Edoxaban Therapy

Do not take edoxaban if you are or think you are pregnant, or while breast feeding.

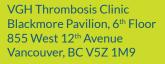
How do I take edoxaban?

- Edoxaban must be taken exactly as prescribed by the doctor and depends on your diagnosis.
- Patients with atrial fibrillation should take edoxaban once a day with or without food.
- Patients with deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism must take edoxaban once a day.
- Patients with hip or knee replacement surgery take edoxaban once a day and it can be taken with or without food.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible on the same day.

Edoxaban is an anticoagulant used to treat or prevent blood clots

What should I tell my doctor before I start taking edoxaban?

- You have an increased risk of bleeding or history of bleeding.
- You have liver or kidney problems.
- You are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.
- You are breast feeding or plan to breast feed during treatment.
- You are going to have **any** surgery, including dental surgery.
- You are taking any other prescription, over-the-counter medication or herbal product.



Tel: 604.675.2481 www.ThrombosisBC.ca Thrombosis Program Vancouver Coastal Health, University of British Columbia

What is edoxaban?

Edoxaban is an anticoagulant (often called a blood thinner) used to treat and prevent blood clots:

- After hip or knee replacement surgery to prevent blood clots forming in the veins of your legs or in your lungs
- For prevention of strokes or serious blood clots in people who have atrial fibrillation
- For the treatment of blood clots

Unlike warfarin, another anticoagulant, it does not require blood tests for monitoring.

Find out more at: www.ThrombosisBC.ca



What are the side effects of edoxaban?

- The most frequent side effect is easy bruising and bleeding that takes longer to stop.
- Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms:
 - Allergic reactions (rash, swelling, itchiness)
 - Blood in urine, stool and/or spit
 - Black tar-like stools
 - Bleeding, bruising, swelling or fluid leaking at your wound site after operation
 - Excessive bleeding (including bleeding from your nose and gums)
 - Prolonged or excessive menstrual period or vaginal bleeding
- For any other unexpected side effects, talk to your doctor.

The most frequent side effect is easy bruising and bleeding that takes longer to stop.

How long do I have to take edoxaban?

- This depends on the reason for taking edoxaban.
- Do not stop taking edoxaban without consulting your doctor.
- Continue to take edoxaban as prescribed by your doctor even if you feel well.
- Edoxaban should be discontinued for a short time before and after any surgical procedure. Your doctor will inform you when to stop and restart taking edoxaban again after your procedure.

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Could any of my medications interact with edoxaban?

- Edoxaban might not be right for you if you are also taking any one of these:
 - St. John's wort
 - Antacids
 - Anti-platelet agents (eg. aspirin, clopidogrel)
 - Anti-inflammatory drugs (eg. NSAIDs, naproxen)
 - Some heart rhythm drugs (eg. dronedarone)
 - Some chemotherapy or cancer treatment drugs (eg. doxorubicin, TKIs)
 - Some drugs to prevent seizures (eg. carbamazepine)
 - Some antibiotics (eg. clarithromycin)
 - Some drugs to treat fungal infections (eg. ketoconazole)
 - Some anti-organ rejection drugs (eg. cyclosporine)
 - Some drugs to treat HIV/AIDS (eg. ritonavir)
 - Some other prescription medications
- Be sure to inform your doctor of all the medications and herbal products you are taking or have taken recently.
- Before starting any new medications or over the counter products, consult your doctor or pharmacist.



What do I do in case of emergency/overdose?

- Contact your doctor immediately if you have taken more than the prescribed dose of edoxaban.
- In case of overdose, immediately call a doctor, hospital emergency department or local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 even if no symptoms are observed.

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