Anagrelide + Acetylsalicylzuur | MFB 7900

Onderbouwend	Stof	Effect	Code
Agrylin product label FDA	anagrelide + acetylsalicylzuur	in 2 pharmacodynamic interaction studies in healthy subjects, co-administration of single-dose anagrelide 1 mg and aspirin 900 mg or repeat-dose anagrelide 1 mg 1dd and aspirin 75 mg 1dd showed greater ex vivo antiplatelet aggregation effects than administration of aspirin alone.	1A
SPC Xagrid	anagrelide + acetylsalicylzuur	-ernstige hemorragieën zijn gemeld bij een aantal gelijktijdig met acetylsalicylzuur en anagrelide behandelde patiënten met essentiële trombocytose (ET) -de antibloedplaatjesaggregatie-effecten van elke werkzame stof kan toenemen in vergelijking met acetylsalicylzuur alleen Regime: gelijktijdig herhalingsdosis anagrelide 1 mg 1dd en acetylsalicylzuur 75 mg 1dd; gezonde proefpersonen.	1A

Overig	Stof	Effect
SPC Xagrid	anagrelide + acetylsalicylzuur	Advies: de potentiële risico's van gelijktijdig gebruik van anagrelide met acetylsalicylzuur moeten tegen elkaar worden afgewogen alvorens een behandeling in te stellen, met name bij patiënten met een hoog risicoprofiel voor hemorragie.
Agrylin product label FDA	anagrelide + acetylsalicylzuur of andere middelen die bloeding kunnen geven	Aspirin and Drugs that Increase Bleeding Risk: Co-administration of single-dose or repeat-dose anagrelide and aspirin showed greater ex vivo anti-platelet aggregation effects than administration of aspirin alone. Results from an observational study in patients with essential thrombocythemia suggest the rate of major hemorrhagic events in patients treated with anagrelide is higher than in those subjects treated with another cytoreductive treatment. The majority of the major hemorrhagic events occurred in patients who were also receiving concomitant anti-aggregatory treatment (primarily, aspirin). Therefore, the potential risks of the concomitant use of anagrelide with aspirin should be assessed, particularly in patients with a high risk profile for hemorrhage, before treatment is initiated. Monitor patients for bleeding, particularly those receiving concomitant therapy with other drugs known to cause bleeding (e.g., anticoagulants, PDE3 inhibitors, NSAIDs, antiplatelet agents, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors)
Harrison CN. N Engl J Med 2005;353:33-45. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa043800. United Kingdom Medical Research Council Primary Thrombocythemia 1 Study	anagrelide + acetylsalicylzuur vs hydroxyurea + acetylsalicylzuur	2.6x increased risk of serious hemorrhage for anagrelide+ aspirin compared to hydroxyurea+ aspirin, with gastro-intestinal hemorrhage being particularly common (OR 3.54). Methods: 809 patients with essential thrombocythemia received low-dose aspirin plus either anagrelide or hydroxy-urea. → GIC: is geen interactiestudie. As compared with hydroxyurea plus aspirin, anagrelide plus aspirin was associated with increased rates of arterial thrombosis, serious hemorrhage, and transformation to myelofibrosis but with a decreased rate of venous thrombo-embolism. Equivalent long-term control of the platelet count was achieved in both groups. Conclusions: hydroxyurea plus low-dose aspirin is superior to anagrelide plus low-dose aspirin for patients with essential thrombocythemia at high risk for vascular events.

Opmerkingen
Werkgroep Interacties Oncologische middelen 17-11-21: actie Nee, is gebruikelijke combinatie; beoogd doel is verlaging van aantal trombocyten, je doseert op aantal trombocyten.

PubMed: anagrelide and aspirin and drug interaction: 3 hits, oud. Zonder drug interaction veel hits.
Stockley: Harrison 2005.

Risicofactoren	
Mitigerende factoren	

	Interactie	**Actie**	**Datum**
Beslissing WG OncoIA	Ja	Nee	17 november 2021