PAA241464 **Patient 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.

 Take / give Eliquis 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

Information for patients / caregivers

- 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 Eliquis without talking to the doctor, as you are / the patient is at risk of suffering a stroke / blood clot or other complications.
- Eliquis helps to thin the blood. However, this may increase the risk of bleeding. · Signs and symptoms of bleeding include bruising or bleeding
- 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 Eliquis. JUL 2025

under the skin, tar-coloured stools, blood in urine, nose-bleed,

Λ Λ	2/11	464
'AA	241	404

Name: Birth Date: Indication: _ Weight:

Doctor's Name: Doctor's telephone:

I am under anticoagulation treatment with Eliquis (apixaban) to prevent blood clots

•	Eliquis (apixaban) is an oral anticoagulant acting by o
	selective inhibition of factor Xa.
•	Eliquis may increase the risk of bleeding. In case of m

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).

Please complete this section or ask the doctor to do it

____ mg twice daily

najor bleeding events, it should be stopped immediately.

Treatment with Eliquis 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

direct

Information for healthcare professionals