DABICLOT Dabigatran Etexilate 110/150 mg Capsule

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmaco-therapeutic Group: Antithrombotic agents, Direct Thrombin Inhibitors.

Mechanism of Action: Dabigatran is a potent, competitive, reversible direct thrombin inhibitor and is the main active principle in plasma. Since thrombin (serine protease) enables the conversion of fibrinogen into fibrin during the coagulation cascade, its inhibition prevents the development of thrombus. Dabigatran inhibits free thrombin, fibrin-bound thrombin and thrombin-induced platelet aggregation.

DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS:

- > Amiodarone, Dronedarone, medicines used to treat irregular heartbeats
- Verapamil, a calcium channel blocker used to treat high blood pressure and angina
- > Clarithromycin or rifampicin, medicines used to treat infections
- Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI), selective serotonin norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitors (SNRI), medicines used to treat mood disorders.

INDICATIONS:

- > Reduction of Risk of Stroke and Systemic Embolism in Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation
- > Treatment of Deep Venous Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism and its recurrence
- > Prophylaxis of Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism Following Hip Replacement Surgery

SPECIAL POPULATIONS:

Patients at risk of bleeding: Dose adjustment should be decided at the discretion of the physician, following assessment of the potential benefit and risk to an individual patient.For patients with gastritis, esophagitis, or gastro esophageal reflux, a dose reduction may be considered due to the elevated risk of major gastro-intestinal bleeding.

Renal impairment: Treatment with DABICLOT in patients with severe renal impairment is contraindicated.No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild renal impairment. For patients with moderate renal impairment the recommended dose of DABICLOT is also 300 mg taken as one 150 mg capsule twice daily.

Pediatrics population: For the indication DVT/PE, the safety and efficacy of DABICLOT in children from birth to less than 18 years of age have not yet been established.

Method of Administration: DABICLOT is for oral use. The capsules can be taken with or without food. DABICLOT should be swallowed as a whole with a glass of water, to facilitate delivery to the stomach.

SPECIAL WARNNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

Hemorrhagic risk: DABICLOT should be used with caution in conditions with an increased risk of bleeding or with concomitant use of medicinal products affecting hemostasis by inhibition of platelet aggregation. Bleeding can occur at any site during therapy with DABICLOT. Risk factors comprise co-medication with platelet aggregation inhibitors such as Clopidogrel and acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) or non-steroidal

anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID).

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

Breast-feeding: There are no clinical data of the effect of DABICLOT on infants during breast-feeding. **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

> Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients

For Further Details:

QbD Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Market Planning Department Email: mpd@qbdpharmaceuticals.com Website: www.qbdpharmaceuticals.com





Introducing

An Effective Anticoagulant With No Monitoring Required....



Reduces the risk of Stroke in Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrilation¹

DABICLOT

Dabigatran Etexilate 110/150 mg Capsule

Superior to Warfarin at reducing the risk of Stroke¹

Requires No Dietary Restrictions¹

Shows better efficacy than Warfarin in Renal Impairment and Elderly Patients²

1. New England Journal of Medicine (RE-LY Trial), 2009

2. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2017



DABICLOT

Dabigatran Etexilate 110/ 150 mg Capsule



Breaks Down The Hardest Clot

4. Drug Safety, 2011

5. New England Journal of Medicine (RE-SONATE Trial), 2013



Additional Benefits

Weight Loss⁴ BP Reduction⁵

References:

1. Circulation. (2016) 2. New England Journal of Medicine (2015) 3. ESC Guidelines (2019) 4. ADA Guidelines (2020)











Introducing The first Type 2 Diabetes pill proven to go beyond lowering HbA1C to reduce the risk of CV death.....

DEATHS IN DIABETES, ARE DUE TO CVD¹



GLUCENP Empagliflozin 10/25 mg Tablet

Only oral anti-hyperglycemic agent proven to show significant reductions in

Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACE)³







Also **14%** reduction in **Cardiovascular Events**²

Life can be sweeter with less sugar (1)



32% Mortality²



