Management of Venous Thromboembolism

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November 4, 2021

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Disclosures

- Research Support:
- Bayer; BMS; Boston Scientific EKOS; Janssen; NHLBI

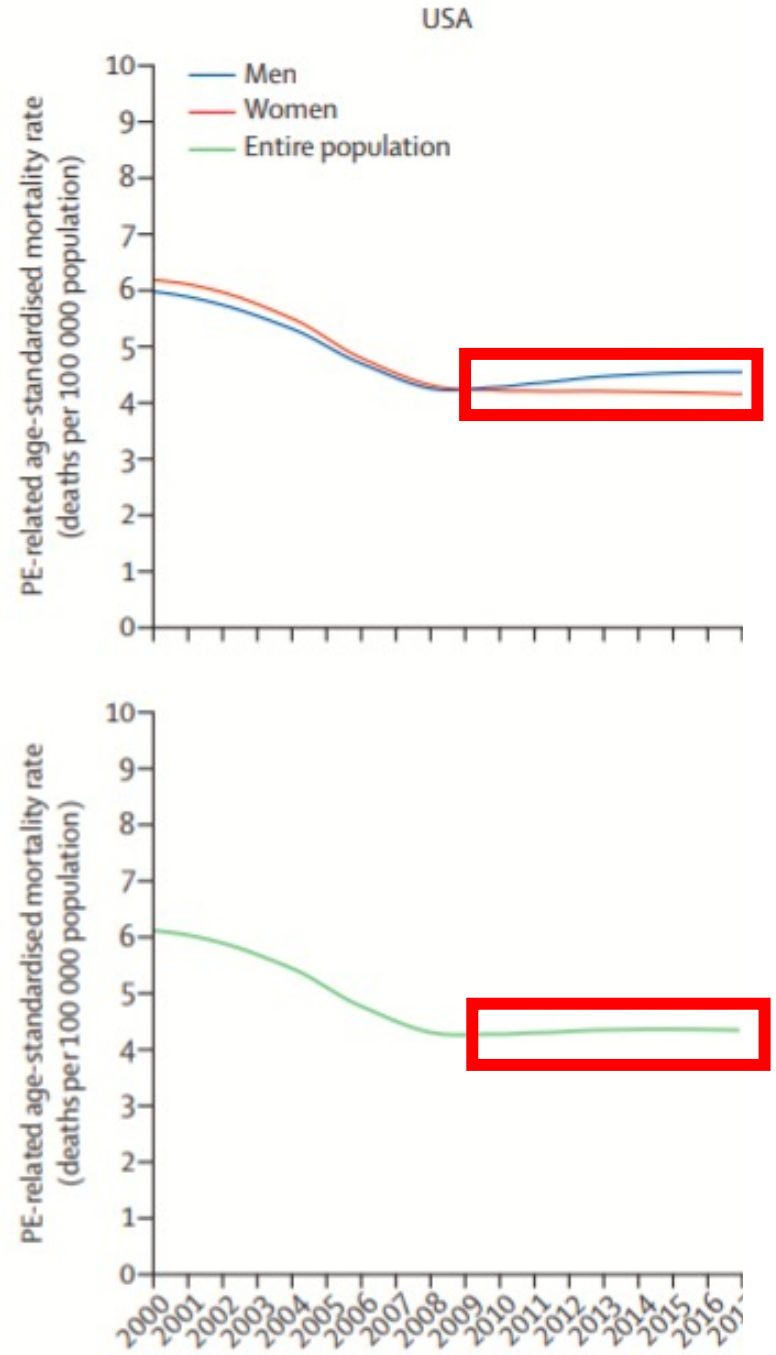
- Consultant:
- Agile; Bayer

Key Learning Objectives

- Epidemiology—mortality rates, inequities
- COVID and VTE
- Bleeding with DOACs
- Cancer and VTE
- Optimal duration of anticoagulation
- Management beyond anticoagulation: catheter or surgical embolectomy

EPIDEMIOLOGY

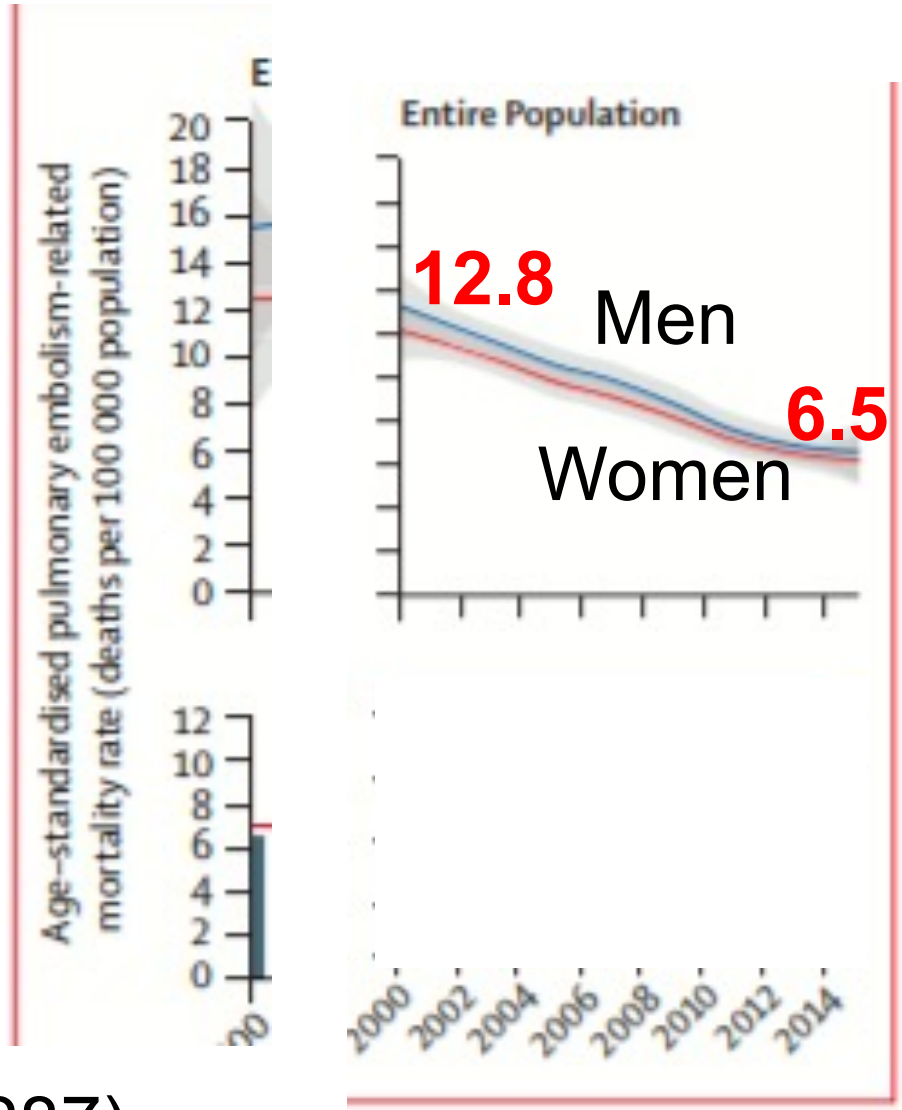
PE-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality in USA



(Barco S. Lancet Respir Med 2021; 9: 33-42)

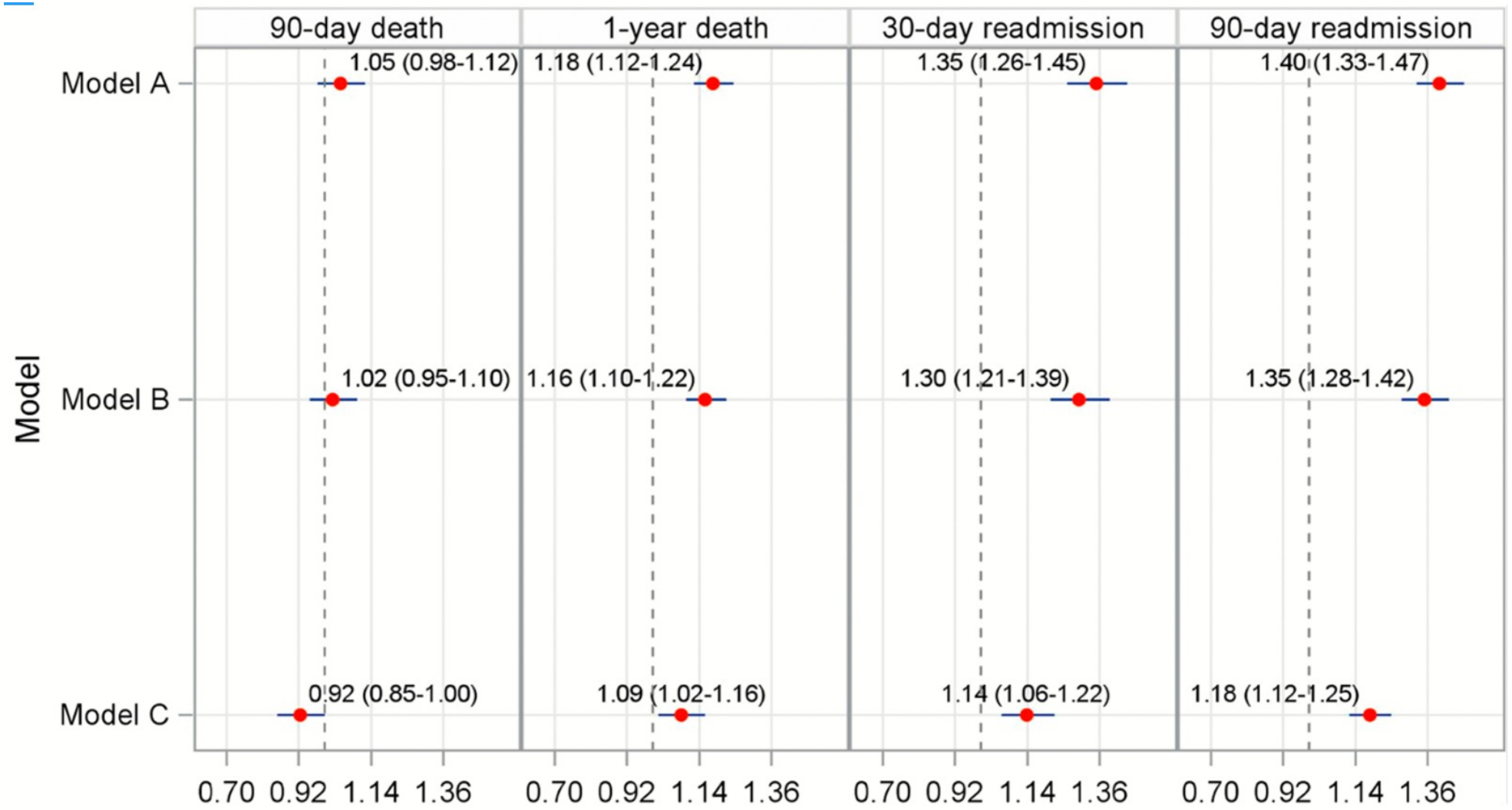
Trends in PE Mortality in Europe and Asia

A continuous decrease in PE mortality from 2000 to 2015



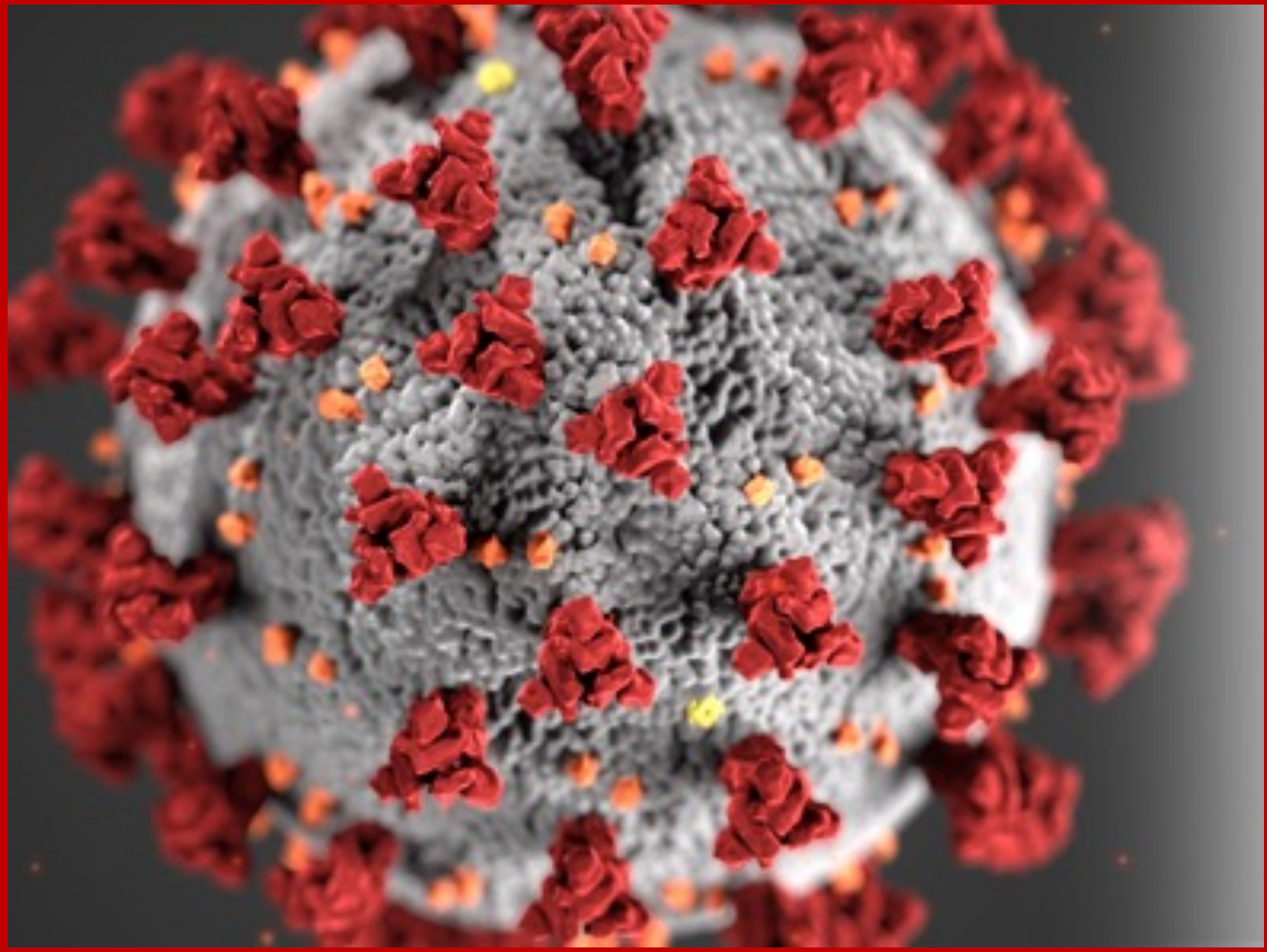
(Barco S. Lancet Respir Med 2020; 8: 277-287)

Mortality and Readmissions among Disadvantaged Older Adults



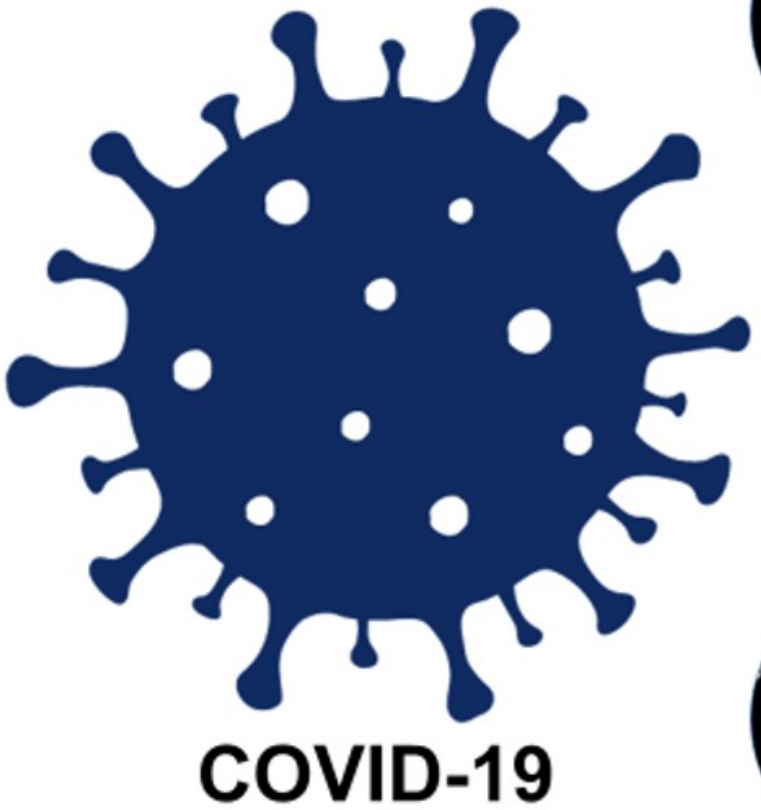
(Wadhera RK…Goldhaber SZ. JAHA 2021; July 2)

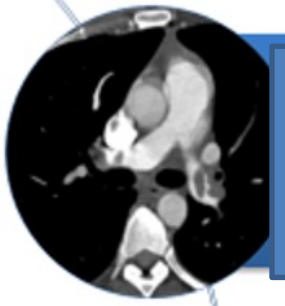
COVID-19 and VTE: A Perilous Combination



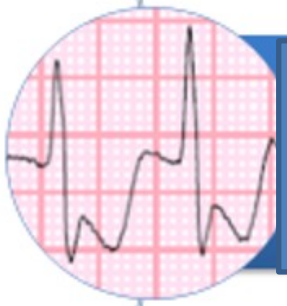
Post-Mortem Exam in COVID Patient: Right Ventricular Thrombus

Corona-VTE Cohort (N=1,114): ICU Subset





ATE/ VTE: 36%

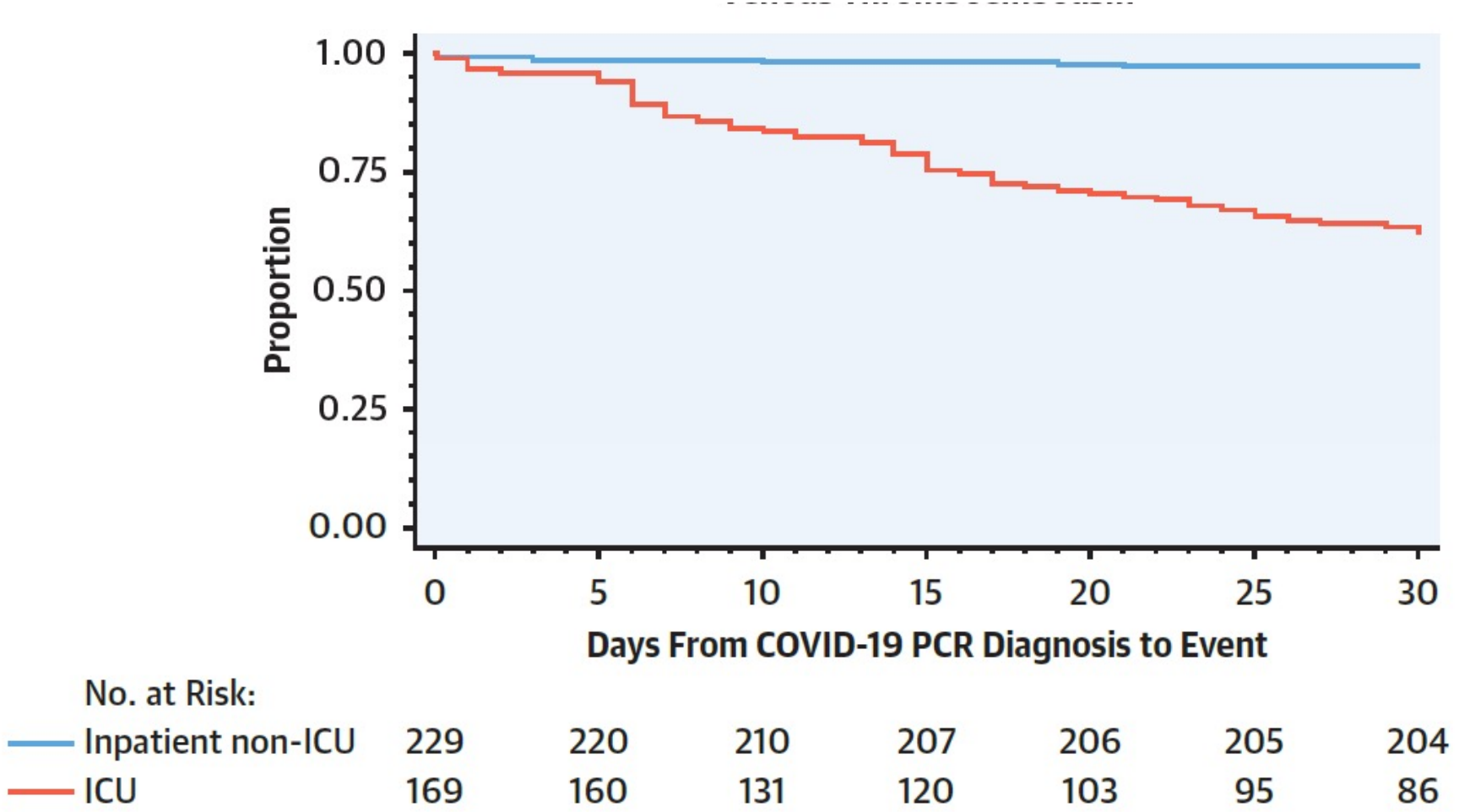


MACE: 47%

Symptomatic VTE: 27%

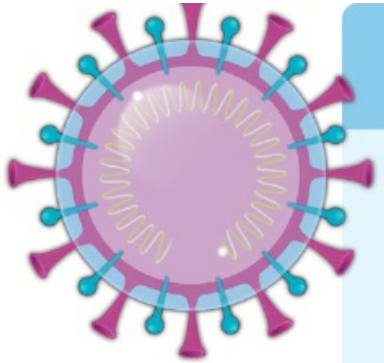
(Piazza G…Goldhaber SZ. JACC 2020; November 3)

Proportion without Major ATE or VTE



(Piazza G…Goldhaber SZ. JACC 2020; November 3)

Hemostatic Abnormalities and Adverse Clinical Outcomes



Sars-COV-2

Risk factors

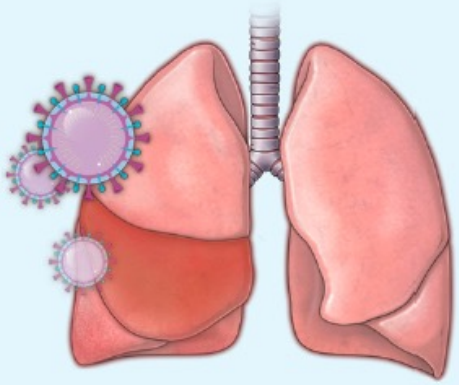
- Acute illness
- Bed-ridden, stasis
- Genetics
- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Sepsis
- Liver injury
- CKD
- COPD
- HF
- Malignancy

Inflammatory response → Endothelial dysfunction Superinfected

Tissue factor
↓TFPI

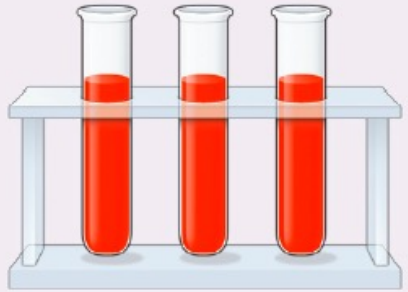
Lymphopenia

Inflammatory cytokines
↑IL-6, CRP



Hemostatic abnormalities

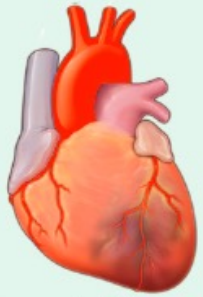
- Pulmonary microthrombi
- Intravascular coagulopathy
- Myocardial injury
- ↑Cardiac biomarkers



- ↑D-dimer, FDPs, PT
- ↓Platelets

Clinical outomes

Venous thromboembolism

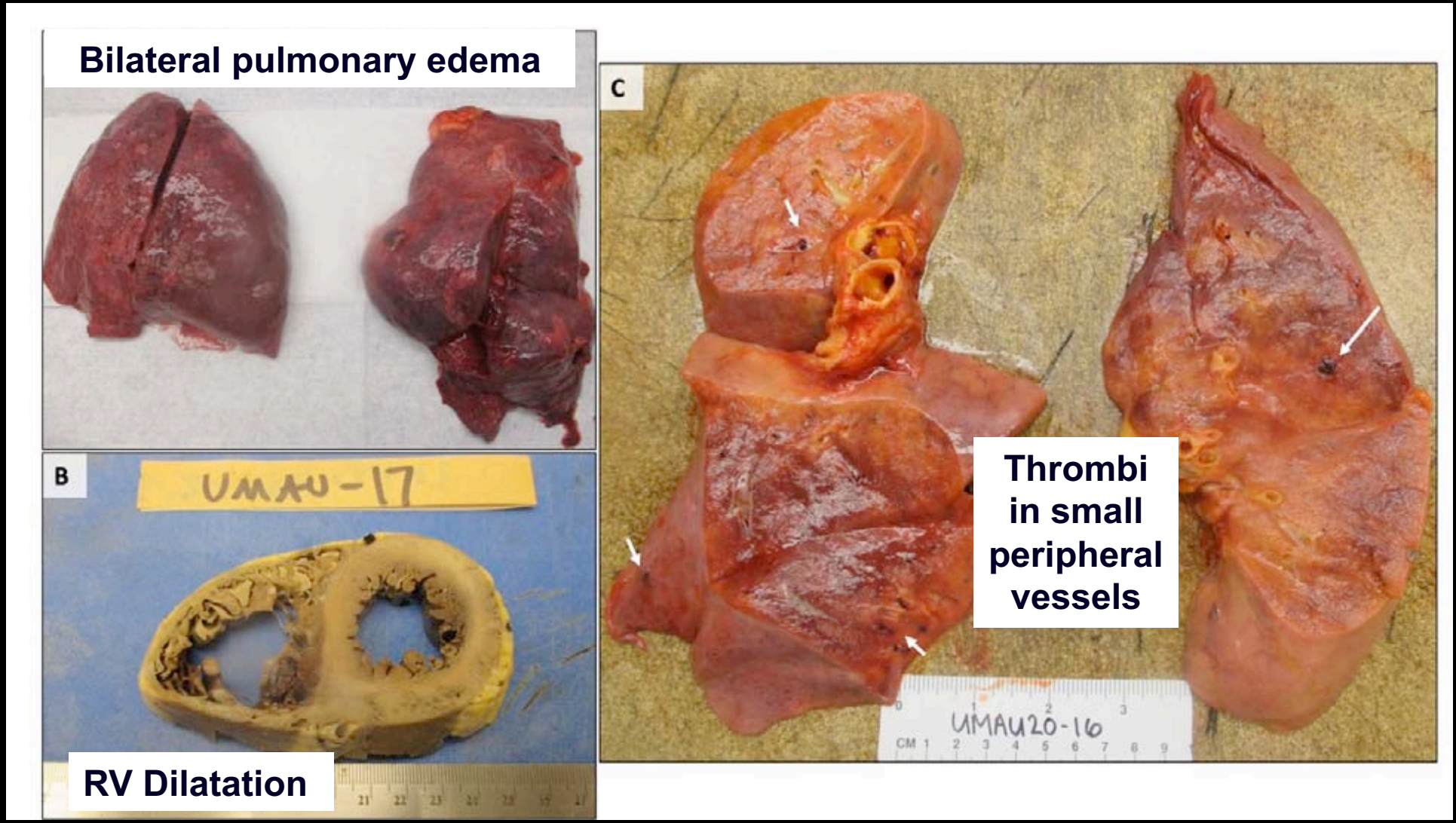


Myocardial infarction

Disseminated intravascular coagulation

(Bikdeli B, et al. JACC 2020; 75: 2950-2973)

COVID Autopsy Findings

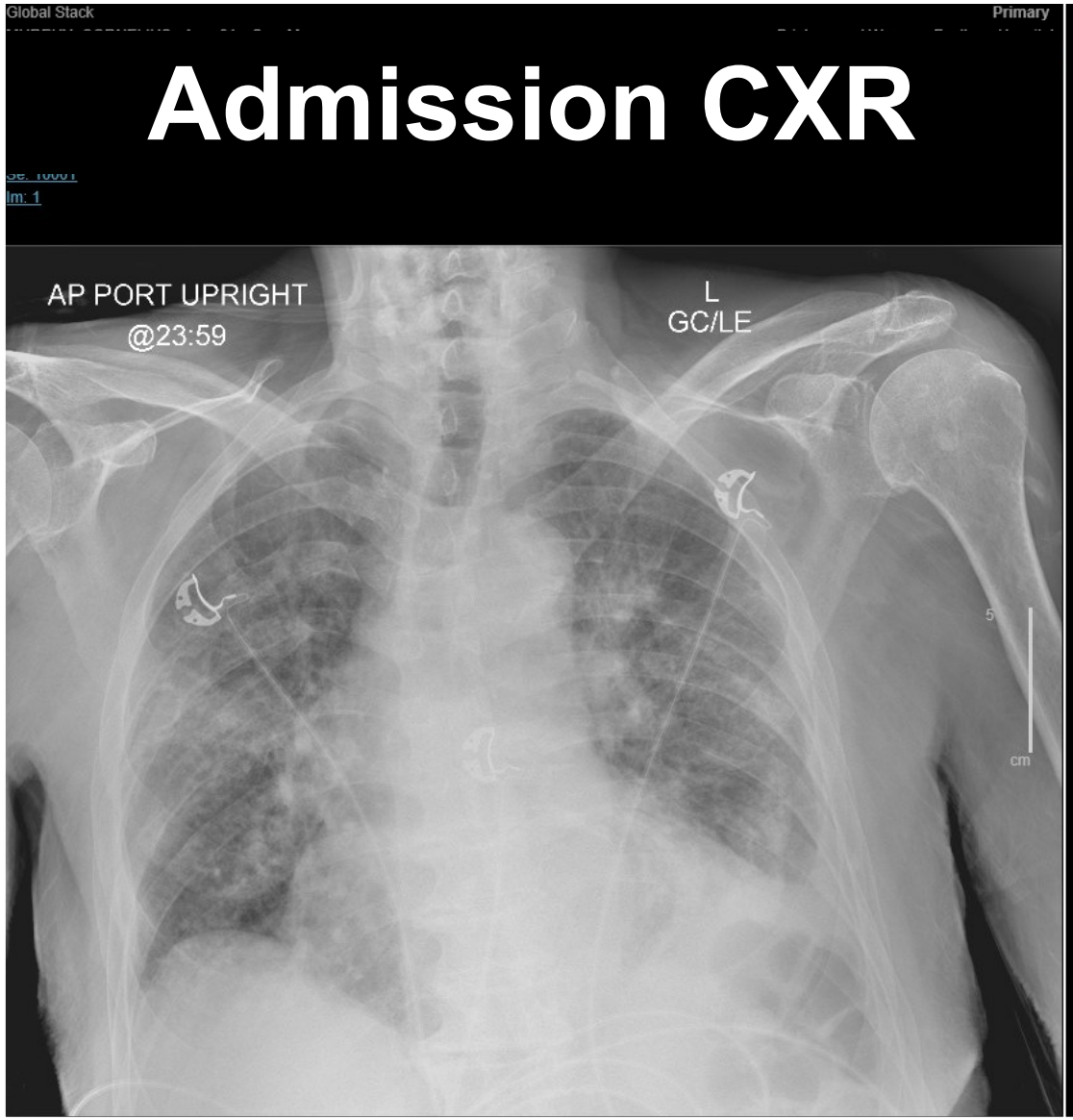


(Fox SE. Lancet Respir Med 2020; 8: 681-686)

Case #1: COVID in the ICU

- An 81 y.o. with COVID pneumonia:
- Admitted to ICU
- Requires 45 L/min oxygen + dopa 10 mcg/kg/min

Admission CXR

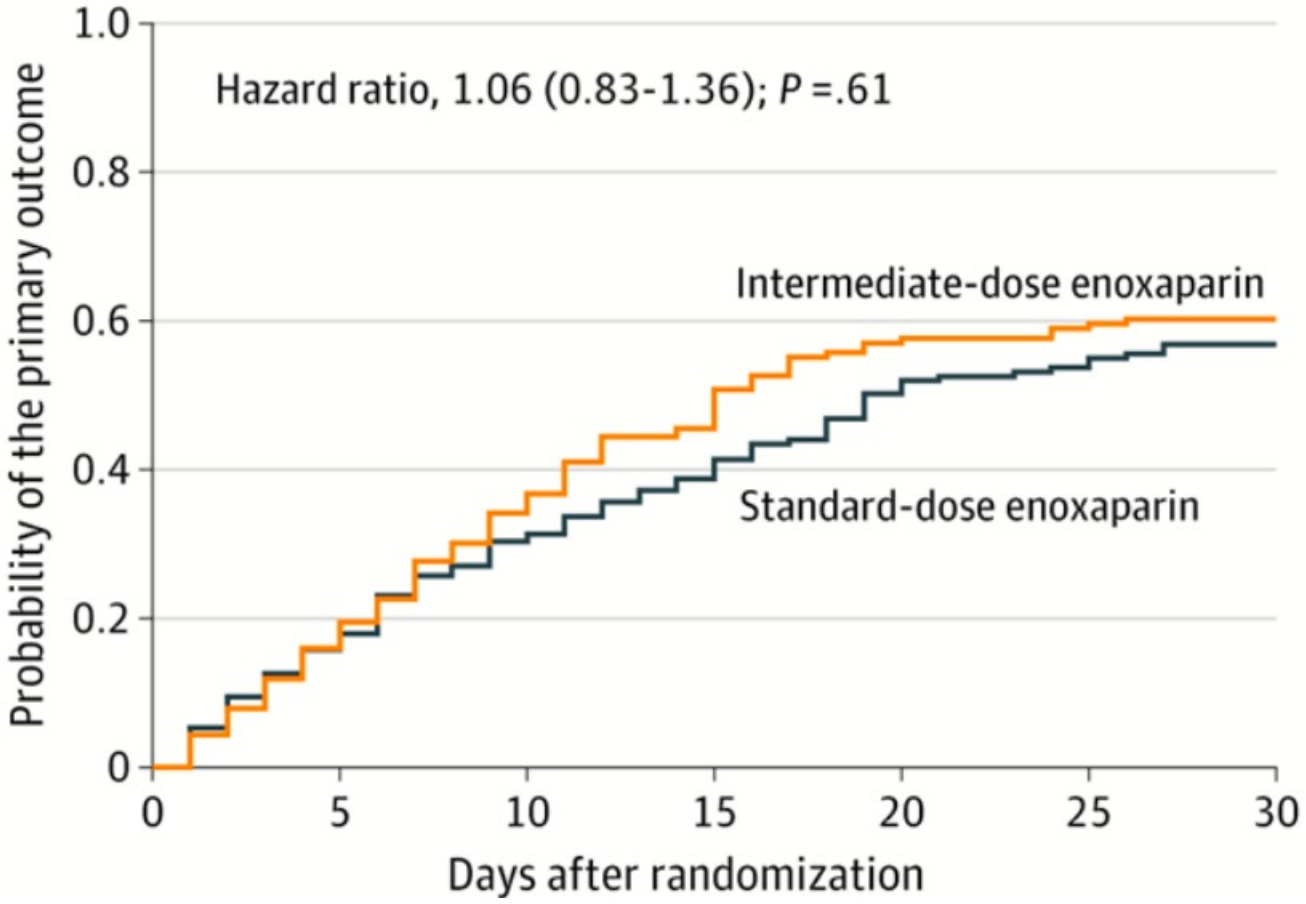


24 Hours Later

Intermediate (Half-Dose) vs. **Prophylactic Dose**

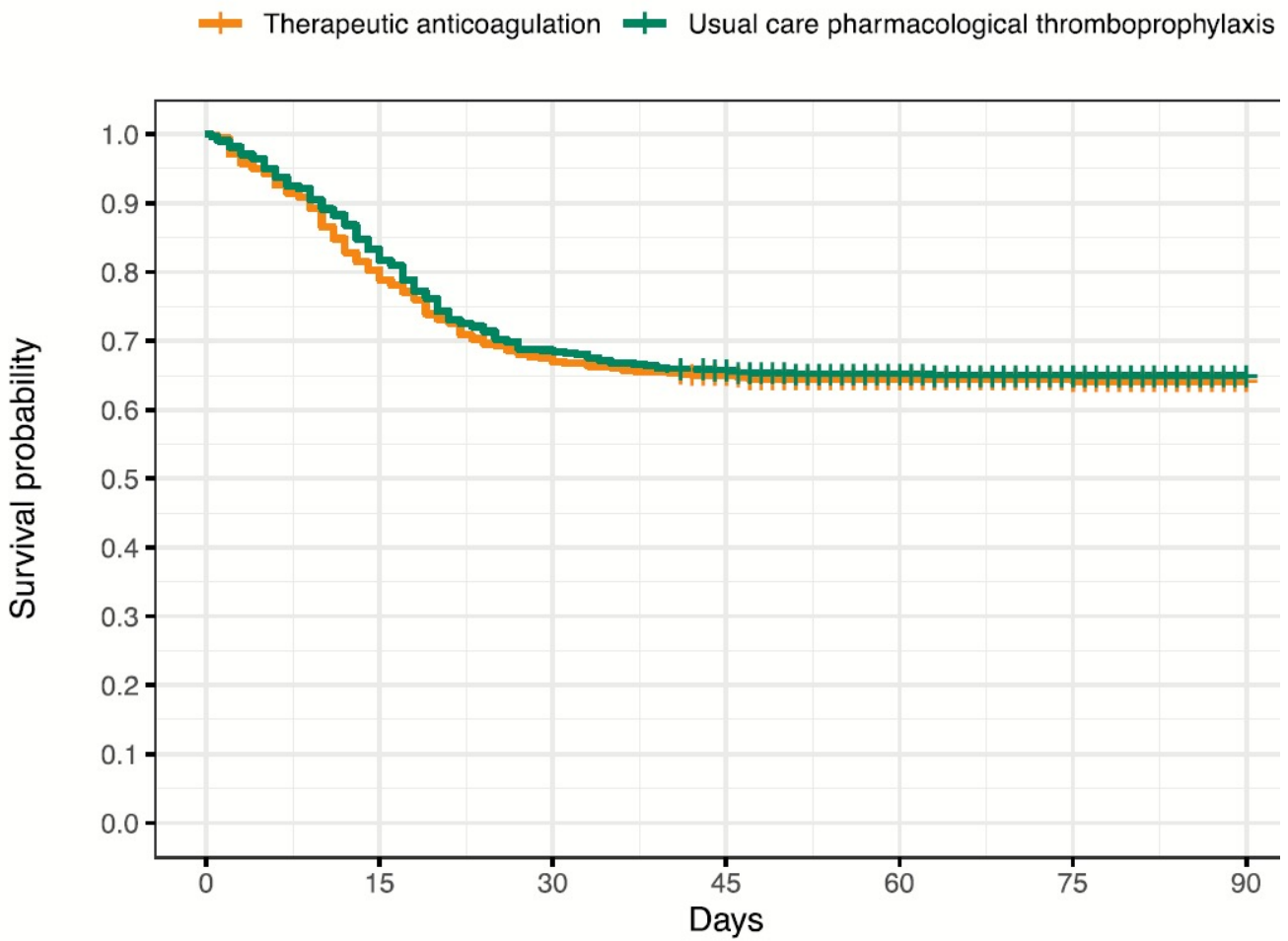
Heparin To Prevent VTE:COVID ICU (N=562)

[Primary Endpoint: Arterial or venous thrombosis, ECMO, death]



(INSPIRATION Investigators. JAMA 2021; March 18)

Survival: **Full Therapeutic** Dose vs. VTE **Prophylaxis Dose** in COVID ICU Patients (N=1,074)



(REMAP-CAP, ACTIV-4a, ATTACC Investigators. NEJM 2021; 385: 777-789)

Full Therapeutic Dose vs. VTE **Prophylaxis Dose** in COVID Step-Down Unit Patients (N=2,219)

Outcome	Full-Dose Heparin	Prophylactic-Dose Heparin
Survival to Discharge	92.7%	91.8%
No Need for Organ Support	79.3%	75.4%
Major Thrombosis/ Death	8.0%	9.9%
Major Bleeding	1.9%	0.9%

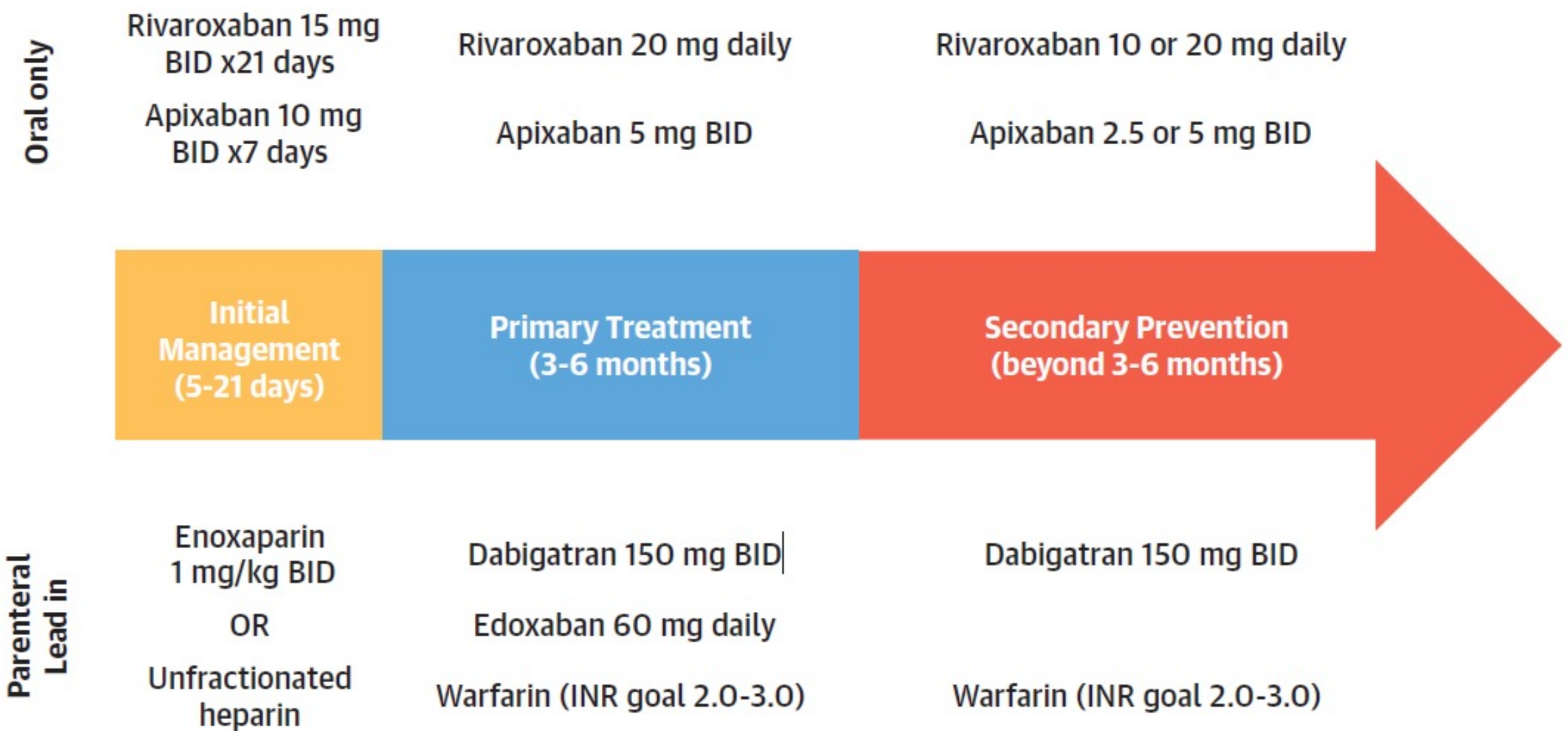
(REMAP-CAP, ACTIV-4a, ATTACC Investigators. NEJM 2021; 385: 790-802)

DOAC Paradigm To Treat

Pulmonary Embolism and DVT

(Renner E, Barnes G. JACC 2020; 76: 2142-2154)

FIGURE 1 Strategies for Anticoagulation Treatment by Phase of VTE



(JACC 2020; 76: 2142-2154)

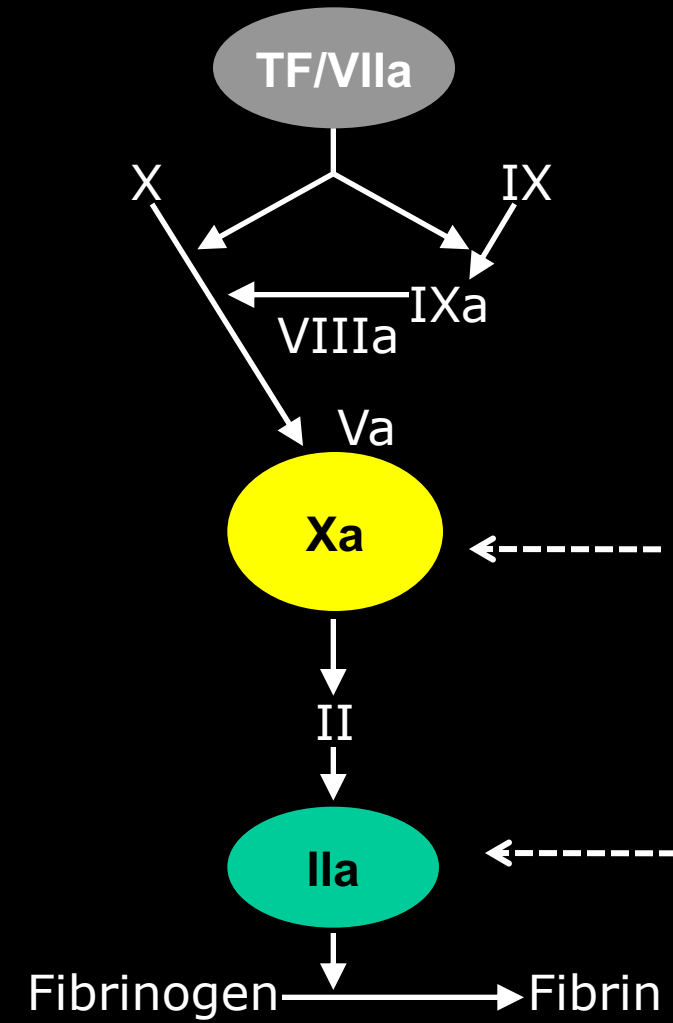
DOACS: Sites of Action

Steps in Coagulation **Coagulation Pathway** **Drugs**

Initiation

Propagation

Fibrin formation

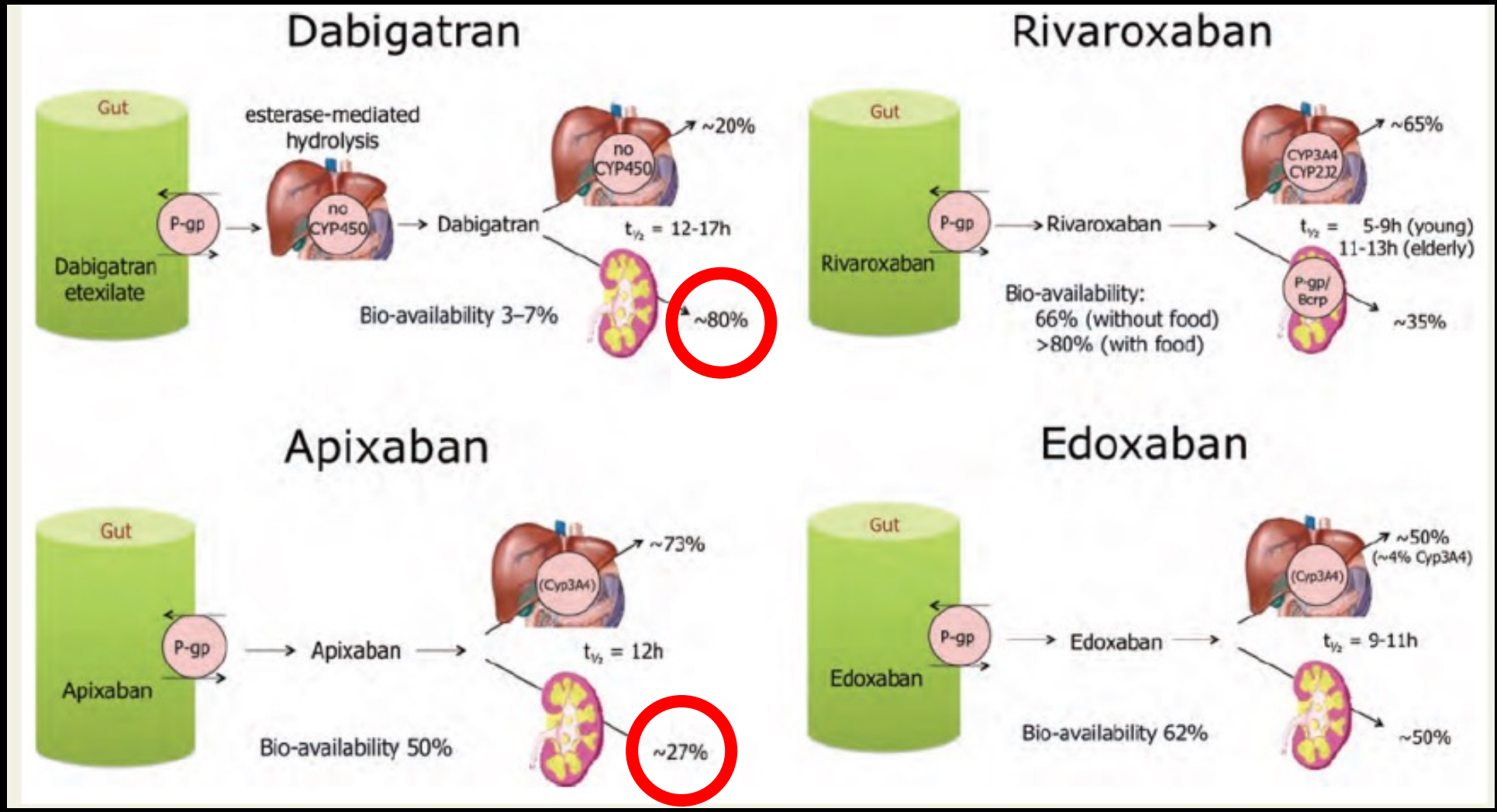


Rivaroxaban
Apixaban
Edoxaban

Dabigatran

(Circulation 2011;123:1436-1450)

DOACS Differ in Liver/ Kidney Metabolism



(Europace 2013; 15: 625-651)

Plasma DOAC Levels:

Apixaban and Rivaroxaban

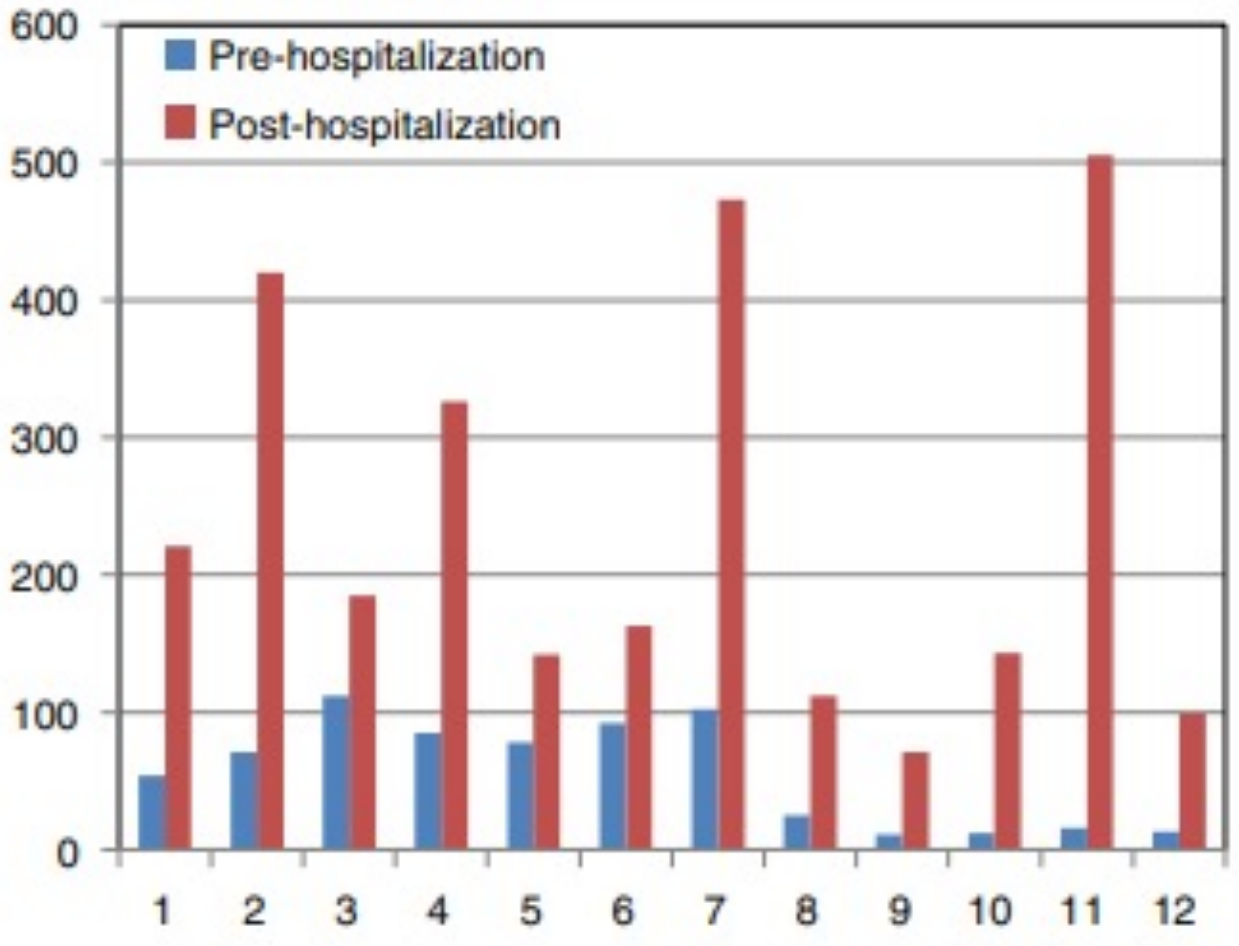
Plasma DOAC Levels Arrive at BWH

- **In September 2020**, the BWH Hematology laboratory began offering Apixaban and Rivaroxaban testing.
- Testing: available 24/7. Turn-around-time: 50 minutes.
- **Reportable Range**: 23 ng/mL – 500 ng/mL

Indications for Ordering DOAC Levels

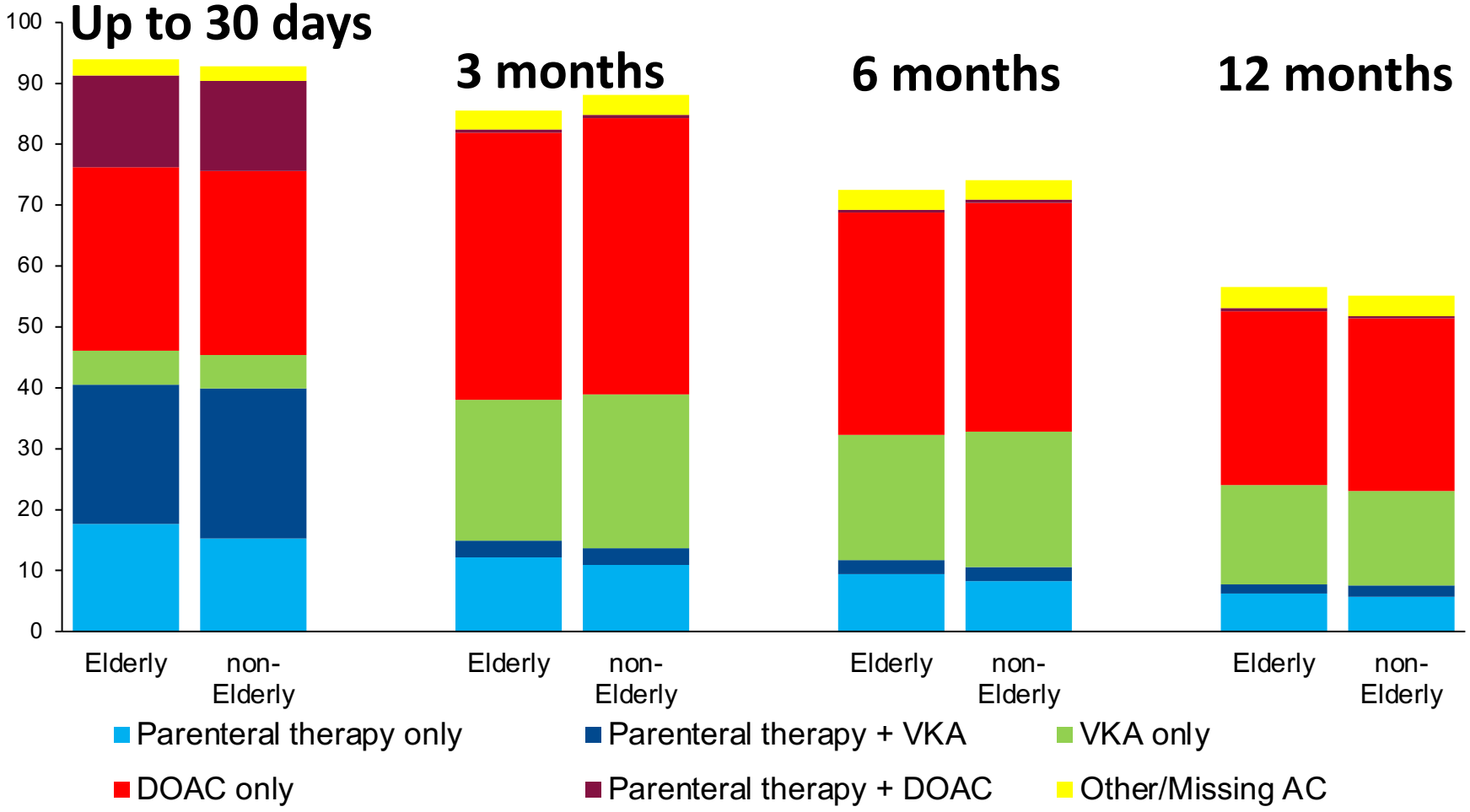
- Obesity or bariatric surgery
- Small, frail
- Unexpected clotting or bleeding
- Preop for emergency surgery
- CKD
- Disorder of GI absorption
- Concomitant meds affecting metabolism

DOAC Levels Skyrocket with Antiviral Therapy for COVID-19: Lopinavir, Ritonavir, Darunavir



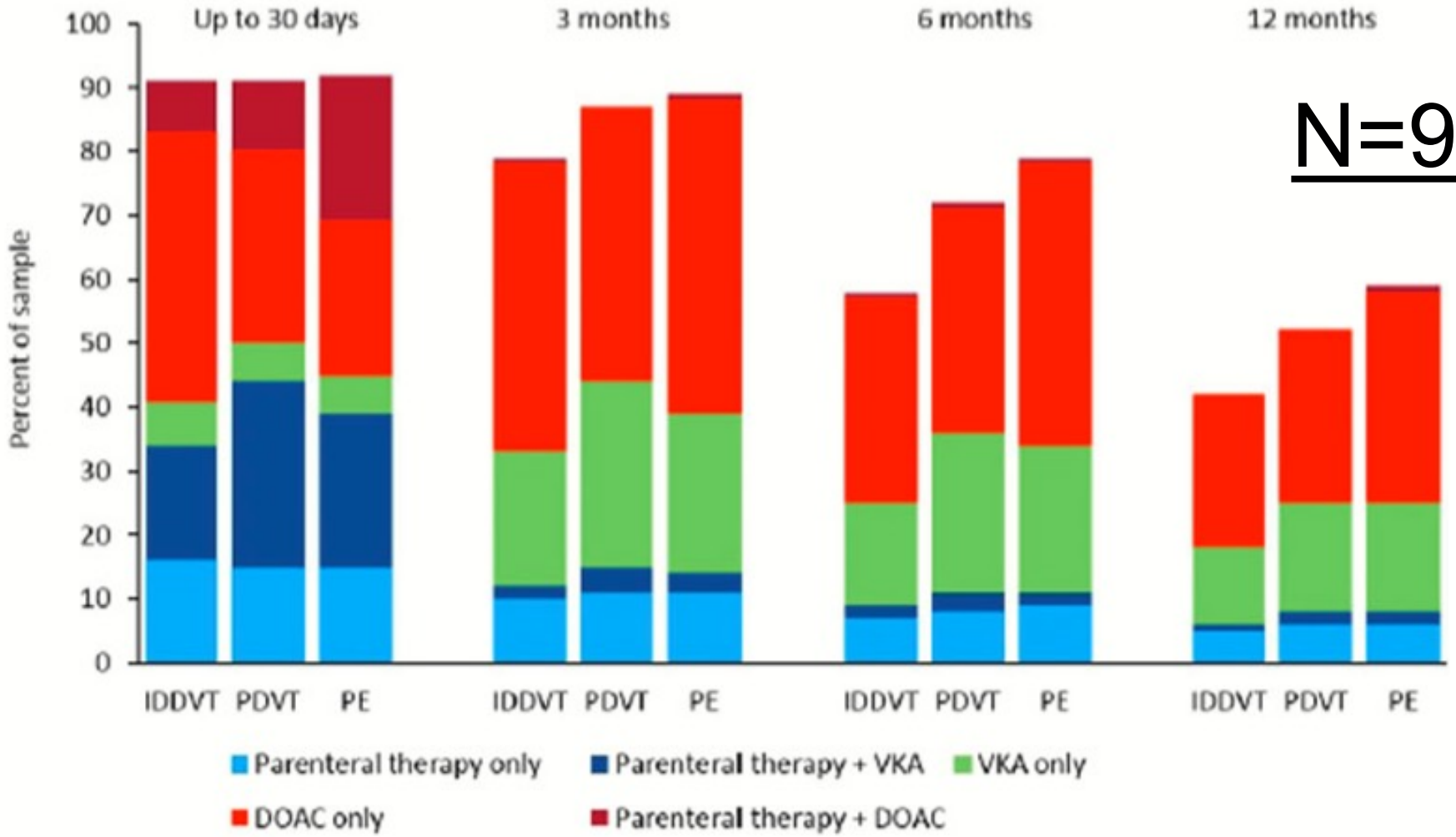
(Testa S, et al. J Thromb Haemost 2020; 18: 1320-1323)

VTE ANTICOAGULATION in Elderly: Long duration, No Agism



(GARFIELD-VTE 2019; unpublished)

Anticoagulation of Idiopathic Distal DVT: GARFIELD-VTE

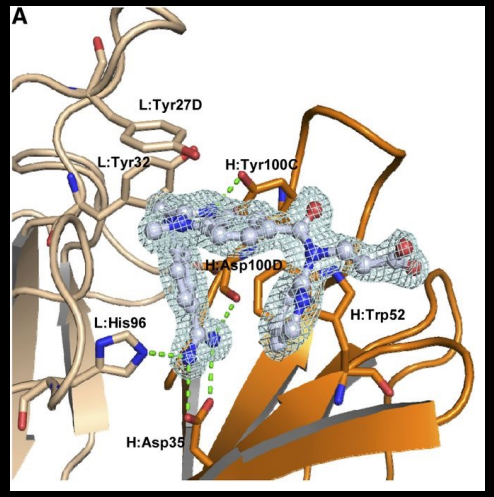


N=9,728

(Schellong SM, Goldhaber SZ, Weitz JI. Thromb Haemost 2019; 119: 1675-1685)

ANTIDOTES TO NOACS

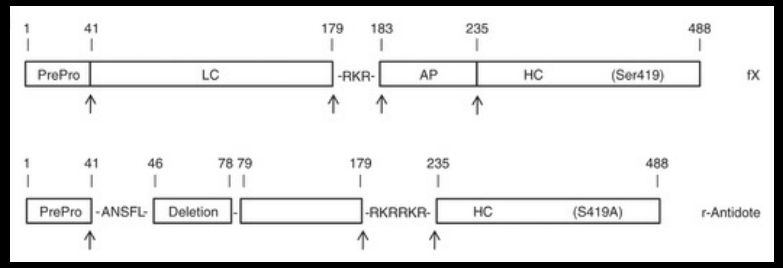
Idarucizumab



Target: Dabigatran

Structure: Humanized antibody fragment (FAb) to dabigatran; FDA approved in October 2015 (NEJM 2015; 373: 511-520)

Andexanet alpha



(NEJM 2015; 373: 2413-2424)

Target: FXa inhibitors

Structure: FXa lacking catalytic & binding activity; This decoy looks like FXa. Antidote for rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban

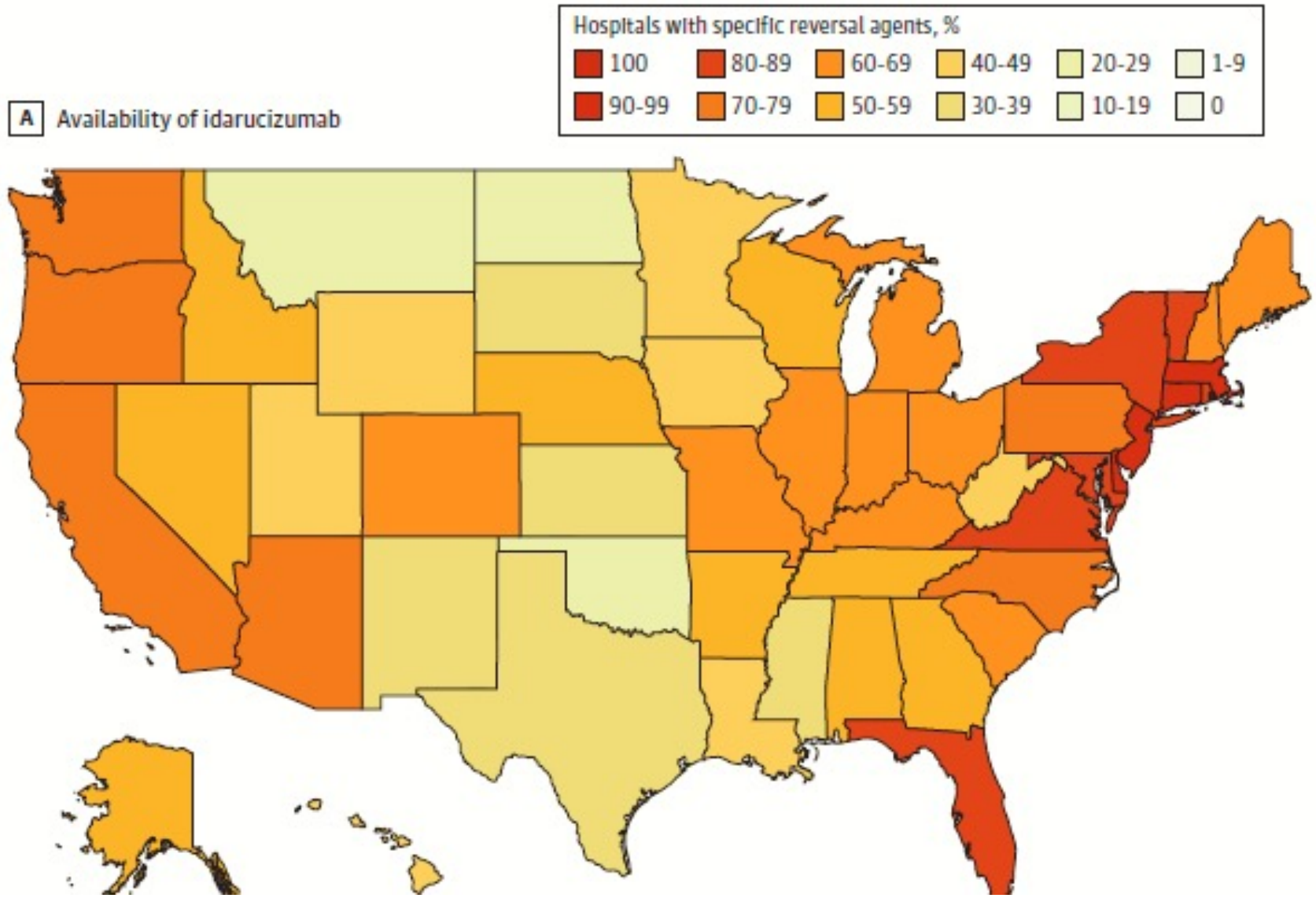
Hospitals with Idarucizumab and Andexanet

Table. Hospitals With Idarucizumab and Andexanet Alfa

Characteristic	Hospitals, No. (%)			
	Idarucizumab available		Andexanet alfa available	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
All hospitals (N = 4276)	2562 (59.9)	1714 (40.1)	499 (11.7)	3777 (88.3)
Hospital type				
Acute care (n = 2950)	2195 (74.4)	755 (25.6)	459 (15.6)	2491 (84.4)
Critical access (n = 1326)	367 (27.7)	959 (72.3)	40 (3.0)	1286 (97.0)
Trauma level status				
Not a trauma center (n = 3748)	2059 (54.9)	1689 (45.1)	348 (9.3)	3400 (90.7)
Trauma center				
Trauma level 1 or 2 (n = 528)	503 (95.3)	25 (4.7)	151 (28.6)	377 (71.4)
Trauma level 1 (n = 217)	204 (94.0)	13 (6.0)	79 (36.4)	138 (63.6)
Trauma level 2 (n = 311)	299 (96.1)	12 (3.9)	72 (23.2)	239 (76.8)

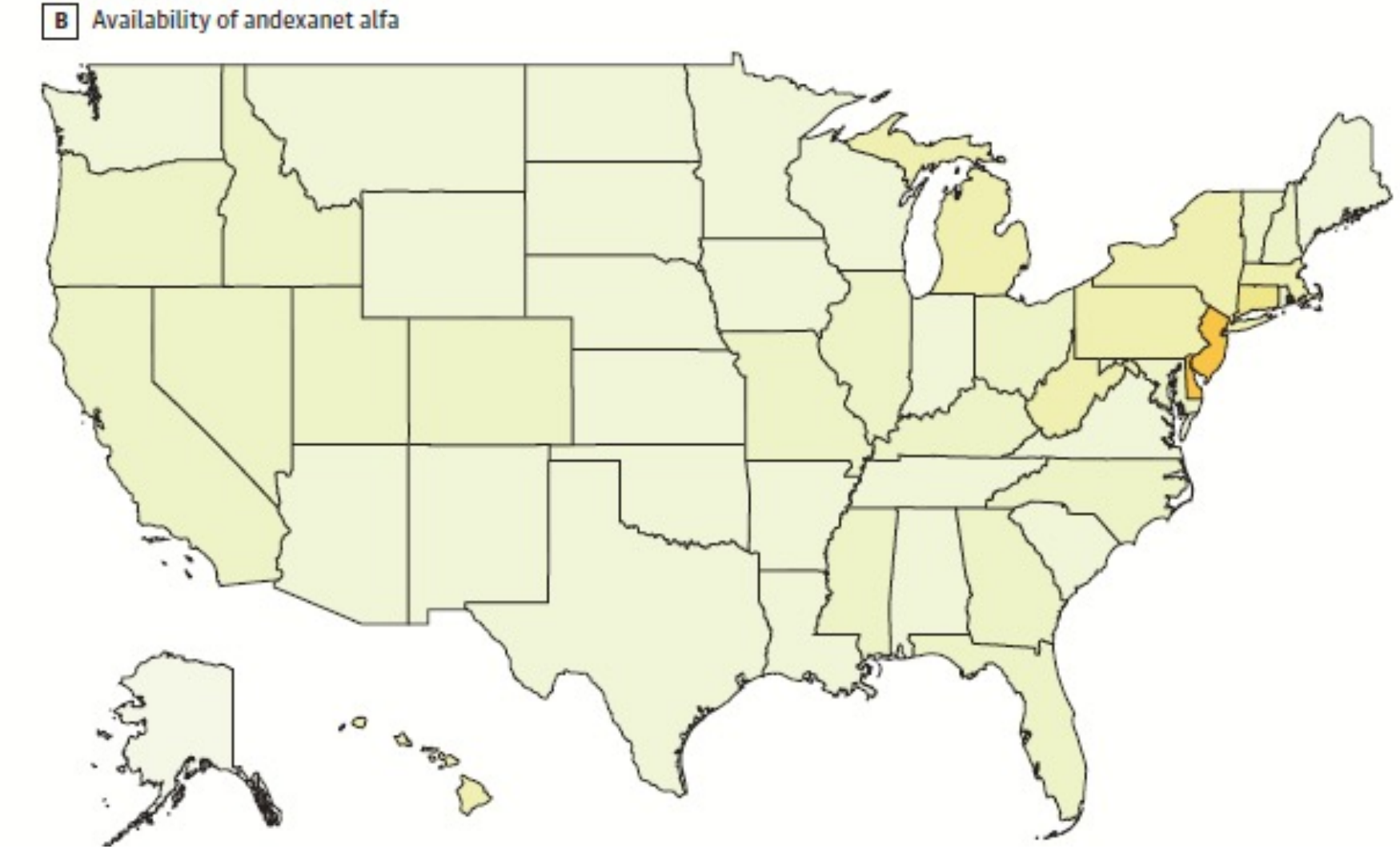
(Kanjee Z. JAMA Network Open 2021; May 14)

Idarucizumab Availability by State



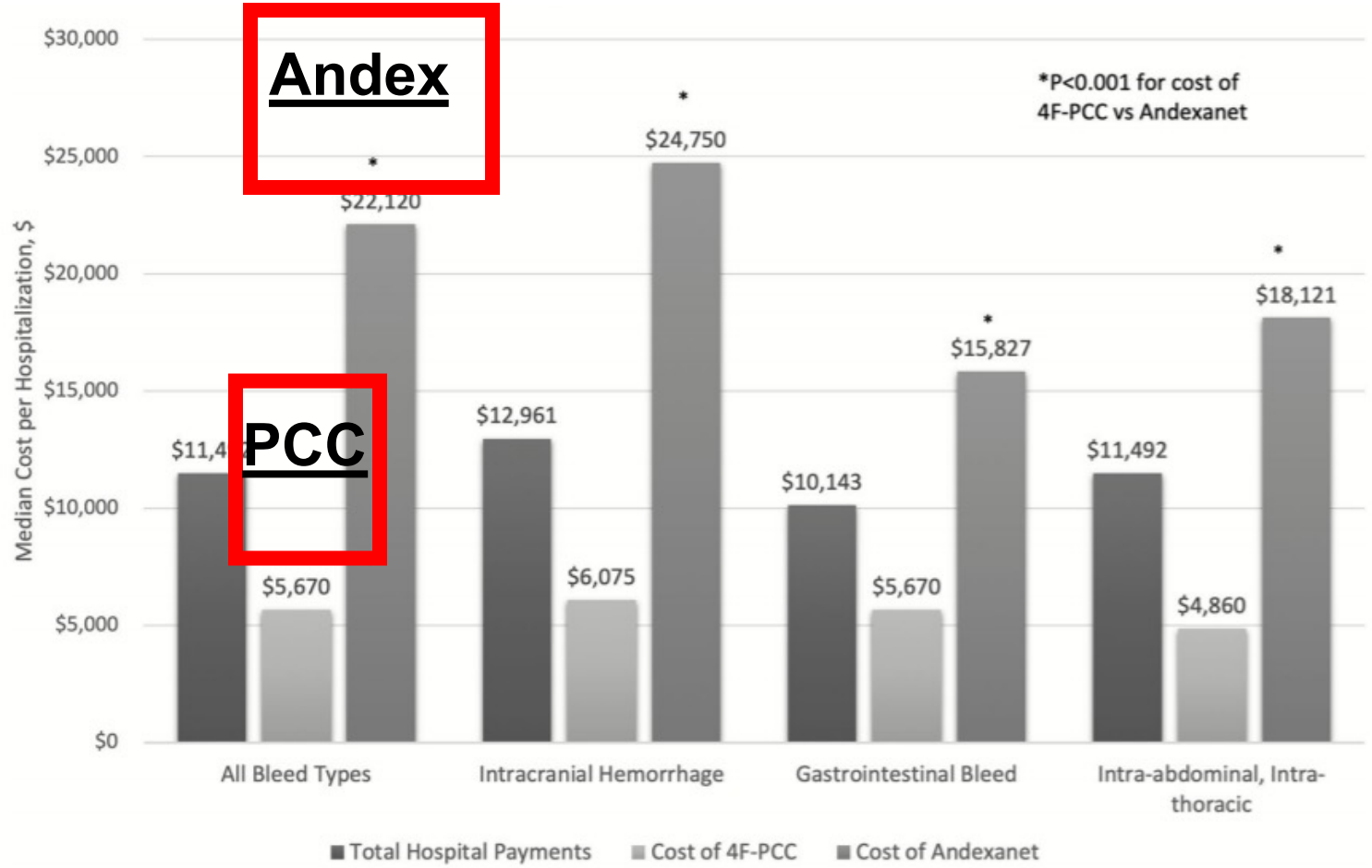
(Kanjee Z. JAMA Network Open 2021; May 14)

Andexanet Availability by State



(Kanjee Z. JAMA Network Open 2021; May 14)

Cost of 4F-PCC versus Andexanet to Reverse Bleeding from DOACs



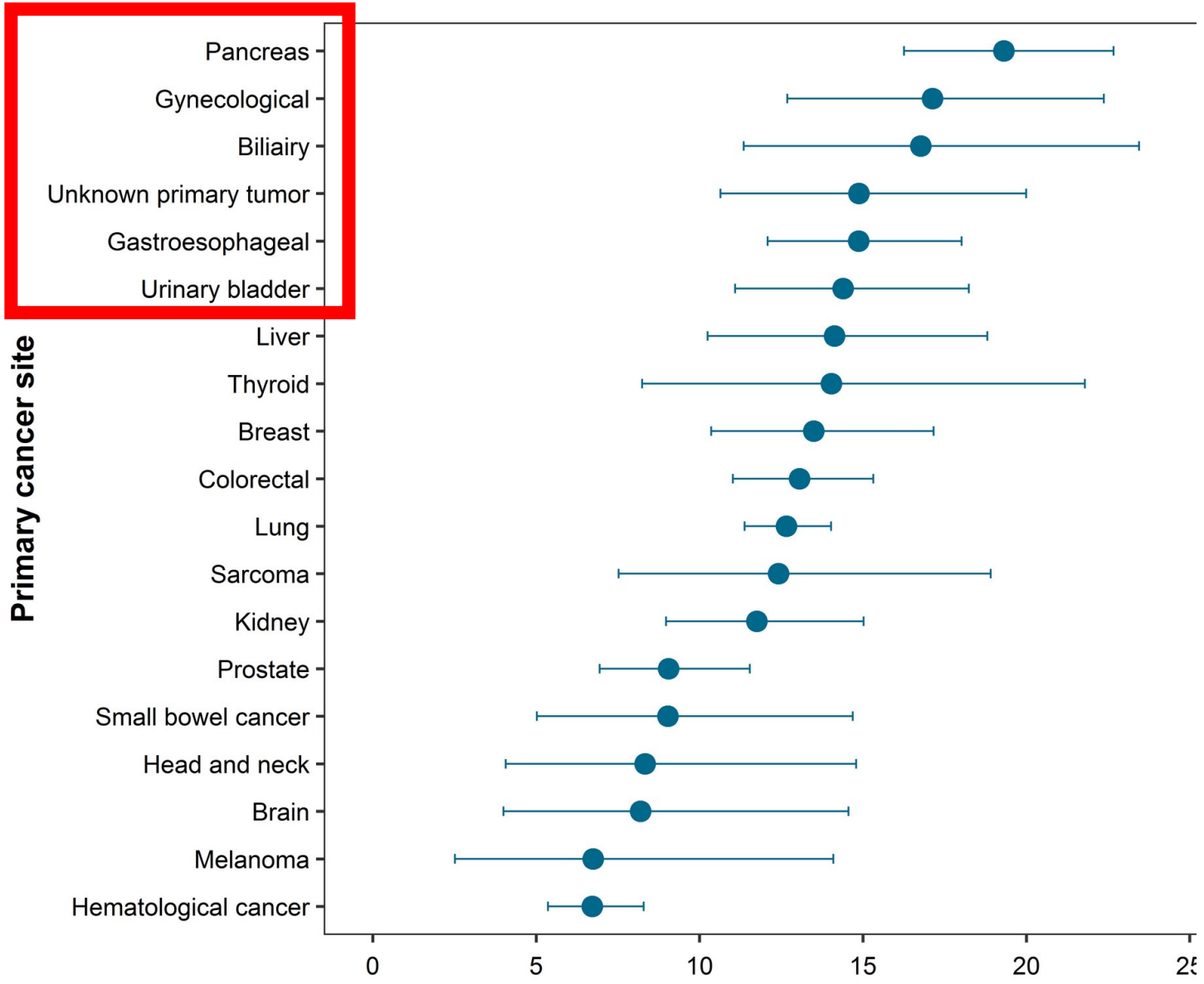
(Frontera A. JTT 2020; 49: 121-131)

CAN DOACS REPLACE LMWH MONOTHERAPY IN CANCER PATIENTS WITH VTE?

CHALLENGES: ANTICOAGULATING CANCER PATIENTS WITH VTE

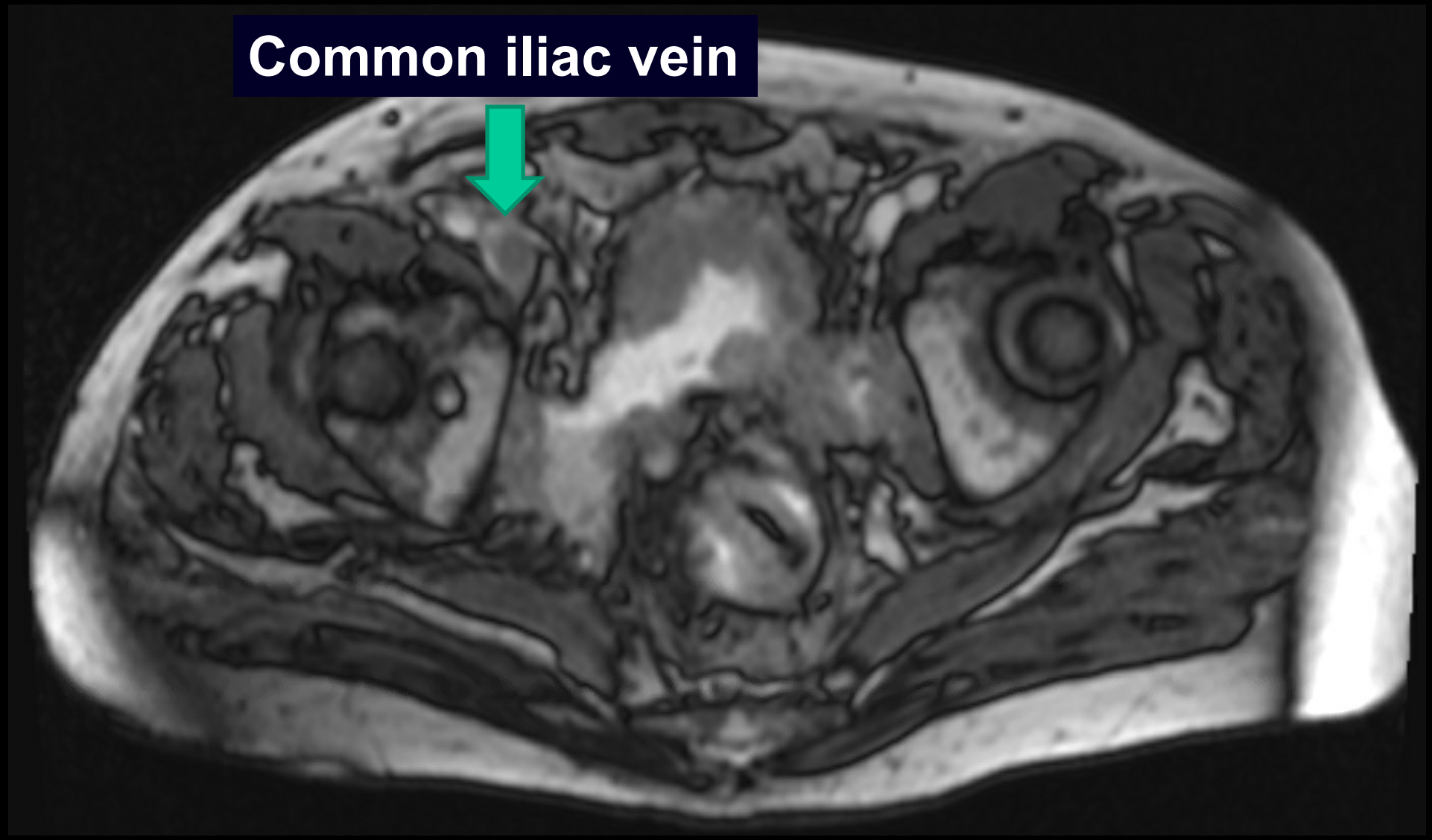
- Cancer is thrombogenic: High rates of recurrent thrombosis despite anticoagulation
- Cancer chemotherapy: thrombogenic/ thrombocytopenic
- Occult metastases are bleeding sources
- Interactions among anticoagulants and novel chemotherapeutic agents—uncharted territory
- Frailty

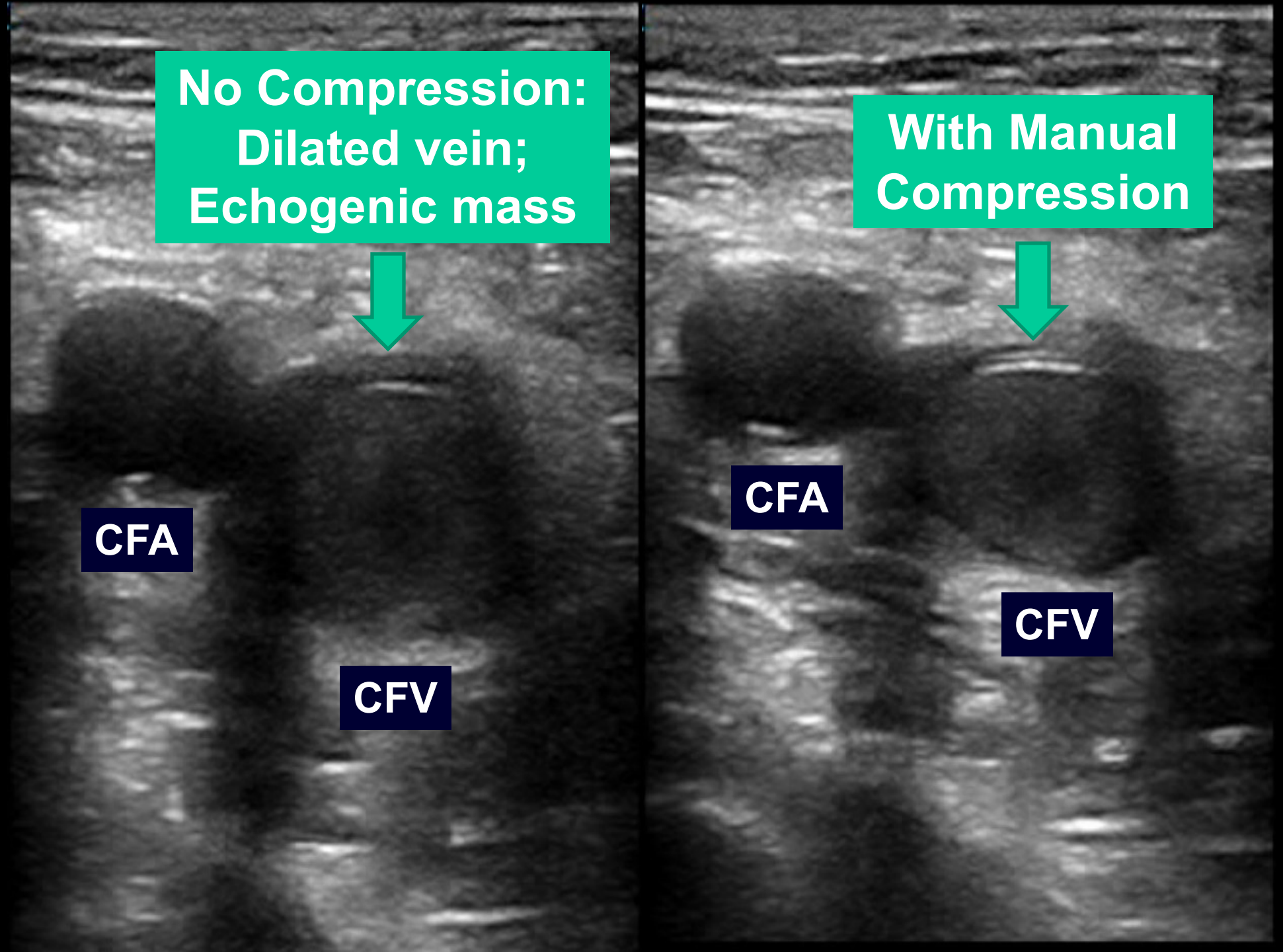
Cancer Sites in PE Patients



(Gimbel IA. JTH 2021; 19: 1228-1235)

60 y.o. Man with Stage IV Bladder Cancer




No Compression:
Dilated vein;
Echogenic mass
CFA
CFV
With Manual
Compression
CFA
CFV

CANCER / ACUTE VTE: DOAC vs. Dalteparin

DOAC	Trial Result
Edoxaban (Hokusai)	Better efficacy; Less GI safety; (NEJM 2018)
Rivaroxaban (SELECT-D)	Better efficacy; Less GI safety (J Clin Oncol 2018)
Apixaban* (Caravaggio)	Same efficacy; Same safety (NEJM 2020)

Optimal Duration of Anticoagulation: Requiem for the Concepts of “Provoked” and “Unprovoked” VTE

2019 ESC PE Guidelines

“Terminology such as ‘provoked’ vs. ‘unprovoked’ PE/ VTE is no longer supported by the Guidelines, as it is **potentially misleading** and **not helpful for decision-making** regarding the duration of anticoagulation."

(European Heart Journal 2020; 21: 543-603)

Duration of Anticoagulation

"Extended oral anticoagulation of indefinite duration should be considered for patients with a first episode of PE and:

1) No identifiable risk factor
2) A persistent risk factor (other than antiphospholipid syndrome)
3) A minor transient or reversible risk factor"

(European Heart Journal 2020; 21: 543-603)

2019 ESC PE Guidelines: Risk of Recurrent VTE

Risk of Recurrence	Examples
Low (<3%/ year)	Major surgery or major trauma
Intermediate (3% to 8%/ year)	Minor surgery Hospitalized with acute medical illness Pregnancy/ estrogens Long-haul flight
	Ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease
	No identifiable risk factor (formerly called "unprovoked")
High (>8%/ year)	Active cancer Antiphospholipid syndrome

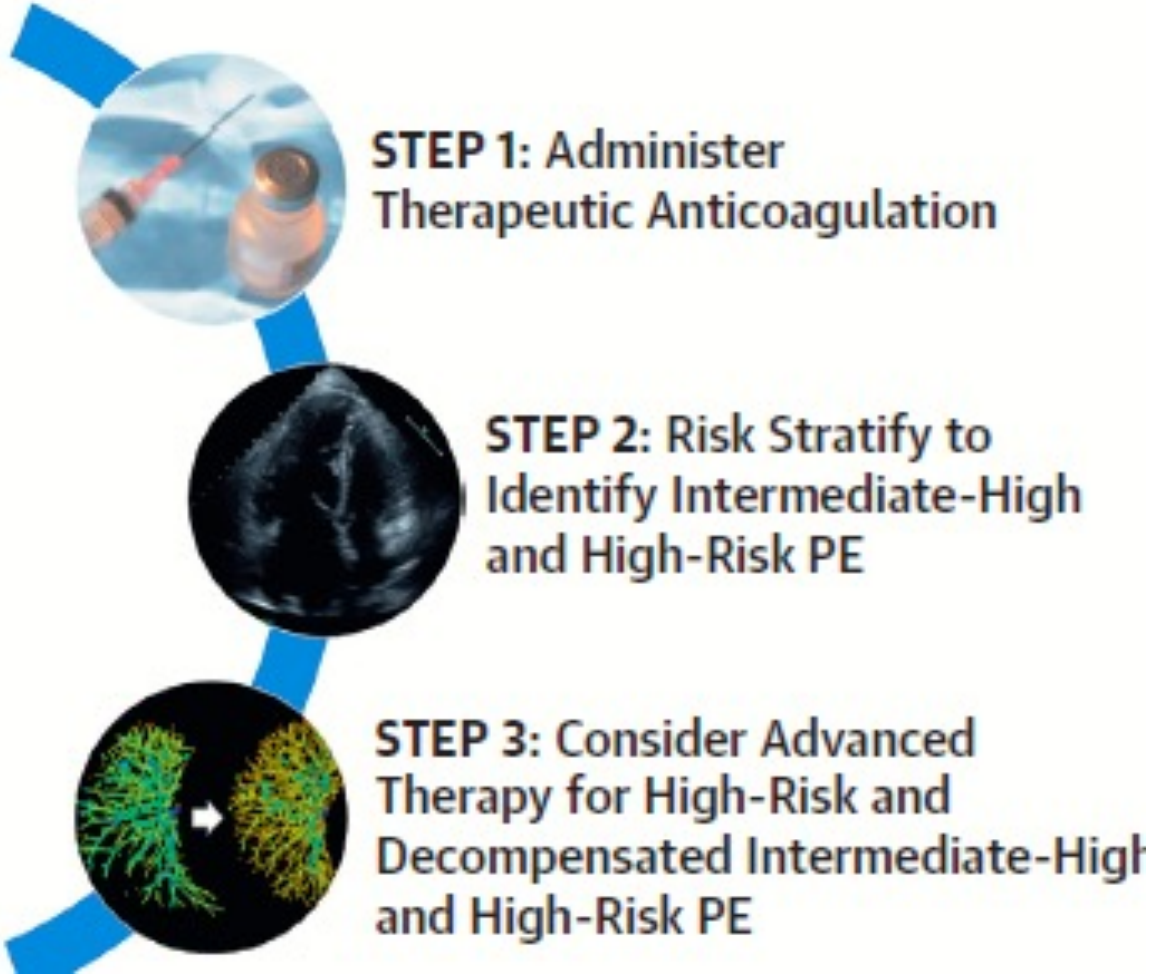
ADVANCED THERAPY

BEYOND

ANTICOAGULATON

Advanced Management: Intermediate and High-Risk PE

Pulmonary Embolism



(Piazza G. JACC 2021; 76: 2117-2127)

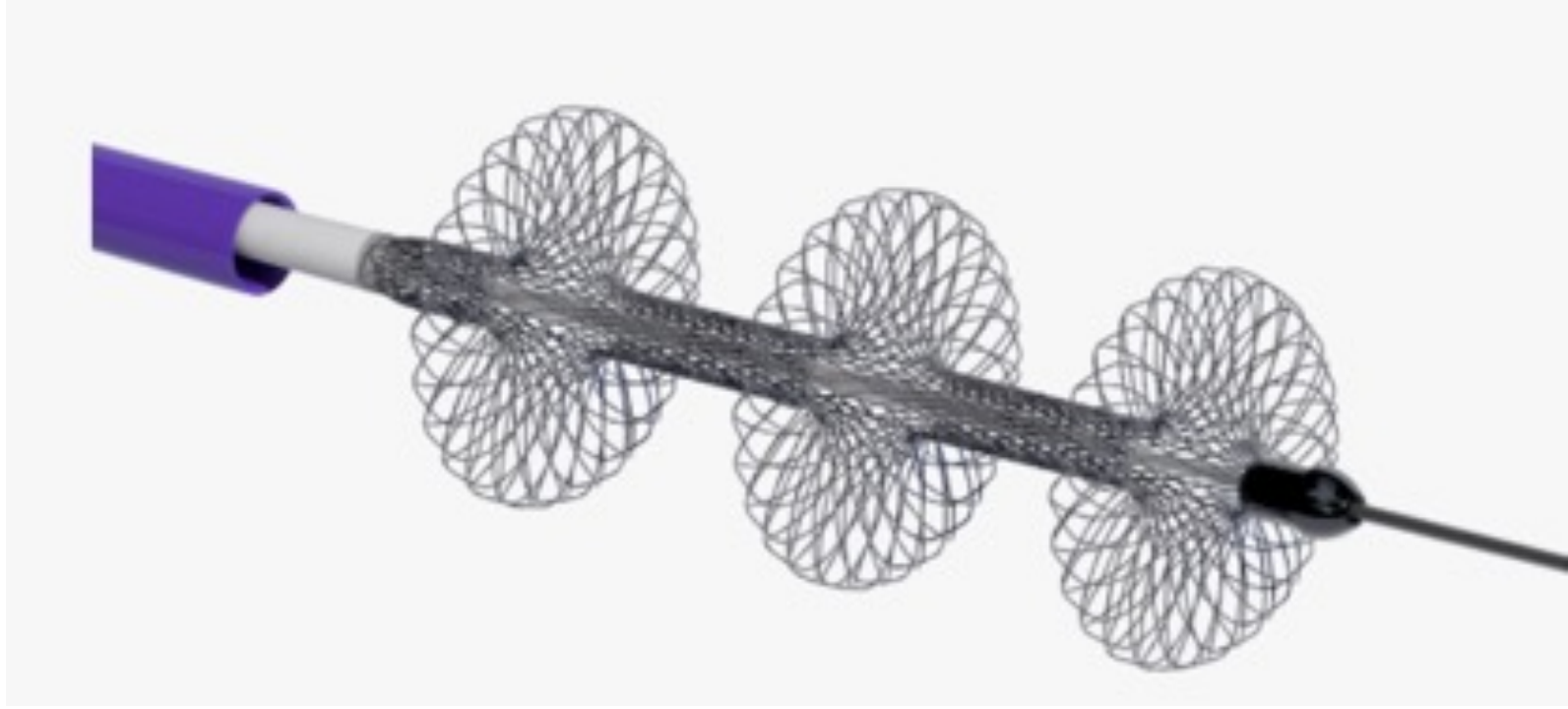
Options for Advanced Therapy in Acute PE

TABLE 1 Options for Advanced Therapy in Acute PE

Option	Indications	Advantages	Disadvantages
Systemic fibrinolysis	High- and intermediate-high-risk PE	• Rapid administration • Decreases mortality • Prevents hemodynamic collapse • Expedites RV recovery and symptom relief	• 2%-5% risk of ICH
Catheter-directed therapy	High- and intermediate-high-risk PE	• Expedites RV recovery and symptom relief • Reduced risk of ICH • Option for mechanical embolectomy with some devices	• Limited long-term and comparative data • May take time to mobilize
Surgical embolectomy	High- and intermediate-high-risk PE	• Expedites RV recovery and symptom relief • Reduced risk of ICH • Avoids need for fibrinolysis	• Limited long-term and comparative data • May take time to mobilize • Limited to more centrally located PE
ECMO	Refractory cardiogenic shock	• Supports hemodynamics and oxygenation in patients with refractory shock or hypoxemia	• Limited long-term and comparative data • May take time to mobilize

(Piazza G. JACC 2021; 76: 2117-2127)

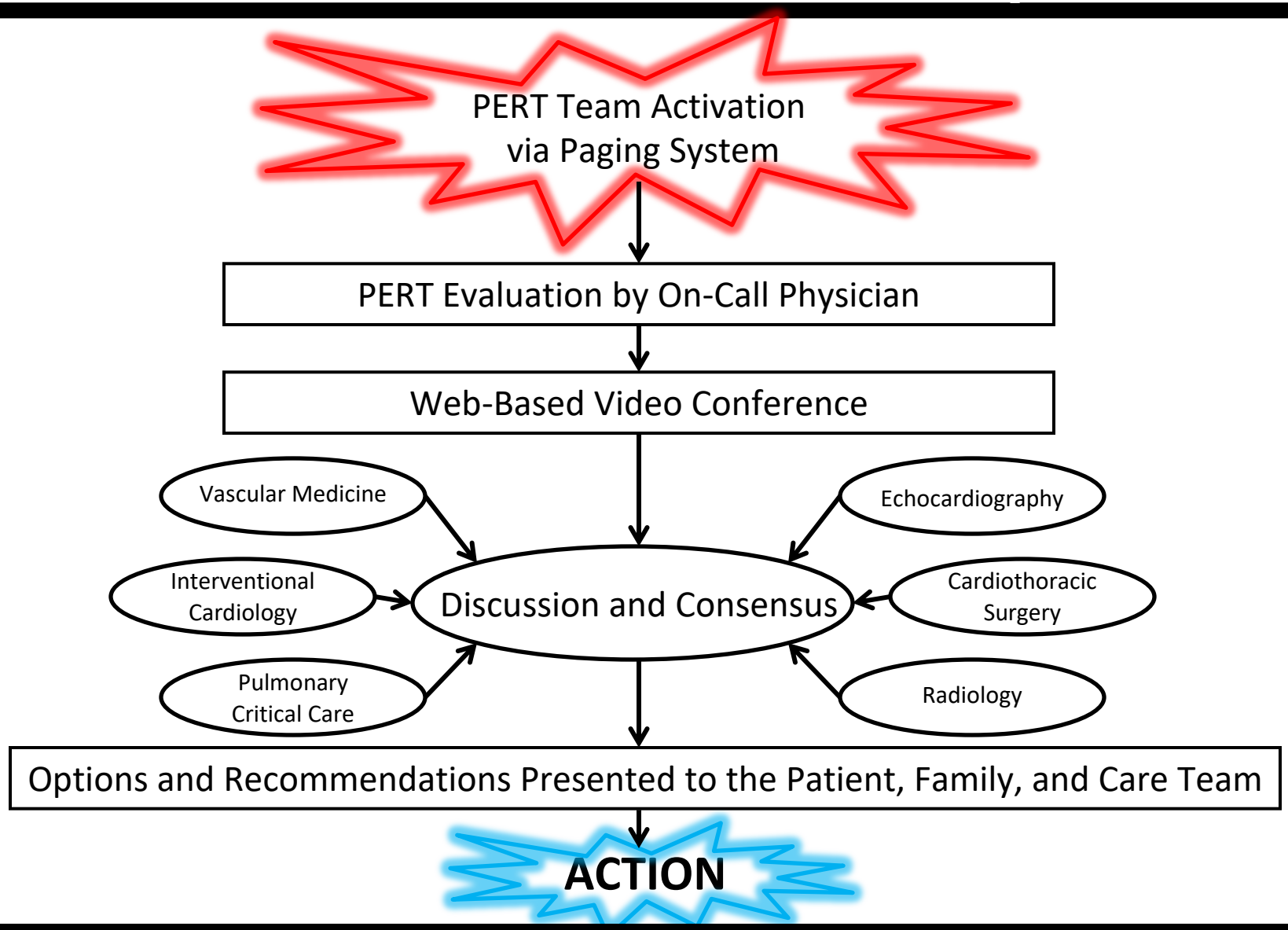
FlowTriever: 20F—No TPA



BWH FlowTriever Pulmonary Embolectomy #1—Drs. Bergmark and Shah

SURGICAL EMBOLECTOMY AT BWH: SURGEON'S CELL PHONE

PE RESPONSE TEAM (PERT)



(Dudzinski D, Piazza G. Circulation 2016; 133: 98-103)

Summary/ Take Home Points

1. COVID patients in ICU have high rates of VTE
2. Patients with cancer and VTE can often be treated safely and effectively with a DOAC rather than LMWH
3. Consider extended duration AC in most VTE patients rather than a fixed “stop date.”
4. Advanced therapy: thrombolysis, catheter or surgical embolectomy

References

- ESC Guidelines for acute pulmonary embolism. Eur Heart J 2020; 41: 543-603
- Piazza G. Registry of Thromboembolic Complications in patients with COVID-19. JACC 2020; 76: 2060-2072
- Chopard R. Lower Extremity VTE. JAMA 2020; 324: 1765-1776
- Goldhaber SZ. ECMO and Surgical Embolectomy. JACC 2020; 76: 912-915

Case #1: COVID in the ICU

- An 81 y.o. with COVID pneumonia: Admitted to ICU
- Requires 45 L/min oxygen + dopa 10 mcg/kg/min
- To prevent VTE, you order:

A) Compression stockings, pneumatic compression
B) Prophylactic dose heparin or LMWH
C) Intermediate dose heparin
D) Full dose heparin