DOAC Dipstick for determination of absence or presence of direct oral anticoagulants and creatinine in urine

J. Harenberg 1 · S. Hetjens 2 · R. Schreiner 3 · R. Krämer 4 · C. Weiss 2

1 DOASENSE GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany · 2 Institute of Biometry and Statistics, Faculty of Medicine, Mannheim University, Mannheim, Germany · 3 Medical Service Center Dr. Limbach and Colleagues, Heidelberg, Germany · 4 Inorganic Chemistry Institute, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

Method and results

The reagents are immo-

Ochre indicates the

Yellow indicates the

Chromophore release is

stick

in clinical

Dip-

of the in vitro

the usefulness

To determine

• The qualitative determination of anti-IIa and anti-Xa DOACs by the IVD DOAC Dipstick in urine samples may offer a way

for healthcare professionals to detect DOACs in specific patient populations.

• The test results may substantially shorten clinical decision-making.

• The limitations of renal insufficiency and non-normal urine colour are eliminated to detect DOACs in urine by the IVD DOAC Dipstick.

Conclusions

A specific and sensitive detection of DOACs in urine by a point of care test may support rapid diagnosis in emergency medicine.

Reduced renal function and urine colour may influence the performance of the DOAC Dipstick test.

When every minute counts

... fast DOAC testing matters.

Clinical Scenarios

Scenario 1:

Usefulness of DOAC Dipstick in a patient with an acute bleeding event and known or unknown DOAC medication

Patient is bleeding upon arrival antiocoagulant medication known or unknown

Lab test for aXa or aIIa activity

Surgical intervention

Scenario 2:

Usefulness of DOAC Dipstick in a patient about to receive an acute major surgical intervention with known or unknown DOAC medication

Patient requires urgent surgical intervention antiocoagulant medication known or unknown

Lab test for aXa or aIIa activity

Surgical intervention

Potential position of IVD DOAC Dipstick in clinical management:

In a patient with an unknown medication/ anticoagulant history, the result obtained with the IVD DOAC Dipstick reduces the number of coagulation assays needed to identify the two types of DOACs from two to one, i.e. factor Xa- or thrombin inhibitors.

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Conflicts of interest / address

Prof. Dr. Job Harenberg, Managing Director of DOASENSE GmbH

Other authors: none

DOASENSE GmbH

Waldhofer Str. 102 · 69123 Heidelberg · Germany

E-Mail: info@doasense.de · www.doasense.de