

Questions for Your Doctor

If you have deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE), this guide can be helpful when speaking with your doctor. Remember, the questions below are suggestions for topics you can discuss and are not a diagnostic tool.

Questions about deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE):

- What is the difference between a “thrombosis” and an “embolism”?
- What does “pulmonary” mean?
- How can DVT lead to PE?
- Am I at risk for recurrence of DVT or PE?
- What can I do to reduce the risk of DVT/PE recurrence?

Questions to ask during hospital stay:

- How will my DVT (or PE) be treated?
- How long will I continue treatment?
- What are the possible side effects of my treatment?
- How soon before I can go back to normal activity?
- What is my risk of having another DVT/PE blood clot?

Questions about ELIQUIS® (apixaban):

- What is the most important information I should know about ELIQUIS?
- What are the reasons for considering ELIQUIS?
- What is my bleeding risk with ELIQUIS?
- What are some signs and symptoms of bleeding?
- What side effects should I be aware of when taking a medication like ELIQUIS?
- Is ELIQUIS right for me?

INDICATIONS

ELIQUIS (apixaban) is a prescription medicine used to reduce the risk of stroke and blood clots in people who have atrial fibrillation, a type of irregular heartbeat, not caused by a heart valve problem.

ELIQUIS is a prescription medicine used to treat blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism), and reduce the risk of them occurring again.

ELIQUIS is a prescription medicine used to reduce the risk of forming a blood clot in the legs and lungs of people who have just had hip or knee replacement surgery.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

For people taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation: Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 2 and 3, and [U.S. Full Prescribing Information](#), including **Boxed WARNINGS** and [Medication Guide](#), or visit [ELIQUIS.com](#).



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Questions for Your Doctor

Questions about taking ELIQUIS® (apixaban):

- How should I take ELIQUIS?
- What should I do if I miss a dose?
- Will I require routine blood tests to see if ELIQUIS is working?
- Are there any dietary restrictions when taking ELIQUIS?
- Would I continue taking ELIQUIS to reduce the risk of recurrence of DVT or PE?
- Do any of the medications I take affect the way ELIQUIS works?
- How long will I take ELIQUIS?

Is there anything else you'd like to ask?

Use the space below to write down any other questions you would like to ask your doctor.

Before taking ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you have any of the following:

- Kidney or liver problems
- A condition called antiphospholipid syndrome
- Any other medical condition
- Bleeding problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. (You and your doctor should decide if you should take ELIQUIS or breastfeed. You should not do both.)

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ELIQUIS may need to be stopped prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking ELIQUIS and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking ELIQUIS, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. This is because ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting.

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (called NSAIDs), warfarin (COUMADIN®), heparin, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and other medicines to help prevent or treat blood clots. **Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take**, including any over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 3, and **U.S. Full Prescribing Information**, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and **Medication Guide**, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

Questions for Your Doctor

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS® (apixaban):

- unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as unusual bleeding from the gums, nosebleeds that happen often, or menstrual or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
- bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- red, pink, or brown urine; red or black stools (looks like tar)
- coughing up or vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
- unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
- headaches, or feeling dizzy or weak

ELIQUIS (apixaban) is not for patients with artificial heart valves.

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis). Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:

- a thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine
- you take NSAIDs or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting
- you have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
- you have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine

If you take ELIQUIS and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots or bleeding. Tell your doctor right away if you have tingling, numbness, or muscle weakness, especially in your legs and feet.

ELIQUIS is not for patients who have antiphospholipid syndrome (APS).

Do not take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding or have had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS.

Before you take ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems, have a condition called antiphospholipid syndrome, have any other medical condition, or have ever had bleeding problems. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. You and your doctor should decide if you will take ELIQUIS or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Take ELIQUIS twice every day with or without food, and do not change your dose or stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to. If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember, and do not take more than one dose at the same time. **If you are taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation, stopping ELIQUIS may increase your risk of having a stroke. Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out.** When leaving the hospital following hip or knee replacement, be sure that you will have ELIQUIS available to avoid missing any doses.

Possible serious side effects include bleeding or a reaction to ELIQUIS itself. A reaction to ELIQUIS can cause hives, rash, itching, and possibly trouble breathing. If you get this reaction, it will usually happen soon after you take a dose of ELIQUIS. Get medical help right away if you have sudden chest pain or chest tightness, have sudden swelling of your face or tongue, have trouble breathing, wheezing, or feeling dizzy or faint.

*Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and **U.S. Full Prescribing Information**, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and **Medication Guide**, or visit ELIQUIS.com.*