Anticoagulation for Mechanical Heart Valves
Will Oral Factor Xa Inhibitors Be Effective?

Noel C. Chan, Jeffrey I. Weitz, John W. Eikelboom

The global burden of valvular heart disease, which currently affects more than 100 million people, is growing with the aging population.1 Severe valvular heart disease is associated with major morbidity and mortality and often necessitates surgical valve replacement with a mechanical or a tissue valve. If the risk of surgery is prohibitive, transcatheter valve replacement is another option.2

Although mechanical heart valves (MHV) are more durable than tissue valves, they are more thrombogenic. Consequently, patients with MHV require long-term anticoagulation with vitamin K antagonists, such as warfarin.2,3 Although effective, warfarin has well-known limitations, including multiple drug and food interactions, and the challenges of coagulation monitoring and maintaining the international normalized ratio within the therapeutic range. Indeed, variability in the international normalized ratio is a major independent predictor of reduced survival in patients with MHV.4 Consequently, there is a need for effective anticoagulants for MHV patients with better pharmacological profiles than warfarin.

Direct oral anticoagulants have replaced warfarin for many indications.5 These agents include dabigatran, which inhibits thrombin, and rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban, which inhibit factor Xa. Despite the proven efficacy and safety of direct oral anticoagulants in the prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation, and in the prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolism, the unfavorable results of the RE-ALIGN (Randomized, Phase II Study to Evaluate the Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Oral Dabigatran Etexilate in Patients after Heart Valve Replacement) trial prompted the FDA to issue black-box warnings against the use of direct oral anticoagulants in the prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation, and in the prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolism where thrombosis is initiated by tissue factor, clotting on MHV is triggered via activation of the contact system, resulting in the local generation of thrombin in concentrations that overwhelm those of dabigatran (Figure).7 One molecule of factor Xa triggers the generation of 1000 molecules of thrombin. Therefore, it is possible that by inhibiting upstream to thrombin, oral factor Xa inhibitors, such as apixaban, may be better than dabigatran for suppressing clotting on MHV.

In this issue, Lester et al8 lend credence to this hypothesis, and report that oral or intravenous apixaban prevented clotting to a similar extent as warfarin dose-adjusted to an international normalized ratio of 2 to 3 in a porcine heterotopic aortic valve model. Because of the rapid clearance of orally administered apixaban in pigs, an oral dose of 1 mg/kg BID was required to maintain the antifactor Xa activity above 0.6 IU/mL throughout the dosing interval. The intravenous apixaban regimen was designed to mimic the exposure obtained when apixaban is given to humans at a dose of 5 mg BID. After 30 days, the mean thrombus weight on the explanted valves was 1422.9 mg in the controls (n=4), not given any anticoagulant. In contrast, the mean thrombus weights were 357.5 and 247.1 mg in the oral apixaban (n=5) and warfarin (n=3) groups, respectively. After 14 days, the mean thrombus weight was only 61.1 mg in the group (n=4) given intravenous apixaban. Using a similar porcine model, others have reported that oral rivaroxaban (2 mg/kg BID) is superior to subcutaneous enoxaparin (2 mg/kg BID) in preventing valve thrombosis, supporting the hypothesis that factor Xa is an appropriate target for attenuating clotting on MHV.9 Does this mean that apixaban can be safely used instead of warfarin in humans with MHV? Although promising, the findings need to be interpreted with caution. First, the sample size (n=16) was small, so that efficacy comparisons with warfarin are underpowered. Second, the oral apixaban regimen administered in this study is a higher dose than that used in humans. Although the intravenous infusion regimen more closely mimicked apixaban dosing in humans, thrombus weight measurements were confounded by earlier assessment at day 14 instead of day 30. Finally, although the pig heterotopic aortic valve model is often used to test the efficacy of anticoagulants, it is uncertain whether the results from this model can be translated to humans. For instance, dabigatran was more effective than enoxaparin for preventing valve thrombosis in this model, but failed in humans in the RE-ALIGN study.6,10

The RE-ALIGN trial results have improved our understanding of the mechanism of clotting on MHV. There is
mounting evidence that the root cause of thrombosis on blood-contacting medical devices is activation of factor XII. 11 This explains why coating such devices with corn trypsin inhibitor, a potent and specific inhibitor of factor XIIa, or knocking down the levels of factor XII or factor XI with antisense oligonucleotides prevents such clotting.12,13 In the absence of oral inhibitors of factor XII or XI, oral factor Xa inhibitors may be the next best choice. Although the preclinical results with apixaban and rivaroxaban are promising, clinical trials are needed to assess their use in patients with MHV. The key issue will be determining the critical threshold of factor Xa inhibition required to prevent clotting on MHV and identifying oral dosing regimens capable of achieving them. From being restricted to warfarin, we now have the knowledge and tools to devise better and more convenient anticoagulant regimens for patients with MHV, but considerably more work remains to be done.

Disclosures
None.

References


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