

First name	Surname
DOB	Hospital number
NHS No.	

NOAC Counselling Checklist for use on wards Explain patient's reasons for taking anticoagulation and give appropriate leaflet relating to that

	condition. (Indication should be stated on the prescription chart)			
	Complete all details on the Anticoagulant Alert Card. Advise patient to carry anticoagulation alert card			
	with them & show it to anyone treating them (doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist)			
	Inform patient of the length of treatment (check notes first, or use table as a guide only. If unsure check with ward pharmacist or advise patient to confirm with prescriber on discharge)			
	Explain when to take tablets & what to do if a dose is missed (see table)			
	 Rivaroxaban should be taken with food to aid absorption 			
	Adherence – Explain it is important to take the tablets regularly as advised at the same time each day and not to stop taking without first discussing with GP			
	Side effects (bleeding and bruising). Refer patient to manufacturers PIL in box for full list of side effects.			
	 See GP immediately or attend emergency department if any signs of bleeding/bruising 			
	(Blood in vomit, sputum, stools or urine, severe or unusual headache, uncontrolled bleeding or excessive bruising)			
	Driving – advise patient not to drive if ability to drive is impaired (e.g. due to dizziness).			
	Explain NOACs do not have a specific antidote to reverse the effects of severe bleeding but the			
	symptoms of bleeding can be managed in hospital. (NOACs are cleared relatively quickly from the body)			
	Drug interactions – Advise patient to check with pharmacist or doctor before taking any new			
	medications or supplements (including herbal medications & multivitamins)			
	Pain management – Paracetamol is safe to take with anticoagulants, but AVOID anti-inflammatory			
	analgesics (e.g. Ibuprofen, Aspirin) unless advised by GP			
	Alcohol – as per national guidelines; not to exceed 2-3 units per day for women or 3-4 units for men			
	Pregnancy - avoid as the effects of NOACs in pregnancy unknown. (If currently pregnant or planning			
	pregnancy to inform doctor straight away to discuss an alternative anticoagulant)			
	Explain that further prescriptions should be obtained from their own GP			
	May be eligible for NMS with community pharmacist - Hospital referral required.			
	Dental treatment - tell dentist they are on an anticoagulant before any dental treatment.			
	Surgery and invasive procedures – pre-op advice will be given about stopping treatment prior to surgery or procedure if required. If admitted to hospital not to have dalteparin /enoxaparin s/c inj			
	Alternative therapies (e.g. massage, reflexology, chiropody) - tell therapist they are on an			
	anticoagulant.			
DV.	T patients only			
	Anti-embolism stockings - if not contraindicated. Have Class 2 European/Class 3 British (ankle			
	pressure >23mmHg) stockings been prescribed? If not prescribed, check with ward pharmacist			
	Advise patients who have been prescribed anti-embolism stockings the following;			
	Stockings should be worn for 2 years to prevent post thrombotic syndrome			
	New stockings should be prescribed by GP 2-3 times per year. Advise patient to check skip condition regularly for skip breaks, coronecs or numbross, if			
	 Advise patient to check skin condition regularly for skin breaks, soreness or numbness – if occurs to remove stocking and seek advice from GP 			
	 Is the patient/carer able to remove and replace stockings? 			
	Advise patient to seek medical advice if experience breathlessness on exertion, coughing up blood,			
	chest pain.			

Drug / Indication	Dose	Length of treatment	Missed Dose Guidance			
RIVAROXABAN						
*Treatment of DVT or PE	Day 1-21 - Take 15mg TWICE daily From day 22 - Take 20mg ONCE daily	Usually 3-6 months	Day 1-21, take as soon as remember, if necessary can take two doses together.			
	Reduce dose to 15mg ONCE daily if		From day 22 take as soon as remember if the same day. Do not double up next day.			
Prophylaxis of stroke in AF	20mg ONCE daily Reduce dose to 15mg once daily if • CrCl 15-49mL/min	Usually lifelong	Take as soon as remember if the same day. Do not double up next day.			
Prevention of atherothrombotic events in ACS	2.5mg TWICE daily (CrCl >30mL/min)	Usually 12 months				
Prevention of VTE post hip/knee surgery	10mg ONCE daily (CrCl >30mL/min)	5 weeks (hip) 2 weeks (knee)				
APIXABAN						
*Prophylaxis of stroke in AF	5mg TWICE daily Reduce dose to 2.5mg TWICE daily if CrCl 15-29mL/min, OR if serum creatinine ≥133 micromol/litre AND age ≥80 years OR body weight ≤60kg.	Usually lifelong	Take as soon as remember if no more than 3 hours late, then continue twice daily intake as usual. Do not double up next dose.			
*Prevention of recurrent DVT or PE	2.5mg TWICE daily (CrCl >30mL/min)	Usually lifelong following 6 months treatment dose				
Treatment of DVT or PE	Day 1-7 - dose 10mg TWICE daily From day 8 - dose 5mg TWICE daily (CrCl >30mL/min)	Usually 3-6 months				
Prevention of VTE post hip / knee surgery OR lower limb injury [unlicensed]	2.5mg TWICE daily (CrCl >30mL/min)	32-38 days (hip) 10-14 days (knee) Usually 6 weeks or until weight bearing (lower leg injury)				
DABIGATRAN						
Treatment of DVT or PE and prophylaxis of recurrent DVT and PE	150mg TWICE daily Reduce dose to 110mg twice daily if • Age > 80 years • OR concomitant verapamil Consider lower dose of 110mg twice daily if • age 75-80, • OR with moderate renal impairment, • OR at increased risk of bleeding	Usually 3-6 months	Take as soon as remember but no later than 6 hours before next dose			
*Prophylaxis of stroke in AF	150mg TWICE daily Reduce dose if patient group as above	Usually lifelong				
Prevention of VTE post hip/knee surgery	110mg (first dose only) then 220mg ONCE daily Reduce dose if renal function <50mL/min, OR age >75 years, OR receiving concomitant	27-34 days (hip) 9 days (knee)				
	amiodarone or verapamil. See BNF for advice.					

^{*}Hospital choice of drug currently rivaroxaban for treatment of DVT/PE or apixaban as prophylaxis of stroke in AF and prevention of recurrent DVT/PE (& occasionally dabigatran for AF)