

Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)

What is rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)?

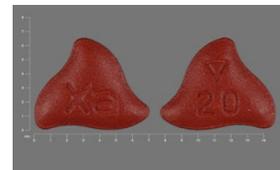
- Rivaroxaban is a blood thinner medication. This medication is also called by its brand name, Xarelto®.
- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) is used to reduce the risk of blood clots and stroke in people with an abnormal heart rhythm (called atrial fibrillation), people who have had a blood clot, people who have had orthopedic surgery, or who have a history of coronary or peripheral artery disease.
 - 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 rivaroxaban (Xarelto®), do not continue taking warfarin.** Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) replaces warfarin.



Xarelto® 10 mg tablet



Xarelto® 15 mg tablet



Xarelto® 20 mg tablet

How should I take rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)?

- Take rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- Take rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) with food.

- You can crush rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) and mix it with applesauce to make the tablet easier to swallow.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember on the same day.
- Do not stop taking rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) suddenly without telling your doctor. This can put you at risk of having a stroke or a blood clot.
- If you take too much rivaroxaban (Xarelto®), 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 rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)?

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 rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)?

- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) can increase your risk of bleeding because it reduces your blood's ability to clot. While you take rivaroxaban (Xarelto®), you may bruise more easily and it may take longer for bleeding to stop.
- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) can cause bleeding which can be serious. You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) 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 rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)?

- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) can increase your risk of bleeding because it reduces your blood's ability to clot. While you take rivaroxaban (Xarelto®), you may bruise more easily and it may take longer for bleeding to stop.
- For some people, rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) 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 rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) works.
- You are having a surgery or a procedure, as you may need to stop taking rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) for a short period of time before your procedure. Do not stop taking rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) without talking with your doctor first.
- You need a medication refill. Try to tell your doctor before you are out of rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) 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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