

Apixaban for preventing stroke and embolism in people with atrial fibrillation

NICE 'technology appraisal guidance' advises on when and how drugs and other treatments should be used in the NHS.

This document is about when **apixaban** should be used to prevent stroke and systemic embolism in people with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation in the NHS in England and Wales. It explains guidance (advice) from NICE (the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence). It is written for people with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation but it may also be useful for their families or carers or for anyone with an interest in the condition.

It does not describe nonvalvular atrial fibrillation or the treatments in detail – a member of your healthcare team should discuss these with you. You can get more information from the organisations listed on page 4.

This may not be the only possible treatment for preventing stroke and systemic embolism in people with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. Your healthcare team should talk to you about whether it is suitable for you and about other treatment options available.

What has NICE said?

NICE recommends apixaban as a possible treatment to prevent stroke and systemic embolism in some people with atrial fibrillation without underlying heart valve disease (see below).

Who can have apixaban?

You should be able to have apixaban if 1 or more of the following apply:

- you have had a stroke or transient ischaemic attack (mini stroke) in the past
- you are 75 or older
- you have high blood pressure
- you have diabetes
- you have heart failure with symptoms.

Why has NICE said this?

NICE looks at how well treatments work, and also at how well they work in relation to how much they cost the NHS. NICE recommended apixaban as a treatment option because it works as well as other treatments available on the NHS. Although it also costs more than some other treatments, this was justified by the benefits it provided.

Nonvalvular atrial fibrillation

Atrial fibrillation is a condition that affects the heart, making it beat irregularly and too fast. When this happens, the heart cannot efficiently pump blood around the body. Blood can also collect in one of the heart's chambers and clot. If this happens, the clot can move and block a blood vessel somewhere else in the body (called a systemic embolism). If this cuts off the blood supply to the brain it is known as a stroke.

Apixaban

Apixaban (also known as Eliquis) is a drug that helps to prevent blood from clotting. It does this by stopping a substance called factor Xa from working. Factor Xa is needed to form blood clots.

What does this mean for me?

When NICE recommends a treatment, the NHS must make sure it is available to those people it could help, normally within 3 months of the guidance being issued.

So, if you have nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, and you and your doctor think that apixaban is the right treatment for you (see 'What has NICE said?' on page 2), you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS. Please see www.nice.org.uk/aboutguidance if you think you are eligible for the treatment but it is not available.

More information

The organisations below can provide more information and support for people with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. NICE is not responsible for the quality or accuracy of any information or advice provided by these organisations.

- AntiCoagulation Europe (ACE), 020 8289 6875
www.anticoagulationeurope.org
- Arrhythmia Alliance (AFA Affiliated), 01789 450 787
www.rrhythmiaalliance.org.uk
- Atrial Fibrillation Association, 01789 451 837
www.afa.org.uk
- Stroke Association, 0303 303 3100
www.stroke.org.uk

NHS Choices (www.nhs.uk) may be a good place to find out more. If you live in Wales you should speak to NHS Direct Wales for information on who to contact.

About NICE

NICE produces guidance (advice) for the NHS about preventing, diagnosing and treating medical conditions. The guidance is written by independent experts, including healthcare professionals and people representing patients and carers. They consider the evidence on the condition and treatments, the views of patients and carers and the experiences of doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals, and consider the costs involved. Staff working in the NHS are expected to follow this guidance.

To find out more about NICE, its work and how it reaches decisions, see www.nice.org.uk/aboutguidance

This document and other versions of the guidance aimed at healthcare professionals are available at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/TA275

The NICE website has a screen reader service called Browsealoud, which allows you to listen to our guidance. Click on [Accessibility](#) at the bottom of the NICE homepage to use this service.

We encourage NHS and voluntary organisations to use text from this document in their own information about nonvalvular atrial fibrillation.

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