

# Maladie thrombo-embolique et cancer

## Perspectives pour les AOD

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# Conflit d'intérêt

- Alliance BMS-Pfizer

## L'oblitération des veines et le cancer 1823



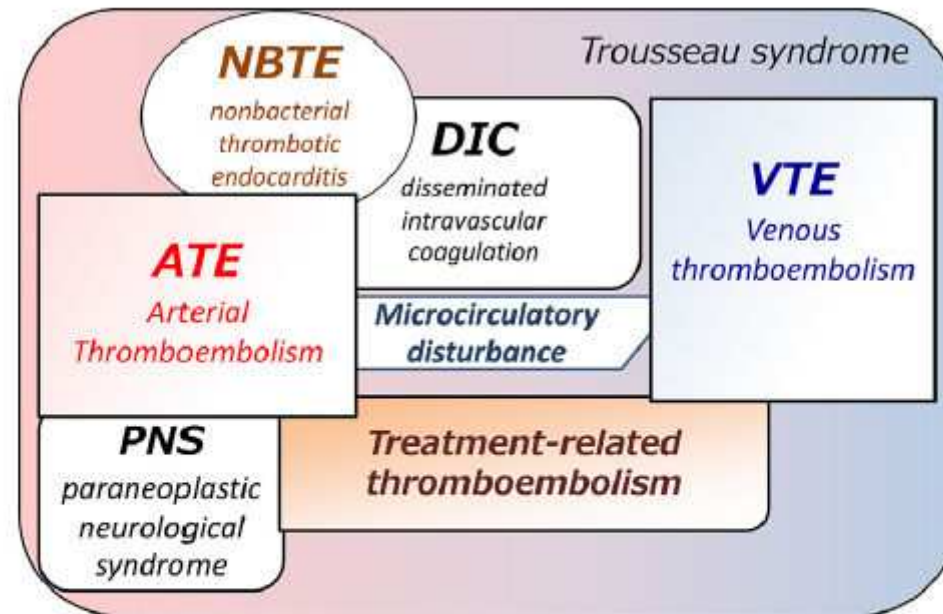
Jean-Baptiste Bouillaud

« Je suis perdu, une phlébite qui vient de se déclarer cette nuit ne me laisse plus aucun doute sur la nature de mon mal. »



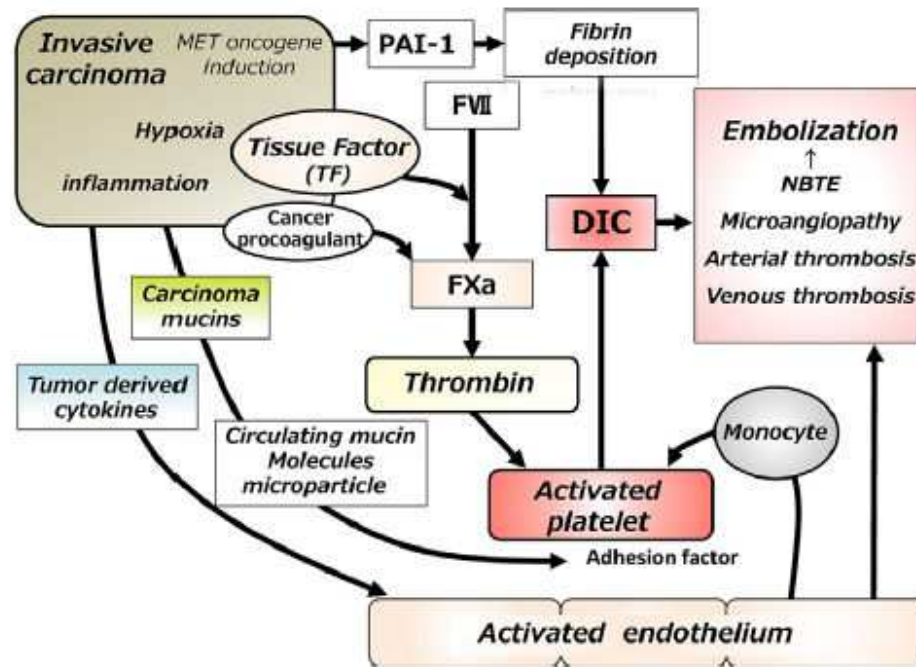
Armand Trousseau  
1865

# Différentes thromboses



**Fig. 1.** Cancer-associated thrombosis. Thromboembolism that develops during cancer treatment is classified as arterial thromboembolism and venous thromboembolism, but multiple pathologies are considered depending on the onset mechanism. These thromboses are collectively referred to as cancer-associated thrombosis.

# Mécanismes multiples

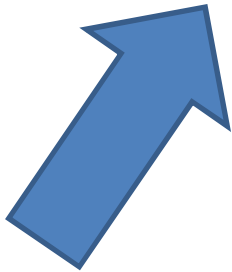


1. Facteur tissulaire
2. Production Fxa
3. Production thrombine
4. Début cascade de coagulation
5. Altération endothélium par cytokines
6. Inhibition fibrinolyse par PAI(activateur plasminogène) produit par ç cancéreuse

Fig. 2. Multiple mechanisms in cancer-associated thrombosis. There are multiple, overlapping, and interacting mechanisms that can explain the increased incidence of thrombosis in patients with malignancies. In cancer-associated thrombosis, hypercoagulability is probably the result of products arising from the tumor itself. CP, cancer procoagulant; DIC, disseminated intravascular coagulation; NBTE, non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis; PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1.

# Thrombose veineuse

- 10-20% des patients ayant un cancer
- Incidence multipliée par 4-7



Amélioration diagnostic

Cancer : Pathologie chronique

Nouveaux traitements prothrombogènes

- Récurrence multipliée par 2 ou 3
- Mortalité plus élevée (2ème cause de décès)
- 2/3 asymptomatique

# Mécanisme de la thrombose veineuse

**Table 1**

Virchow's triad in patients with cancer.

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1. Venous stasis

- Prolonged bed rest/immobility (after surgery)
- Compression of blood vessels by tumor

2. Hypercoagulability

- Procoagulant effects
- Tumor cytokines
- Recent major surgery
- Active chemotherapy, hormonal therapy
- Current erythropoiesis-stimulating agents
- Current or recent antiangiogenic therapy

3. Endothelial injury

- Direct invasion by tumor
  - Damaged or dysfunctional endothelium
  - Tumor cytokine
  - Presence of central venous catheters
  - Chemotherapy drugs
  - Radiation therapy (late phase complication)
- 

Déshydratation,  
dénutrition

# Facteurs prédisposants

**Table 2**

Clinical factors associated with increased risk of cancer-associated venous thromboembolism.

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1. Cancer-related factors

- Primary site of cancer (mostly pancreas, brain, stomach, kidney, lung, lymphoma, myeloma)
- History (especially adenocarcinoma)
- Advanced stage (metastatic)
- Initial period after cancer diagnosis

2. Patient-related factors

- Demographics: older age, female sex, African ethnicity
- Comorbidities (infection, chronic kidney disease, pulmonary disease, atherothrombotic disease, obesity)
- History of venous thromboembolism, inherited thrombophilia
- Low performance status

3. Treatment-related factors

- Major surgery
- Hospitalization
- Chemotherapy and anti-angiogenic agents
- Hormonal therapy
- Transfusion, central venous catheters

Modified from Khrona AA et al. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:4839–47. Zamorano JL, et al. Eur Heart J 2016;37:2768–801.

# Score de risques

Table 2. Khorana score

Patient characteristic	Score
Site of cancer	
Very high risk (stomach, pancreas)	2
High risk (lung, lymphoma, gynecologic, genitourinary excluding prostate)	1
Platelet counts $\geq 350,000$ per $\text{mm}^3$	1
Leukocyte counts $> 11,000$ per $\text{mm}^3$	1
Hemoglobin $< 10$ g/dL or use of ESAs	1
BMI $\geq 35$ $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$	1

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; ESA, erythropoiesis-stimulating agent.

Risque élevé  $\geq 3$

Risque modéré  $\geq 2$

# Recommandations françaises

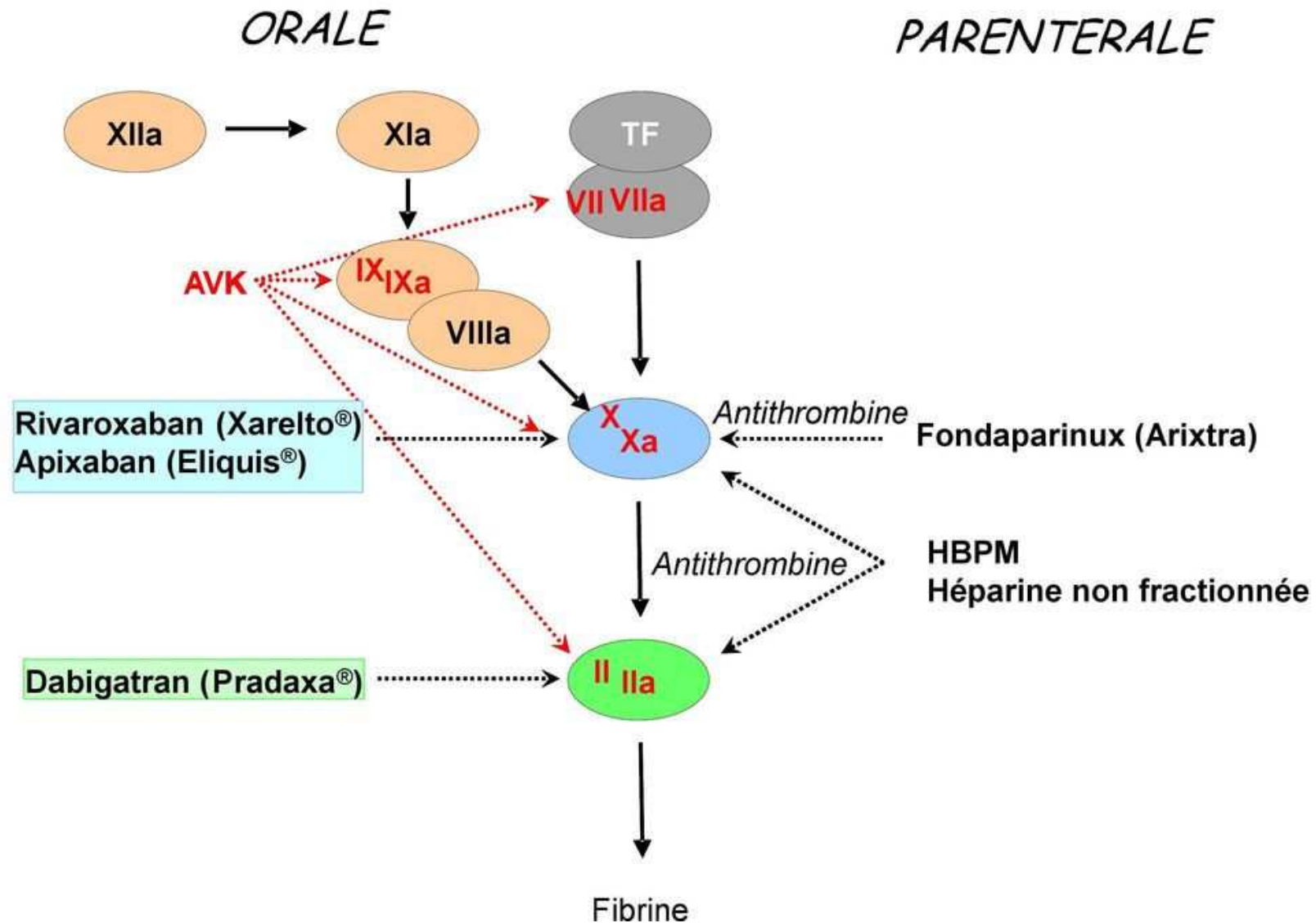
## Particularités thérapeutiques pour la personne âgée

R263 – Il est recommandé de traiter les sujets âgés selon les mêmes modalités que dans la population générale (grade 1+).

R264 – En cas de traitement par héparine puis AVK, il est suggéré d'appliquer l'algorithme spécifique d'initiation des AVK en privilégiant la warfarine (grade 2+).

R265 – En cas de traitement par AOD, il est recommandé de ne pas baisser la posologie sur le seul critère d'un âge avancé (grade 1–).

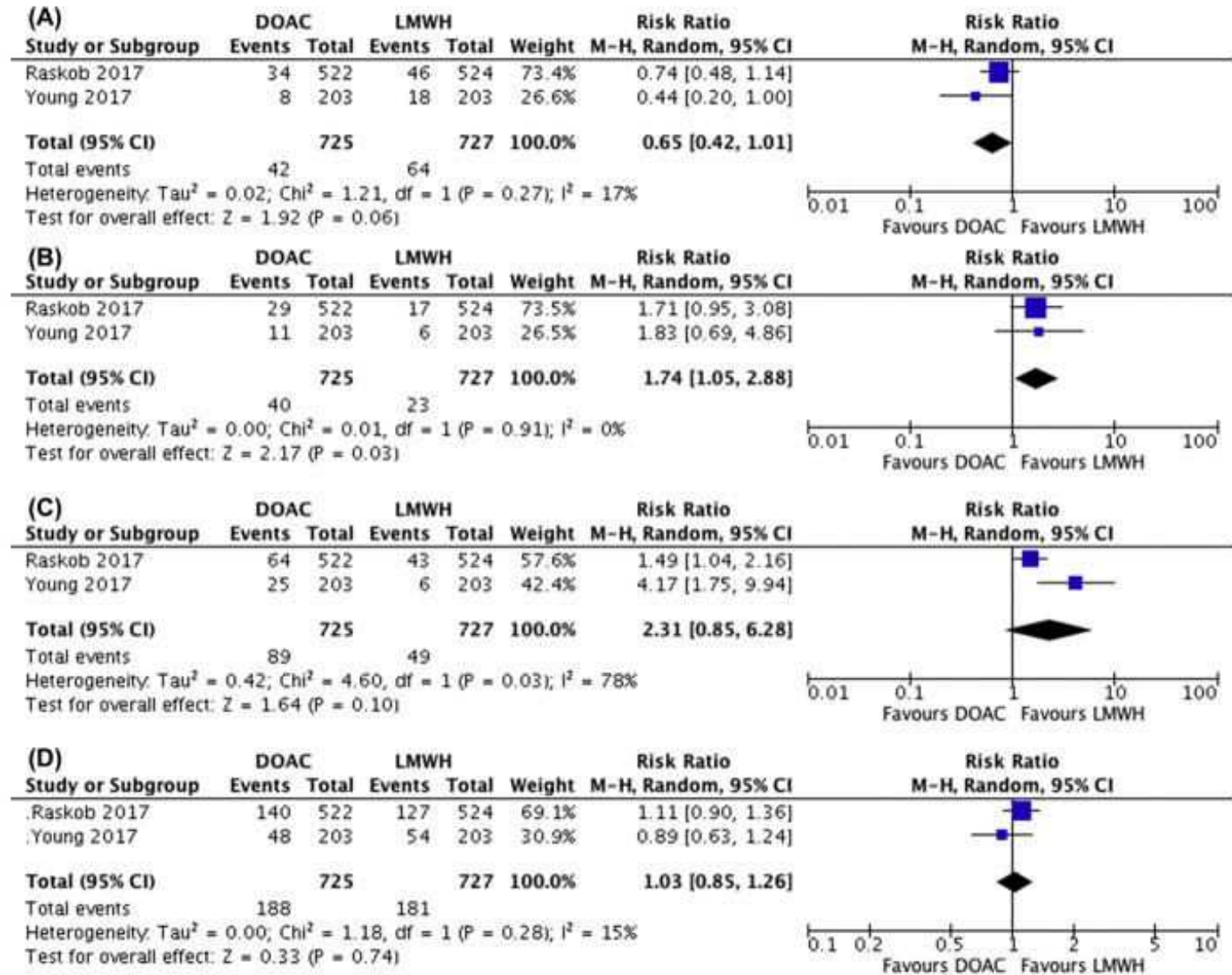
# Anticoagulants oraux directs



# Comparison HBPM/AOD

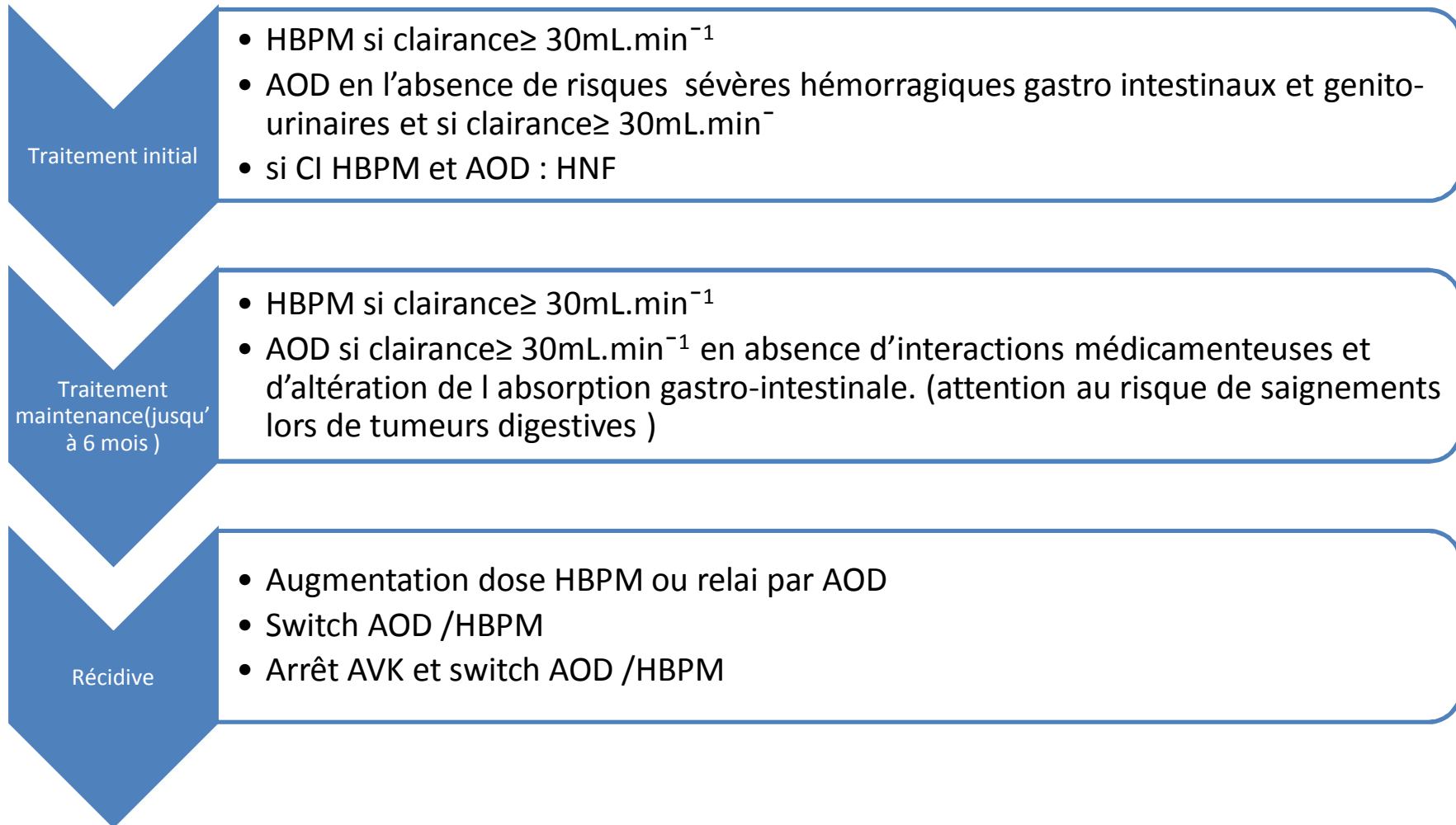
metanalyse

- (A) VTE recurrence by 6-month,
- (B) major bleeding by 6-month,
- (C) clinically relevant non-major bleeding (CRNMB) by 6-month,
- (D) overall mortality by 6-month..



# Traitements curatifs

## Recommandations internationales



# French Guidelines – Update 2020

## *Cancer associated Thrombosis*

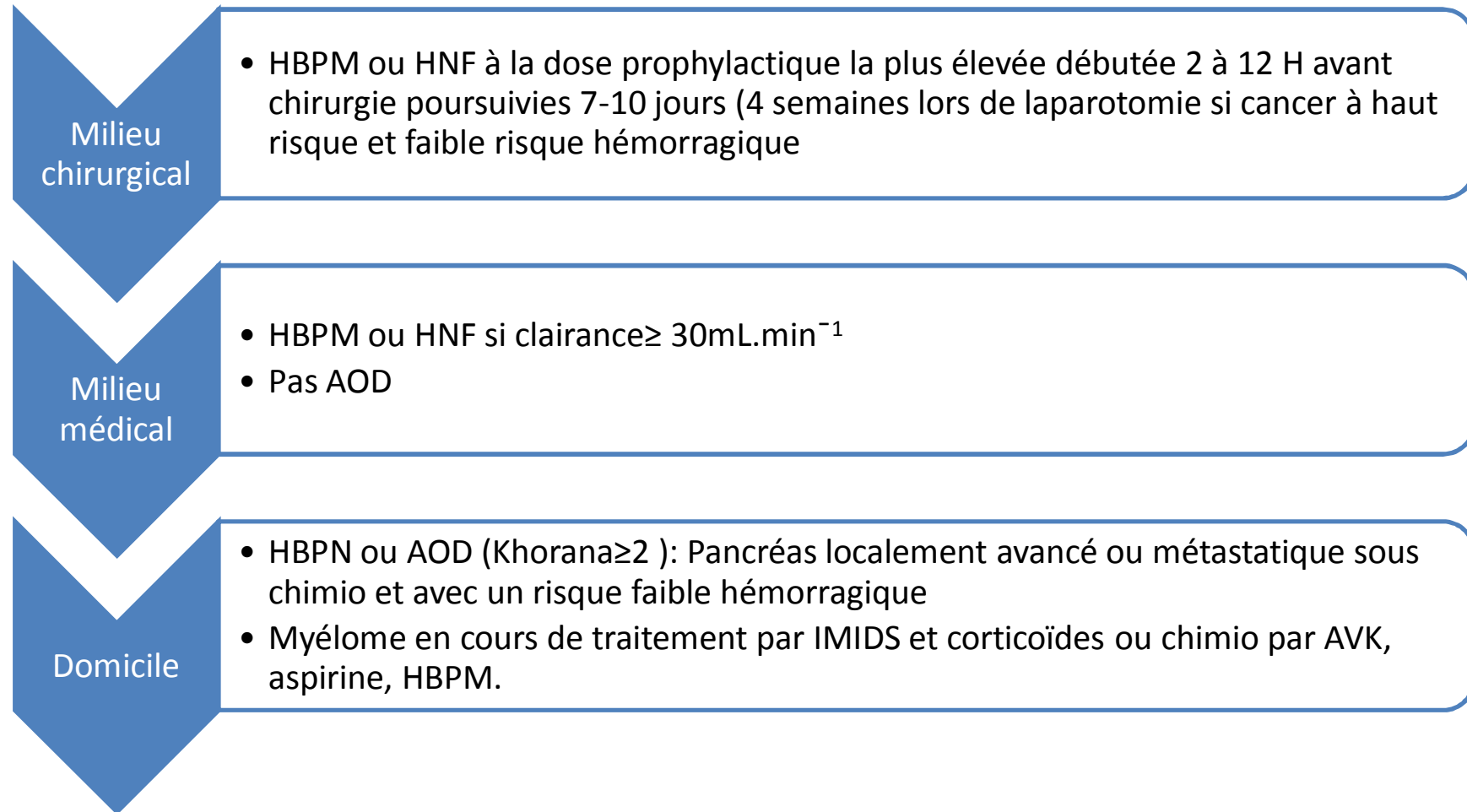
- **1 - Il est recommandé de traiter les patients atteints de cancer actif et d'une thrombose veineuse profonde proximale et/ou d'une embolie pulmonaire pendant au moins les six premiers mois suivant le diagnostic de MVTE (Grade 1+)**
- **2 – Pour traiter les patients atteints de cancer actif et d'une thrombose veineuse profonde proximale et/ou d'une embolie pulmonaire:**
  - Il est recommandé une héparine de bas poids moléculaire sans relais par AVK (Grade 1+)
  - Il est recommandé un traitement par apixaban\* (Grade 1 +)
  - En alternative, sauf cancer digestif ou uro-génital, il est suggéré d'utiliser un traitement par edoxaban\*\* (Grade 2+)
  - En alternative, sauf cancer digestif ou uro-génital, il est suggéré d'utiliser un traitement par rivaroxaban (Grade 2+)
- **3 - En cas d'insuffisance rénale sévère (DFG 15 à 30 ml/mn), il est suggéré d'avoir recours à une HBPM, en raison d'une moindre efficacité des AVK (Grade 2 +).**

\*Les tumeurs cérébrales, primitives ou métastatiques, étaient un critère de non-inclusion dans l'étude CARAVAGGIO

\*\*L'edoxaban n'est pas disponible en France

# Traitements préventifs

## Recommandations internationales



# Traitements préventifs

## AVERT Study

Multicenter, multinational, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase IIIb superiority trial

## CASSINI Study

Multicenter, multinational, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase IIIb superiority trial

Stratified by tumor type (advanced pancreatic cancer vs other)

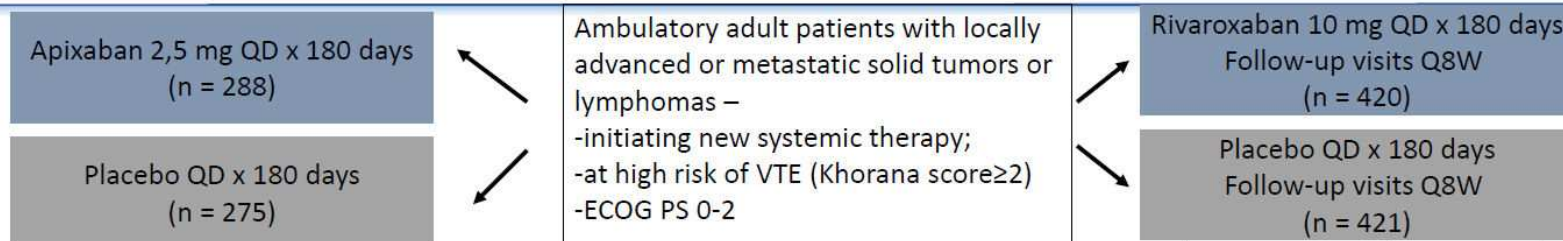


Table 1. Cumulative Analysis of the AVERT and CASSINI Trials.\*

Outcome	CASSINI Trial		AVERT Trial		Cumulative Values		Relative Risk (95% CI)	Absolute Difference (percentage points)	No. Needed to Treat or Harm†
	Rivaroxaban	Placebo	Apixaban	Placebo	DOACs	Placebo			
Primary efficacy outcome									
ITT analysis	25/420 (6.0)	37/421 (8.8)	12/288 (4.2)	28/275 (10.2)	37/708 (5.2)	65/696 (9.3)	0.56 (0.38–0.83)	-4.1	24
Analysis during treatment period	11/420 (2.6)	27/421 (6.4)	3/288 (1.0)	20/275 (7.3)	14/708 (2.0)	47/696 (6.8)	0.29 (0.16–0.53)	-4.8	21
Symptomatic VTE: ITT analysis	15/420 (3.6)	19/421 (4.5)	9/288 (3.1)	22/275 (8.0)	24/708 (3.4)	41/696 (5.9)	0.58 (0.35–0.94)	-2.5	40
Major bleeding	8/405 (2.0)	4/404 (1.0)	10/288 (3.5)	5/275 (1.8)	18/693 (2.6)	9/679 (1.3)	1.96 (0.88–4.33)	1.3	77
Death from any cause	84/420 (20.0)	100/421 (23.8)	35/288 (12.2)	27/275 (9.8)	119/708 (16.8)	127/696 (18.2)	0.92 (0.73–1.16)	-1.4	71

\* In the AVERT trial, the modified intention-to-treat analysis was the primary analysis (574 patients underwent randomization). DOACs denotes direct oral anticoagulants, ITT intention to treat, and VTE venous thromboembolism.

† The number needed to treat is shown for all outcomes except major bleeding (number needed to harm).

# Conclusion

