

Edoxaban (also known as Lixiana)

Information for patients – AF (atrial fibrillation)

What is edoxaban and what is it used for?

Edoxaban is an anticoagulant medicine. Anticoagulants reduce the risk of blood clots developing.

Why have I been prescribed edoxaban?

If you have an irregular heart beat (atrial fibrillation) your risk of stroke is increased. About 1 to 20 people out of 100 with atrial fibrillation could get a stroke in a year. Edoxaban will reduce your risk of developing a stroke.

What are the risks?

Taking edoxaban will increase your risk of bleeding. This is a possible side-effect of taking **any** anticoagulant and, occasionally, it can be serious. Serious bleeding affects 1 to 3 people out of 100. If you already take an anticoagulant, you should not be at increased risk of bleeding by switching to edoxaban. Your doctor will advise you on the balance between the benefit of preventing strokes versus the risk of bleeding.

You should seek medical help straight away if you have bleeding, especially if you experience any of the following:

- coughing or vomiting blood
- black stools or blood in your stools
- severe, persistent headache, dizziness or weakness
- fall or injury to your head or face
- blood in your urine
- unexplained or severe bruising
- persistent nose bleeds
- other unexpected or uncontrollable bleeding.

If you have any concerns about these risks, your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will discuss these with you in more detail.

It is important to note that the bleeding effect of edoxaban is not currently immediately reversible, but it does wear off in about 24 hours.

Are there any alternatives?

There are other anticoagulants you may be able to take. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will discuss these with you, if appropriate.

How do I take edoxaban?

Edoxaban is taken once daily at the same time each day. Edoxaban tablets can be taken with or without food. There are no restrictions on food that can be eaten whilst taking edoxaban.

Edoxaban comes in two strengths; 30mg and 60mg. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will let you know how much you should take.

It is very important that you remember to take the edoxaban as advised. Missing doses may increase your risk of developing a stroke. If you do miss a dose of edoxaban, you should take it as soon as you can and then continue the following day as per usual. However, you should not double your dose to make up for a missed dose.

Do I need blood tests when taking edoxaban?

You will need to have a blood test before starting edoxaban and at least once a year thereafter (if you remain on edoxaban long-term). Occasionally, specialist blood tests may be required on your doctor's advice.

Can I take other medicines with edoxaban?

It is important to let the doctor or pharmacist who prescribes edoxaban know all the other medicines you are currently taking. This includes any medicines you buy over the counter, because they might interfere with edoxaban and affect how it works.

If you start a new medicine, please tell the doctor that you are taking edoxaban.

If you are unsure about whether you can take a particular medicine with edoxaban, please ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist for advice.

What else do I need to know when taking edoxaban?

- Your risk of bleeding is increased – please take this into account before considering taking part in activities with a high risk of injury such as rugby.
- It is not known if edoxaban is safe to use during pregnancy. If you become pregnant or plan to become pregnant, tell your doctor straight away.
- To reduce your risks of bleeding during surgery, minor procedures or dental work, please tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking edoxaban. You may need to stop taking it for a short period of time.
- The anticoagulation clinic will give you an alert card. Carry this in your wallet or purse to make sure people know you are taking an anticoagulant.

How do I find out more about edoxaban?

Please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or anticoagulation clinic for more information.

You can also call King's College Hospital anticoagulation clinics:

Tel: 020 3299 5553 – King's College Hospital

Tel: 01689 864263 – Princess Royal University Hospital

Sharing your information

We have teamed up with Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals in a partnership known as King's Health Partners Academic Health Sciences Centre. We are working together to give our patients the best possible care, so you might find we invite you for appointments at Guy's or St Thomas'. To make sure everyone you meet always has the most up-to-date information about your health, we may share information about you between the hospitals.

Care provided by students

King's is a teaching hospital where our students get practical experience by treating patients. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you do not want students to be involved in your care. Your treatment will not be affected by your decision.

PALS

The Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) is a service that offers support, information and assistance to patients, relatives and visitors. They can also provide help and advice if you have a concern or complaint that staff have not been able to resolve for you.

PALS at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London SE5 9RS:

Tel: 020 3299 3601

Email: kch-tr.pals@nhs.net

You can also contact us by using our online form at www.kch.nhs.uk/contact/pals
PALS at Princess Royal University Hospital, Farnborough Common, Orpington,
Kent BR6 8ND.

Tel: 01689 863252

Email: kch-tr.palskent@nhs.net

If you would like the information in this leaflet in a different language or format, please contact PALS on 020 3299 1844.

www.kch.nhs.uk
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King's College Hospital is part of King's Health Partners Academic Health Sciences Centre (ASHC), a pioneering collaboration between King's College London, and Guy's and St. Thomas', King's College Hospital and South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trusts.

For more information, visit www.kingshealthpartners.org 