

Edoxaban (Savaysa®)

What is edoxaban (Savaysa®)?

- Edoxaban is a blood thinner medication. This medication is also called by its brand name, Savaysa®.
- Edoxaban (Savaysa®) is used to reduce the risk of blood clots and stroke in people with an abnormal heart rhythm (called atrial fibrillation).
 - Blood clots can block a blood vessel, cutting off blood supply to the area.
 - Rarely, clots can break into pieces and travel in the bloodstream. Those pieces may get stuck in the heart (causing a heart attack), the lungs (causing a pulmonary embolus), or in the brain (causing a stroke).
- **If you were taking warfarin (Coumadin®) and you are starting to take edoxaban (Savaysa®), do not continue taking warfarin.** Edoxaban (Savaysa®) replaces warfarin.



How should I take edoxaban (Savaysa®)?

- Take edoxaban (Savaysa®) exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- You can take edoxaban (Savaysa®) with or without food.
- If you miss a dose, take the dose as soon as you remember on the same day. Do not take a double dose to make up for missing a dose.
- Do not stop taking edoxaban (Savaysa®) suddenly without telling your doctor. This can put you at risk of having a stroke or a blood clot.

- If you take too much edoxaban (Savaysa®), call your doctor or the Anticoagulation Clinic. If you are experiencing any bleeding which you cannot get to stop, go to the nearest emergency room (ER).

How should I store edoxaban (Savaysa®)?

Store this medication at room temperature in a dry area. Avoid storing it in the bathroom.

What should I know about the risks of taking edoxaban (Savaysa®)?

- Edoxaban (Savaysa®) can increase your risk of bleeding because it reduces your blood's ability to clot. While you take edoxaban (Savaysa®), you may bruise more easily and it may take longer for bleeding to stop.
- You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take edoxaban (Savaysa®) and:
 - You are over 75 years old.
 - You have kidney problems.
 - You have stomach or intestine bleeding that is recent or recurs (goes away and then comes back).
 - You have a stomach ulcer.
 - You take other medications that increase your risk of bleeding, including:
 - Aspirin or products that contain aspirin
 - Long-term use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including ibuprofen and naproxen
 - Clopidogrel (Plavix®), prasugrel (Effient®), or ticagrelor (Brilinta®)
 - Any medication that contains heparin

What are the possible side effects of edoxaban (Savaysa®)?

- Edoxaban (Savaysa®) can increase your risk of bleeding because it reduces your blood's ability to clot. While you take edoxaban (Savaysa®), you may bruise more easily and it may take longer for bleeding to stop.
- For some people, edoxaban (Savaysa®) can cause symptoms of an allergic reaction, including hives, rash, and itching. Get medical help immediately if you get any of these symptoms of a serious allergic reaction:
 - Chest pain or chest tightness
 - Swelling of your face or tongue
 - Trouble breathing, or wheezing
 - Feeling dizzy or faint

When should I call my doctor or the Anticoagulation Clinic?

Call your doctor, or call us, if:

- You start or stop any medications, including over-the-counter medications or herbal supplements. These may affect the way edoxaban (Savaysa®) works.
- You are having a surgery or a procedure, as you may have special instructions on how to take your edoxaban (Savaysa®).
- You need a medication refill. Try to tell your doctor before you are out of edoxaban (Savaysa®) so you do not run out.
- You have any unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as:
 - Unusual bleeding from the gums
 - Nose bleeds that happen often
 - Menstrual (period) or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
 - Blood in your urine (pee that is red or the color of coffee or cola)
 - Bruises that happen without a known cause, or bruises that get larger

When should I get emergency help?

Call 911 immediately if you have any of the following serious conditions:

- You have any signs or symptoms of serious bleeding:
 - Severe bleeding, or bleeding you can't control
 - Red or black stools (poop that looks like tar)
 - Coughing up blood or blood clots
 - Vomiting up blood, or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds
 - Uncontrolled bleeding from your nose or gums
 - Cuts that will not stop bleeding
- You have any signs or symptoms of a stroke:
 - Dizziness, sudden loss of vision, or a sudden severe headache
 - Numbness or weakness in any arm or leg
 - Trouble speaking, or slurred speech
 - Drooping on one side of your face
- You have signs or symptoms of blood clots:
 - Sudden severe shortness of breath
 - Chest pain
 - Swelling, redness, heat or pain in any arm or leg

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