Post thrombotic syndrome

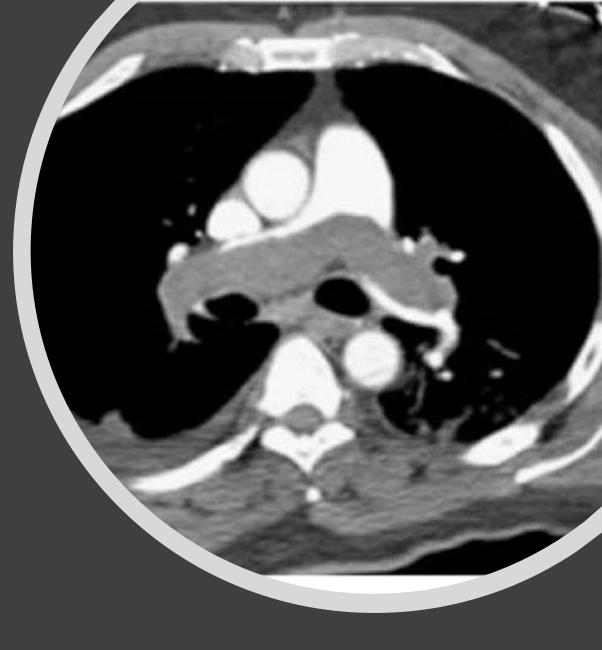
Baris Ozdemir

Consultant Vascular and Endovascular Surgeon Bristol Bath Weston Vascular Network

> Honorary Senior Lecturer University of Bristol

Sequalae of DVT

• Pulmonary embolism



Sequalae of DVT

• Post thrombotic syndrome



Sequalae of DVT

- Post thrombotic syndrome
 - 20%-50% of patients



Sequalae of iliofemoral DVT

Post thrombotic syndrome
¹/₂ of patients



Conservative treatment

Anticoagulation

Compression

Leg elevation

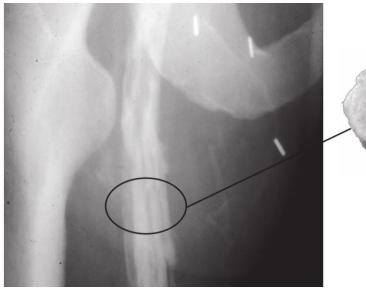
Conservative treatment

Anticoagulation

Compression

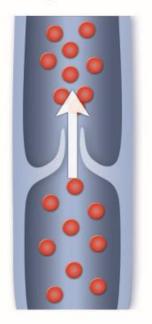
Leg elevation

Limited impact on post thrombotic syndrome

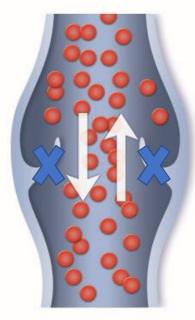




Healthy Vein Valve



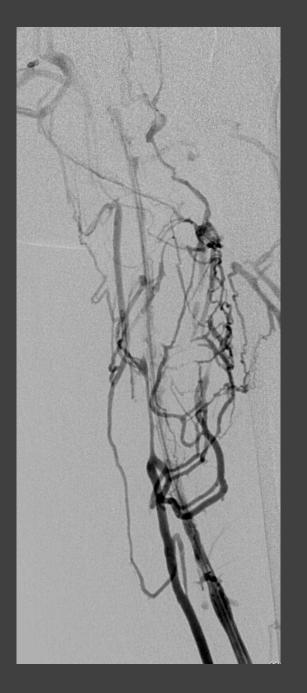
Diseased Vein Valve



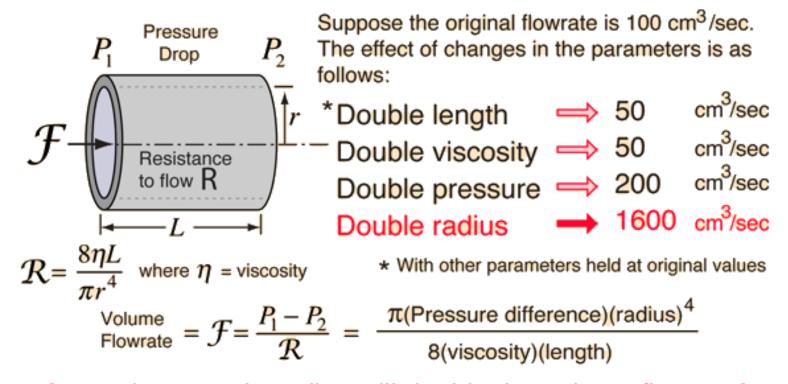
Diseased valves cause blood to move in both directions, elevating venous pressure

Healthy valves keep blood moving in one direction





It is principally about Radius



A 19% increase in radius will double the volume flowrate!

Interventions for iliofemoral DVT

Catheter directed thrombolysis

Pharmaco-mechanical thrombectomy

Mechanical thrombectomy

Trials of clot removal

• CAVENT

- Norwegian multicentre RCT
- BMT vs BMT and CDT
- 5 year follow-up
- PTS 63% BMT vs 43% CDT arms
- NNT 4

• ATTRACT

- North American multicentre RCT
- BMT vs BMT and CDT/PMT
- 2 year follow up
- Included femoral and iliofemoral DVT!
- Many other problems with this trial!!
- PTS 48% BMT vs 47% CDT/PMT

Iliofemoral DVT

Study or Subgroup	CDT +	AC alone			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio					
	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl	I	M-H, Fixed, 9	95% Cl		
Haig 2016 (CaVenT)	6	87	14	89	20.1%	0.44 [0.18, 1.09]					
Vedantham 2017 (ATTRACT)	36	196	55	195	79.9%	0.65 [0.45, 0.94]					
Total (95% CI)		283		284	100.0%	0.61 [0.43, 0.86]					
Total events	42		69								
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 0.63$, df = 1	$(P = 0.43); I^2$	= 0%				-	1 1				I
Test for overall effect: $Z = 2.84$ (P = 0.005)							0.1 0.2	0.5 1	2	5	10
							Favors CDT + AC Fav			s AC alor	ie

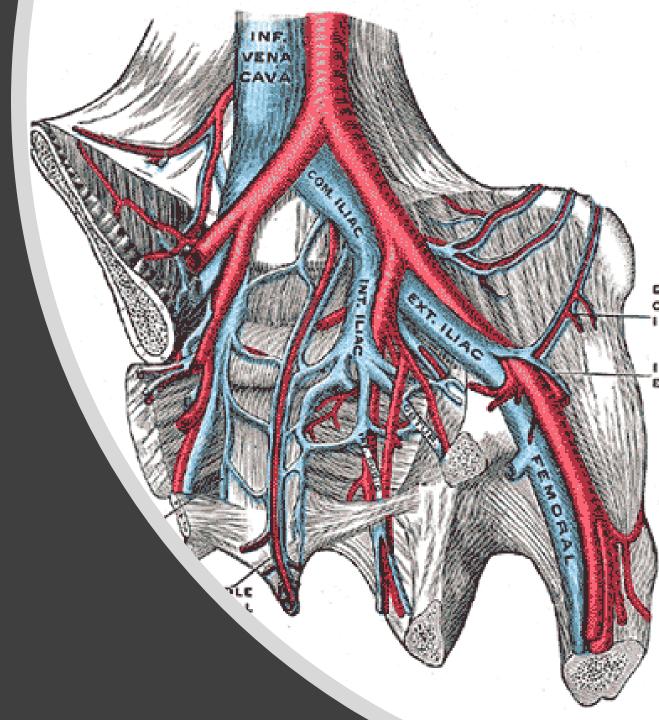
Iliofemoral DVT

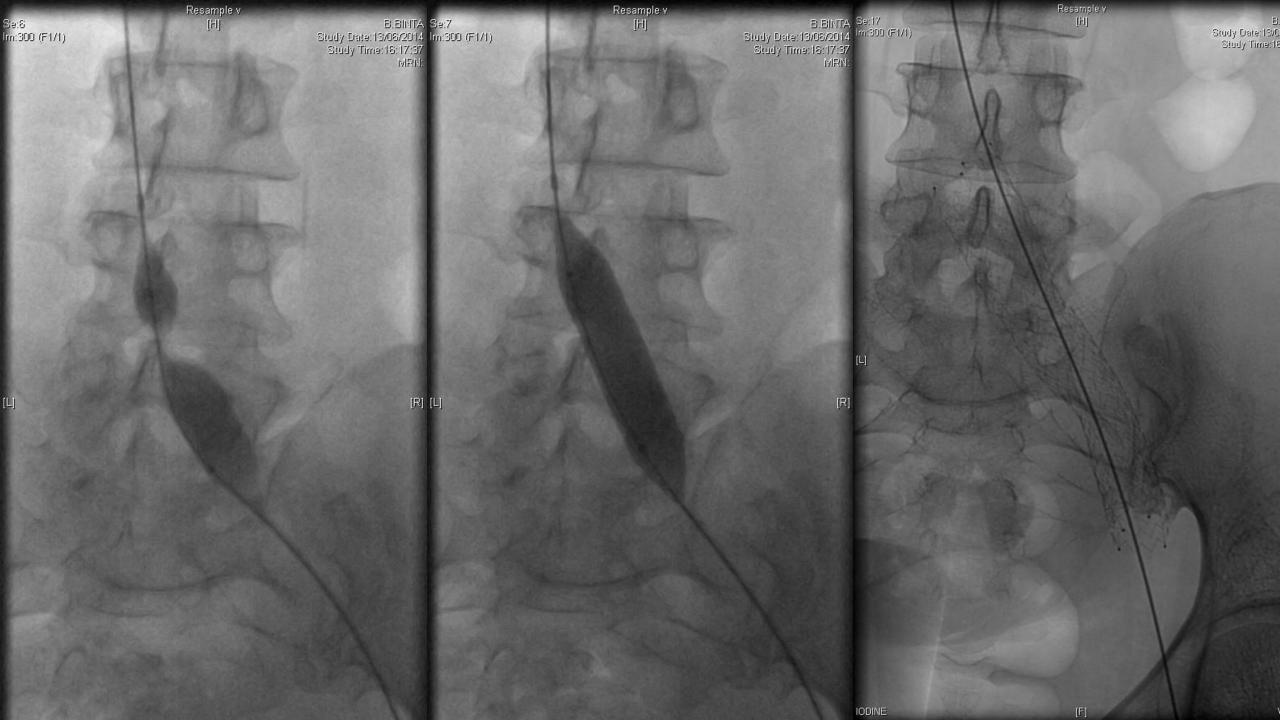
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							Favors CDT + AC			Favors AC alone			

Neither trial represents the modern standard of care

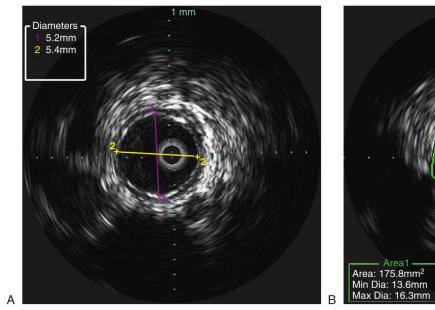
The permissive lesion

- May-Thurner/Cockett Syndrome
- Other compressive syndromes
- Diagnosed by intravascular ultrasound
- Require venoplasty and stenting

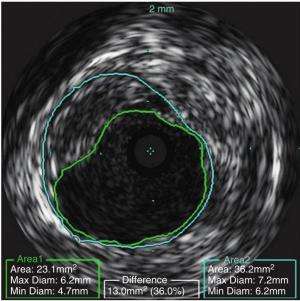




IVUS



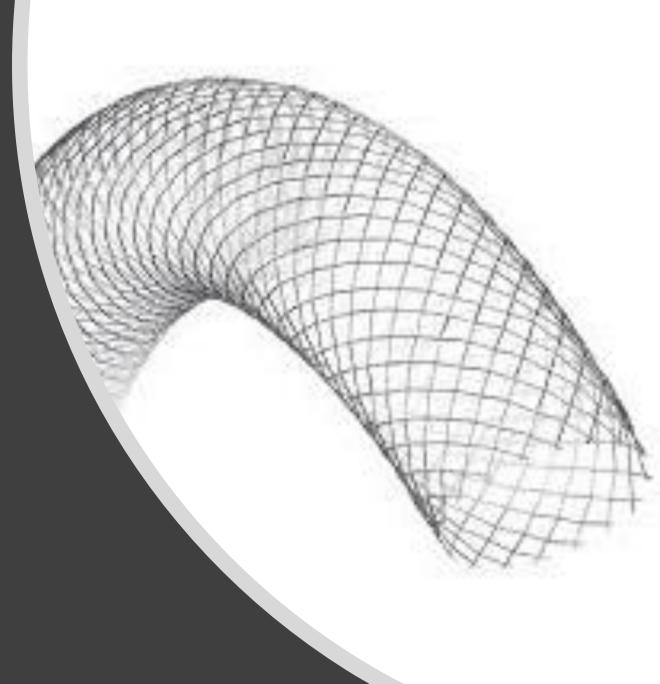
С



5 mm

Original options limited

- Wallstent
- Arterial Stents small diameters
- High radial force does not imply crush resistance

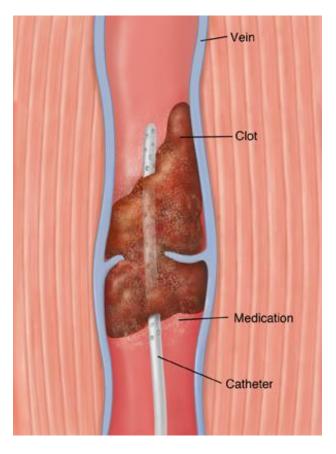


New Dedicated Venous Stents

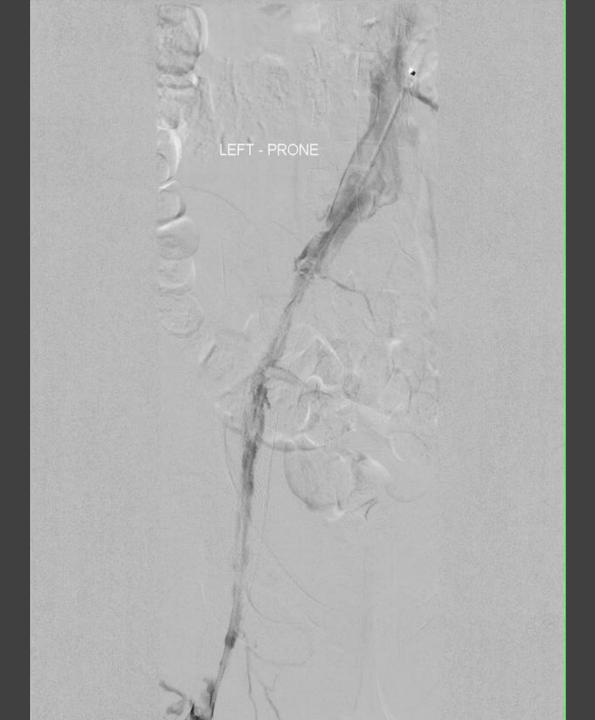
- Optimed
- Cook
- Veniti
- Bard
- Medtronic
- Boston Scientific

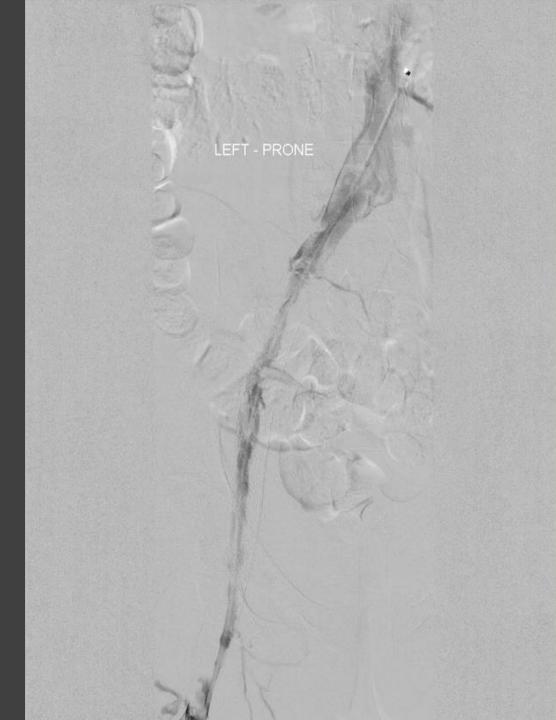


CDT vs PMT





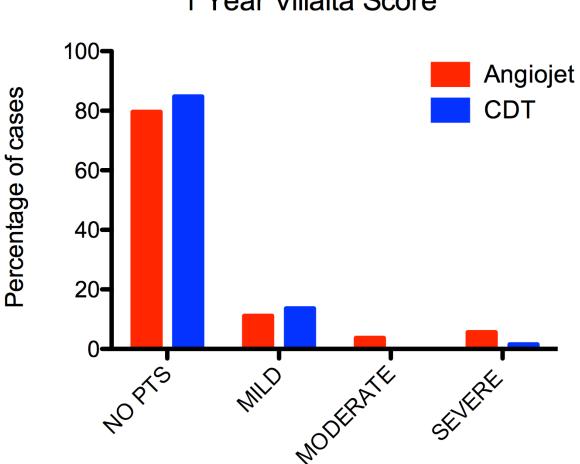




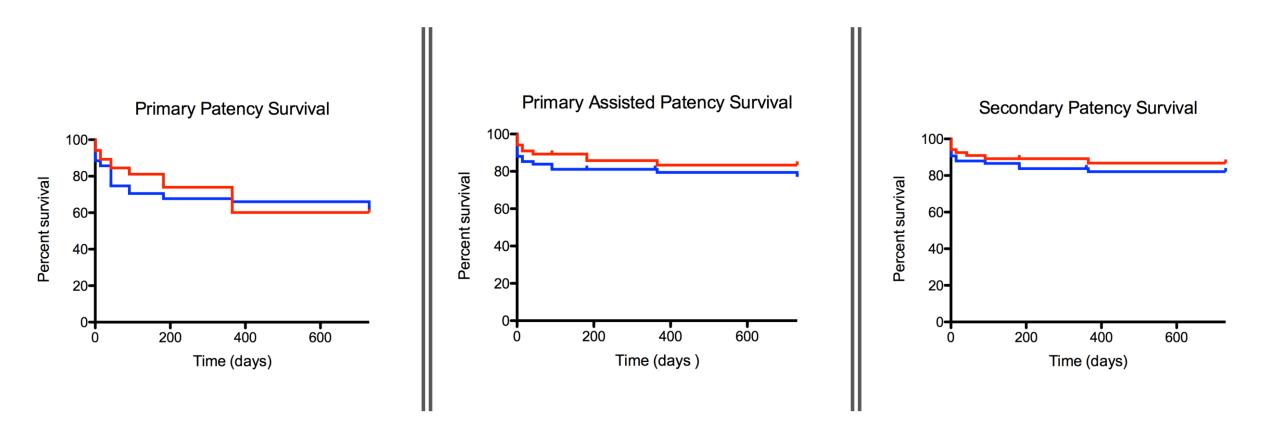


Contemporary outcomes

• CDT **15.2%** vs. AngioJet 20.4% PTS • ATTRACT **48.2% PTS**



1 Year Villalta Score



Contemporary outcomes

CAVENT Trial 66% patency at 6 months

Established Post Thrombotic Syndrome

Established Post Thrombotic Syndrome

- Elevation
- Compression hosiery
- Moisturisation
- Decrease BMI
- (Supervised) Exercise
- (Intermittent pneumatic compression devices)
- Deep venous stenting



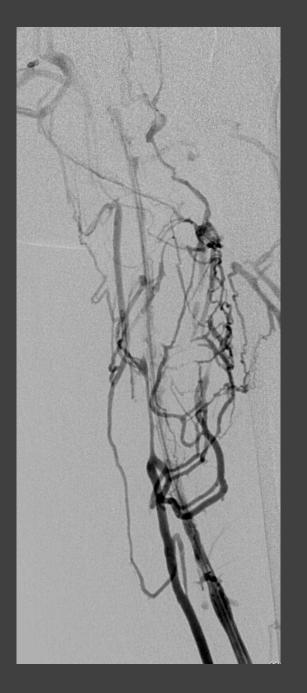
Established Severe Post Thrombotic Syndrome

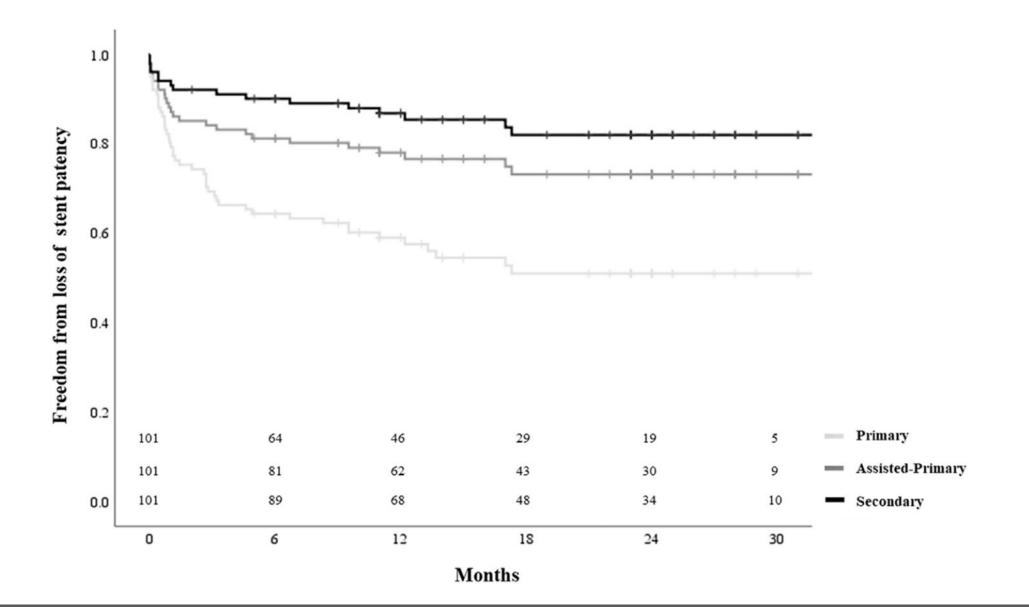
• MDT

- Refer all ulcers not healed within 2 weeks
- Compression bandaging
- Superficial venous ablation
- Deep venous stenting



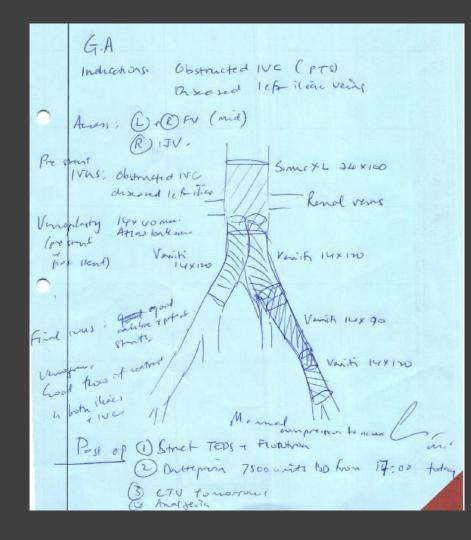


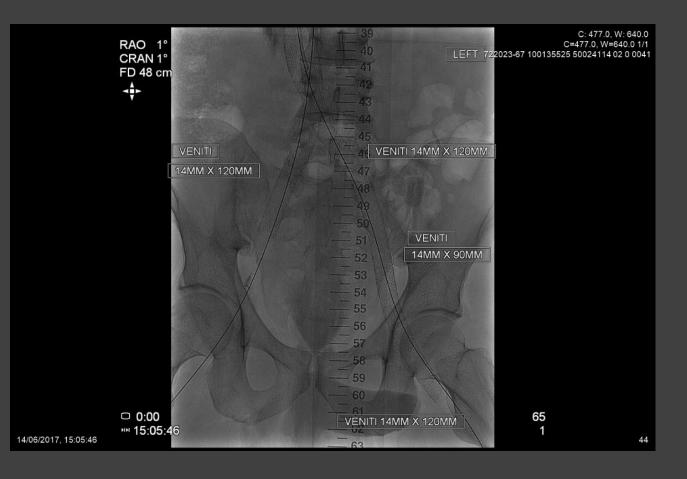




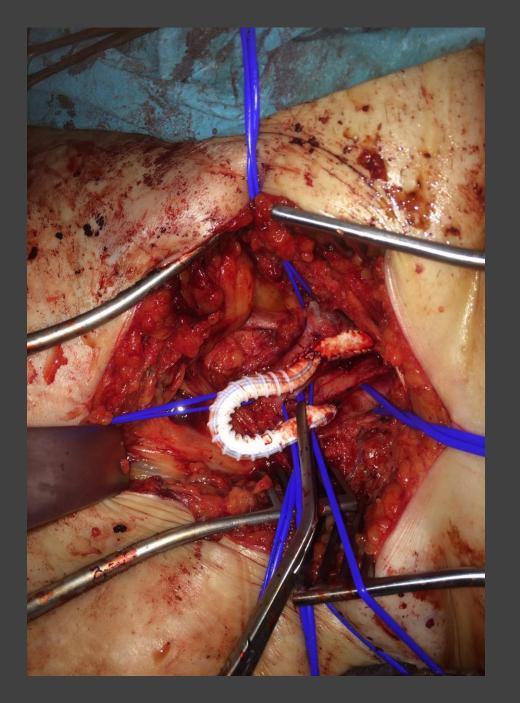




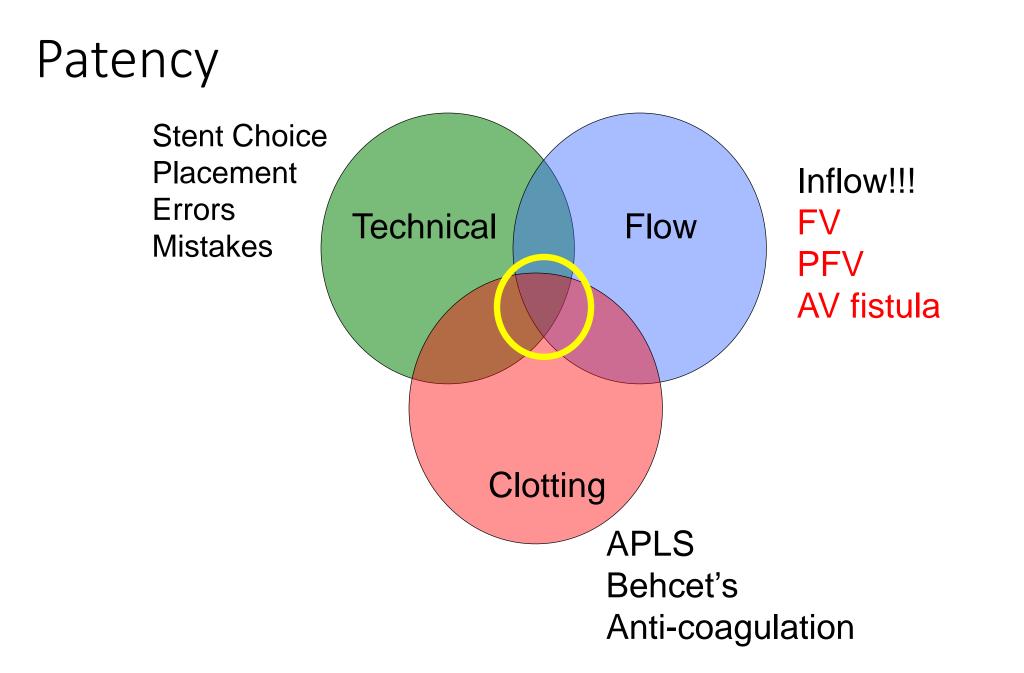














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