Bayer

Xarelto®

NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Xarelto 15 mg film-coated tablets
Xarelto 20 mg film-coated tablets

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 15 mg film-coated tablet contains 15 mg rivaroxaban.
Each 20 mg film-coated tablet contains 20 mg rivaroxaban.

Excipient with known effect:
Each 15 mg film-coated tablet contains 24.13 mg lactose (as monohydrate), see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use'.
Each 20 mg film-coated tablet contains 21.76 mg lactose (as monohydrate), see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use'.
For the full list of excipients, see section 'List of excipients'.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Xarelto 15 mg film-coated tablet:
15 mg film-coated tablet - red, round biconvex tablets (6 mm diameter; 9 mm radius of curvature) marked with the BAYER cross on one side and "15" and a triangle on the other side.
20 mg film-coated tablet: brown-red, round biconvex tablets (6 mm diameter, 9 mm radius of curvature) marked with the BAYER cross on one side and "20" and a triangle on the other side.

CLINICAL PARTICULARS

Therapeutic indications

Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in adult patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation with one or more risk factors, such as congestive heart failure, hypertension, age ≥ 75 years, diabetes mellitus, prior stroke or transient ischaemic attack.
Treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE in adults. (See section ' Special warnings and precautions for use' for haemodynamically unstable PE patients.)

Posology and method of administration

Posology

Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism
The recommended dose is 20 mg once daily, which is also the recommended maximum dose.
Therapy with Xarelto should be continued long term provided the benefit of prevention of stroke and systemic embolism outweighs the risk of bleeding (see Special warnings and precautions for use).
If a dose is missed the patient should take Xarelto immediately and continue on the following day with the once daily intake as recommended. The dose should not be doubled within the same day to make up for a missed dose.

Treatment of DVT, treatment of PE and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE
The recommended dose for the initial treatment of acute DVT or PE is 15 mg twice daily for the first three weeks followed by 20 mg once daily for the continued treatment and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE.
Short duration of therapy (at least 3 months) should be considered in patients with DVT or PE provoked by major transient risk factors (i.e., recent major surgery or trauma). Longer duration of therapy should be considered in patients with provoked DVT or PE not related to major transient risk factors; unprovoked DVT or PE, or a history of recurrent DVT or PE.
When extended prevention of recurrent DVT and PE is indicated (following completion of at least 6 months therapy for DVT or PE), the recommended dose is 10 mg once daily. Patients who are at risk of recurrent DVT or PE considered high, such as those with complicated comorbidities, or who have developed recurrent DVT or PE on extended prevention with Xarelto 10 mg once daily, a dose of Xarelto 20 mg once daily should be considered.
The duration of therapy and dose selection should be individualised after careful assessment of the treatment benefit against the risk for bleeding (see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use ').

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Xarelto®

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Time Period | Dosing schedule | Total daily dose
Treatment and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE | Day 1 - 21
Day 22 onwards | 15 mg twice daily
20 mg once daily | 30 mg
20 mg
Prevention of recurrent DVT and PE | Following completion of at least 6 months therapy for DVT or PE | 10 mg once daily or 20 mg once daily | 10 mg or 20 mg

If a dose is missed during the 15 mg twice daily treatment phase (day 1 - 21), the patient should take Xarelto immediately to ensure intake of 30 mg Xarelto per day. In this case two 15 mg tablets may be taken at once. The patient should continue with the regular 15 mg twice daily intake as recommended on the following day.
If a dose is missed during the once daily treatment phase, the patient should take Xarelto immediately, and continue on the following day with the once daily intake as recommended. The dose should not be doubled within the same day to make up for a missed dose.

Converting from Vitamin K Antagonists (VKA) to Xarelto
For patients treated for prevention of stroke and systemic embolism, VKA treatment should be stopped and Xarelto therapy should be initiated when the International Normalised Ratio (INR) is ≤ 3.0.
For patients treated for DVT, PE and prevention of recurrence, VKA treatment should be stopped and Xarelto therapy should be initiated once the INR is ≤ 2.5.
When converting patients from VKAs to Xarelto, INR values will be falsely elevated after the intake of Xarelto. The INR is not valid to measure the anticoagulant activity of Xarelto, and therefore should not be used (see section ' Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction ').

Converting from Xarelto to Vitamin K antagonists (VKA)
There is a potential for suboptimal anticoagulation during the transition from Xarelto to VKA. Continuous adequate anticoagulation should be ensured during any transition to an alternate anticoagulant. It should be noted that Xarelto increases the INR in a clinically relevant manner.
In patients converting from Xarelto to VKA, VKA should be given concurrently until the INR is ≥ 2.0. For the first two days of the conversion period, standard initial dosing of VKA should be used followed by VKA dosing, as guided by INR-testing. While patients are on both Xarelto and VKA the INR should not be tested earlier than 24 hours after the previous dose but prior to the next dose of Xarelto. Once Xarelto is discontinued INR testing may be done reliably at least 24 hours after the last dose (see sections ' Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction ' and ' Pharmacodynamic properties ').

Converting from parenteral anticoagulants to Xarelto
For patients currently receiving a parenteral anticoagulant, discontinue the parenteral anticoagulant and start Xarelto 0 to 2 hours before the next scheduled administration of the parenteral medication product (e.g. low molecular weight heparins) would be due or at the time of discontinuation of a continuously administered parenteral medicinal product (e.g. intravenous unfractionated heparin).

Converting from Xarelto to parenteral anticoagulants
Give the first dose of parenteral anticoagulant at the time the next dose would be taken.

Special populations

Renal impairment
Limited clinical data for patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance 15 - 29 ml/min) indicate that rivaroxaban plasma concentrations are significantly increased. Therefore, Xarelto is to be used with caution in these patients. Use is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance < 15 ml/min (see sections ' Special warnings and precautions for use ' and ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').
In patients with moderate (creatinine clearance 30 - 49 ml/min) or severe (creatinine clearance 15 - 29 ml/min) renal impairment the following dose recommendations apply:
– For the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation, the recommended dose is 15 mg once daily (see section Pharmacokinetic properties).
– For the treatment of DVT, treatment of PE and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE, patients should be treated with 15 mg twice daily for the first 3 weeks.
Thereafter, when the recommended dose is 20 mg once daily, a reduction of the dose from 20 mg once daily to 15 mg once daily should be considered if the patient's assessed risk for bleeding outweighs the risk for recurrent DVT and PE. The recommended dose of 15 mg is based on PK modelling and has not been studied in this clinical setting (see sections ' Special warnings and precautions for use ', ' Pharmacodynamic properties ' and ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').
When the recommended dose is 10 mg once daily, no dose adjustment from the recommended dose is necessary.
No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50 - 80 ml/min) (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Hepatic impairment
Xarelto is contraindicated in patients with hepatic disease associated with coagulopathy and clinically relevant bleeding risk including cirrhotic patients with Child Pugh B and C (see sections ' Contraindications ' and ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Elderly population
No dose adjustment (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Body weight
No dose adjustment (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Gender
No dose adjustment (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Paediatric population
The safety and efficacy of Xarelto in children aged 0 to 18 years have not been established. No data are available. Therefore, Xarelto is not recommended for use in children below 18 years of age.

Patients undergoing cardioversion
Xarelto can be initiated or continued in patients who may require cardioversion.
For transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) guided cardioversion in patients not previously treated with anticoagulants, Xarelto treatment should be started at least 4 hours before cardioversion to ensure adequate anticoagulation (see sections Pharmacodynamic properties and Pharmacokinetic properties). **For all patients**, confirmation should be sought prior to cardioversion that the patient has taken Xarelto as prescribed. Decisions on initiation and duration of treatment should take established guideline recommendations for anticoagulant treatment in patients undergoing cardioversion into account.

Patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who undergo PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention) with stent placement
There is limited experience of a reduced dose of 15 mg Xarelto once daily (or 10 mg Xarelto once daily for patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30 – 49 ml/min)) in addition to a P2Y12 inhibitor for a maximum of 12 months in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who require oral anticoagulation and undergo PCI with stent placement (see sections Special warnings and precautions for use and Pharmacodynamic properties).

Method of administration
For oral use.
Xarelto 15 mg and 20 mg tablets are to be taken with food (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').
For patients who are unable to swallow whole tablets, Xarelto tablet may be crushed and mixed with water or apple puree immediately prior to use and administered orally. After the administration of crushed Xarelto 15 mg or 20 mg film-coated tablets, the dose should be immediately followed by food.
The crushed Xarelto tablet may also be given through gastric tubes after confirmation of the correct gastric placement of the tube. The crushed tablet should be administered in a small amount of water via a gastric tube after which it should be flushed with water. After the administration of crushed Xarelto 15 mg or 20 mg film-coated tablets, the dose should then be immediately followed by enteral feeding (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section ' List of excipients '.
Active clinically significant bleeding.
Lesion or condition, if considered to be a significant risk for major bleeding. This may include current or recent gastrointestinal ulceration, presence of malignant neoplasms at high risk of bleeding, recent brain or spinal injury, recent brain, spinal or ophthalmic surgery, recent intracranial haemorrhage, known or suspected oesophageal varices, arteriovenous malformations, vascular aneurysms or major intraspinal or intracerebral vascular abnormalities.
Concomitant treatment with any other anticoagulants e.g. unfractionated heparin (UFH), low molecular weight heparins (enoxaparin, dalteparin, etc.), heparin derivatives (fondaparinux, etc.), oral anticoagulants (warfarin, dabigatran etexilate, apixaban, etc.) except under specific circumstances of switching anticoagulant therapy (see section ' Posology and method of administration ') or when UFH is given at doses necessary to maintain an open central venous or arterial catheter (see section ' Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction ').
Hepatic disease associated with coagulopathy and clinically relevant bleeding risk including cirrhotic patients with Child Pugh B and C (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').
Pregnancy and breast feeding (see section ' Fertility, pregnancy and lactation ').

Special warnings and precautions for use

Clinical surveillance in line with anticoagulation practice is recommended throughout the treatment period.

Haemorrhagic risk
As with other anticoagulants, patients taking Xarelto are to be carefully observed for signs of bleeding. It is recommended to be used with caution in conditions with increased risk of haemorrhage. Xarelto administration should be discontinued if severe haemorrhage occurs.
In the clinical studies mucosal bleedings (i.e. epistaxis, gingival, gastrointestinal, genito urinary including abnormal vaginal or increased menstrual bleedings) and anaemia were seen more frequently during long term rivaroxaban treatment compared with VKA treatment. Thus, in addition to adequate clinical surveillance, laboratory testing of haemoglobin/haematocrit could be of value to detect occult bleeding and quantify the clinical relevance of overt bleeding, as judged to be appropriate.
Several sub-groups are studied below, are at increased risk of bleeding. These patients are to be carefully monitored for signs and symptoms of bleeding complications and anaemia after initiation of treatment (see section ' Undesirable effects ').
It is unexplained if an haemoglobin or blood pressure should lead to a search for a bleeding site.
Although treatment with rivaroxaban does not require routine monitoring of exposure, rivaroxaban levels measured with a calibrated quantitative anti-factor Xa assay may be useful in exceptional situations where knowledge of rivaroxaban exposure may help to inform clinical decisions, e.g., overdose and emergency surgery (see sections ' Pharmacodynamic properties ' and ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Renal impairment
In patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min) rivaroxaban plasma levels may be significantly increased (1.6 fold on average) which may lead to an increased bleeding risk. Xarelto is to be used with caution in patients with creatinine clearance 15 - 29 ml/min. Use is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance < 15 ml/min (see sections ' Posology and method of administration ' and ' Pharmacokinetic properties '). Xarelto should be used with caution in patients with renal impairment concomitantly receiving other medicinal products which increase rivaroxaban plasma concentrations (see section ' Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction ').

Interaction with other medicinal products
The use of Xarelto is not recommended in patients receiving concomitant systemic treatment with azole-antimycotics (such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole and posaconazole) or HIV protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir). These active substances are strong inhibitors of both CYP3A4 and P-gp and therefore may increase rivaroxaban plasma concentrations to a clinically relevant extent which may lead to an increased bleeding risk (see section ' Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction ').
Care is to be taken if patients are treated concomitantly with medicinal products affecting haemostasis such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicinal products (NSAIDs), acetylsalicylic acid and platelet aggregation inhibitors or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). For patients at risk of ulcerative gastrointestinal disease an appropriate prophylactic treatment may be considered (see section ' Undesirable effects' for information on medicinal products and other forms of interaction ').

Other haemorrhagic risk factors
As with other antithrombotics, rivaroxaban is not recommended in patients with an increased bleeding risk such as:
- congenital or acquired bleeding disorders
- uncontrolled severe arterial hypertension
- other gastrointestinal disease without active ulceration that can potentially lead to bleeding complications (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, oesophagitis, gastritis and gastroesophageal reflux disease)
- vascular retinopathy
- bronchiectasis or history of pulmonary bleeding

Patients with prosthetic valves
Rivaroxaban should not be used for thromboprophylaxis in patients having recently undergone transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR).
Safety and efficacy of Xarelto have not been studied in patients with prosthetic heart valves; therefore, there are no data to support that Xarelto provides adequate anticoagulation in this patient population. Treatment with Xarelto is not recommended for these patients.

Patients with antiphospholipid syndrome
Direct acting Oral Anticoagulants (DOACs) including rivaroxaban are not recommended for patients with a history of thrombosis who are diagnosed with antiphospholipid syndrome. In particular for patients that are triple positive (for lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibodies, and anti-beta 2-glycoprotein I antibodies), treatment with DOACs could be associated with increased rates of recurrent thrombotic events compared with vitamin K antagonist therapy.

Patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who undergo PCI with stent placement
Clinical data are available from an interventional study with the primary objective to assess safety in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who undergo PCI with stent placement. Data on efficacy in this population are limited (see sections Posology and method of administration and Pharmacodynamic properties). No data are available for such patients with a history of stroke/TIA.

Haemodynamically unstable PE patients or patients who require thrombolysis or pulmonary embolectomy
Xarelto is not recommended as an alternative to unfractionated heparin in patients with pulmonary embolism who are haemodynamically unstable or may receive thrombolysis or pulmonary embolectomy since the safety and efficacy of Xarelto have not been established in these clinical situations.

Spinal/epidural anaesthesia or puncture
When neuraxial anaesthesia (spinal/epidural anaesthesia) or spinal/epidural puncture is employed, patients treated with antithrombotic agents for prevention of thromboembolic complications are at risk of developing an epidural or spinal haematoma which can result in long-term or permanent paralysis. The risk of these events may be increased by the post-operative use of indwelling epidural catheters or the concomitant use of medicinal products affecting haemostasis. The risk may also be increased by traumatic or repeated epidural or spinal puncture. Patients are to be frequently monitored for signs and symptoms of neurological impairment (e.g. numbness or weakness of the legs, bowel or bladder dysfunction). If neurological compromise is noted, urgent diagnosis and treatment is necessary. Prior to neuraxial intervention the physician should consider the potential benefit versus the risk in anticoagulated patients or in patients to be anticoagulated for thromboprophylaxis. There is no clinical experience with the use of 15 mg or 20 mg rivaroxaban in these situations.
To reduce the potential risk of bleeding associated with the concurrent use of rivaroxaban and neuraxial (epidural/spinal) anaesthesia or spinal puncture, consider the pharmacokinetic profile of rivaroxaban. Placement or removal of an epidural catheter or lumbar puncture is best performed when the anticoagulant effect of rivaroxaban is estimated to be low. However, the exact time to reach such a low effect in each patient is unknown.
For the removal of an epidural catheter and based on the general PK characteristics at least 2x half-life, i.e. at least 18 hours in young patients and 26 hours in elderly patients, should elapse before administration of rivaroxaban (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties '). Following removal of the catheter, at least 6 hours should elapse before the next rivaroxaban dose is administered.
If traumatic puncture occurs the administration of rivaroxaban is to be delayed for 24 hours.

Dosing recommendations before and after invasive procedures and surgical intervention
If an invasive procedure or surgical intervention is required, Xarelto 15 mg/ Xarelto 20 mg should be stopped at least 24 hours before the procedure and taken on the condition of clinical judgment of the physician.
If the procedure cannot be delayed the increased risk of bleeding should be assessed against the urgency of the intervention.
Xarelto should be restarted as soon as possible after the invasive procedure or surgical intervention provided the clinical situation allows and adequate haemostasis has been established as determined by the treating physician (see section ' Pharmacodynamic properties ').

Elderly population
Increasing age may increase haemorrhagic risk (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Dermatological reactions
Serious skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome/Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, have been reported during post-marketing surveillance in association with the use of rivaroxaban (see section ' Undesirable effects '). Patients appear to be at highest risk for these reactions early in the course of therapy: the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first weeks of treatment. Rivaroxaban should be discontinued at the first appearance of a severe skin rash (e.g. spreading, intense and/or blistering), or any other sign of hypersensitivity in conjunction with mucosal lesions.

Information about excipients
Xarelto contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

CYP3A4 and P-gp inhibitors
Co-administration of rivaroxaban with ketoconazole (400 mg once a day) or ritonavir (600 mg twice a day) led to a 2.6 fold (1.7 fold on average) increase in AUC and a 1.7 fold increase in mean maximum plasma Cmax, with significant increases in pharmacodynamic effects which may lead to an increased bleeding risk. Therefore, the use of Xarelto is not recommended in patients receiving concomitant systemic treatment with azole-antimycotics such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole and posaconazole or HIV protease inhibitors. These active substances are strong inhibitors of both CYP3A4 and P-gp (see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use ').
Active substances strongly inhibiting only one of the rivaroxaban elimination pathways, either CYP3A4 or P-gp, are expected to increase rivaroxaban plasma concentrations to a lesser extent. Clarithromycin (500 mg twice a day), for instance, considered as a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor and moderate P-gp inhibitor, led to a 1.5 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and a 1.4 fold increase in Cmax. This increase is not considered clinically relevant. (For patients with renal impairment: see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use ').
Erythromycin (500 mg three times a day), which inhibits CYP3A4 and P-gp moderately, led to a 1.3 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and Cmax. This increase is not considered clinically relevant.
In subjects with mild renal impairment erythromycin (500 mg three times a day) led to a 1.8 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and 1.6 fold increase in CMax when compared to subjects with normal renal function. In subjects with moderate renal impairment, erythromycin led to a 2.0 fold increase in mean AUC and 1.6 fold increase in CMax when compared to subjects with normal renal function. The effect of erythromycin is additive to that of renal impairment (see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use ').
Fluconazole (400 mg once daily), considered as a moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor, led to a 1.4 fold increase in mean rivaroxaban AUC and a 1.3 fold increase in mean Cmax. This increase is not considered clinically relevant. (For patients with renal impairment: see section ' Special warnings and precautions for use ').
Given the limited clinical data available with dronedarone, co-administration with rivaroxaban should be avoided.

Anticoagulants
After combined administration of enoxaparin (40 mg single dose) with rivaroxaban (10 mg single dose) an additive effect on anti-factor Xa activity was observed without any additional effects on clotting tests (PT, aPTT). Enoxaparin did not affect the pharmacokinetics of rivaroxaban.
Due to the increased bleeding risk care is to be taken if patients are treated concomitantly with any other anticoagulants (see section ' Contraindications ' and ' Special warnings and precautions for use ').

NSAIDs/platelet aggregation inhibitors
No clinically relevant prolongation of bleeding time was observed after concomitant administration of rivaroxaban (15 mg) and 500 mg naproxen. Nevertheless, there may be individuals with a more pronounced pharmacodynamic response.
No clinically significant pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic interactions were observed when rivaroxaban was co-administered with 500 mg acetylsalicylic acid.
Clopidogrel (300 mg loading dose followed by 75 mg maintenance dose) did not show a pharmacokinetic interaction with rivaroxaban (15 mg) but a relevant increase in bleeding time was observed in a subset of patients which was not correlated to platelet aggregation, P-selectin or GPIIb/IIIa receptor levels.

A: observed in prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in adult patients undergoing elective hip or knee replacement surgery
B: observed in treatment of DVT, PE and prevention of recurrence as very common in women < 55 years
C: observed as uncommon in prevention of atherothrombotic events in patients after an ACS (following percutaneous coronary intervention).
* A pre-specified selective approach to adverse event collection was applied. As incidence of adverse reactions did not increase and no new adverse reaction was identified, COMPASS study data were not included for frequency calculation in this table.

Description of selected adverse reactions
Due to the pharmacological mode of action, the use of Xarelto may be associated with an increased risk of occult or overt bleeding from any tissue or organ which may result in post haemorrhagic anaemia. The signs, symptoms, and severity (including fatal outcome) will vary according to the location and degree or extent of the bleeding and/or anaemia (see section ' Overdose '). Bleeding complications or blood loss of any type (i.e. epistaxis, gingival, gastrointestinal, genito urinary including abnormal vaginal or increased menstrual bleedings) and anaemia were seen more frequently during long term rivaroxaban treatment compared with VKA treatment. Thus, in addition to adequate clinical surveillance, laboratory testing of haemoglobin/haematocrit could be of value to detect occult bleeding and quantify the clinical relevance of overt bleeding, as judged to be appropriate. The risk of bleedings may be increased in certain patient groups e.g. those patients with uncontrolled severe arterial hypertension and/or on concomitant treatment affecting haemostasis (see also section ' Special warnings and precautions for use '). Menstrual bleeding may be intensified and/or prolonged. Haemorrhagic complications may present as weakness, paleness, dizziness, headache or unexplained swelling, dyspnoea or shock. In some cases as consequence of anaemia, symptoms of cardiac ischaemia like chest pain or angina pectoris have been observed.
Known complications secondary to severe bleeding such as compartment syndrome and renal failure due to hypoperfusion have been reported for Xarelto. Therefore, the possibility of haemorrage is to be considered in evaluating the condition in any anticoagulated patient.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system.

Overdose

Rare cases of overdose up to 600 mg have been reported without bleeding complications or other adverse reactions. Due to limited absorption a ceiling effect with no further increase in average plasma exposure is expected at supratherapeutic doses of 50 mg rivaroxaban or above.
A specific antidote antagonising the pharmacodynamic effect of rivaroxaban is not available.
The use of activated charcoal to reduce absorption in case of rivaroxaban overdose may be considered.

Management of bleeding
Should a bleeding complication arise in a patient receiving rivaroxaban, the next rivaroxaban administration should be delayed or treatment should be discontinued as appropriate. Rivaroxaban has a half-life of approximately 5 to 13 hours (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties '). Management should be individualised according to the severity and location of the haemorrhage. Appropriate symptomatic treatment could be used as needed, such as mechanical compression (e.g. severe epistaxis), surgical haemostasis with bleeding control procedures, replacement and supportive therapy (red blood cell transfusion or blood products (packed red cells or fresh frozen plasma, depending on associated anaemia or coagulopathy) or platelets. If bleeding cannot be controlled by the above measures, administration of a specific procoagulant reversal agent should be considered, such as prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC), activated prothrombin complex concentrate (APCC) or recombinant factor VIIa (r-FVIIa). However, there is currently very limited clinical experience with the use of these medicinal products in individuals receiving rivaroxaban. The recommendation is also based on limited non-clinical data. Re-dosing of recombinant factor VIIa shall be considered and titrated depending on improvement of bleeding. Depending on local availability, a consultation with a coagulation expert should be considered in case of major bleedings (see section ' Pharmacodynamic properties ').
Protamine sulfate and vitamin K are not expected to affect the anticoagulant activity of rivaroxaban. There is limited experience with tranexamic acid and no experience with aminocaproic acid and aprotinin in individuals receiving rivaroxaban. There is neither scientific rationale for a benefit nor experience with the use of the systemic haemostatic desmopressin in individuals receiving rivaroxaban. Due to the high plasma protein binding rivaroxaban is not expected to be dialysable.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Direct factor Xa inhibitors, ATC code: B01AF01

Mechanism of action
Rivaroxaban is a highly selective direct factor Xa inhibitor with oral bioavailability. Inhibition of factor Xa interrupts the intrinsic and extrinsic pathway of the blood coagulation cascade, inhibiting both thrombin formation and development of thrombi. Rivaroxaban does not inhibit thrombin (activated factor II) and no effects on platelets have been demonstrated.

Pharmacodynamic effects
Dose-dependent inhibition of factor Xa activity was observed in humans. Prothrombin time (PT) is influenced by rivaroxaban in a dose-dependent way with a close correlation to plasma concentrations (r value equal to 0.98).
Neoplastin is used for the assay. Other reagents would provide different results. The readout for PT is to be done in seconds, because the INR (International Normalised Ratio) is only calibrated and validated for coumarins and cannot be used for any other anticoagulant.
In patients receiving rivaroxaban for treatment of DVT and PE and prevention of recurrence, the 5/95 percentiles for PT (Neoplastin) 2 - 4 hours after tablet intake (i.e. at the time of maximum effect) for 15 mg rivaroxaban twice daily ranged from 17 to 32 s and for 20 mg once daily ranged from 14 to 24 s. At trough (8 - 16 h after tablet intake) the 5/95 percentiles for 15 mg twice daily ranged from 14 to 24 s and for 20 mg once daily (18 - 30 h after tablet intake) from 13 to 20 s.
In patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation receiving rivaroxaban for the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism, the 5/95 percentiles for PT (Neoplastin) 1 - 4 hours after tablet intake (i.e. at the time of maximum effect) in patients treated with 20 mg once daily ranged from 14 to 40 s and in patients with moderate renal impairment treated with 15 mg once daily from 16 to 40 s. At trough (16 - 36 h after tablet intake) the 5/95 percentiles in patients treated with 20 mg once daily ranged from 12 to 26 s and in patients with moderate renal impairment treated with 15 mg once daily from 12 to 26 s.
In a clinical pharmacology study on the reversal of rivaroxaban pharmacodynamics in healthy adult subjects (n=22), the effects of single doses (50 IU/kg) of two different types of PCCs, a 3-factor PCC (Factors II, IX and X) and a 4-factor PCC (Factors II, VII, IX and X) were assessed. The 3-factor PCC administered over a period of 30 minutes (by approximately 1.0 second within 30 minutes, compared to reductions of approximately 3.5 seconds observed with the 4-factor PCC. In contrast, the 3-factor PCC had a greater and more rapid overall effect on reversing changes in endogenous thrombin generation than the 4-factor PCC (see section ' Overdose ').
The activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) and HepTest are also prolonged dose-dependently; however, they are not recommended to assess the pharmacodynamic effect of rivaroxaban. There is no need for monitoring of coagulation parameters during treatment with Xarelto in clinical routine. However, if clinically indicated, concentrations of rivaroxaban levels can be measured by calibrated quantitative anti-factor Xa tests (see section ' Pharmacokinetic properties ').

Clinical efficacy and safety
The prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation
The Xarelto clinical program was designed to demonstrate the efficacy of Xarelto for the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation.
In the pivotal double-blind ROCKET AF study, 14,264 patients were assigned either to Xarelto 20 mg once daily (15 mg once daily in patients with creatinine clearance 30 - 49 ml/min) or to warfarin titrated to a target INR of 2.5 (therapeutic range 2.0 to 3.0). The median time on treatment was 19 months and overall treatment duration was up to 41 months. 34.9% of patients were treated with acetylsalicylic acid and 11.4% were treated with class III antiarrhythmic including amiodarone.
Xarelto was non-inferior to warfarin for the primary composite endpoint of stroke and non-CNS systemic embolism. In the per-protocol population on treatment, stroke or systemic embolism occurred in 188 patients on rivaroxaban (1.71% per year) and 241 on warfarin (2.16% per year) (HR 0.79; 95% CI, 0.66 – 0.96; P<0.001 for non-inferiority). Among all randomised patients analysed according to ITT, primary events occurred in 269 on rivaroxaban (2.12% per year) and 306 on warfarin (2.42% per year) (HR 0.88; 95% CI, 0.74 – 1.03; P<0.001 for non-inferiority; P=0.117 for superiority). Results for secondary endpoints as tested in hierarchical order in the ITT analysis are displayed in Table 4.
Among patients in the warfarin group, INR values were within the therapeutic range 2.0 to 3.0 a mean of 55% of the time (median, 58%; interquartile range, 43 to 71). The effect of rivaroxaban did not differ across the level of centre TTR (Time in Target INR Range of 2.0 - 3.0) in the equally sized quartiles (P=0.74 for interaction). Within the highest quartile according to centre, the hazard ratio with rivaroxaban versus warfarin was 0.74 (95% CI, 0.49 – 1.12).
The incidence rates for the principal safety outcome (major and non-major clinically relevant bleeding events) were similar for both treatment groups (see Table 5).

Table 4: Efficacy results from phase III ROCKET AF

Study population	ITT analyses of efficacy in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation		
Treatment dosage	Xarelto 20 mg od (15 mg od in patients with moderate renal impairment) Event rate (100 pt-yr)	Warfarin titrated to a target INR of 2.5 (therapeutic range 2.0 to 3.0) Event rate (100 pt-yr)	Hazard ratio (95% CI) p-value for superiority
Stroke and non-CNS systemic embolism	269 (2.12)	306 (2.42)	0.88 (0.74 - 1.03) 0.117
Stroke, non-CNS systemic embolism and vascular death	572 (4.51)	609 (4.81)	0.94 (0.84 - 1.05) 0.265
Stroke, non-CNS systemic embolism, vascular death and myocardial infarction	659 (5.24)	709 (5.65)	0.93 (0.83 - 1.03) 0.158
Stroke	253 (1.99)	281 (2.22)	0.90 (0.76 - 1.07) 0.221
Non-CNS systemic embolism	20 (0.16)	27 (0.21)	0.74 (0.42 - 1.32) 0.308
Myocardial infarction	130 (1.02)	142 (1.11)	0.91 (0.72 - 1.16) 0.464

Table 5: Safety results from phase III ROCKET AF

Study population	Patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation)		
Treatment dosage	Xarelto 20 mg once a day (15 mg once a day in patients with moderate renal impairment) Event rate (100 pt-yr)	Warfarin titrated to a target INR of 2.5 (therapeutic range 2.0 to 3.0) Event rate (100 pt-yr)	Hazard ratio (95% CI) p-value
Major and non-major clinically relevant bleeding events	1,475 (14.91)	1,449 (14.52)	1.03 (0.96 - 1.11) 0.442
Major bleeding events	395 (3.60)	386 (3.45)	1.04 (0.90 - 1.20) 0.576
Death due to bleeding*	27 (0.24)	55 (0.48)	0.50 (0.31 - 0.79) 0.003
Critical organ bleeding*	91 (0.82)	133 (1.18)	0.69 (0.53 - 0.91) 0.007
Intracranial haemorrhage*	55 (0.49)	84 (0.74)	0.67 (0.47 - 0.93) 0.019
Haemoglobin drop*	305 (2.77)	254 (2.26)	1.22 (1.03 - 1.44) 0.019

Table 6: Efficacy and safety results from pooled analysis of phase III Einstein DVT and Einstein PE

Study population	8,281 patients with an acute symptomatic DVT or PE	
Treatment dosage and duration	Xarelto® 3, 6 or 12 months N=4,150	Enoxaparin/VKA# 3, 6 or 12 months N=4,130
Symptomatic recurrent VTE*	86 (2.1%)	89 (2.3%)
Symptomatic recurrent PE	43 (1.0%)	38 (0.9%)
Symptomatic recurrent DVT	37 (0.8%)	45 (1.1%)
Symptomatic PE and DVT	1 (<0.1%)	2 (<0.1%)
Fatal PE/Death where PE cannot be ruled out	15 (0.4%)	13 (0.3%)
Major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding	388 (9.4%)	417 (10.0%)
Major bleeding events	40 (1.0%)	72 (1.7%)

a) Rivaroxaban 15 mg twice daily for 3 weeks followed by 20 mg once daily
b) Enoxaparin for at least 5 days, overlapped with and followed by VKA
* p < 0.0001 (non-inferiority to a prespecified hazard ratio of 1.75); hazard ratio: 0.886 (0.661 – 1.186)

The prespecified net clinical benefit (primary efficacy outcome plus major bleeding events) of the pooled analysis was reported with a hazard ratio of 0.771 (95% CI: 0.614 – 0.967), nominal p-value p= 0.0244).
In the Einstein Extension study (see Table 7) rivaroxaban was superior to placebo for the primary and secondary efficacy outcomes. For the primary safety outcome (major bleeding events) there was a non-significant numerically higher incidence rate for patients treated with rivaroxaban 20 mg once daily compared to placebo. The secondary safety outcome (major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding events) showed higher rates for patients treated with rivaroxaban 20 mg once daily compared to placebo.

Table 7: Efficacy and safety results from phase III Einstein Extension

Study population	1,197 patients continued treatment and prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism	
Treatment dosage and duration	Xarelto® 6 or 12 months N=602	Placebo 6 or 12 months N=594
Symptomatic recurrent VTE*	42 (7.1%)	17 (2.9%)
Symptomatic recurrent PE	13 (2.2%)	3 (0.5%)
Symptomatic recurrent DVT	31 (5.2%)	14 (2.4%)
Fatal PE/Death where PE cannot be ruled out	1 (0.2%)	0
Major bleeding events	4 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Clinically relevant non-major bleeding	32 (5.4%)	7 (1.2%)

a) Rivaroxaban 20 mg once daily
* p < 0.0001 (superiority), hazard ratio: 0.185 (0.087 - 0.393)

In the Einstein PE study (see Table 5) rivaroxaban was demonstrated to be non-inferior to enoxaparin/VKA for the primary efficacy outcome (p=0.0026 (test for non-inferiority); hazard ratio: 1.123 (0.749 – 1.684)). The prespecified net clinical benefit (primary efficacy outcome plus major bleeding events) was reported with a hazard ratio of 0.849 (95% CI: 0.633 – 1.139), nominal p-value p= 0.2715). INR values were within the therapeutic range a mean of 63% of the time for the mean treatment duration of 215 days, and 57%, 62%, and 65% of the time in the 3-, 6-, and 12-month intended treatment duration groups, respectively. In the enoxaparin/VKA group, there was no clear relation between the level of mean centre TTR (Time in Target INR Range of 2.0 – 3.0) in the equally sized tertiles and the incidence of the recurrent VTE (p=0.082 for interaction). Within the highest tertile according to centre, the hazard ratio with rivaroxaban versus warfarin was 0.642 (95% CI: 0.277 - 1.484).
The incidence rates for the primary safety outcome (major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding events) were slightly lower in the rivaroxaban treatment group (10.3% (249/2412)) than in the enoxaparin/VKA treatment group (11.4% (274/2405)). The incidence

Xarelto®

DENOMINATION DU MEDICAMENT

Xarelto 15 mg comprimé pelliculé
Xarelto 20 mg comprimé pelliculé

COMPOSITION QUALITATIVE ET QUANTITATIVE

Chaque comprimé pelliculé de 15 mg contient 15 mg de rivaroxaban.
Chaque comprimé pelliculé de 20 mg contient 20 mg de rivaroxaban.

Excipient à effet notoire :
Chaque comprimé pelliculé de 15 mg contient 24,13 mg de lactose (sous forme monohydratée), *voir rubrique* ' Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi '.
Chaque comprimé pelliculé de 20 mg contient 21,76 mg de lactose (sous forme monohydratée), *voir rubrique* ' Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi '.
Pour la liste complète des excipients, *voir rubrique* ' Liste des excipients '.

FORME PHARMACEUTIQUE

Comprimé pelliculé (comprimé)
Comprimé pelliculé de 15 mg : comprimé rouge, rond, biconvexe (diamètre de 6 mm, rayon de courbure de 9 mm) marqué de la croix BAYER sur une face et sur l'autre face du nombre « 15 » et d'un triangle.
Comprimé pelliculé de 20 mg : comprimé brun-rouge, rond, biconvexe (diamètre de 6 mm, rayon de courbure de 9 mm) marqué de la croix BAYER sur une face et sur l'autre face du nombre « 20 » et d'un triangle.

INFORMATIONS CLINIQUES

Indications thérapeutiques

Prévention des accidents vasculaires cérébraux (AVC) et des embolies systémiques chez les patients adultes atteints de fibrillation atriale non valvulaire et présentant un ou plusieurs facteur(s) de risque, tels que : insuffisance cardiaque congestive, hypertension artérielle, âge ≥ 75 ans, diabète, antécédent d'AVC ou d'accident ischémique transitoire.
Traitement des thromboses veineuses profondes (TVP) et des embolies pulmonaires (EP), et prévention des récidives sous forme de TVP et d'EP chez l'adulte (*voir rubrique* ' Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi ' pour les patients présentant une EP hémodynamiquement instable).

Posologie et mode d'administration

Prévention des AVC et des embolies systémiques
La dose recommandée, qui est également la dose maximale recommandée, est de 20 mg en une seule prise par jour.
Le traitement par Xarelto doit être poursuivi aussi longtemps que le bénéfice en termes de prévention des AVC et des embolies systémiques prévaut sur le risque de saignement (*voir rubrique* Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi).
En cas d'oubli d'une dose de Xarelto, le patient doit prendre immédiatement le comprimé oublié et poursuivre son traitement normalement dès le lendemain, à la dose recommandée. La dose ne doit pas être doublée un même jour pour compenser une dose oubliée.

Traitement des TVP, traitement des EP et prévention des récidives sous forme de TVP et d'EP
La dose recommandée pour le traitement initial des TVP ou des EP en phase aiguë est de deux prises par jour de 15 mg pendant les trois premières semaines, puis de 20 mg en une seule prise par jour pour la poursuite du traitement et la prévention des récidives sous forme de TVP et d'EP.
Un traitement de courte durée (minimum 3 mois) doit être envisagé chez les patients présentant une TVP ou une EP provoquée par des facteurs de risque majeurs transitoires, une TVP ou une EP non provoquée, ou un antécédent de récidive sous forme de TVP ou d'EP.
Lorsqu'une prévention prolongée des récidives de TVP et d'EP est indiquée (à l'issue d'un traitement d'au moins 6 mois pour les TVP et les EP), la dose recommandée est de 10 mg en une prise quotidienne. Chez les patients pour lesquels le risque de récidive de TVP ou de EP est jugé élevé, par exemple en présence de comorbidités complexes ou lorsqu'une récidive de TVP ou d'EP s'est produite au cours d'une prévention prolongée avec Xarelto 10 mg en une prise quotidienne, la dose de 20 mg de Xarelto en une prise quotidienne doit être envisagée.
La durée du traitement doit être déterminée au cas par cas après évaluation approfondie du bénéfice du traitement par rapport au risque de saignement (*voir rubrique* ' Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi ').

Sexe
Aucun ajustement posologique (*voir rubrique* ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Poids
Aucun ajustement posologique (*voir rubrique* ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Origine ethnique
Aucun ajustement posologique (*voir rubrique* ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Population pédiatrique
La sécurité et l'efficacité de Xarelto chez les enfants âgés de 0 à 18 ans n'ont pas été établies. Aucune donnée n'est disponible. L'utilisation de Xarelto n'est donc pas recommandée chez l'enfant de moins de 18 ans.

Patients bénéficiant d'une cardioversion
Xarelto peut être instauré ou poursuivi chez des patients susceptibles de bénéficier d'une cardioversion.

Pour la cardioversion guidée par échocardiographie transœsophagienne (ETO) chez des patients n'ayant pas été traités auparavant par anticoagulants, le traitement par Xarelto doit débuter au moins 4 heures avant la cardioversion afin d'assurer une anticoagulation adéquate (voir rubrique Propriétés pharmacodynamiques et Propriétés pharmacocinétiques). Avant la cardioversion et **pour tous les patients**, il convient de s'assurer que le patient a bien pris Xarelto comme prescrit.
Des décisions relatives à l'instauration et à la durée de traitement doivent prendre en compte les recommandations en vigueur sur le traitement anticoagulant des patients bénéficiant d'une cardioversion.

Patients atteints de fibrillation atriale non valvulaire qui bénéficient d'une ICP (intervention coronaire percutanée) avec pose de stent
En cas d'utilisation d'une dose de Xarelto pendant la période de transition entre deux traitements par voie orale, le patient doit prendre immédiatement le comprimé oublié et poursuivre son traitement normalement dès le lendemain, à la dose recommandée. La dose ne doit pas être doublée un même jour pour compenser une dose oubliée.

Relais des anti-vitamine K (AVK) par Xarelto
Chez les patients traités en prévention des AVC et des embolies systémiques : le traitement par AVK doit d'abord être interrompu, le traitement par Xarelto doit être instauré dès que les INR sont inférieurs à 3,0 (rapport normalisé (INR) est ≤ 3,0). Chez les patients traités pour une TVP, une EP et en prévention des récidives : le traitement par AVK doit d'abord être interrompu, le traitement par Xarelto doit être instauré dès que les INR sont inférieurs à 2,5.
Lors du passage des AVK à Xarelto, les valeurs de l'INR seront faussement élevées suite à la prise de Xarelto. L'INR ne convient pas pour mesurer l'activité anticoagulante de Xarelto et ne doit donc pas être utilisé (*voir rubrique* ' Interactions avec d'autres médicaments et autres formes d'interactions ').

Relais de Xarelto par les anti-vitamine K (AVK)
Il existe un risque d'anticoagulation inadéquate lors du relais de Xarelto par les AVK. Une anticoagulation continue adéquate doit être poursuivie lors du passage d'un autre médicament susceptible de provoquer une baisse des taux de Xarelto.
En cas de relais de Xarelto par un AVK, l'AVK doit être administré conjointement jusqu'à ce que l'INR soit ≥ 2,0. Lors des deux premiers jours du relais, l'AVK doit être utilisé à la posologie initiale standard, puis la posologie doit être adaptée sur la base de l'INR obtenu. L'INR lorsque les patients prennent conjointement Xarelto et l'AVK, l'INR ne doit être mesuré à partir de 24 heures après la dernière dose de Xarelto et avant la dose suivante. Une fois le traitement par Xarelto interrompu, des mesures fiables de l'INR ne peuvent être obtenues que 24 heures après la dernière dose de Xarelto (*voir rubriques* ' Interactions avec d'autres médicaments et autres formes d'interactions ' et ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Relais des anticoagulants parentéraux par Xarelto
Chez les patients recevant un anticoagulant parentéral, arrêtez l'anticoagulant parentéral et initiez le traitement par Xarelto 0 à 2 heures avant l'heure à laquelle l'administration suivante du médicament parentéral (héparines de bas poids moléculaires, par ex.) aurait été prévue ou au moment de l'arrêt du médicament parentéral en cas d'administration continue (héparine non fractionnée intraveineuse, par ex.).

Relais de Xarelto par les anticoagulants parentéraux
La première dose d'anticoagulant parentéral doit être administrée à l'heure à laquelle la dose suivante de Xarelto aurait dû être prise.

Populations particulières
Insuffisance rénale
Chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale sévère (clairance de la créatinine de 15 à 29 ml/min), les données cliniques sont limitées mais montrent une augmentation significative des concentrations pharmacologiques du rivaroxaban. Chez ces patients, Xarelto doit donc être utilisé avec prudence. L'utilisation n'est pas recommandée chez les patients dont la clairance de la créatinine est < 15 ml/min (*voir rubrique* ' Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi ').
Chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale modérée (clairance de la créatinine de 30 à 49 ml/min) ou sévère (clairance de la créatinine de 15 à 29 ml/min), les posologies recommandées sont les suivantes :

- Pour la prévention des AVC et de l'embolie systémique : la dose de 20 mg une fois par jour (voir la section proposée pharmacocinétiques).
- Pour le traitement des TVP, le traitement des EP et la prévention des récidives sous forme de TVP et d'EP : les patients doivent être traités par deux prises par jour de 15 mg pendant les 3 premières semaines.

Ensuite, lorsque la dose recommandée est de 20 mg en une seule prise par jour, une diminution de la dose de 20 mg en une seule prise par jour à la dose de 15 mg en une seule prise par jour doit être envisagée si le risque de saignement du patient prévaut sur le risque de récidive sous forme d'EP et de TVP. La dose de 15 mg est recommandée sur la base du modèle pharmacocinétique et n'a pas été étudiée dans cette situation clinique (*voir rubriques* ' Mises en garde spéciales et précautions d'emploi ', ' Propriétés pharmacodynamiques ' et ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').
Dans les cas où la dose recommandée est de 10 mg en une seule prise par jour, aucun ajustement posologique par rapport à la dose recommandée n'est nécessaire.
Aucun ajustement posologique n'est nécessaire chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale légère (clairance de la créatinine de 50 à 80 ml/min) (voir rubrique ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Insuffisance hépatique
L'utilisation de Xarelto est contre-indiquée chez les patients présentant une atteinte hépatique associée à une coagulopathie et à un risque de saignement cliniquement significatif, y compris chez les patients cirrhotiques avec un score de Child-Pugh classe B ou C (*voir rubriques* ' Contre-indications ' et ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Personnes âgées
Aucun ajustement posologique (*voir rubrique* ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Poids
Aucun ajustement posologique (*voir rubrique* ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Sexe
Aucun ajustement posologique (*voir rubrique* ' Propriétés pharmacocinétiques ').

Population pédiatrique
La sécurité et l'efficacité de Xarelto chez les enfants âgés de 0 à 18 ans n'ont pas été établies. Aucune donnée n'est disponible. L'utilisation de Xarelto n'est donc pas recommandée chez l'enfant de moins de 18 ans.

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