

A randomized direct comparison of the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of apixaban and rivaroxaban

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Background: Currently, there are no direct comparisons of apixaban and rivaroxaban, two new oral direct factor Xa inhibitors approved for management of thromboembolic disorders.

Objective: Compare the pharmacokinetics and anti-factor Xa activity (AXA) of apixaban and rivaroxaban.

Methods: In this randomized, open-label, two-period, two-treatment crossover study, healthy subjects (N=14) received apixaban 2.5 mg twice daily (BID) and rivaroxaban 10 mg once daily (QD) for 4 days with a ≥ 4.5 -day washout. Plasma samples were obtained for pharmacokinetic and AXA assessments; parameters were calculated using noncompartmental methods.

Results: Median time-to-maximum concentration was 2 hours for both compounds, and the mean half-life was 8.7 and 7.9 hours for apixaban and rivaroxaban, respectively. Daily exposure, the area under the curve ($AUC_{(0-24)}$), appeared similar for rivaroxaban (1,094 ng·h/mL) and apixaban (935 ng·h/mL), whereas mean peak-to-trough plasma concentration ratio was 3.6-fold greater for rivaroxaban (16.9) than apixaban (4.7). Coefficient of variation for exposure parameters ($AUC_{(0-24)}$, C_{max} , C_{min}) was 20%–24% for apixaban versus 29%–46% for rivaroxaban. Peak AXA, AXA $AUC_{(0-24)}$, and AXA fluctuation were ~ 2.5 -, 1.3-, and 3.5-fold higher for rivaroxaban than apixaban, respectively. Trough concentrations and AXA were lower for rivaroxaban (10 ng/mL and 0.17 IU/mL vs 17 ng/mL and 0.24 IU/mL for apixaban, respectively). Rivaroxaban exhibited a steeper concentration–AXA response (slope: 0.0172 IU/ng vs 0.0134 IU/ng for apixaban, $P < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: Apixaban 2.5 mg BID demonstrated less intersubject variability in exposure, lower AXA AUC, and higher trough and smaller peak-to-trough fluctuations in plasma concentration and AXA, suggesting more constant anticoagulation compared with rivaroxaban 10 mg QD. However, the clinical impact of these differences on the relative efficacy and safety of apixaban and rivaroxaban remains to be determined.

Keywords: apixaban, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, rivaroxaban, safety

Introduction

Apixaban and rivaroxaban are oral direct reversible factor Xa (FXa) inhibitors approved for the prevention of several thromboembolic disorders. Based on the current literature, the pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) profiles of these two FXa inhibitors share some general features.^{1,2} The bioavailability of apixaban is $\sim 50\%$ and is not significantly influenced by dose or administration with meals.³ Rivaroxaban bioavailability ranges from 66%–100%, depending on the dose and whether or not the dose is administered with a meal. Rivaroxaban requires administration with food to achieve similar bioavailability between a 10 mg dose and doses ≥ 15 mg.⁴ Both agents are readily absorbed, achieving maximal plasma concentrations ~ 3 hours

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after administration. Protein binding is similar for the two compounds (apixaban ~87%, rivaroxaban ~93%). Apixaban and rivaroxaban also share similar pathways of elimination including metabolism, mainly by cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4), as well as biliary and renal elimination, and have relatively similar terminal half-lives (apixaban ~12 hours, rivaroxaban ~10 hours). Despite these similar PK properties, these agents are administered differently. Rivaroxaban is administered once daily (QD), twice daily (BID), or a combination of QD and BID, depending on the indication, whereas apixaban is administered BID for all indications. Although individual literature reports are helpful to form a general understanding of their relative PK and PD profiles, no direct comparisons of these agents have been performed in humans. Such a comparison could help elucidate how their PK and PD properties, along with their posology, relate to observed clinical outcomes, and may aid in the transition between therapies. The purpose of this study was to compare the PK and PD (anti-factor Xa activity [AXA]) profiles of apixaban (2.5 mg BID) and rivaroxaban (10 mg QD) in healthy subjects at the doses and schedules approved for prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) following elective knee or hip replacement surgery.^{5,6}

Methods

Study design

This study (EudraCT 2009-017278-19) was a randomized, open-label, two-period, two-treatment crossover study in 14 healthy subjects. Primary objectives were to assess the multiple-dose, steady-state PK profiles and compare plasma concentration peak-to-trough ratios (C_{max}/C_{min}) of rivaroxaban 10 mg QD with those of apixaban 2.5 mg BID following oral administration in healthy subjects. Secondary objectives included assessment of the multiple-dose, steady-state AXA profiles and safety and tolerability of these agents. The study was carried out in compliance with the International Conference on Harmonisation guidelines for Good Clinical

Practice and in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, including all amendments in effect up to the time the study was conducted. Study protocol and informed consent forms were reviewed and approved by an independent ethical committee (Stichting Beoordeling Biomedisch Ethiek Onderzoek, Assen, the Netherlands), and all parts of the study were in compliance with the EU Clinical Trial Directive (EU CTD) 2001/20/EC.

Screening was carried out within 21 days prior to study drug administration and all subjects provided written informed consent prior to the start of any study-related procedures.

Eligible subjects were admitted to the clinical facility (PRA International, Zuidlaren, the Netherlands) the day before the first treatment period and remained in the clinical facility for the duration of the study. Subjects were randomized 1:1, according to a computer-generated randomization scheme, to receive either apixaban 2.5 mg BID (every 12 hours) or rivaroxaban 10 mg QD (every 24 hours) for 4 days followed by a ≥ 4.5 -day washout before receiving the alternate treatment (Figure 1). Four days of dosing was selected to ensure that both agents achieved steady state; apixaban achieves steady state within 2–3 days of administration with modest accumulation (<2-fold) following BID dosing, and rivaroxaban does not show appreciable accumulation following QD administration.^{7,8}

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Eligibility criteria included age 18–45 years, body mass index of 18–30 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$, inclusive, and a healthy condition according to physical examination, vital sign assessment, clinical laboratory assessment, and medical history. Reasons for exclusion from the study included any significant or acute medical illness or relevant trauma; gastrointestinal disease or surgery in the previous 3 months; a history of abnormal bleeding or coagulation disorder; any significant head injury within the previous 2 years; any major surgery within 4 weeks prior to dosing or planned within 2 weeks after completion

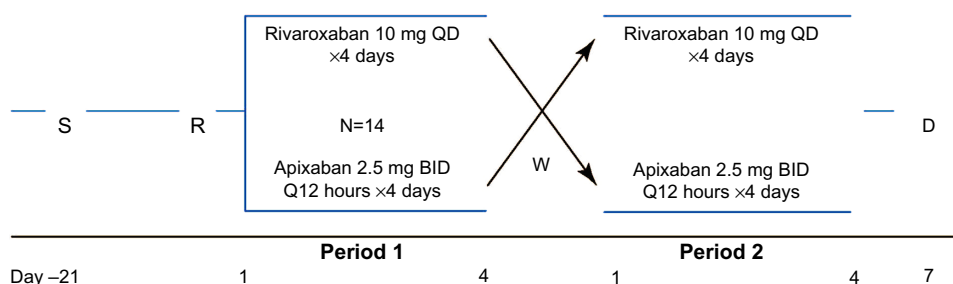


Figure 1 Study design schematic.

Abbreviations: BID, twice daily; D, discharge; Q12 hours, every 12 hours; QD, once daily; R, randomization; S, screening; W, washout (≤ 4.5 days).

of the study; or any history of acute or chronic pancreatitis. Female subjects were excluded if pregnant or breastfeeding and were required to have a negative serum or urine pregnancy test within 24 hours prior to dosing. All subjects were required to use an acceptable method of contraception for the duration of the study. Subjects were also excluded for a recent history of smoking or alcohol abuse.

Assessments

Blood sampling

Blood samples (4 mL) for measurement of rivaroxaban plasma concentrations were collected in potassium EDTA tubes predose on days 1 and 4 of the treatment period and at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours after the morning dose on day 4 of the treatment period. Blood samples (2.7 mL) for measurement of apixaban plasma concentrations were collected in 3.2% sodium citrate tubes predose on days 1 and 4 of each treatment period and at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 hours after the morning dose, and at predose (12 hours) and 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 60 hours after the evening dose on day 4 of the treatment period. Samples were stored on ice immediately after collection and processed within 30 minutes by centrifugation for 15 minutes at $1,500\times g$, 4°C . Plasma from each sample was then transferred to a separate vial and stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ until shipped on dry ice for analysis.

Apixaban and rivaroxaban samples were assayed by validated liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry (LC–MS/MS) methods at Intertek Pharmaceutical Services (formerly known as Alta Analytical Laboratory, El Dorado Hills, CA, USA) and at PPD Inc. (Middleton, WI, USA), respectively. For apixaban, sample extraction for plasma utilized protein precipitation. Apixaban-M4 (a hydroxylated metabolite of apixaban) was used as the internal standard for the assay. The lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) for apixaban was 1.00 ng/mL. The between-run and within-run variability (coefficient of variation [CV]) for apixaban in quality control samples were $\leq 6.7\%$ and $\leq 4.1\%$, respectively, with deviations from the nominal concentration of no more than $\pm 3.7\%$. All samples were analyzed within the period of analyte stability. For rivaroxaban, sample extraction for plasma utilized liquid–liquid extraction. Rivaroxaban-d4 (deuterium-radiolabeled rivaroxaban) was used as the internal standard for the assay. The LLOQ for rivaroxaban was 0.5 ng/mL. The between-run and within-run variability (CV) for rivaroxaban in quality control samples were $\leq 5.1\%$ and $\leq 8.8\%$, respectively, with deviations from the nominal

concentration of no more than $\pm 5.6\%$. All samples were analyzed within the period of analyte stability.

Pharmacokinetics

PK parameters for apixaban and rivaroxaban were derived from the plasma concentration–time data on day 4 and included maximum observed plasma concentration within the dosing interval (C_{\max}), minimum observed plasma concentration within the dosing interval (C_{\min}), time of C_{\max} (T_{\max}), and area under the plasma concentration–time curve within the dosing interval ($\text{AUC}_{(0-12)}$ and $\text{AUC}_{(0-24)}$, respectively). Apixaban daily AUC ($\text{AUC}_{(0-24)}$) was calculated as the sum of the $\text{AUC}_{(0-12)}$ and $\text{AUC}_{(12-24)}$ observed following administration of the morning and evening dose, respectively. Terminal half-life ($T_{1/2}$) was calculated following the last dose (ie, following the day 4 evening dose for apixaban and following the day 4 morning dose for rivaroxaban). Plasma concentration peak-to-trough ratios (C_{\max}/C_{\min}) were calculated.

Anti-factor Xa activity

Blood samples (2.7 mL) for the determination of AXA for both drugs were collected in 3.2% sodium citrate tubes at the same time points as the PK samples, and kept at room temperature for no more than 30 minutes before centrifuging at 18°C and $1,500\times g$ for 15 minutes. Plasma was collected from each sample and stored in cryovials at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$. Samples were shipped on dry ice to Esoterix Coagulation Laboratory (Englewood, CO, USA) for analysis of AXA using a validated chromogenic anti-FXa assay (Rotachrom[®]; Diagnostica Stago Inc., Parsippany, NJ, USA)⁹ with a reportable range of 0.10 IU/mL to 18.5 IU/mL for apixaban and rivaroxaban.^{9,10}

AXA parameters for both compounds were derived from plasma AXA time data obtained on day 4 over the dosing interval as described above for PK. Parameters assessed included peak and trough plasma AXA, time to peak AXA (T_{peak}), area under the plasma AXA–time curve, and AXA half-life.

Safety

Physical examination, measurement of vital signs, 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood/urine clinical laboratory testing were performed at screening, prior to each treatment period, and at study discharge, with close monitoring for adverse events (AEs) throughout the study. All AEs were coded by the investigator using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA; v12.1) and recorded along with severity, timing of onset, relationship to study drug, and outcome.

Statistical methods

Data from 12 subjects were expected to provide $\geq 90\%$ probability that the lower limit of the 90% confidence interval (CI) for the geometric mean ratio of C_{\max}/C_{\min} values (rivaroxaban/apixaban) would be >1 . An additional two subjects were enrolled to allow for early withdrawals. This estimate was based on the assumptions that the expected C_{\max}/C_{\min} ratio was $\geq 30\%$ greater for rivaroxaban than apixaban,^{11,12} C_{\max}/C_{\min} would be log-normally distributed, and intersubject standard deviation would not be greater than 0.22.¹³

Mean and individual steady-state concentration–time and AXA–time profiles were plotted for both apixaban and rivaroxaban. Scatter plots of AXA versus plasma concentration were plotted for both compounds and analyzed by linear regression. Individual PK and PD parameters were estimated using noncompartmental methods with WinNonlin® Professional (v5.0.1; Pharsight Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Terminal elimination rate constants were estimated using the WinNonlin algorithm and AUC parameters were calculated using the log-linear trapezoidal rule (WinNonlin Method 1). Actual sampling times were used for all parameter calculations. Descriptive statistics for PK and PD parameters were tabulated.

Results

Demographics and disposition

The study was conducted between February and March 2010. A total of 14 healthy subjects (eleven male, three female) were enrolled and received study medication. All 14 subjects completed the study. A summary of subject demographics is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population demographics

	N=14
Sex, n (%)	
Male	11 (79)
Female	3 (21)
Race, n (%)	
White	12 (86)
Multiple (Black and White)	2 (14)
Age, years	
Mean (SD)	29 (9.1)
Range	20–43
Height, cm	
Mean (SD)	181 (7.4)
Range	170–195
Weight, kg	
Mean (SD)	75.9 (10.2)
Range	62.9–94.4
BMI, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
Mean (SD)	23.1 (2.5)
Range	19.4–28.1

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; N, total number of subjects; SD, standard deviation.

Pharmacokinetics

Mean and individual plasma concentration–time profiles from day 4 of treatment for both compounds are shown in Figure 2, and summary statistics of the PK data are provided in Table 2. Median time to peak plasma concentration (T_{\max}) was 2 hours for both compounds. Peak concentrations were followed by a multiphasic decline with a mean terminal half-life of 8.7 hours for apixaban versus 7.9 hours for rivaroxaban. Evaluation of mean trough concentrations on days 4 and 5 indicated that steady state for both apixaban and rivaroxaban had been reached by the fourth day of dosing. On day 4, rivaroxaban C_{\max} was 171 ng/mL, ~2-fold higher than for apixaban (81 ng/mL). Conversely, the C_{\min} for rivaroxaban (10 ng/mL) was ~40% lower than for apixaban (17 ng/mL). The greater fluctuation in rivaroxaban plasma concentration over the dosing interval was reflected in the differences in the C_{\max}/C_{\min} ratio. The geometric mean of the C_{\max}/C_{\min} ratio for rivaroxaban (16.9) was 3.6-fold higher (90% CI: 2.82–4.61) than that for apixaban (4.7). Despite the difference in C_{\max}/C_{\min} ratio over the dosing interval, the daily AUC at steady state (AUC_{0-24}) was only ~17% higher for rivaroxaban (mean [%CV] $\text{AUC}_{(0-24)}$: rivaroxaban = 1,094 [29] ng · h/mL; apixaban = 935 [24] ng · h/mL). Intersubject variability, expressed as %CV, was lower for apixaban exposure parameters (20%–24%) than for rivaroxaban exposure parameters (29%–46%).

Pharmacodynamics

The results of the PD analyses were similar to those of the PK analyses for apixaban and rivaroxaban. Plots of mean and individual AXA over time are shown in Figure 3, and summary statistics of the PD data are provided in Table 3. A close temporal relationship between plasma concentration and AXA was seen for both compounds across the dosing interval (compare Figures 2 and 3). Plotting AXA against plasma concentration of each drug (Figure 4) confirmed a direct linear relationship for both compounds; the slope of the regression lines appeared to be different (slope: rivaroxaban 0.0172 IU/ng vs apixaban 0.0134 IU/ng; $P < 0.0001$). Consistent with the PK findings, AXA fluctuated less over the dosing interval for apixaban than for rivaroxaban. The geometric mean peak-to-trough AXA ratio for rivaroxaban was 3.5-fold higher than for apixaban (16.5 vs 4.7, respectively): peak AXA was ~2.5-fold higher for rivaroxaban than for apixaban (2.82 IU/mL [%CV 51] vs 1.12 IU/mL [%CV 21]), whereas trough AXA was ~30% lower for rivaroxaban than for apixaban (Table 3). The AXA geometric mean $\text{AUC}_{(0-24)}$ was ~34% higher for rivaroxaban than for apixaban (17.8 IU · h/mL vs 13.3 IU · h/mL).

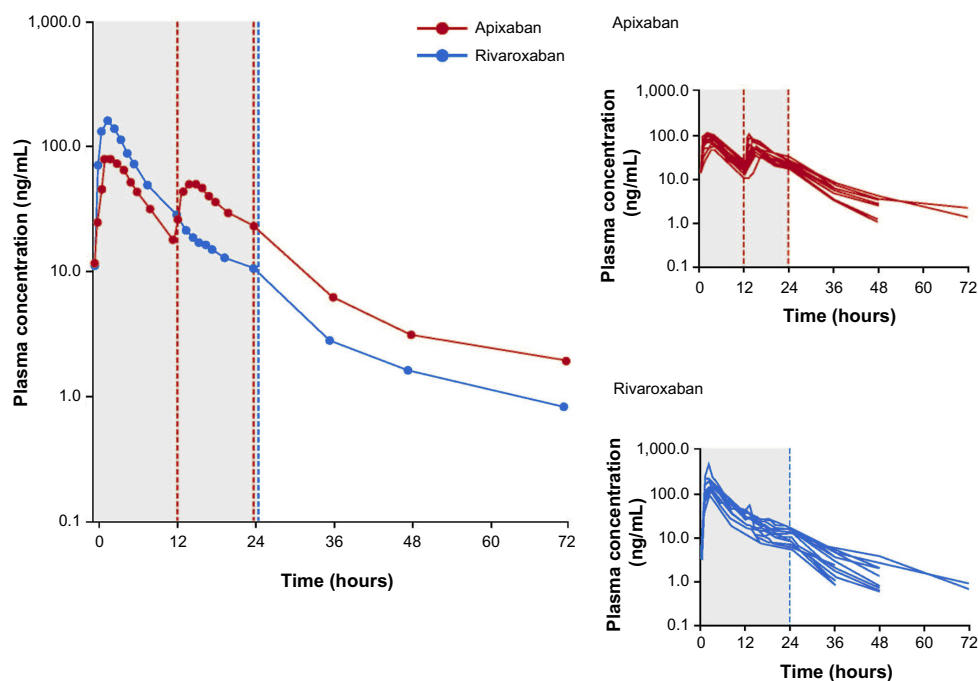


Figure 2 Arithmetic mean plasma concentration over time at steady state after treatment with rivaroxaban or apixaban. **Notes:** Inset: Individual plasma concentration–time profiles of apixaban and rivaroxaban. Dosing interval is depicted using a red-dotted line for apixaban (twice daily) and a blue-dotted line for rivaroxaban (once daily). At the 48-hour time point, n=14 for apixaban and n=10 for rivaroxaban. At the 72-hour time point, n=2 for both treatments.

Apixaban mean AXA half-life (8.9 hours) was similar to the half-life observed for plasma concentration (8.7 hours). Rivaroxaban mean AXA half-life could not be estimated over a similar time interval as for plasma concentration since AXA results for all but two subjects were below the assay’s LLOQ 24 hours after administration.

Safety

Apixaban and rivaroxaban were well-tolerated in this study. A total of 22 AEs were reported by ten subjects after the start of study medication. Twelve AEs were reported by seven subjects following rivaroxaban administration, consisting of contusion, pharyngitis, and rhinitis, each reported twice, and single reports of epistaxis, abdominal discomfort, abdominal distension, diarrhea, paresthesia, and procedural pain.

Ten AEs were reported by eight subjects following administration of apixaban, consisting of three reports of dizziness, two reports of contusion, and single reports of epistaxis, catheter site hematoma, catheter site-related reaction, cough, and musculoskeletal chest pain. All AEs reported during the study were mild and resolved without treatment. No deaths or serious AEs were reported for either compound during the study, and no subjects discontinued treatment because of AEs or for other reasons. There were no findings of clinical relevance with respect to clinical laboratory tests, vital signs, ECGs, or physical examinations.

Discussion

This study provides the first head-to-head comparison of the PK and PD profiles for apixaban administered BID and

Table 2 Summary statistics: steady-state pharmacokinetics of rivaroxaban and apixaban

N=14	C _{max} (ng/mL) G mean (%CV)	C _{min} (ng/mL) G mean (%CV)	C _{max} :C _{min} G mean (%CV)	T _{max} (h) median (min–max)	AUC _(0–12) (ng·h/mL) G mean (%CV)	AUC _(0–24) (ng·h/mL) G mean (%CV)	T _{1/2} (h) Mean (SD)
Rivaroxaban 10 mg QD	171 (46)	10.1 (39)	16.9 (53.5)	2.00 (1.0–3.0)		1,094 (29)	7.89 (3.00)
Apixaban 2.5 mg BID	80.5 (23)	17.1 (20)	4.7 (16.9)	2.00 (1.0–3.0)	527 (22)	935 (24)	8.65 (2.19)*

Note: *Determined after administration of evening dose.

Abbreviations: AUC_(0–12), area under plasma concentration–time curve from time 0 to 12 hours after morning dose; AUC_(0–24), area under plasma concentration–time curve from time 0 to 24 hours after morning dose; BID, twice daily; C_{max}, maximum observed plasma concentration; C_{min}, minimum observed plasma concentration; CV, coefficient of variation; G mean, geometric mean; min, minimum; max, maximum; N, total number of subjects; QD, once daily; SD, standard deviation; T_{1/2}, terminal half-life; T_{max}, observed time of C_{max}.

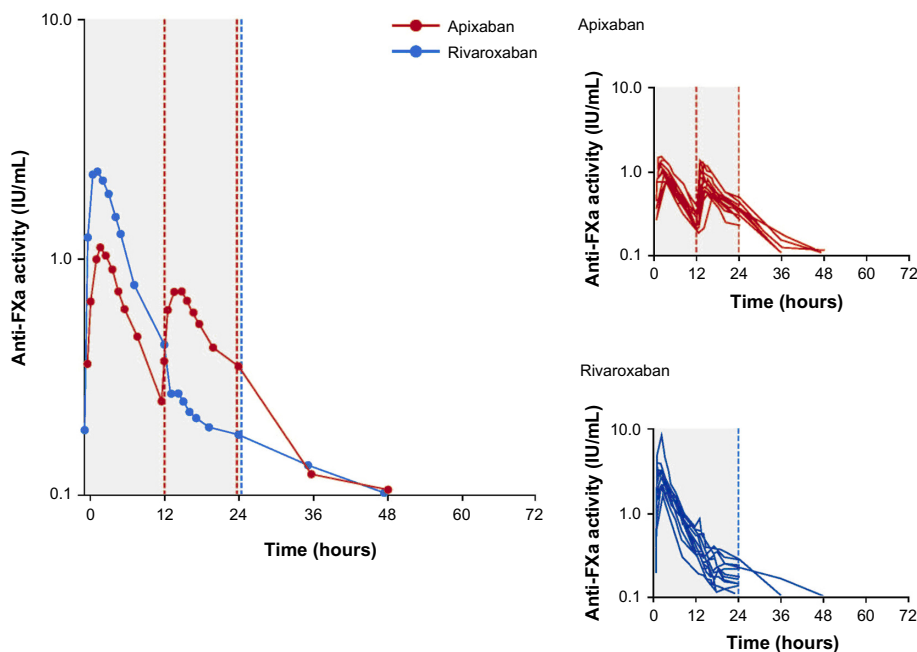


Figure 3 Arithmetic mean anti-FXa activity* over time at steady state on day 4 of treatment with rivaroxaban or apixaban.

Notes: Inset: Individual plasma anti-FXa activity versus time profiles with apixaban and rivaroxaban. The dosing interval is depicted using a red-dotted line for apixaban (twice daily) and a blue-dotted line for rivaroxaban (once daily). *Anti-FXa activity is given in low-molecular-weight heparin international units per milliliter. At the 36-hour time point, n=8 for apixaban and n=2 for rivaroxaban. At the 48-hour time point, n=4 for apixaban and n=1 for rivaroxaban. Anti-FXa activity fell to below the lower limit of quantification in all subjects by the 72-hour time point for both treatments.

Abbreviation: FXa, factor Xa.

rivaroxaban administered QD. Both apixaban 2.5 mg BID and rivaroxaban 10 mg QD were readily absorbed, reaching T_{max} in 2 hours, and both agents had multiphasic elimination profiles with terminal half-lives of ~8 hours. For apixaban 2.5 mg BID, there is significantly less daily fluctuation in plasma concentrations and AXA (ie, lower peak-to-trough ratio), as well as less variability in PK parameters (ie, C_{max} and AUC), than for rivaroxaban 10 mg QD. The PK results for apixaban in this study were generally consistent with previously published multiple-dose data on apixaban^{7,14} in healthy subjects. The fluctuations in mean apixaban concentrations following administration of apixaban 2.5 mg BID in multiple ascending dose studies in Western and Japanese subject

populations were ~3.0 and ~4.2, respectively, and the mean terminal half-lives were 8.1 and 9.7 hours, respectively.^{7,14} To our knowledge, the multiple-dose steady-state PK of rivaroxaban 10 mg QD in healthy subjects have not previously been reported, and the limited available data for 5 mg QD⁸ do not permit estimation of the concentration fluctuation, although the half-life (8.4 hours) was similar to that in the current study.

Although the PK and PD profiles of rivaroxaban and apixaban in VTEp patients differ somewhat from that in healthy subjects due to differences in covariates impacting the PK, the observations in healthy subjects are generally relevant to the patient population. Specifically, for rivaroxaban, it appears that

Table 3 Summary statistics: steady state anti-FXa activity of rivaroxaban and apixaban

N=14	Peak (IU/mL) G mean (CV)	Trough (IU/mL) G mean (CV)	Peak:trough G mean (CV)	T_{peak} (h) median (min–max)	AUC _(0–12) (IU · h/mL) G mean (CV)	AUC _(0–24) (IU · h/mL) G mean (CV)	$T_{1/2}$ (h) Mean (SD)
Rivaroxaban 10 mg QD (0–24 h)	2.82 (51)	0.170* (32)	16.5* (57.4)	2.00 (1.00–3.00)		17.8 (29)	NE [#]
Apixaban 2.5 mg BID (0–12 h)	1.12 (21)	0.240 (22)	4.7 (19.5)	2.00 (1.00–3.00)	7.42 (21)	13.3 (22)	8.91 (2.46) [‡]

Notes: Anti-FXa activity is expressed in LMWH units; *n=13; [#]could not be reliably determined as some values fell below the lower level of quantification; [‡]determined after administration of evening dose.

Abbreviations: AUC_(0–12), area under plasma concentration–time curve from time 0 to 12 hours after morning dose; AUC_(0–24), area under plasma concentration–time curve from time 0 to 24 hours after morning dose; BID, twice daily; CV, coefficient of variation; FXa, factor Xa; G mean, geometric mean; LMWH, low-molecular-weight heparin; min, minimum; max, maximum; N, total number of subjects; NE, not estimated; peak, maximum observed plasma concentration; QD, once daily; SD, standard deviation; $T_{1/2}$, half-life; T_{peak} , observed time of peak anti-FXa activity; trough, minimum observed plasma concentration.

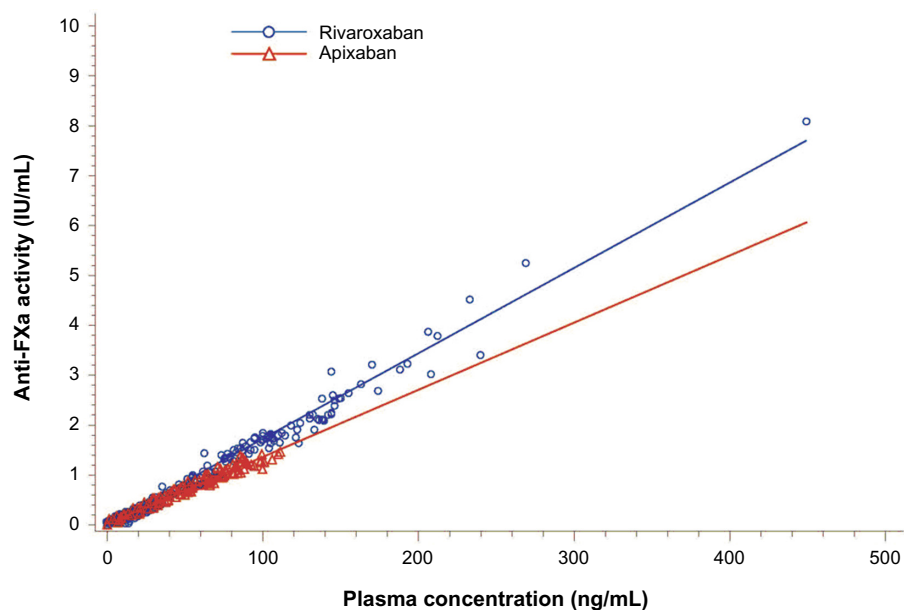


Figure 4 Plot of anti-FXa activity versus apixaban and rivaroxaban plasma concentration.

Notes: Apixaban concentration, rivaroxaban concentration, and anti-FXa activity less than the lower limit of quantification at predose were set as 0. Apixaban concentration, rivaroxaban concentration, and anti-FXa activity less than the lower limit of quantification at other time points was set at one half the assay lower limit of quantification. The regression line for apixaban concentrations greater than maximum observed value was extrapolated using the intercept and slope estimated from the existing data. Regression equation: apixaban anti-FXa = $0.02753 + 0.01342 \times$ apixaban concentration; rivaroxaban anti-FXa = $-0.03215 + 0.01719 \times$ rivaroxaban concentration.

Abbreviation: FXa, factor Xa.

in VTEp patients, the C_{max} value is somewhat lower and the C_{min} value is slightly higher than that observed in our study,⁵ with a resulting C_{max}/C_{min} ratio of ~ 7 . For apixaban, the C_{max} value in VTEp patients is similar to that in our study, but the C_{min} value is higher,⁶ resulting in a C_{max}/C_{min} ratio of ~ 1.5 . Although the fluctuation values are lower, the difference between the two drugs is similar to that observed in healthy subjects.

Given that direct linear relationships between plasma concentration and AXA were evident for both apixaban and rivaroxaban, AXA findings are largely consistent with the PK of these agents. Peak AXA was observed at 2 hours postdose, coinciding with the C_{max} for the respective compound, and apixaban maintained a lower AXA peak-to-trough ratio over the dosing interval. The difference between apixaban 2.5 mg BID and rivaroxaban 10 mg QD total daily AXA (AXA $AUC_{(0-24)}$) was somewhat greater than the difference observed for exposure, with AXA $AUC_{(0-24)}$ being $\sim 34\%$ higher for rivaroxaban. This finding is consistent with the difference observed in the slope of the AXA concentration regression lines for rivaroxaban and apixaban. Although the regression for rivaroxaban was determined over a wider range of concentrations than that for apixaban, this is unlikely to provide an explanation for the difference in slope. Rivaroxaban has also been shown to have a greater effect than apixaban in the prothrombin time assay, at a concentration of 1,000 ng/mL, that cannot be attributed to the $\sim 5\%$ difference in molecular weight.⁹

Despite a slightly lower daily AXA₍₀₋₂₄₎, apixaban AXA activity persisted well beyond the time at which the next scheduled BID dose was to be administered, whereas rivaroxaban AXA was near or below the lower limit of detection of the assay at the time of the next scheduled QD dose. Although QD administration may be favored based on convenience, it clearly results in higher peaks and lower troughs.^{12,15} The impact of greater fluctuation in levels of anticoagulation on clinical outcomes with oral FXa inhibitors is not known. Thus, the clinical importance of differences in rivaroxaban and apixaban AXA observed over their respective dosing intervals in this study remains to be determined.

The safety and efficacy of apixaban and rivaroxaban dosed QD and BID have been studied in Phase II clinical trials of VTE prevention. A Phase II dose-ranging clinical trial in patients undergoing total knee replacement was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of apixaban total daily doses of 5, 10, and 20 mg administered in QD and BID regimens.¹⁶ Numerically lower rates of VTE and death were observed with the apixaban 2.5-, 5-, and 10-mg BID regimens compared with the same total daily doses administered QD, whereas bleeding was similar for both BID and QD administration. A pharmacometric analysis performed with the apixaban Phase II VTE prevention data further supported a trend for a more favorable risk-benefit profile

for the apixaban BID regimen.¹⁵ Thus, a BID regimen was selected for further study.

QD and BID regimens of rivaroxaban were evaluated in four separate Phase II studies of VTE prevention.^{17–20} No clear dose–response relationship was seen for efficacy across these trials, whereas bleeding increased with increasing doses. Comparisons of rivaroxaban QD and BID regimens have mainly focused on cross-study assessments, with the exception of one study²⁰ that included a single QD regimen among several BID regimens. Overall, the safety and efficacy profiles of the rivaroxaban QD and BID regimens appeared to be similar,²⁰ and a QD regimen was chosen for further study. While the outcomes of the Phase III clinical trials in VTE prevention have been favorable for both apixaban and rivaroxaban relative to low-molecular-weight heparin,^{21–27} no comparisons of dosing frequency were performed in these trials.

This study was performed in a small number of healthy subjects receiving apixaban or rivaroxaban under supervision. As already mentioned, PK/PD differences in specific patient populations may alter the risk–benefit profiles of these agents in real-world clinical use. Additionally, factors such as compliance may impact outcomes, especially over the longer-term outpatient settings where dosing cannot be monitored. While compliance can be affected by dosing regimen, it can also be affected by the side-effect profile of the drug in question, as well as other factors. The compliance of both agents during real-world clinical use and its impact on clinical outcomes remains to be determined.

In summary, this study reports the first head-to-head comparison of apixaban and rivaroxaban PK and PD. Apixaban 2.5 mg BID demonstrated lower fluctuations in peak-to-trough plasma concentration and AXA throughout the dosing interval, lower interindividual variability in concentration and AXA, and a lower AXA AUC compared with rivaroxaban 10 mg QD. Although this study provides an informative comparison of apixaban and rivaroxaban PK and PD at dose regimens used for the prevention of VTE, it is important to note that it is difficult to extrapolate data from this healthy subject study to patients. It is possible that other factors encountered in clinical practice, such as drug interactions, varying degrees of renal function, and other patient characteristics may influence both the relative PK and PD profiles observed in this study and their relationships with real-world efficacy and safety outcomes. Although efficacy and safety exposure–response relationships in the prevention of VTE have been reported for apixaban, using AUC as the measure of exposure,¹⁵ these relationships have

not been reported for rivaroxaban. Therefore, the impact of greater or lesser fluctuation in plasma concentration or AXA resulting from their respective dosing regimens on the relative efficacy and safety profiles of apixaban and rivaroxaban in clinical practice remains to be determined.

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Author contributions

All of the authors (C Frost, Y Song, YC Barrett, J Wang, J Pursley, RA Boyd, and F LaCreta) were: involved in the conception and design (protocol development and/or design advice) and/or acquisition of data (study investigator), or data analysis and interpretation; drafting/revising the publication for content; and approval of the final version to be published.

Disclosure

At the time of research, all authors of this study were employees of Bristol-Myers Squibb Company or Pfizer Inc. This study was sponsored by Bristol-Myers Squibb and Pfizer.

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