

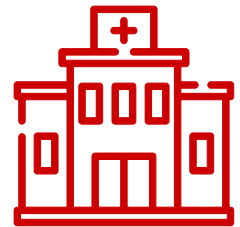
# Prescribing guidelines on direct oral anticoagulants (DOAC) to reduce adverse events

**1** To learn the nomenclature of DOAC.



**2** To bear in mind that the **management of bleeding for DOAC-treated patients is different from that for patients treated with warfarin and heparin.**

**3** **Reversal agents for DOACs are less well known and they may not be available at all health centres.**



**4** **Some DOACs don't have reversal agents; therefore, patients treated with these must strictly follow the medical prescription.**

**5** **To avoid therapeutic duplication:** not all professionals are familiarised with DOACs and patients may not recognise their medicines as anticoagulants whenever asked. To assess the risk of bleeding prior to surgery and outpatient procedures.



**6** **Assess bleeding risk before surgery and outpatient procedures.**



**7** **When a DOAC-treated patient transition is made, all details of DOAC treatment should be reported.**

**8** **To have a protocol for laboratory and DOAC follow-up tests, so that patients get adequate dosage and monitoring.**



**9** **To indicate patients written treatment instructions and including them in their prescription and shared health record.**

**10** **To educate patients and relatives on DOAC. To ensure they understand**

- Medication dose and schedule.
- The importance of follow-up visits and required tests.
- Possible interactions with other medicines and foods.
- Possible adverse drug reactions.
- When to contact a doctor and when to go to A&E.