

Information for healthcare professionals

- Apixaban is an oral anticoagulant acting by direct selective inhibition of factor Xa.
- Apixaban may increase the risk of bleeding. In case of major bleeding events, it should be stopped immediately.
- Treatment with Apixaban does not require routine monitoring of exposure. A calibrated quantitative anti-Factor Xa assay may be useful in exceptional situations, e.g., overdose and emergency surgery (prothrombin time (PT), international normalised ratio (INR) and activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) clotting tests are not recommended) – see SmPC.
- An agent to reverse the anti-factor Xa activity of apixaban is available for adults, however, its safety and efficacy have not been established in paediatric patients (refer to the summary of product characteristics of andexanet alfa).

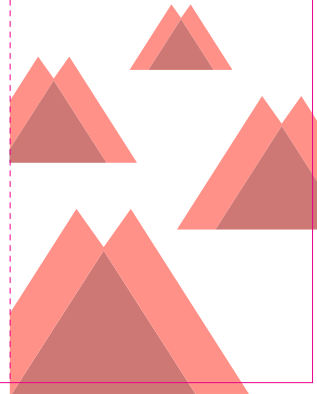
V02 MHRA approval: 03.2026

Patient Alert Card

Apixaban

This card should be with you / the child / the caregiver at all times

Show this card to the pharmacist, dentist and any other healthcare professionals before treatment.



I am under anticoagulation treatment with Apixaban to prevent blood clots

Please complete this section or ask the doctor to do it

Name:	
Birth Date:	
Indication:	
Weight:	
Dose:	mg twice daily
Doctor's Name:	
Doctor's telephone:	

Information for patients / caregivers

- Take / give Apixaban regularly as instructed. If you miss a morning dose, take / give it as soon as you remember and it may be taken / given together with the evening dose. A missed evening dose can only be taken / given during the same evening. Do not take / give two doses the next morning, instead continue to follow the dosing schedule twice daily as recommended on the next day.
- Do not stop taking/giving Apixaban without talking to the doctor, as you are / the patient is at risk of suffering a stroke / blood clot or other complications.

Information for patients

- Apixaban helps to thin the blood. However, this may increase the risk of bleeding.
- Signs and symptoms of bleeding include bruising or bleeding under the skin, tar-coloured stools, blood in urine, nose-bleed, dizziness, tiredness, paleness or weakness, sudden severe headache, coughing up blood or vomiting blood.
- If the bleeding does not stop on its own, **seek medical attention immediately.**
- If you / the patient need(s) surgery or any invasive procedure, inform the doctor that you are / the patient is taking Apixaban.