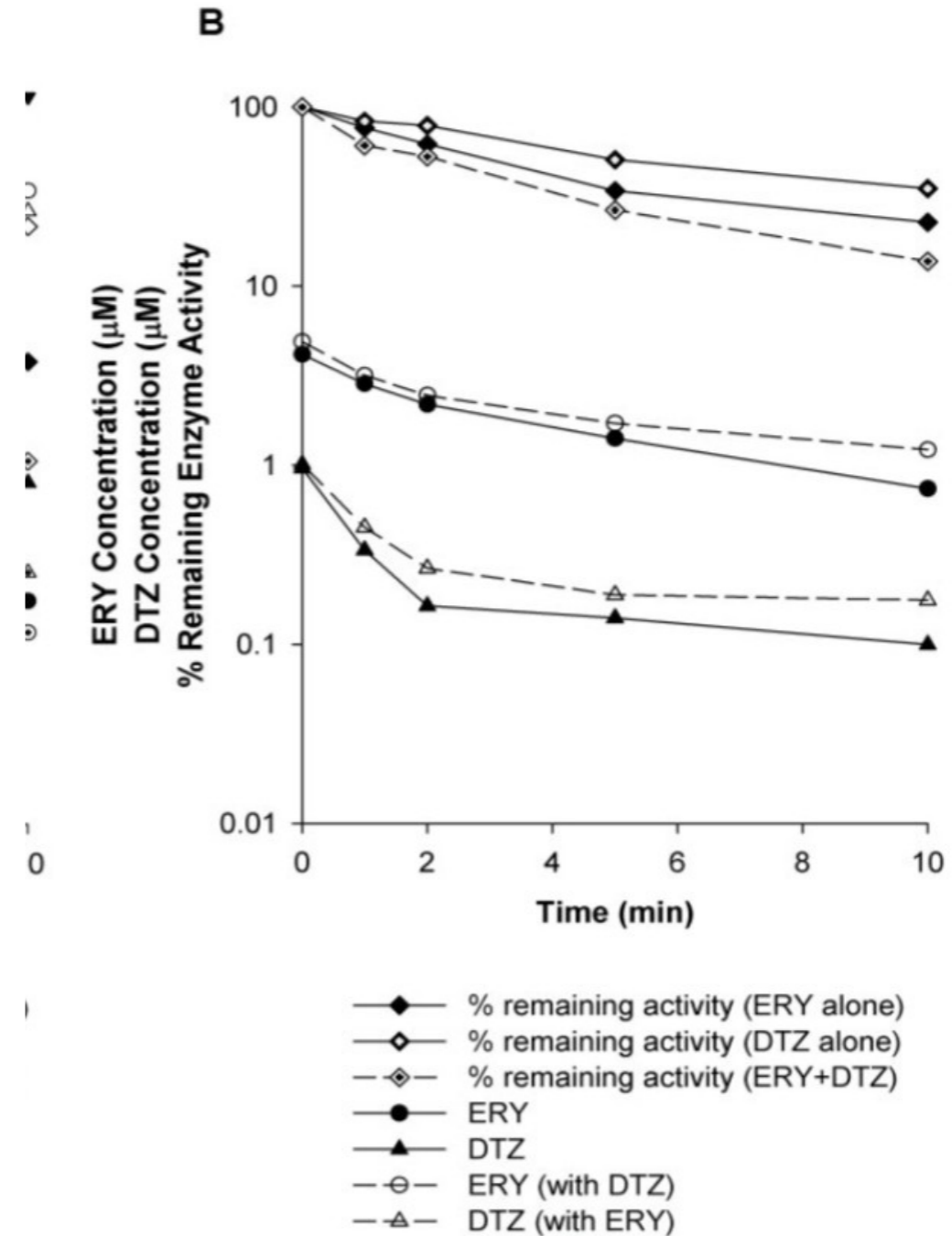
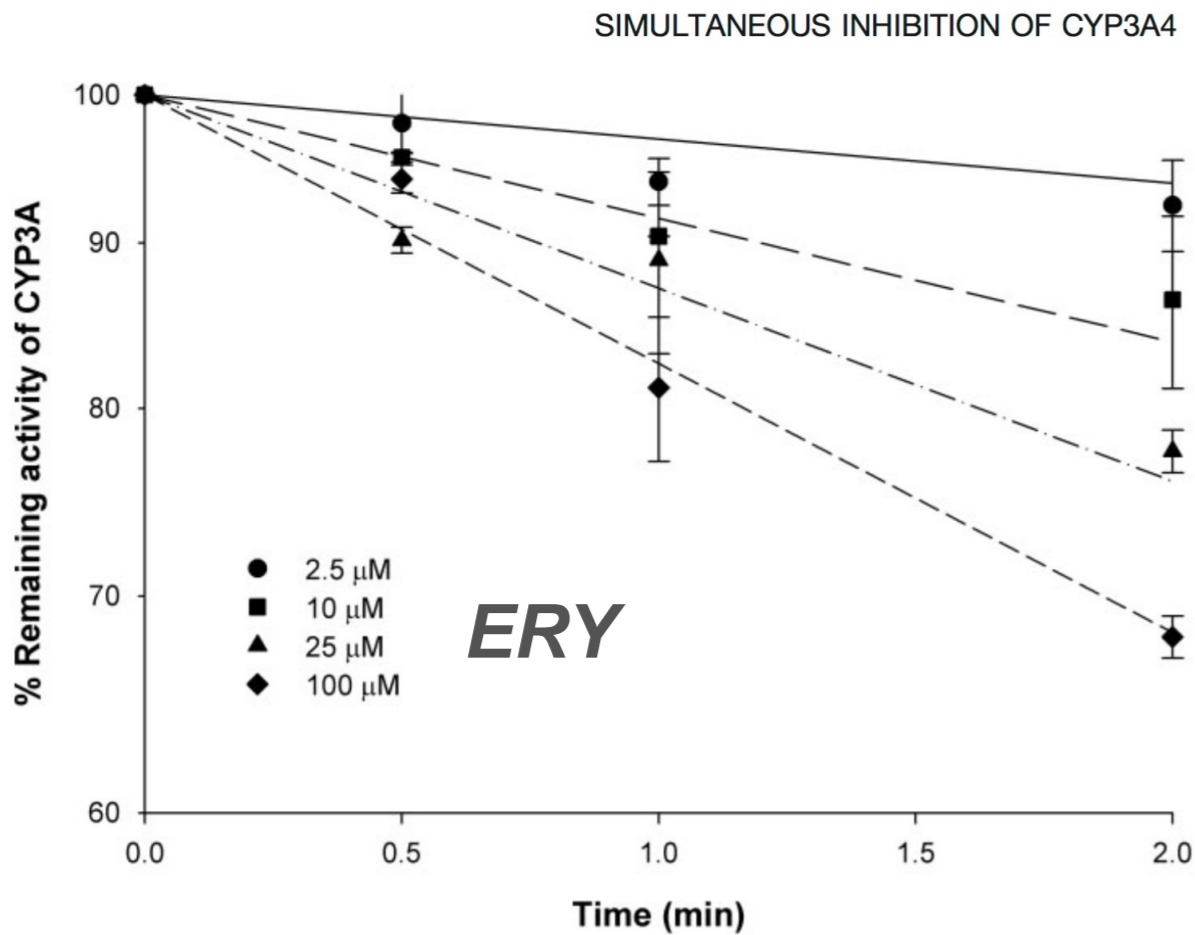
Department of Pharmacy Practice, School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Purdue University, Indianapolis, Indiana (X.Z.); and Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana (D.R.J., S.D.H.)

Received June 10, 2008; accepted October 9, 2008

- Etude pharmacocinétique
- Conséquence d'une combinaison de plusieurs inhibiteurs sur le % d'inhibition du CYP-450 3A4



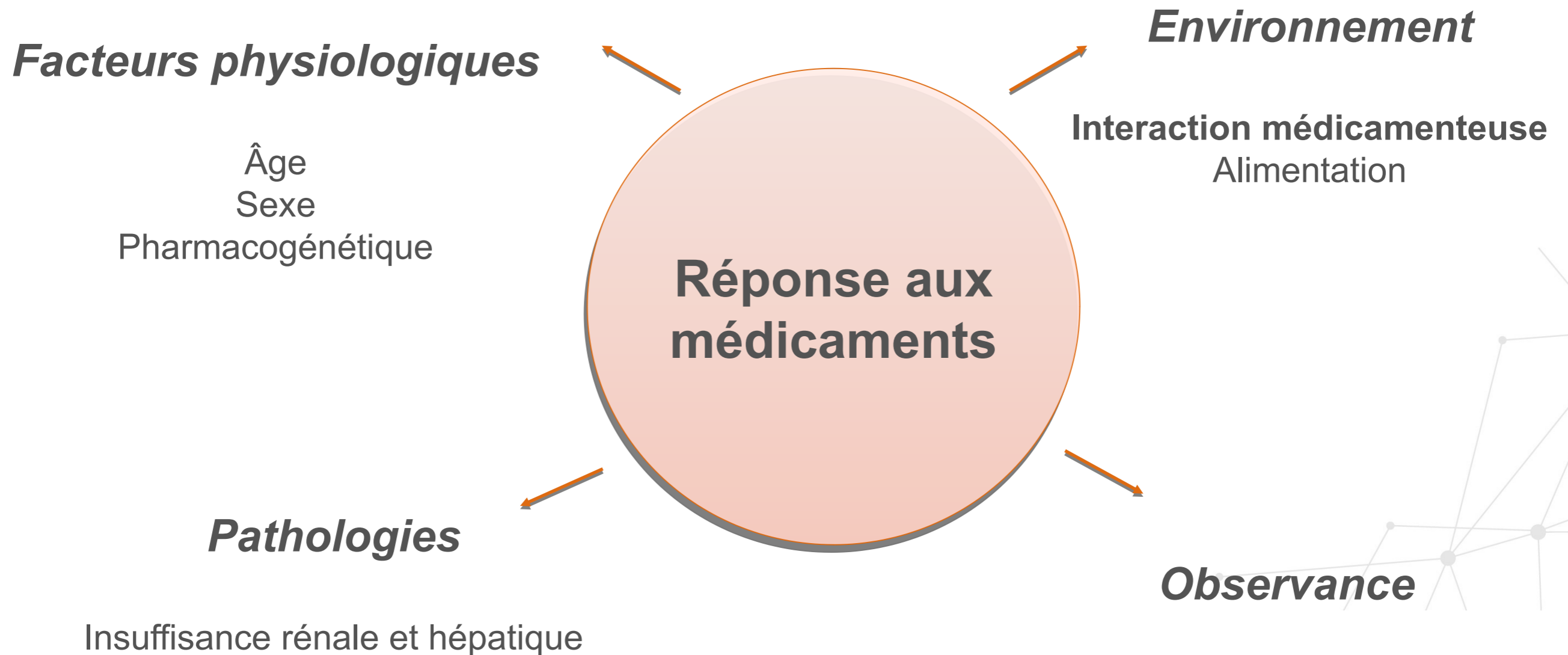
Combinaison CDZ + ERY



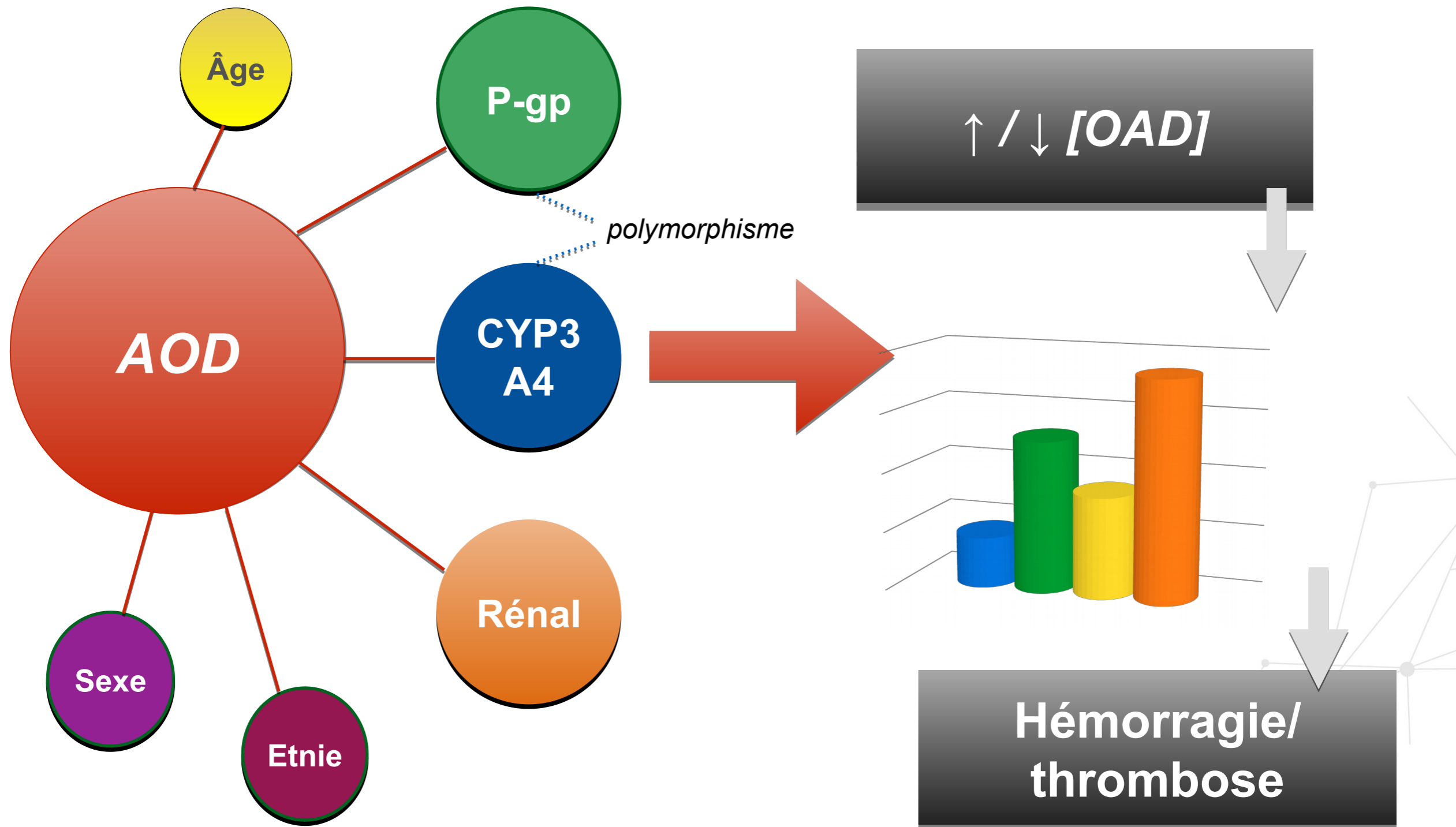
Activité enzymatique est dose dépendante



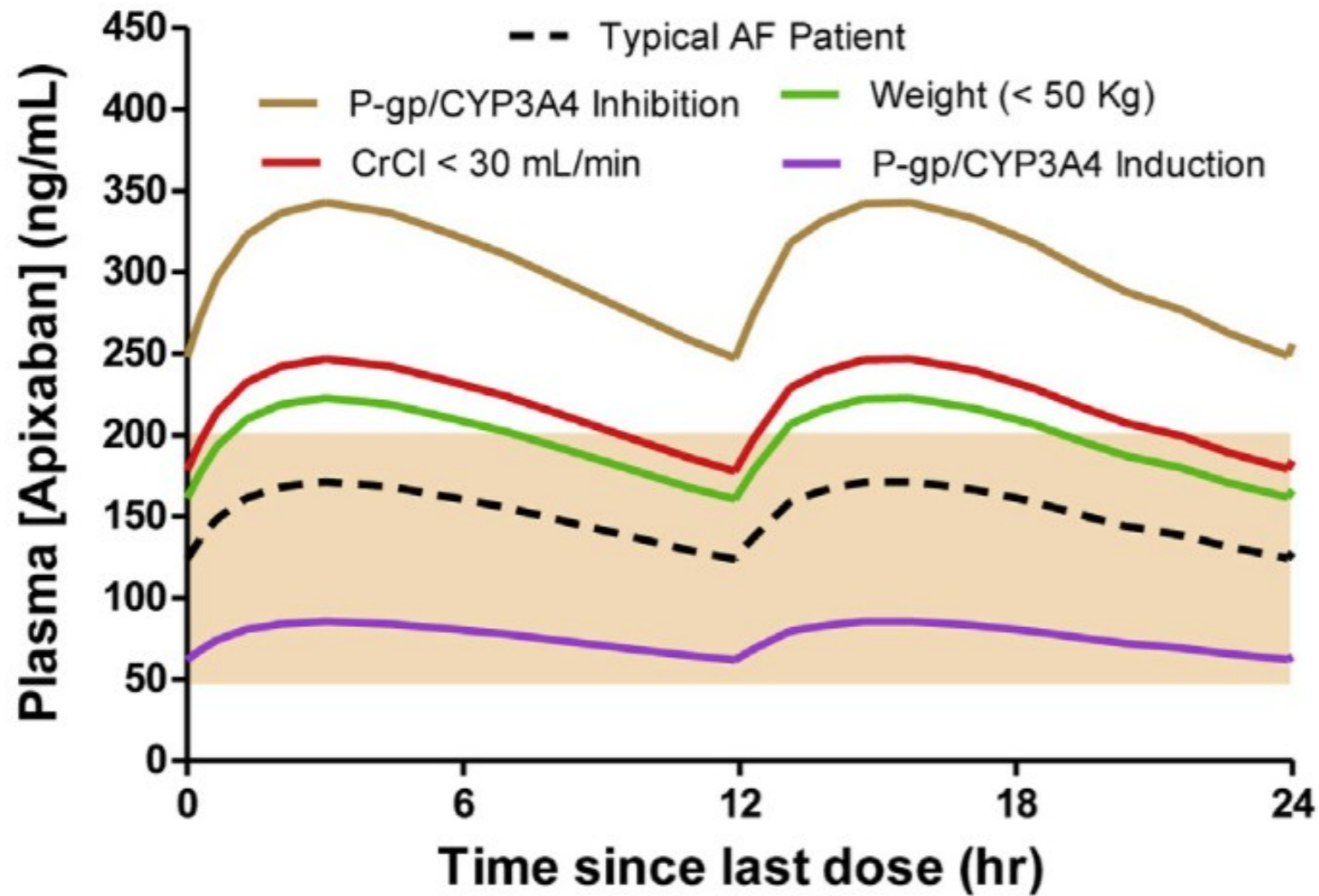
Sources de variabilité



Variabilité individuelle



Variabilité des AOD



Rivaroxaban With and Without Amiodarone in Renal Impairment

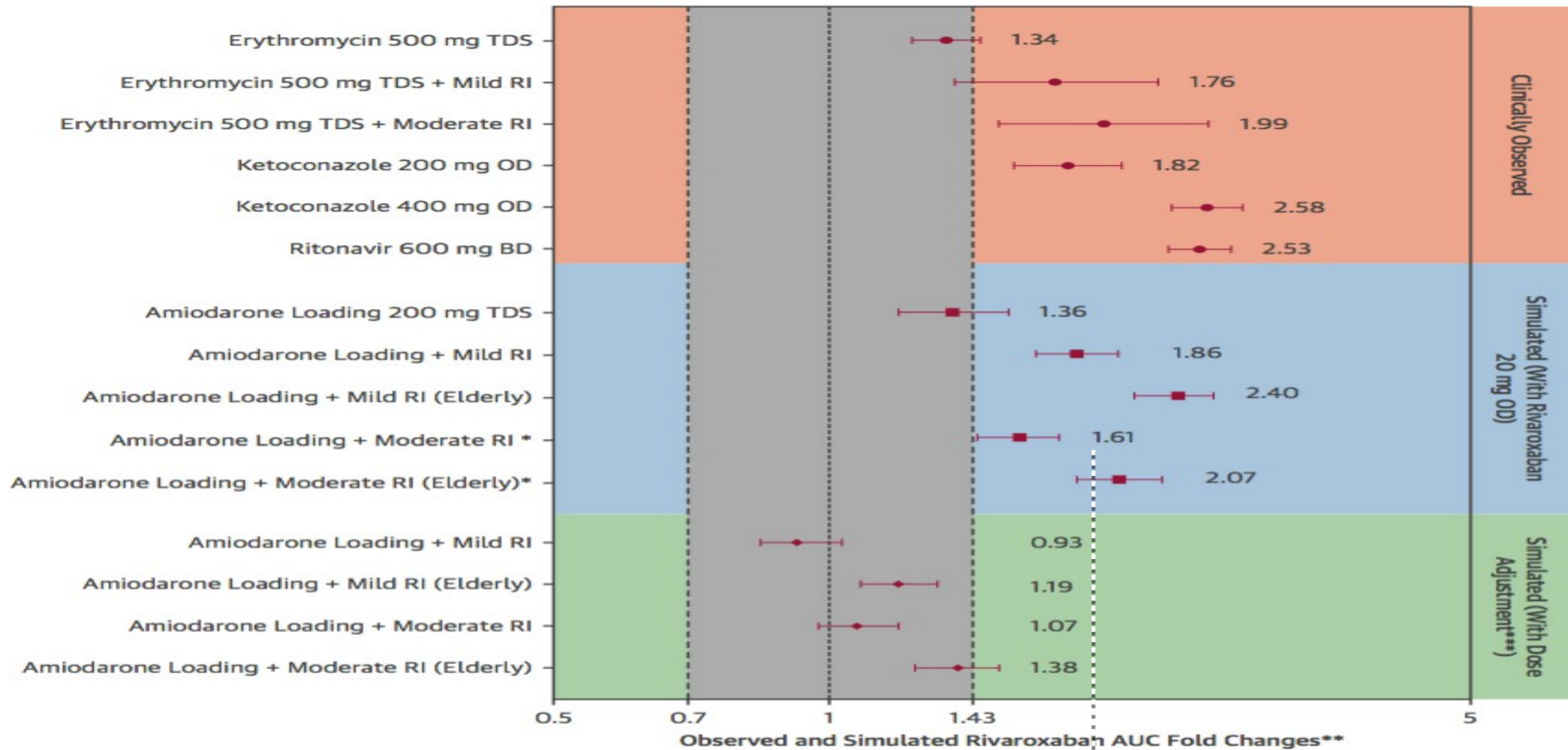
Eleanor Jing Yi Cheong BScPharm, Janice Jia Ni Goh BScPharm, Yanjun Hong PhD, Pipin Kojodjojo MBBS, PhD, Eric Chun Yong Chan PhD  

- Comparaison [ASC Rivaroxaban] selon plusieurs variables
 - *100 sujets sains de 20 à 55 ans*
 - **Modèle pharmacocinétique simulé**
 - Inhibiteur CYP-450 3A4: Amiodarone
 - IRC légère (50-79 ml/min) et modérée (30-49 ml/min)
 - Âge avancé: 65 à 78 ans
 - Combinaison de ces variables



ASC Rivaroxaban

FIGURE 1 Clinically Observed and Simulated AUC-Fold Changes of Rivaroxaban



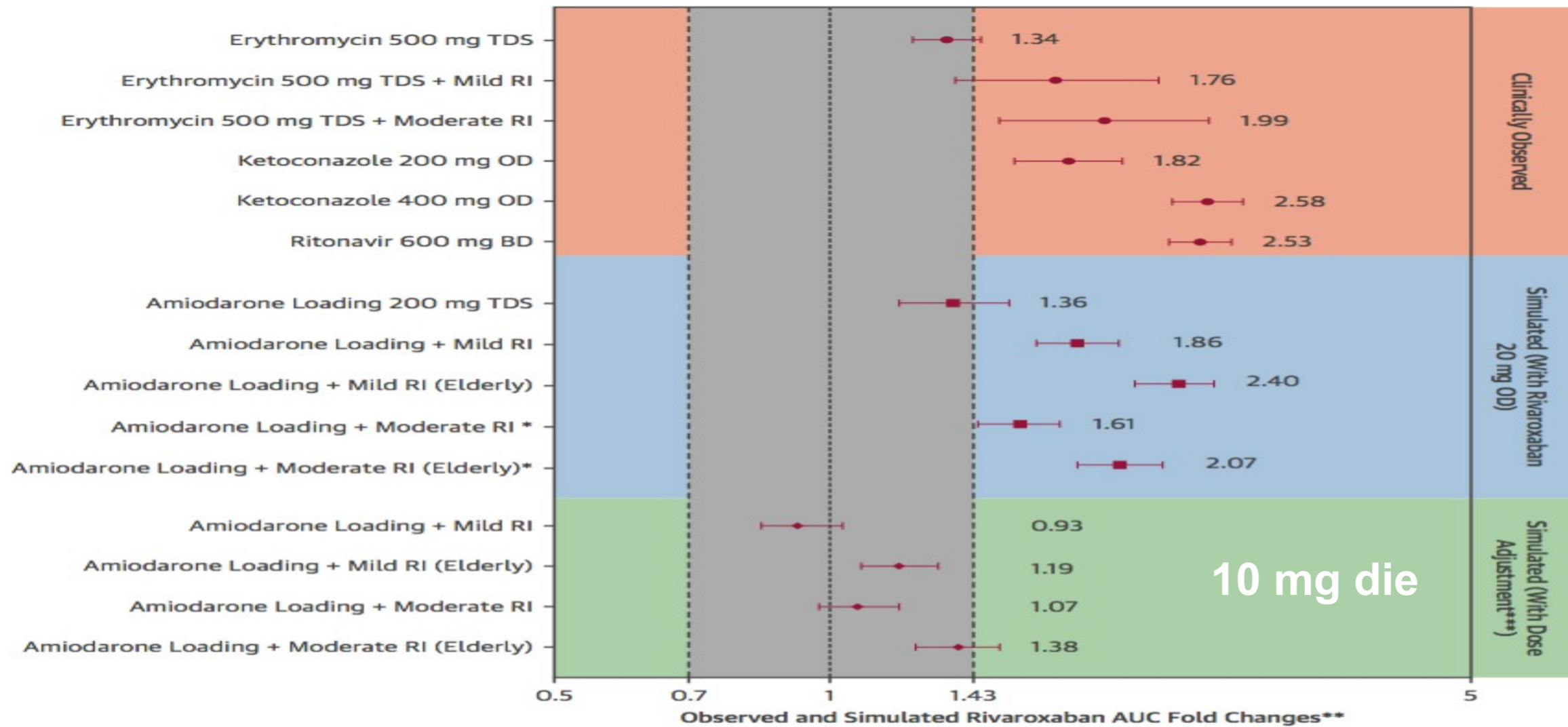
Area under the plasma concentration time curve (AUC)-fold increases of rivaroxaban when coadministered with amiodarone across the spectrum of age and renal function were simulated via physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modeling and compared with clinically observed drug-drug interactions. Dose adjustments of rivaroxaban to 10 mg daily resulted in systemic exposures that fell within the pre-defined range of dose exposure equivalence (gray). *Simulations were performed with a reduced rivaroxaban dose of 15 mg OD. **90% confidence intervals (CIs) were reported for observed data, whereas 95% CIs were reported for simulated data. ***Dose reductions to 10 mg OD of rivaroxaban were performed. BD = twice daily; OD = once daily; RI = renal impairment; TDS = three times daily.

0.7 1 1.43

Equivalence inhibiteur puissant

ASC Rivaroxaban

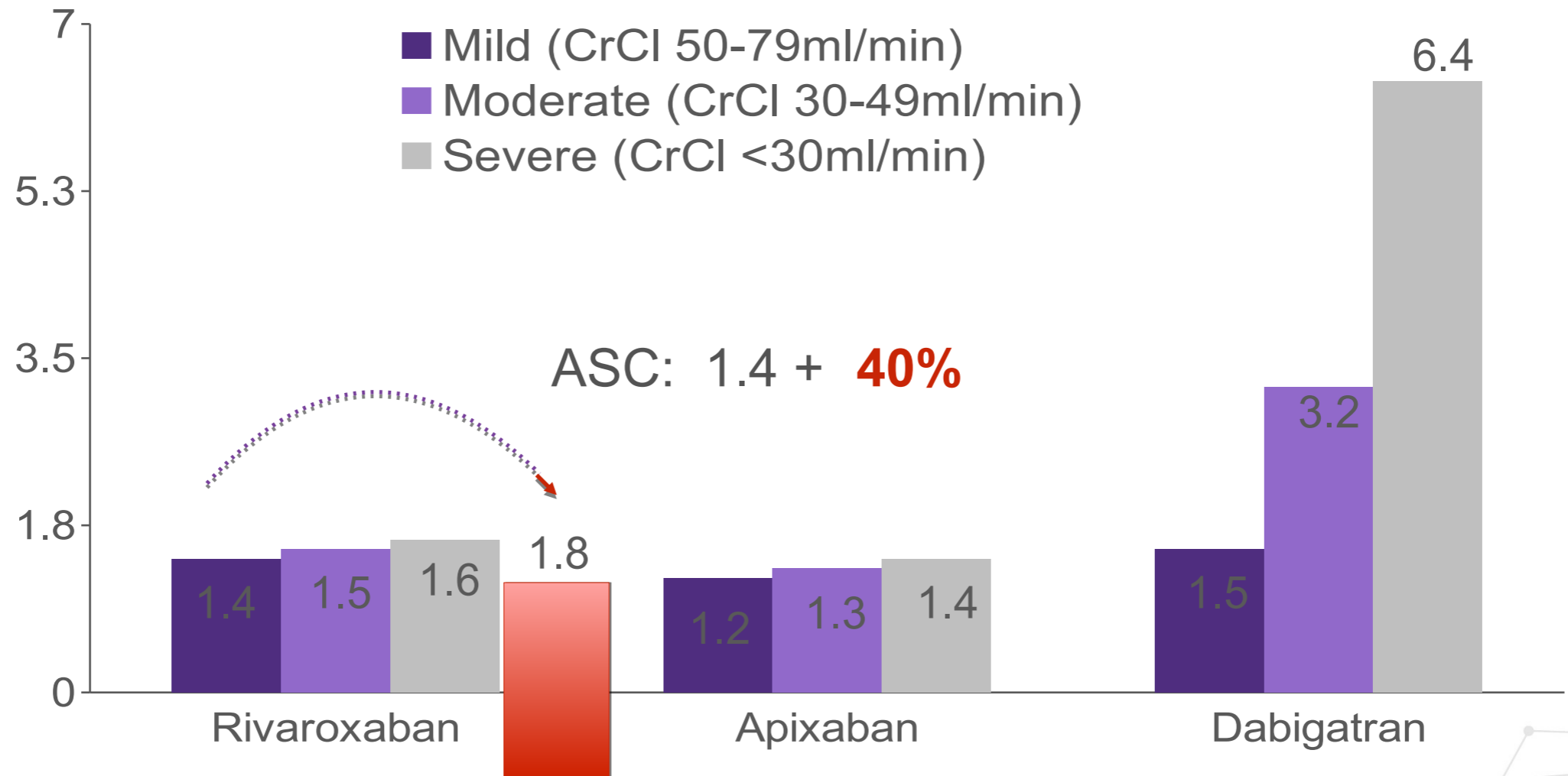
FIGURE 1 Clinically Observed and Simulated AUC-Fold Changes of Rivaroxaban



Area under the plasma concentration time curve (AUC)-fold increases of rivaroxaban when coadministered with amiodarone across the spectrum of age and renal function were simulated via physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modeling and compared with clinically observed drug-drug interactions. Dose adjustments of rivaroxaban to 10 mg daily resulted in systemic exposures that fell within the pre-defined range of dose exposure equivalence (gray). *Simulations were performed with a reduced rivaroxaban dose of 15 mg OD. **90% confidence intervals (CIs) were reported for observed data, whereas 95% CIs were reported for simulated data. ***Dose reductions to 10 mg OD of rivaroxaban were performed. BD = twice daily; OD = once daily; RI = renal impairment; TDS = three times daily.

Exposition ASC selon...


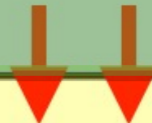
Rapport ASC p/r à la fonction rénale normale



ASC : aire sou la courbe

Monographie de produit de l'apixaban (Eliquis), Bristol-Myers Squibb Canada. Monographie de produit du dabigatran (Pradaxa), Boehringer Ingelheim Canada Ltée. Monographie de produit du rivaroxaban (Xarelto), Bayer Inc.

Progression IRC

Dabigatran ^a		Rivaroxaban ^b		Edoxaban		Apixaban ^c	
CrCl mL/min	Dose	CrCl mL/min	Dose	CrCl mL/min	Dose	Metric	Dose
>30 	150 mg BID	>50	20 mg QD	>95	Avoid Use		5 mg BID
		50–15	15 mg QD	>50–≤95	60 mg QD	2 of 3: ≥80 y SCr >1.5 mg/dL	2.5 mg BID
< 30	Avoid Use	<15	Avoid Use	50– 30	30 mg QD	Weight ≤60 kg	
		FDA Hemodialysis	15 mg QD ^d	< 30	Avoid Use	FDA Hemodialysis	5 mg BID ^e

2019 AHA/ACC/HRS Focused Update of the 2014 AHA/ACC/HRS Guideline for the Management of Patients With Atrial Fibrillation

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines and the Heart Rhythm Society

Developed in Collaboration With the Society of Thoracic Surgeons

WRITING GROUP MEMBERS*

Craig T. January, MD, PhD, FACC, *Chair*

L. Samuel Wann, MD, MACC, FAHA, *Vice Chair*

Hugh Calkins, MD, FACC, FAHA, FHRS*†

Lin Y. Chen, MD, MS, FACC, FAHA, FHRS†

Joaquin E. Cigarroa, MD, FACC‡

Joseph C. Cleveland, Jr, MD, FACC*§

Patrick T. Ellinor, MD, PhD*†

Michael D. Ezekowitz, MBChB, DPhil, FACC, FAHA* ||

Clyde W. Yancy, MD, MACC, FAHA ||

Michael E. Field, MD, FACC, FAHA, FHRS ||

Karen L. Furie, MD, MPH, FAHA ||

Paul A. Heidenreich, MD, FACC, FAHA¶

Katherine T. Murray, MD, FACC, FAHA, FHRS ||

Julie B. Shea, MS, RNCS, FHRS* ||

Cynthia M. Tracy, MD, FAHA* ||



IIb

B-NR

- 13. For patients with AF who have a CHA₂DS₂-VASc score of 2 or greater in men or 3 or greater in women and who have end-stage chronic kidney disease (CKD; creatinine clearance [CrCl] <15 mL/min) or are on dialysis, it might be reasonable to prescribe warfarin (INR 2.0 to 3.0) or apixaban for oral anticoagulation (S4.1.1-26, S4.1.1-29, S4.1.1-30).**

MODIFIED: New evidence has been added. LOE was updated from B to B-NR. (Section 4.1. in the 2014 AF Guideline)

Recommandations pratiques

- Aspect médico-légale

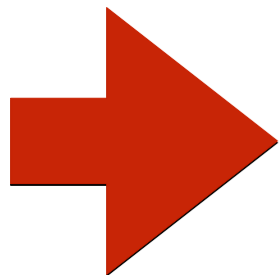


Exemple d'ajustement posologique basé sur pharmacocinétique

Table 4. Dosing adjustments based on pharmacokinetic considerations

	Dabigatran (mg BID)	Rivaroxaban (mg OD)	Apixaban (mg BID)
Renal impairment			
Mild (CrCl 51-80 mL/min)	150	20	5
Moderate (CrCl 30-50 mL/min)	110	15	5
Severe (CrCl < 30 mL/min)	n.r.	15	2.5
Hepatic impairment			
Mild (Child-Pugh A)	150	20	5
Moderate (Child-Pugh B)	150	n.r.	5
Severe (Child-Pugh C)	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Hepatic dysfunction	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Demographic variables			
Ethnicity, Asian	150	15	5
Age, older than 75-80 y	110	20	2.5
Weight, < 50 kg	150	20	2.5
Drug-drug interactions			
P-gp inhibitor	110	15	2.5
CYP3A4 inhibitor	150	15	2.5
P-gp/CYP3A4 inducer	n.r.*	n.r.	n.r.

BID, twice daily; CrCl, creatinine clearance; CYP, cytochrome P450; NOAC, new oral anticoagulant; n.r., not recommended; OD, once daily; P-gp, P-glycoprotein.



Exemple d'ajustement posologique basé sur pharmacocinétique

Interaction of rivaroxaban with amiodarone, verapamil and diltiazem in patients with atrial fibrillation: terra incognita

S. N. Bel'diev

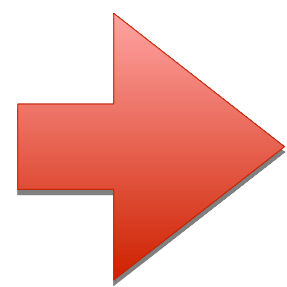
Abstract

***It seems rational to reduce the dose of Rivaroxaban to
15 mg/day $ClCr$ 50-79 ml/min
10 mg/day $ClCr$ < 50 ml/min***

Dabigatran ⁽¹⁻³⁾	Apixaban ⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾ and Rivaroxaban ⁽⁷⁻⁹⁾
Use With Caution	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diclofenac, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, naproxen, piroxicam, sulindac 	
Other inhibitors of P-glycoprotein Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use with caution in patients with normal renal function. Avoid use in patient with CrCl < 50 mL/min or age ≥ 80 years. Where concomitant use cannot be avoided, administer dabigatran at least 2 hours before P-glycoprotein inhibitor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> abiraterone alfentanil amiodarone atorvastatin azithromycin beceprevir carvedilol clarithromycin cobicistat diltiazem dipyridamole duloxetine erythromycin fenofibrate grapefruit (fruit or juice) ivacaftor lovastatin mefloquine nicardipine nifedipine progesterone propafenone propranolol quinidine quinine sunitinib tamoxifen ticagrelor tolvaptan ulipristal verapamil 	Inhibitors of P-glycoprotein and/or CYP3A4 Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use with caution in patients with normal renal function. Avoid use in patient with CrCl < 30 mL/min or age > 80 years or weight < 60 kg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amiodarone azithromycin cimetidine clarithromycin cyclosporine diltiazem donedarone erythromycin felodipine fluconazole grapefruit (fruit or juice) lapatinib nicardipine quinidine tamoxifen ticagrelor verapamil

Table 2. Drug Interactions with Rivaroxaban^{7,10-12}

Interacting Medication	Risk/Management
Strong dual CYP3A4 and P-gp inducers <i>carbamazepine, phenytoin, rifampin, St. John's wort</i>	Increases risk of stroke or systemic embolism. Avoid combination and consider alternative agents for anticoagulation.
Strong dual CYP3A4 and P-gp inhibitors <i>conivaptan, HIV protease inhibitors, itraconazole, ketoconazole</i>	Increases bleeding risk. Avoid combination and consider alternative agents for anticoagulation.
Weak-moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors and P-gp inhibitors with CrCl 15-50 mL/min <i>amiodarone, chloramphenicol, cimetidine, diltiazem, erythromycin, verapamil</i>	Increases bleeding risk. Consider alternative agents for anticoagulation and only combine if benefit outweighs risk.



Monographie Apixaban

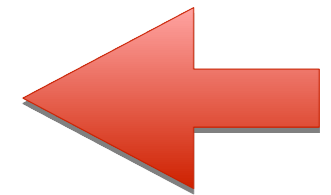
Diltiazem

EC

Le diltiazem (360 mg, 1 f.p.j.), inhibiteur modéré de la CYP3A4 et inhibiteur faible de la P-gp, a multiplié par 1,4 et par 1,3, respectivement, l'ASC et la C_{\max} moyennes de l'apixaban.

D'autres inhibiteurs modérés de la CYP3A4 et/ou de la P-gp, comme l'amiodarone et la dronédarone, devraient avoir un effet similaire.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de modifier la dose d'apixaban. Utiliser avec prudence.

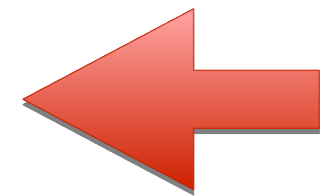


Clarithromycine

EC

L'administration de clarithromycine (500 mg, 2 f.p.j.), inhibiteur de la P-gp et inhibiteur puissant de la CYP3A4, a multiplié par 1,6 et par 1,3, respectivement, l'ASC et la C_{\max} moyennes de l'apixaban.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de modifier la dose d'apixaban. Utiliser avec prudence.



Monographie Edoxaban

Érythromycine

EC

L'administration d'érythromycine à raison de 500 mg quatre fois par jour pendant 8 jours avec une dose unique concomitante de LIXIANA à 60 mg le jour 7 a entraîné des augmentations de 85 % et de 68 % de la SSC et de la C_{\max} de LIXIANA, respectivement.

L'utilisation concomitante de LIXIANA avec ce médicament nécessite une réduction de la posologie de LIXIANA à 30 mg une fois par jour.



85% justifie



50%

Monographie Rivaroxaban

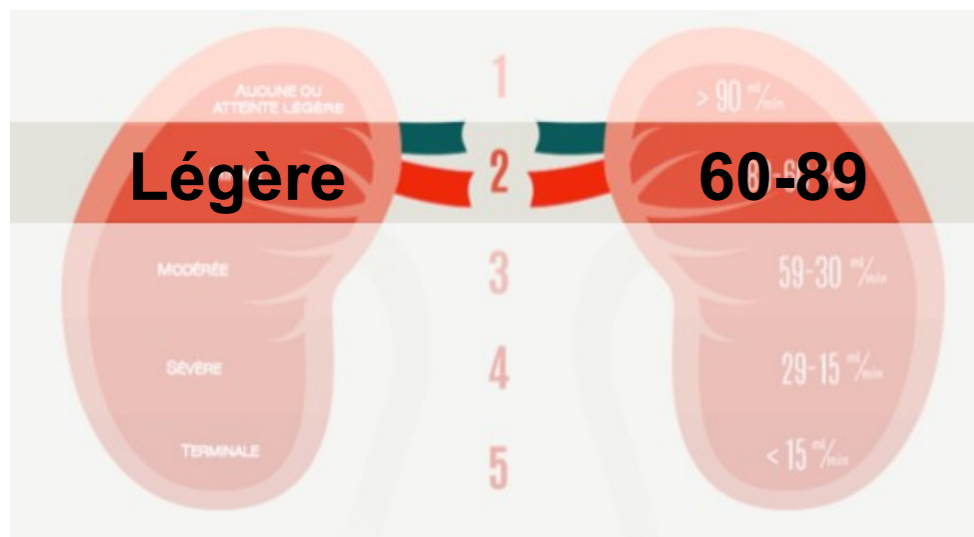
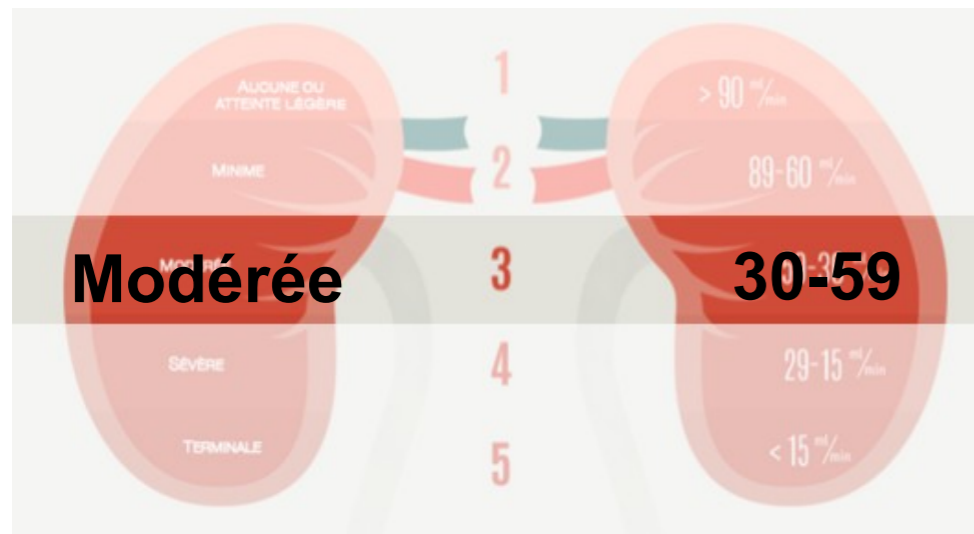
Anti-infectieux : érythromycine	EC	L'érythromycine (500 mg tid), qui produit une inhibition modérée de l'isoenzyme CYP 3A4 et de la gp-P, a multiplié par 1,3 l'ASC et la C _{max} moyennes de XARELTO.	Il n'est pas nécessaire de modifier la posologie. Pour les patients présentant une insuffisance rénale, voir MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS – Interactions médicamenteuses et
------------------------------------	----	--	---

Interaction avec les inhibiteurs modérés de l'isoenzyme CYP 3A4

Le fluconazole, antifongique azolé qui est un inhibiteur modéré de l'isoenzyme CYP 3A4, et l'érythromycine n'ont pas d'effet cliniquement significatif sur l'exposition au rivaroxaban (multiplication par 1,4 et 1,3, respectivement) et peuvent être administrés avec XARELTO chez les patients dont la fonction rénale est normale (voir **INTERACTIONS MÉDICAMENTEUSES**).

L'utilisation de XARELTO chez des sujets présentant une insuffisance rénale légère et modérée qui recevaient aussi un médicament qui était à la fois un inhibiteur de la gp-P et un inhibiteur modéré de l'isoenzyme CYP 3A4, tel que l'érythromycine, a multiplié par 1,8 et 2,0, respectivement, l'exposition au rivaroxaban par rapport à des sujets ayant une fonction rénale normale et qui ne prenaient pas de médicament concomitant. La prudence s'impose si XARELTO doit être utilisé chez des tels sujets.

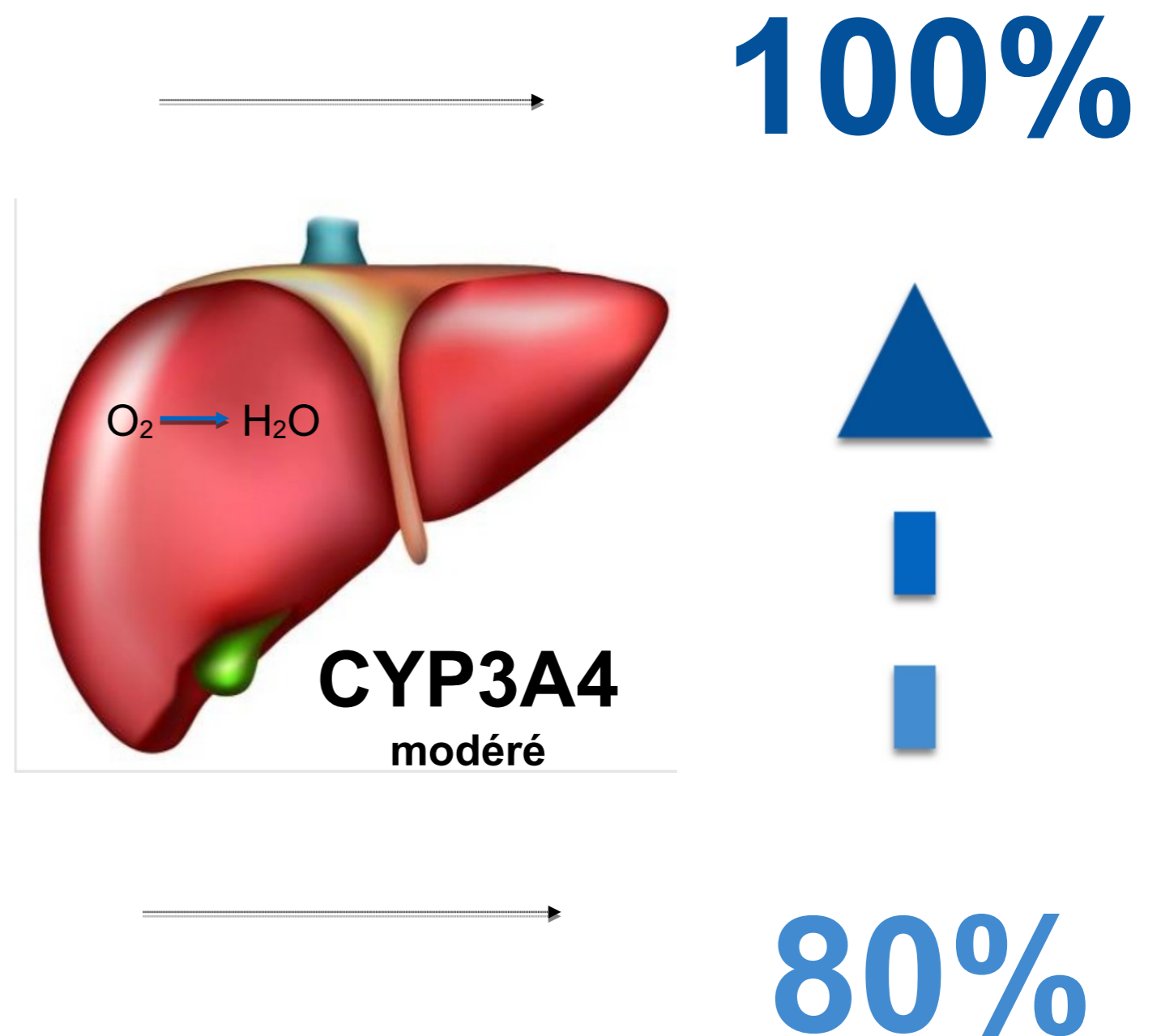
Prudence s'impose...



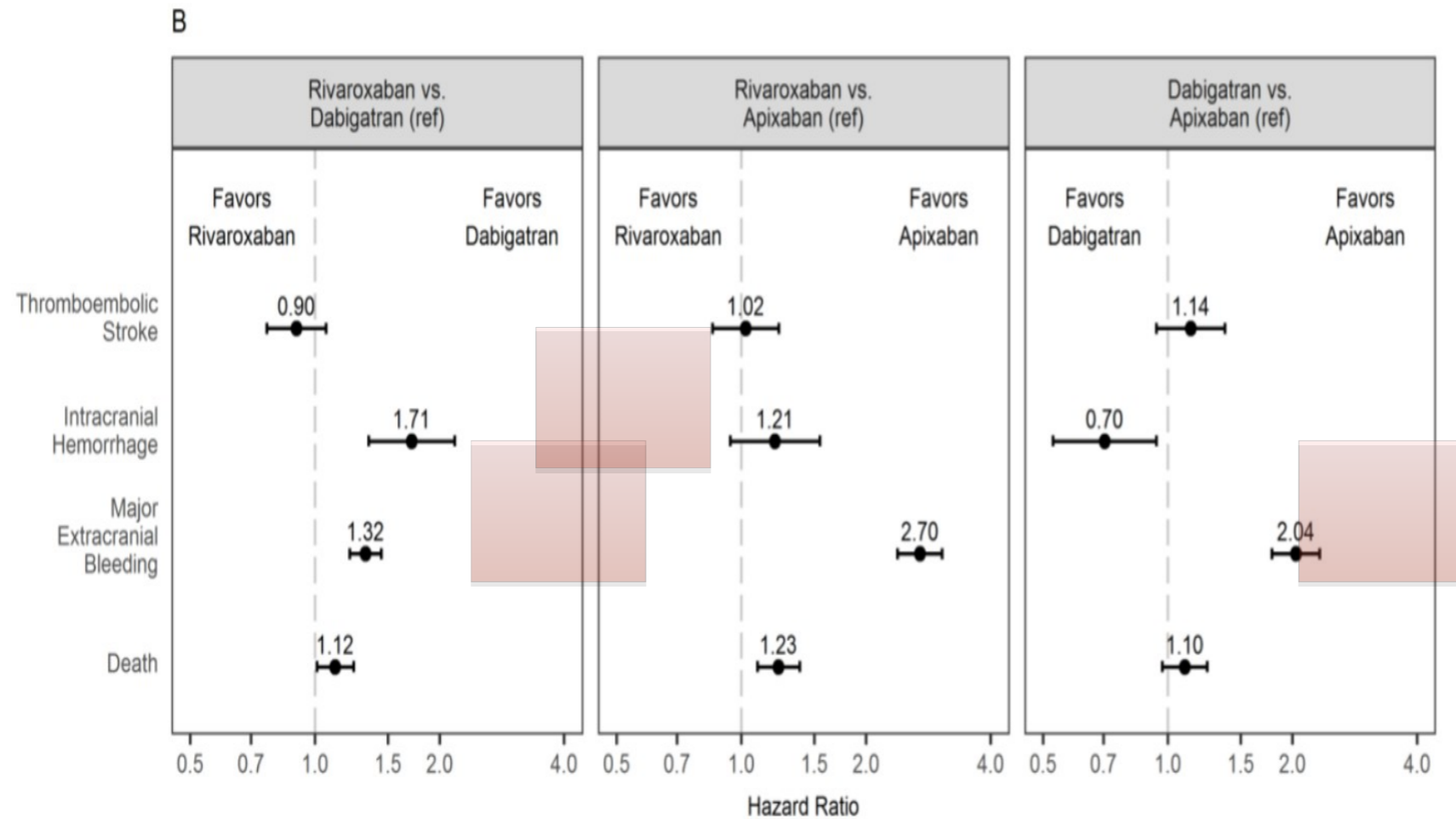
Insuffisance rénale

+

Inhibiteur



... ↑ des saignements





EUROPEAN
SOCIETY OF
CARDIOLOGY*

European Heart Journal

doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz134

Updated European Heart Rhythm Association practical guide on the use of non-vitamin-K antagonist anticoagulants in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation: Executive summary

Hein Heidbuchel^{1*}, Peter Verhamme², Marco Alings³, Matthias Antz⁴, Hans-Christoph Diener⁵, Werner Hacke⁶, Jonas Oldgren⁷, Peter Sinnaeve², A. John Camm⁸, and Paulus Kirchhof^{9,10}

Recommandation sur ajustement dose: Interactions Rx et facteurs cliniques

Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug-drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

	Via	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Antiarrhythmic drugs:					
Amiodarone	moderate P-gp competition	+12-60%	No PK data ^a	+40%	Minor effect ^b (use with caution if CrCl <50 ml/min)
Digoxin	P-gp competition	No effect	No data yet	No effect	No effect
Diltiazem	P-gp competition and weak CYP3A4 inhibition	No effect	+40%	No data yet	Minor effect (use with caution if CrCl 15-50 ml/min)
Dronedarone	P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+70-100% (US: 2 x 75 mg if CrCl 30-50 ml/min)	No PK or PD data: caution	+85% (Reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	Moderate effect but no PK or PD data: caution and try to avoid
Quinidine	P-gp competition	+53%	No data yet	+77% (No dose reduction required by label)	Extent of increase unknown
Verapamil	P-gp competition (and weak CYP3A4 inhibition)	+12-180% (reduce NOAC dose and take simultaneously)	No PK data	+53% (SR) (No dose reduction required by label)	Minor effect (use with caution if CrCl 15-50 ml/min)
Other cardiovascular drugs					
Atorvastatin	P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+18%	No data yet	No effect	No effect
Antibiotics					
Clarithromycin; Erythromycin	moderate P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+15-20%	No data yet	+90% (reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	+30-54%
Other factors:					
Age ≥ 80 years	Increased plasma level		b	d	
Age ≥ 75 years	Increased plasma level			d	
Weight ≤ 60 kg	Increased plasma level		b		
Renal function	Increased plasma level	See specific dose instructions according to renal function			
Other increased bleeding risk		Pharmacodynamic interactions (antiplatelet drugs; NSAID; systemic steroid therapy; other anticoagulants); history of GI bleeding; recent surgery on critical organ (brain; eye); thrombocytopenia (e.g. chemotherapy); HAS-BLED ≥3			

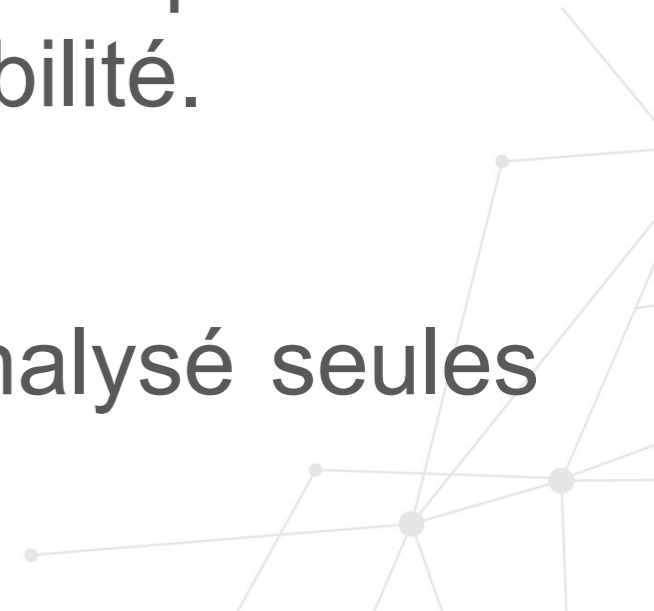
Table 2 Effect on NOAC plasma levels ('area under the curve, AUC') from drug-drug interactions and clinical factors, and recommendations towards NOAC dose adaptation

	Via	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
Antiarrhythmic drugs:					
Amiodarone	moderate P-gp competition	+12-60%	No PK data ^a	+40%	Minor effect ^b (use with caution if CrCl <50 ml/min)
Digoxin	P-gp competition	No effect	No data yet	No effect	No effect
Diltiazem	P-gp competition and weak CYP3A4 inhibition	No effect	+40%	No data yet	Minor effect (use with caution if CrCl 15-50 ml/min)
Dronedarone	P-gp competition and CYP3A4 inhibition	+70-100% (US: 2 x 75 mg if CrCl 30-50 ml/min)	No PK or PD data: caution	+85% (Reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	Moderate effect but no PK or PD data: caution and try to avoid
Quinidine	P-gp competition	+53%	No data yet	+77% (No dose reduction required by label)	Extent of increase unknown
Verapamil	P-gp competition (and weak CYP3A4 inhibition)	+12-180% (reduce NOAC dose and take simultaneously)	No PK data	+53% (SR) (No dose reduction required by label)	Minor effect (use with caution if CrCl 15-50 ml/min)
Other cardiovascular drugs					
Atorvastatin	P-gp competition and inhibition	+18%	No data yet	No effect	No effect
Antibiotics					
Clarithromycin; Erythromycin	moderate P-gp competition and inhibition	+15-20%	No data yet	+90% (reduce NOAC dose by 50%)	+30-54%
Other factors:					
Age ≥ 80 years	Increased plasma level		b	d	
Age ≥ 75 years	Increased plasma level			d	
Weight ≤ 60 kg	Increased plasma level		b		
Renal function	Increased plasma level	See specific dose instructions according to renal function			
Other increased bleeding risk		Pharmacodynamic interactions (antiplatelet drugs; NSAID; systemic steroid therapy; other anticoagulants); history of GI bleeding; recent surgery on critical organ (brain; eye); thrombocytopenia (e.g. chemotherapy); HAS-BLED ≥3			

Red: contra-indicated/not recommended. **Orange:** reduce dose (from 150 mg BID to 110 mg BID for dabigatran; from 20 to 15 mg OD for rivaroxaban; from 5 mg BID to 2.5 mg BID for apixaban). **Yellow:** consider dose reduction if two or more 'yellow' factors are present.

Conclusion

- Absence d'association entre les événements cliniques et les interactions médicamenteuses impliquant les AOD.
- La pharmacocinétique des AOD est complexe et tributaire de nombreuses sources de variabilité.
- Les interactions ne doivent jamais être analysé seules mais en lien avec les autres paramètres:
 - l'âge, le poids, la fonction rénale...



Gestion des interactions

- Éviter l'interaction par substitution
- Éléments à considérer
 - Durée de l'interaction
 - Puissance, dosage et nombre d'inhibiteurs concomitants
- L'application d'une réduction de dose ne peut donc être généralisée
 - trop grande variabilité interindividuelle
 - analyse de l'ensemble des facteurs

