

## Xa-I Levels in Patients in Patients with Occult Bleeding During Chronic Treatments with Doacs

S Schiano Lomoriello\*, P Di Micco, G Meini, M Dorato, M D'Antò, V Cuomo, C Casaburi, R Serpico, I Cortile, EC Mormile, V Messiniti, S Maddaluno and G Sibilio

AFO MEDICA, Internal Medicine Unit, P.O. S.M. delle Grazie Pozzuoli, ASL NA2 nord, Naples, Italy

Clinical Pathology and Microbiology Unit, P.O. S.M. delle Grazie Pozzuoli, ASL NA2 nord, Naples, Italy

### \*Corresponding author

S Schiano Lomoriello, AFO MEDICA, Internal Medicine Unit, P.O. S.M. delle Grazie Pozzuoli, ASL NA2 nord, Naples, Italy.

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### Background

The increasing use of DOACs around world has been associated to an increase of patients with occult bleedings with decrease of haemoglobin  $> 2 \text{ g/dL}$  according to ISTH criteria and without overt major clinical bleeding. The use of Xa levels to screen patients at risk of major bleedings is discouraged by all scientific societies because with negative predictive value regarding that outcome; yet the same outcome is not screened in Literature for occult bleeding requiring blood trasfusion.

We evaluated the outcome at 10 days and 30 days of patients admitted in internal medicine for anemia without overt bleeding dosing Xa-I during DOACs treatment.

### Patients and Methods

15 patients with severe anemia with needful blood trasfusion and without overt bleeding were screened. HB, PLT, BUN, creatinine and Xa-i levels were ruled out together with the type and osage of DOACs in anamnestic treatment.

### Results

Increased Xa-I levels were associated to recent intake or decreased renal functions but not with favorable/unfavorable outcome in our cohort.

### Discussion

The use of DOACs and the impact of occult bleedings requiring blood trasfusion are not associated with impaired levels of Xa-I

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