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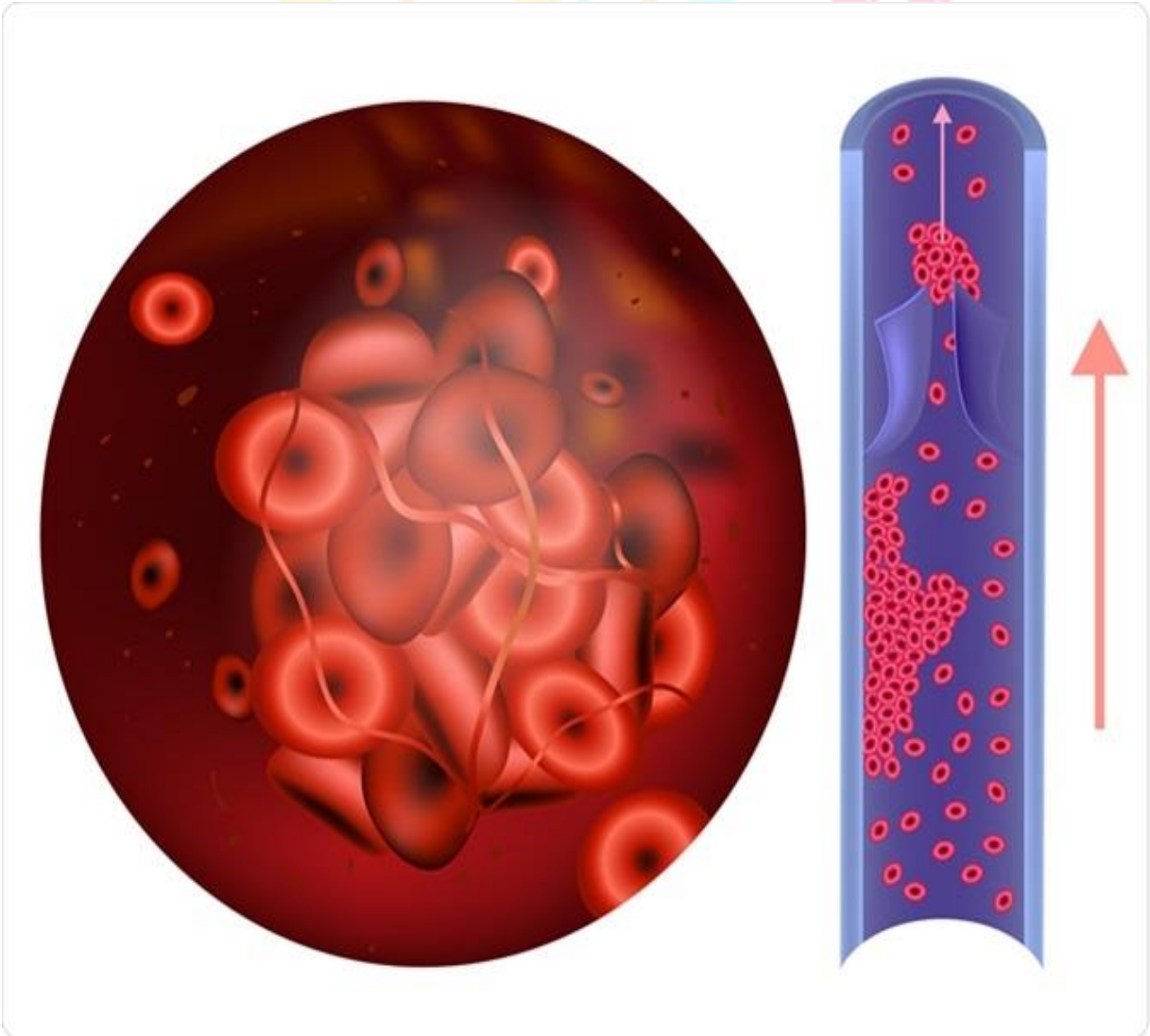
ANTICOAGULANT:TYPES AND ITS DRUG THERAPY

Premraj.D.Dhaigude,Samiksha.B.Dadas,Sneha.S.Narute,Sonali.G.Sankpal

Guide By : Mandar Dubale Sir .



ABSTRACT-

Historically, utmost cases who needed parenteral anticoagulation entered heparin, whereas those cases taking oral anticoagulation entered warfarin. Due to the narrow remedial indicator and need for frequent laboratory monitoring associated with warfarin, there has been a desire to develop newer, more effective anticoagulants. Accordingly, in recent times numerous new anticoagulants have been developed. The exigency croaker

May launch anticoagulation remedy in the short term (e.g. heparin) for a case being admitted, or may start a new anticoagulation for a case being discharged. also, a case on a new anticoagulant may present to the exigency department due to a hemorrhagic complication. Accordingly, the exigency croaker should be familiar with the newer and aged anticoagulants. This review emphasizes the suggestion, medium of action, adverse goods, and implicit reversal strategies for colorful anticoagulants that the exigency croakeR will probably encounter

Anticoagulants remain the primary strategy for the forestallment and treatment of thrombosis. Unfractionated heparin, low molecular weight heparin, fondaparinux, and warfarin have been studied and employed considerably with direct thrombin impediments generally reserved for cases with complications or those taking intervention. new oral anticoagulants have surfaced from clinical development and are anticipated to replace aged agents with their ease of use and more favorable pharmacodynamic biographies. Hemorrhage is the main concerning adverse event with all anticoagulants. With their ubiquitous use, it becomes important for clinicians to have a sound understanding of anticoagulant pharmacology, dosing, and toxin.

Key Words -

Anticoagulant,Warfarin,Heparin, ,molecular weight warfarin.

INTRODUCTION -

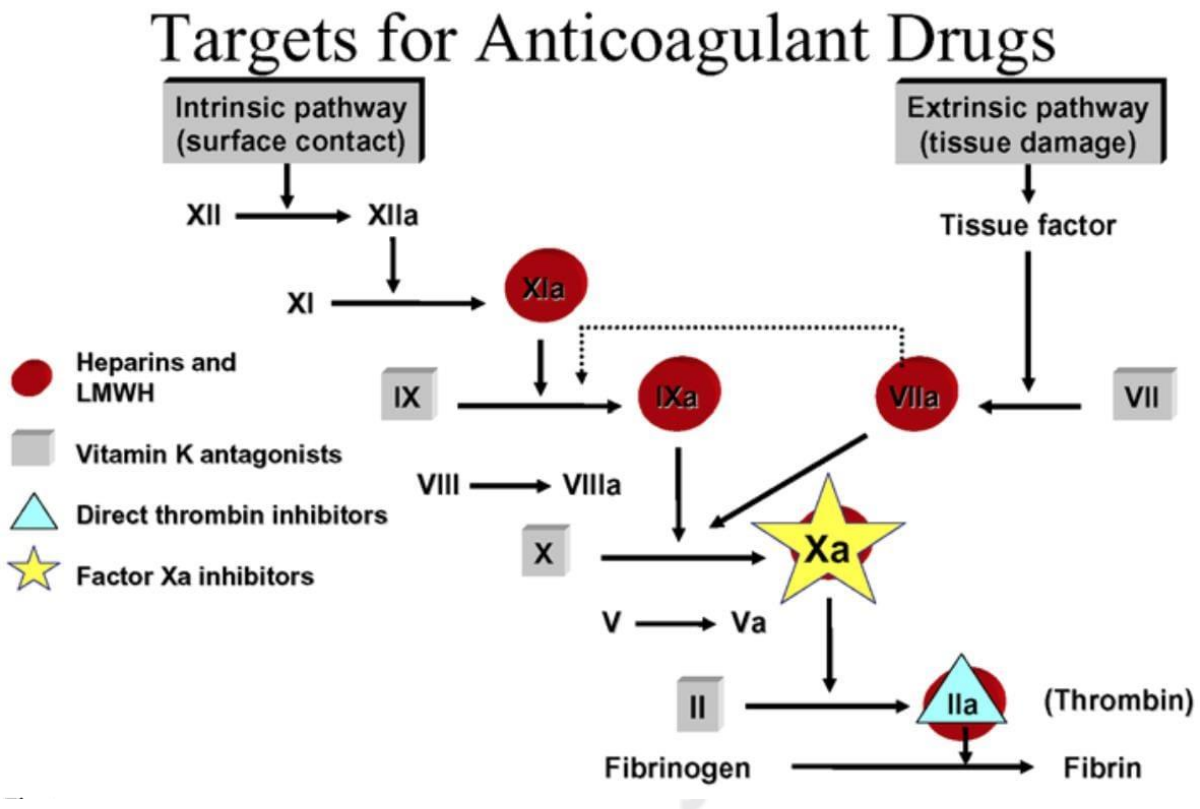
Anticoagulants stay the essential fashion for thebalance and treatment of apoplexy. Unfractionated heparin, low infinitesimal weight heparin, fondaparinux, and warfarinhave been examined and employed astronomically with direct thrombinimpediments naturally saved for cases with complications orthose taking supplication. new oral anticoagulants haverisen up out of clinical turn of events and are reckoned upon todisplant more seasoned specialists without any difficultyof application and further ideal pharmacodynamic biographies Discharge is the primary concerning unfavourable occasionwith all anticoagulants. With their pervasive use, it becomessignificant for clinicians to have a sound appreciation ofanticoagulant pharmacology, dosing, and harmfulness.Anticoagulants are the foundation treatment for apoplexyavoidance and treatment. While anticoagulants areregularly employed, their application is constantly connectedwith unfavourable drug occasions and expandedreadmission rates. In further seasoned cases giving to anEmergency Department a warfarin unfriendly drugoccasion, about half needed hospitalization(1).Anyhowof new anticoagulants being promoted as barters for warfarinand heparin particulars, rivaroxaban has been related with genuinethrombotic occasions while dabigatran has been related withgenuine draining. Since anticoagulant use upgrades the perilfor Emergency Department visits by as important as 35- crinkle,clinicians should be acquainted with anticoagulants, theirpharmacological parcels, pharmacodynamics, dosing,observing, and poisonousness.

Anticoagulant are drugs that, when aded to blood,prevents it from clotting. Anticoagulants do this by suppressing the synthesis or function of various clotting factors that are normally present in the blood. These drugs are frequently used to prevent the formation of blood clots (thrombi) in the veins or arteries or the enlargement of a clot that is circulating in the bloodstream[1]. Anticoagulants are very

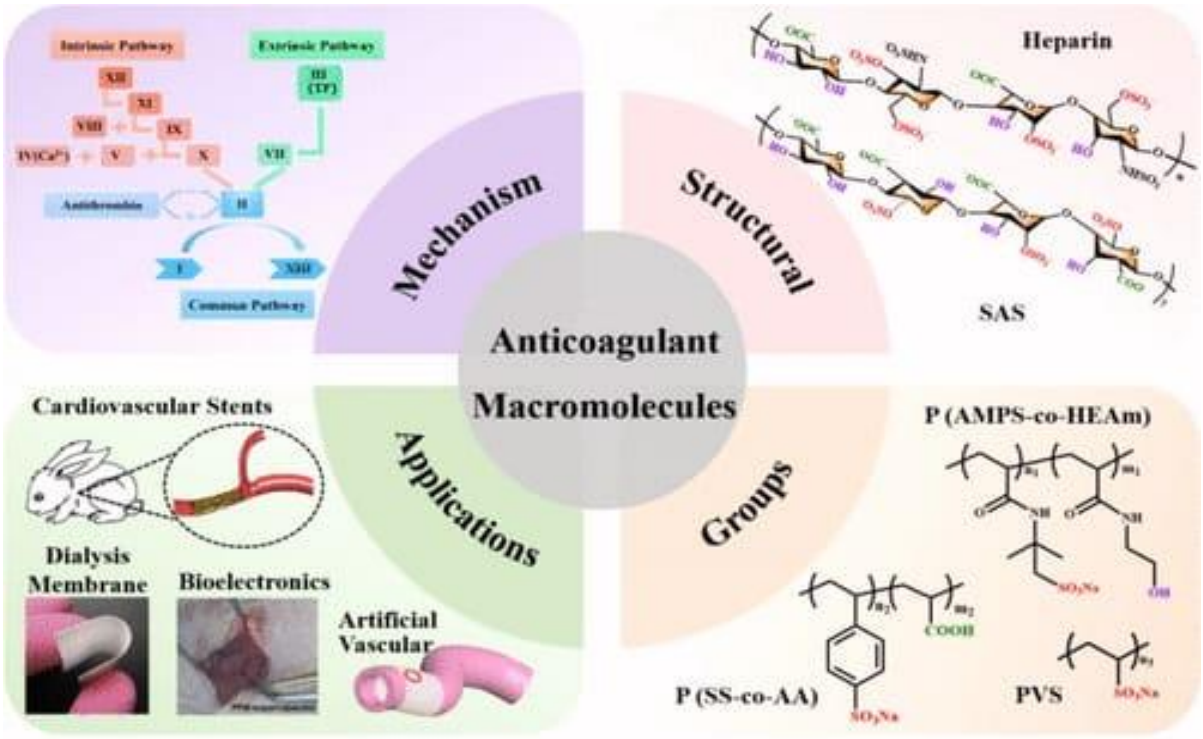
effective in preventing life-threatening conditions eg stroke, pulmonary embolism and myocardial infarction.Anticoagulants come in many different forms, including injections, intravenous (IV) drugs, and oral medications, with treatment options increasing markedly over the past 10 years with the development and wide-scale availability of oral direct thrombin inhibitors and oral direct factor Xa inhibitors. Factor Xa participates in both the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of blood coagulation). [2][3] This common pathway converts prothrombin to thrombin, which subsequently catalyzes the formation of fibrin and ultimately leads to the stabilization of aggregated platelets to form a stable clot.[4,5] Despite novel anticoagulants being touted as replacements for warfarin and heparin products, rivaroxaban has been associated with serious thrombotic events while dabigatran has been associated with serious bleeding [6,7]

METHODOLOGY

Anticoagulants are medicines that help prevent blood clots. They're given to people at a high risk of getting clots, to reduce their chances of developing serious conditions such as strokes and heart attacks.A blood clot is a seal created by the blood to stop bleeding from wounds. While they're useful in stopping bleeding, they can block blood vessels and stop blood flowing to organs such as the brain, heart or lungs if they form in the wrong place.



Anticoagulants work by interrupting the process involved in the formation of blood clots. They're sometimes called "blood-thinning" medicines, although they don't actually make the blood thinner.Although they're used for similar purposes, anticoagulants are different to antiplatelet medicines, such as low-dose aspirin and clopidogrel.



Types of Anticoagulants

The most commonly prescribed anticoagulant is warfarin.Newer types of anticoagulants are also available and are becoming increasingly common.

These include:

Rivaroxaban (Xarelto)

Dabigatran (Pradaxa)

Apixaban (Eliquis)

Edoxaban (Lixiana)

Warfarin and the newer alternatives are taken as tablets or capsules. There's also an anticoagulant called heparin that can be given by injection. Read more about heparin on the Electronic Medicines Compendium (EMC) website.When anticoagulants are usedIf a blood clot blocks the flow of blood through a blood vessel, the affected part of the body will become starved of oxygen and will stop working properly.Depending on where the clot forms, this can lead to serious problems such as:strokes or transient ischaemic attacks ("mini-strokes")heart attacksdeep vein thrombosis (DVT)pulmonary embolism.

Anticoagulants are closely related to antiplatelet drugs and thrombolytic drugs by manipulating the various pathways of blood coagulation.[10] Specifically, antiplatelet drugs inhibit platelet aggregation (clumping together), whereas anticoagulants inhibit specific pathways of the coagulation cascade, which happens after the initial platelet aggregation but before the formation of fibrin and stable aggregated platelet products.[17][18]Common anticoagulants include warfarin and heparin.[19]

Basic and clinical pharmacology of the anticoagulants

Unfractionated heparin(UFH)

Medium of action

Unfractionated heparin is a long string of glycosaminoglycan motes that can range from 3000 to 30,000 Daltons. UFH with its specific pentasaccharide sequence binds to antithrombin III and catalyzes its

effectiveness in inhibiting factor Xa and IIa in a rate of 1 1. still, not all heparin motes given are active; only about a third of the heparin motes in a result contain the needed pentasaccharide sequence(1, 2, 3).

ADME

Heparin isn't absorbed orally and is given either subcutaneously(SQ) or intravenously (IV). Heparin is largely protein bound and is cleared in the bloodstream by endothelial cells and macrophages. The half- life of heparin increases as the cure increases; it can vary from 1 hour at a cure of 100 units/ kg to2.5 h for 400 units/ kg to 5 h for 800 units/ kg. In general, the clinical effect of IV UFH dissipates 4 – 6 hours after stopping the infusion(1, 2, 3).

Clinical Use

UFH can be moreover given SQ or IV as mentioned over. still, SQ administration of UFH has erratic bioavailability. Hence, SQ isn't a preferred route if a case requires treatment cure of UFH. Clinical studies have also shown a advanced rate of treatment failure rate with SQ compared to IV heparin(3, 4). For VTE prophylaxis, SQ administration of UFH would serve. The usual cure is 5000 units q8- 12h(4).

Original dosing of IV UFH depends on the suggestion. Besides VTE treatment, IV UFH can also be used for cases with acute coronary pattern, as a bridging agent for cases with atrial fibrillation, mechanical faucets, etc. The cure of IV UFH could be either a fixed cure or a weight- grounded cure. A study by Raschke etal.(3) compared fixed curevs. weight- grounded cure of IV heparin in cases with venous and arterial thromboembolism. In that study, significantly further cases(97) in the weight- grounded dosing group achieved an Actuated Partial Thromboplastin Time(aPTT)>1.5 x the birth within 24 hoursvs. the fixed cure group(77), leading the authors to conclude that weight- grounded dosing is superior to fixed cure IV heparin(3, 4). The 2016 Guidance for the practical operation of the heparin anticoagulants in the treatment of venous thromboembolism and the 2012 American College of casket Physicians(ACCP) Guidelines on Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis Supplement on Parenteral Anticoagulants list both fixed cure and weight- grounded cure for IV heparin(3).

Abstract

The art and wisdom of anticoagulation have noway gotten more complicated than it has now. Newer anticoagulants have entered the request and have handed more options to the cases and healthcare professionals. This chapter will review the introductory physiology of hemostasis, pharmacology of the anticoagulants, and how these specifics are used in the clinical setting. The medium of action, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, clinical substantiation of use and clinical plums, laboratory monitoring in clinical practice, and adverse goods will be examined collectively for each medicine considered. This chapter will serve as a review for the rehearsing clinician and a thorough preface for the morning anthology.

Keywords-Anticoagulants,warfarin heparin low molecular weight heparin, systemic embolism, atrial fibrillation(AF) or flutter forestallment and treatment ,venous thromboembolism(VTE)

Announcement

2. The coagulation waterfall

The coagulation system is composed of two separate pathways that convene on a single pathway. The two pathways are foreign pathway and natural pathway. Injury to the endothelial system exposes towel factor out in the bloodstream. The foreign pathway begins with factor VII. Circulating factor VII in the bloodstream will also get actuated to factor VIIa when they come into contact with towel factor. Factor

VIIa also converts factors X and IX to factor Xa and IXa, independently. The presence of factor IXa, together with factor VIIIa, work to produce further factor Xa. Factor Xa and factor Va also spark factor II(prothrombin) to factor IIa(thrombin). Factor IIa also converts fibrinogen to fibrin(1, 2).

The result of this waterfall is the product of fibrin motes that bind to GPIIb/ IIIa receptors on platelets and hold them together to form a platelet draw. The foreign pathway is what protects humans when bleeding occurs involving trauma to the vasculature or when the blood comes in contact with extravascular apkins(1, 2).

The natural pathway gets actuated upon trauma to the blood or when the blood gets exposed to collagen set up on damaged blood vessels. At the morning of the natural pathway activation, exposure of factor XII to collagen, for illustration, stimulates a configurational change in factor XII to come factor XIIa. Together the help of high molecular weight kininogen and prekallikrein, factor XIIa enzymatically activates factor XI to XIa. Factor XIa in turn activates factor IX to IXa. Factor IXa also works with factor VIIIa to convert factor X to Xa. Factor Xa also converts factor II to factor IIa, which in turn activates fibrinogen to fibrin(1, 2).

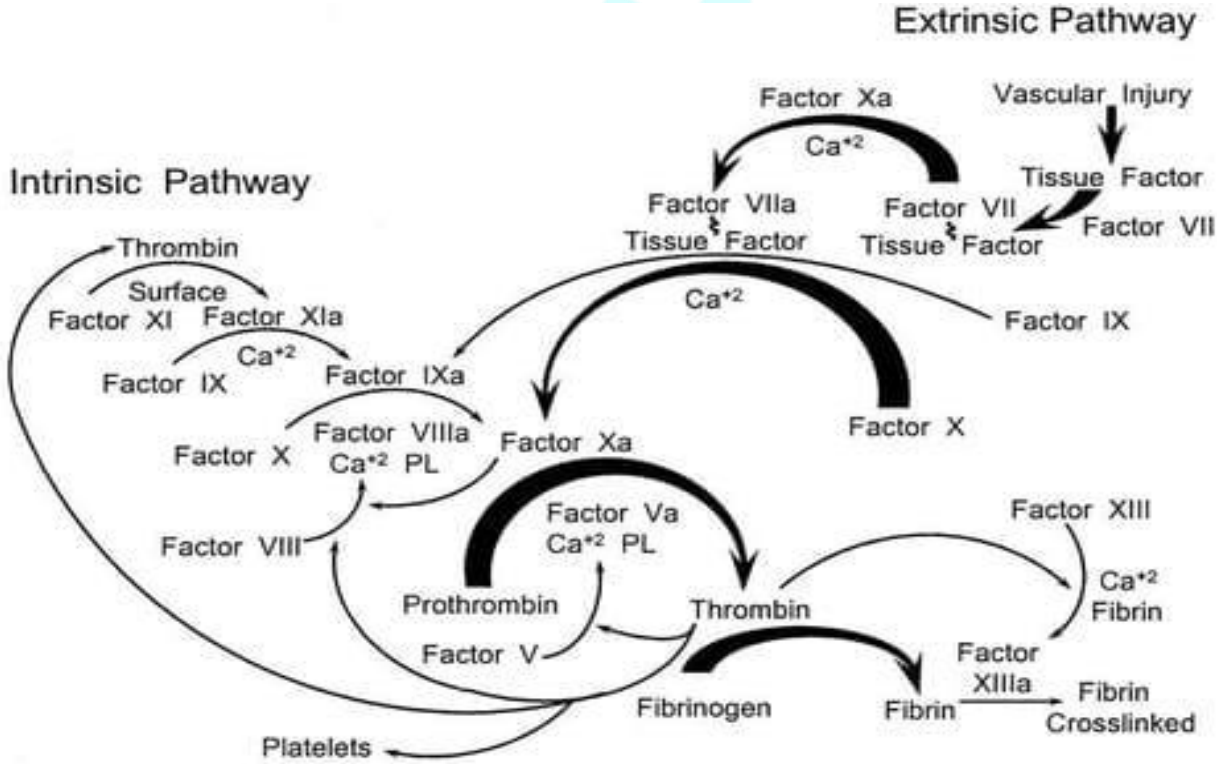


Figure 1. Coagulation waterfall showing the natural, foreign, and common pathway. grounded cure.

Monitoring

There are two ways of covering the heparin exertion in the body. These are the aPTT and Actuated Clotting Time(ACT). The usual aPTT target for a remedial effect of heparin is1.5 – 2x the birth, which is original to ananti-factor Xa exertion of0.3 –0.7 units/ ml(1, 3, 4). The target aPTT varies grounded on what reagent is used to measure it. therefore, the clinician should check with the institution's laboratory for the target aPTT for cases entering IV heparin. When using IV UFH for treating heparin or for bridging purposes, the aPTT is used. Another lab test used to cover heparin is the ACT. ACT is available as a point- of- care test and is used when cases are entering high boluses of heparin. ACT can be seen being used in cases similar as during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery and percutaneous coronary intervention. The target ACT varies grounded on the suggestion. ACT is reported in seconds and denotes how long it takes for the blood to clot.

Adverse effect

Cases on heparin also need close monitoring of platelet counts. Thrombocytopenia could be a consequence of heparin infusion and severe response called heparin- convinced thrombocytopenia(megahit) may do(1,2,3,4,5). There are

The other more serious response, which is megahit type 2, involves antibody conformation against heparin- platelet factor 4 complex. Heparin may bind to platelet factor- 4(PF 4), which is a cationic protein product of platelets that binds heparin and prevents heparin from binding two kinds of heparin- convinced thrombocytopenia megahit type 1 and megahit type 2. megahit Type 1, which may also be called heparin- associated thrombocytopenia, is a benign, flash drop in platelets counts generally within the first 2 – 4 days after inauguration of heparin infusion. Platelet counts infrequently go below 100,000(3, 4, 5, 6). The medium behind megahit type 1 is unknown but may involve dilutional effect or dropped platelet product associated with the acute illness(6).with antithrombin. The heparin- PF4 complex is largely antigenic and induces the conformation of IgG motes against it. The IgG patch- heparin- PF 4 complex binds to platelets and activates it, further releasing further PF4. The actuated platelets with bound IgG- heparin- PF 4 complex also produce prothrombotic motes that may beget thrombosis(3,4,5,6). megahit type 2 can beget both arterial and venous thromboses, although venous thrombosis is more common. The actuated platelets with bound IgG- heparin- PF 4 get removed from the body snappily, hence causing thrombocytopenia(6).

For the treatment of megahit, the American Society of Hematology 2018 guidelines for the operation of venous thromboembolism heparin- convinced thrombocytopenia suggests use ofnon-heparin options similar as argatroban(a direct thrombin asset), fondaparinux(an ant- factor Xa asset), or DOAC(specifically rivaroxaban due to utmost experience at a cure of 15 mg doubly a day for 3 weeks if thrombosis is present, or 15 mg doubly a day until the platelet counts have recovered to ≥ 150 × 109/ L, also followed by 20 mg daily if there's an suggestion for continued anticoagulation)(7).

Reversibility

In the event of bleeding, heparin can be reversed with protamine sulfate. Protamine is a cationic protein from fish sperm that can bind to heparin(which is anionic) and neutralize heparin incontinently(1). 1 mg of protamine reverses roughly 100 units of heparin, with a outside cure of 50 mg at a time. For cases who are entering nonstop IV heparin infusion, only the last 2 – 3 hours cure of heparin given needs to be taken into when calculating the cure for protamine. For cases who entered SQ heparin, protamine has to be given as a prolonged infusion. aPTT can be used to cover the efficacity of protamine. One needs to be careful when giving protamine as protamine itself is prothrombotic(3,5).

Low molecular weight heparin(LMWH)-

There are colorful medications of LMWH available in the request. Some exemplifications are enoxaparin, dalteparin, tinzaparin, etc. The rest of the discussion in this section will concentrate on enoxaparin.

Medium of action

LMWH's are shorter molecular interpretation of UFH. They're only a third of the size of UFH. Same as UFH, LMWH bind to antithrombin and catalyzes its effectiveness. But unlike UFH, the combination LMWH- antithrombin is only able of killing factor Xa and veritably little factor IIa(1,3,5).

ADME

Enoxaparin can be moreover given SQ or IV depending on the suggestion. It's generally cleared renally hence cure adaptation is demanded in cases with renal impairment (when Cockcroft- Gault calculated creatinine concurrence

Clinical Use

Enoxaparin can be given as a formerly a day or doubly diurnal dosing. Once diurnal dosing isn't judicious in certain populations similar as fat cases because the effect of enoxaparin would not last for 24 hours(4). The cure varies b upased on the suggestion. It can be used for VTE treatment and prophylaxis, arterial thromboses, bridging agent for cases with atrial fibrillation, mechanical faucets, etc. It's easier to use in practice than IV heparin if full treatment cure is demanded as there's no laboratory monitoring needed.

Monitoring

The exertion of LMWH is more predictable than UFH. Hence, monitoring isn't demanded when LMWH is given. still, its anticoagulation goods may be determined by checking theanti-factor Xa exertion. Several guidelines including the 2016 Guidelines for the practical operation of the heparin anticoagulants in the treatment of venous thromboembolism and the 2018 American Society of Hematology guidelines for the operation of venous thromboembolism optimal operation of anticoagulation remedy don't suggest routing monitoring ofanti-factor Xa exertion due to misgivings regarding its clinical mileage and its cost- effectiveness(4, 8). also, there's presently no standardized system of conforming the cure of enoxaparin grounded onanti-factor Xa exertion(8), except for pediatric cases.

Adverse effect

As with any anticoagulants, bleeding is a major concern for cases entering LMWH. Hematoma girding the injection point may also appear if cases rub on the injection point. In terms of major side goods, LMWH has a lower prevalence of megahit type 2 compared to UFH. still, cases who have a history of megahit type 2 should best avoid LMWH if antibodies are still present.

Reversibility

In cases of bleeding, enoxaparin may be incompletely reversed with protamine if it was given within 8 hours. Protamine can only reverse 65 – 70 of enoxaparin at most(5). Protamine neutralizes anti factor IIa bound to the LMWH- antithrombin complex fully but only perfectly to factor Xa bound to the LMWH-antithrombin complex(3, 5).

Warfarin

Medium of action

Warfarin has been used around since the early 1930s but it wasn't used clinically until the 1950s. Warfarin is the oldest oral anticoagulant around. Warfarin inhibits vitamin K epoxide reductase(VKOR) that leads to the drop in product of factors II, VII, IX, and X. These factors depend on vitamin K for carboxylation in order to come active. In addition to these four factors, vitamin K also drop the product of protein C and S, which also depend on carboxylation to come active(5, 9, 10).

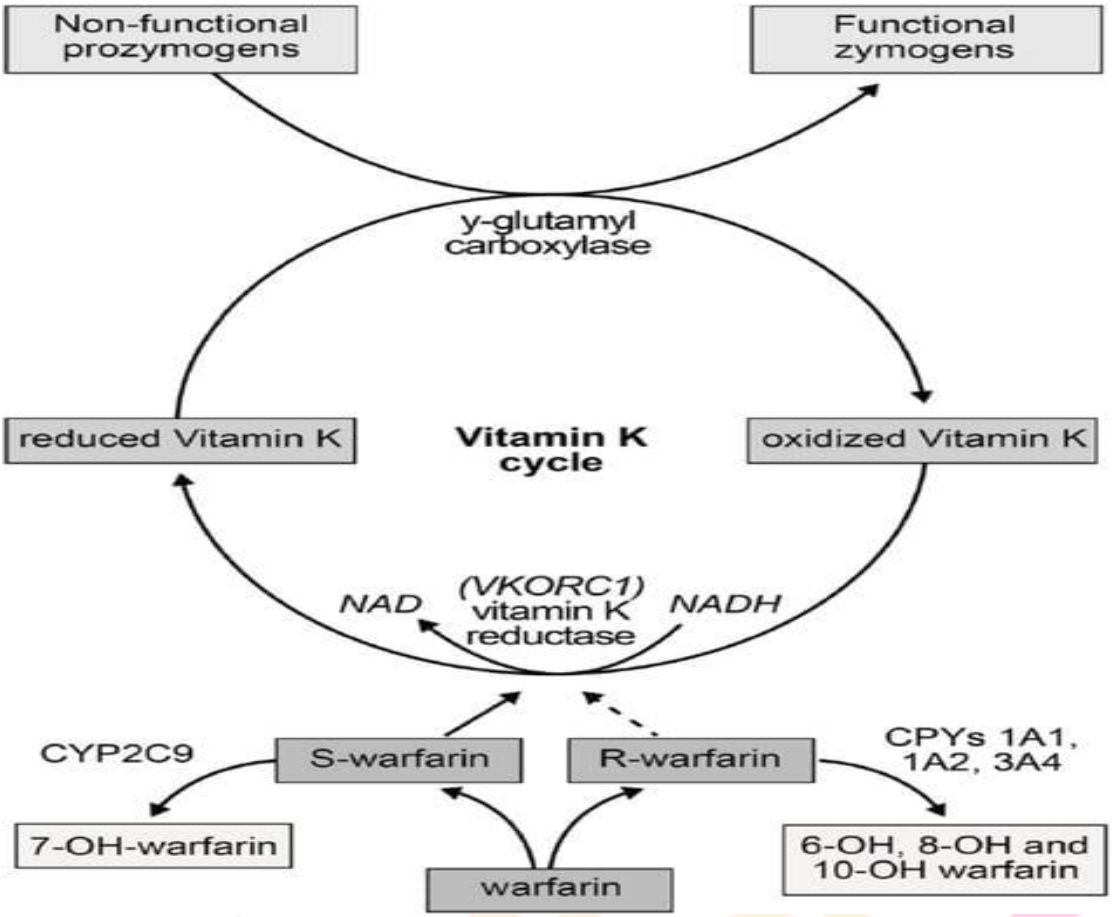


Figure -Vitamin K cycle showing where warfarin acts and the enzymes that metabolize each enantiomer. Manufacture with authorization from(22).

ADME

Warfarin is present as a racemic admixture of two enantiomers, S- warfarin and R- warfarin. S warfarin is about three times more potent than R- warfarin. The S- warfarin is metabolized by CYP 2C9, whereas R- warfarin is metabolized by CYP 1A1, 1A2, and 3A4. Hence, any metabolic relations involving these enzymes, especially 2C9, would affect the clinical efficacity and safety of warfarin significantly(9, 10).

Warfarin is readily absorbed and is nearly 100 bioavailable. It has analogous volume of distribution as albumin(0.11 –0.18 L/ kg) and is metabolized by the liver. It's a largely protein- bound medicine(> 98) and has a half- life of 36 – 42 hours(R- warfarin 45 hours, S- warfarin 29 hours). Advances in genetics have illustrated that polymorphisms in the gene that render VKOR(VKORC1) and CYP2C9 enzyme dramatically affect the cure demand of a case(9, 10). Cure calculators grounded on the inheritable polymorphisms of these two enzymes live and some of them are available online. How accurate they're is still a question. It should be noted that each case's warfarin cure demand doesn't calculate only on genes. Genetics can only regard for 30 – 50 of each case's cure demand. Diet, medical condition, and medicines(including supplements) have a part to play as well in determining how important warfarin one needs.

Clinical use

Clinically, warfarin is used for colorful conditions similar as forestallment of stroke and systemic embolism in cases with atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter, treatment and forestallment of venous thromboembolism, cerebral venous thrombosis, etc. Clinicians have the most experience with warfarin and warfarin has a wider range of suggestions than the direct- acting oral anticoagulants(DOACs).

There are several published sample algorithms on inauguration and dosing of warfarin. Several institutions also have in- house protocols and cure adaptation guidelines for cases on warfarin. still, due to the multiple factors that can affect warfarin, the protocols may not be inescapably apt to follow. Picking the correct warfarin cure to start cases on and conforming of warfarin boluses latterly is generally not as simple clinically. Choosing what cure to start cases on bear a thorough review of that case's medical condition, importing thrombotic threat against bleeding threat, and having considerable experience in managing cases on warfarin.

Conclusion

The use of anticoagulants requires holistic evaluation of the patient and careful balancing of the thrombotic and bleeding risks of the patient. Understanding the pharmacology, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, and clinical evidence behind the use of these drugs will help the clinician in selecting the best therapy for the patient.

Both oral anticoagulation and parenteral anticoagula- tion are essential for arterial and VTE diseases. For decades, the standard for patients requiring oral anti- coagulation was warfarin. However, due to some of the shortcomings of warfarin, including the need for continuous routine monitoring, long-time onset and offset of anticoagulation effect, major drug and food interactions, and high incidence of bleeding, espe- cially in our elderly patients, newer agents termed DOACs were developed (see Table 7). The advantages of DOACs, which consist of dabigatran, apixaban, ri- varoxaban, and edoxaban, are their lower incidence of major bleeding, convenience of use, minor food and drug interactions, shorter half-life, and lack of the need for laboratory monitoring. Understanding the use of these agents, their mechanism of action, clini- cal impact, and existing methods to reverse their anti- coagulation effects is essential as life-threatening bleeding is an important concern for all patients tak- ing anticoagulants.

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