

Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation

[Nun Valve Atrial-heart Alarm-clock](#)

Direct Xa inhibitors are used to prevent stroke in non-valvular atrial fibrillation patients. The irregular rhythm of atrial fibrillation causes blood to pool in atria and has a chance of forming clots. These blood clots can dislodge and travel to the brain causing a stroke. Direct factor Xa inhibitors or vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin) are currently indicated in these patients.

Deep Vein Thrombosis

[Deep V-neck Trombone](#)

Deep vein thrombosis is a condition that clot forms in the deep veins, especially the legs. This clot can dislodge and travel to the lungs, causing a life-threatening pulmonary embolism. Direct factor Xa inhibitors are indicated for treatment and secondary prophylaxis of DVTs.

Considerations

Andexanet Alfa

[And-X Afro cleaning](#)

The main side effect of direct factor Xa inhibitors is bleeding. If a patient develops major bleeding, andexanet alfa can be used as an antidote to reverse the anticoagulant activity of the direct Xa inhibitor. It acts as a decoy to sequester direct factor Xa inhibitors.