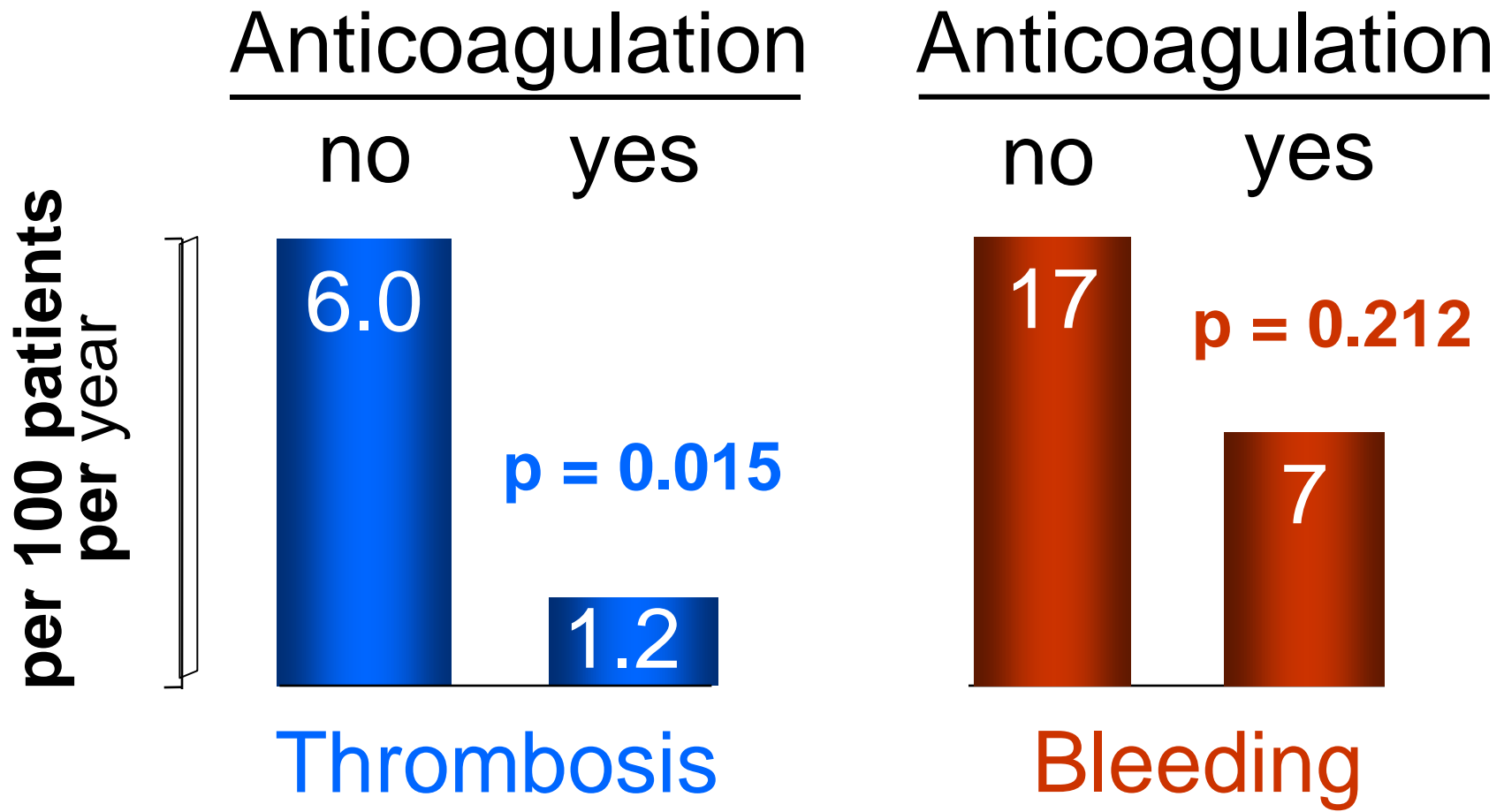
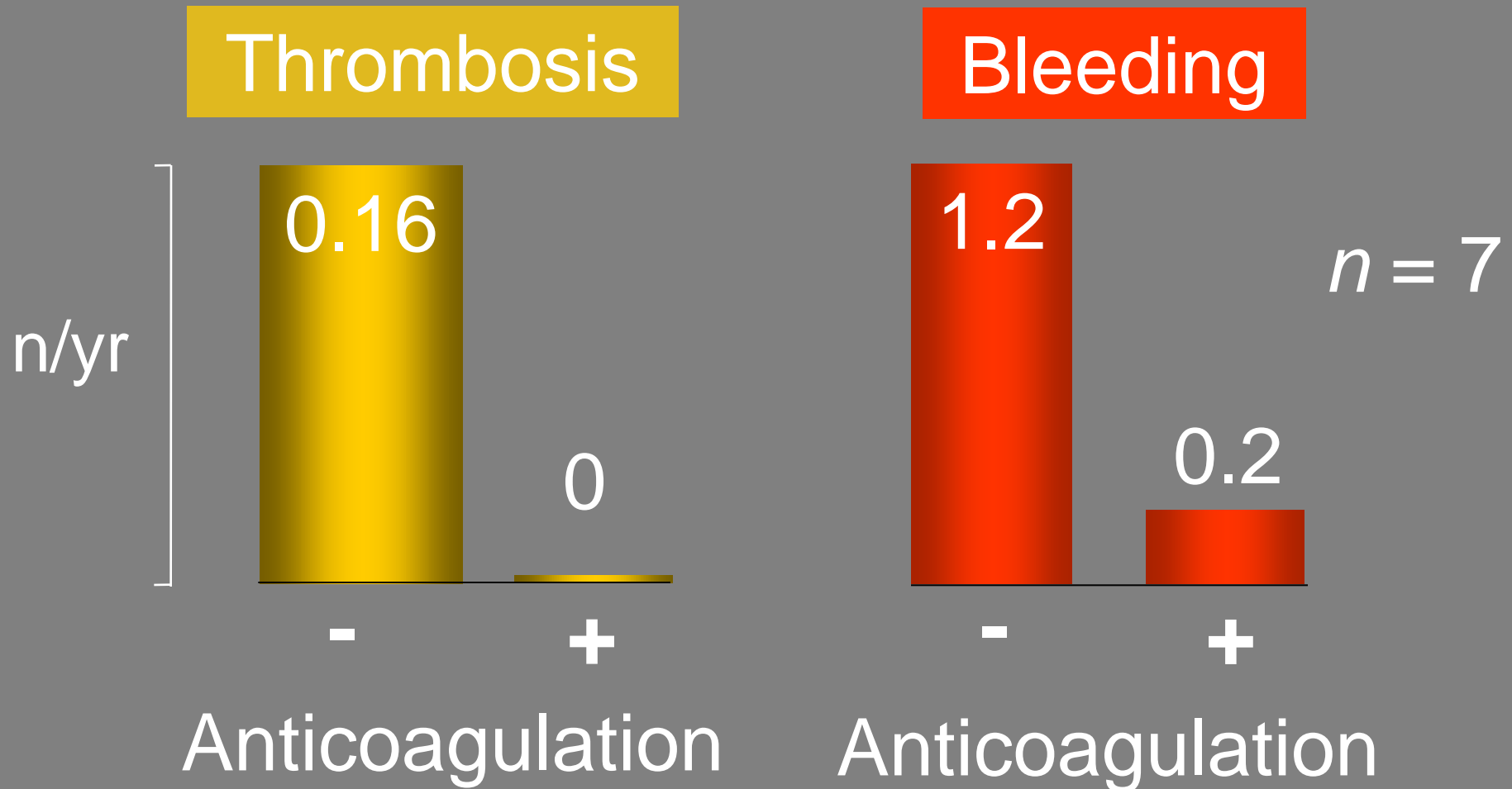


PHRC

# Chronic Portal Vein Thrombosis

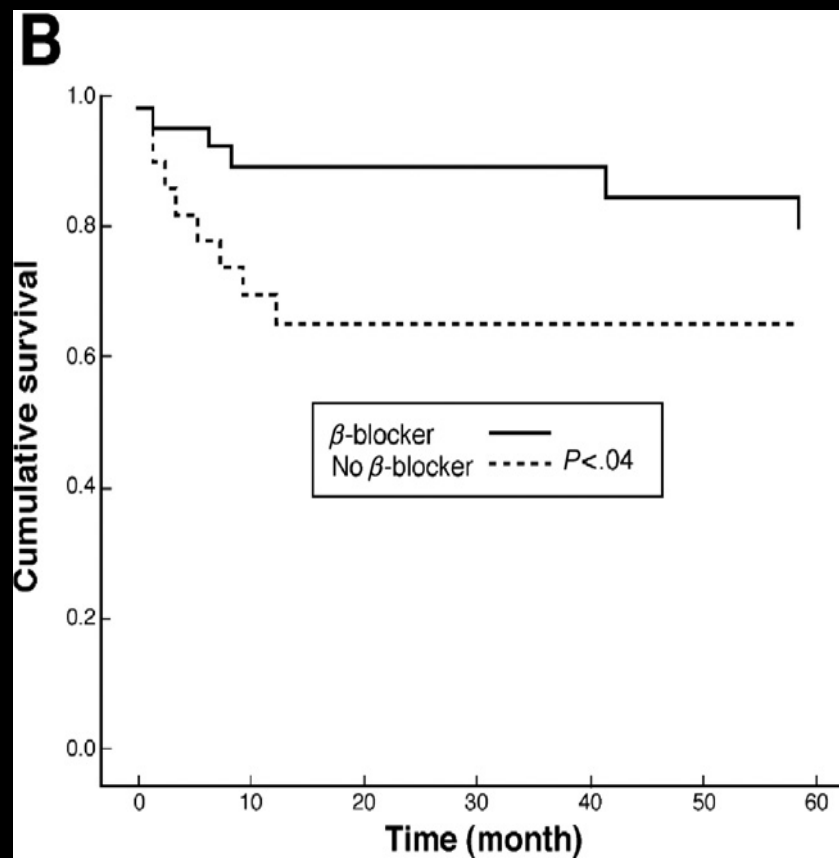
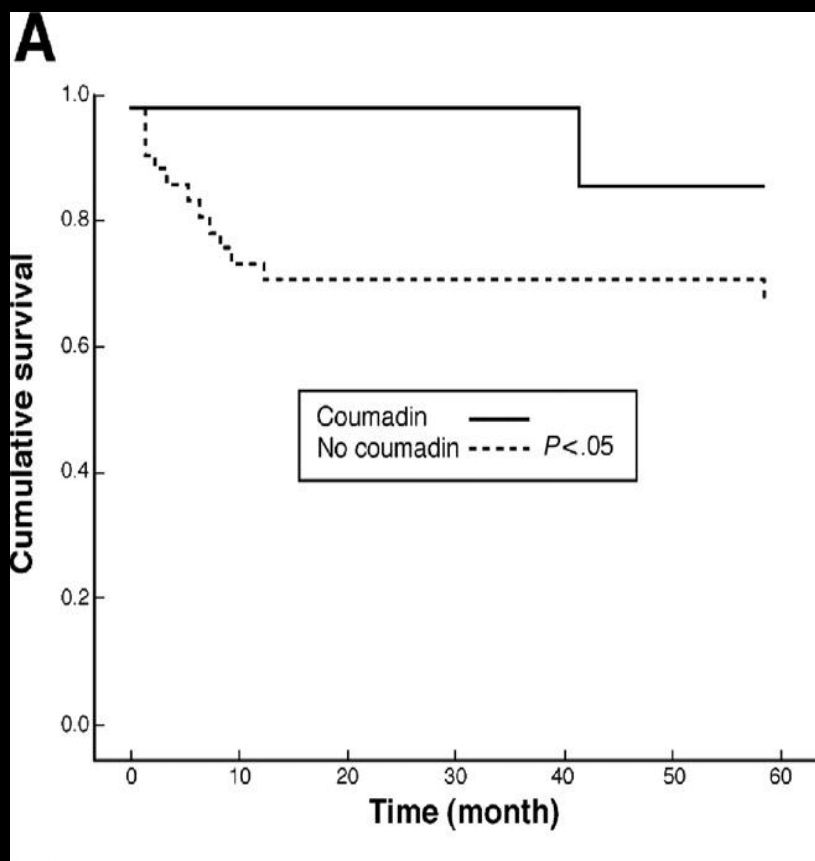


# Portal vein thrombosis - Warfarin

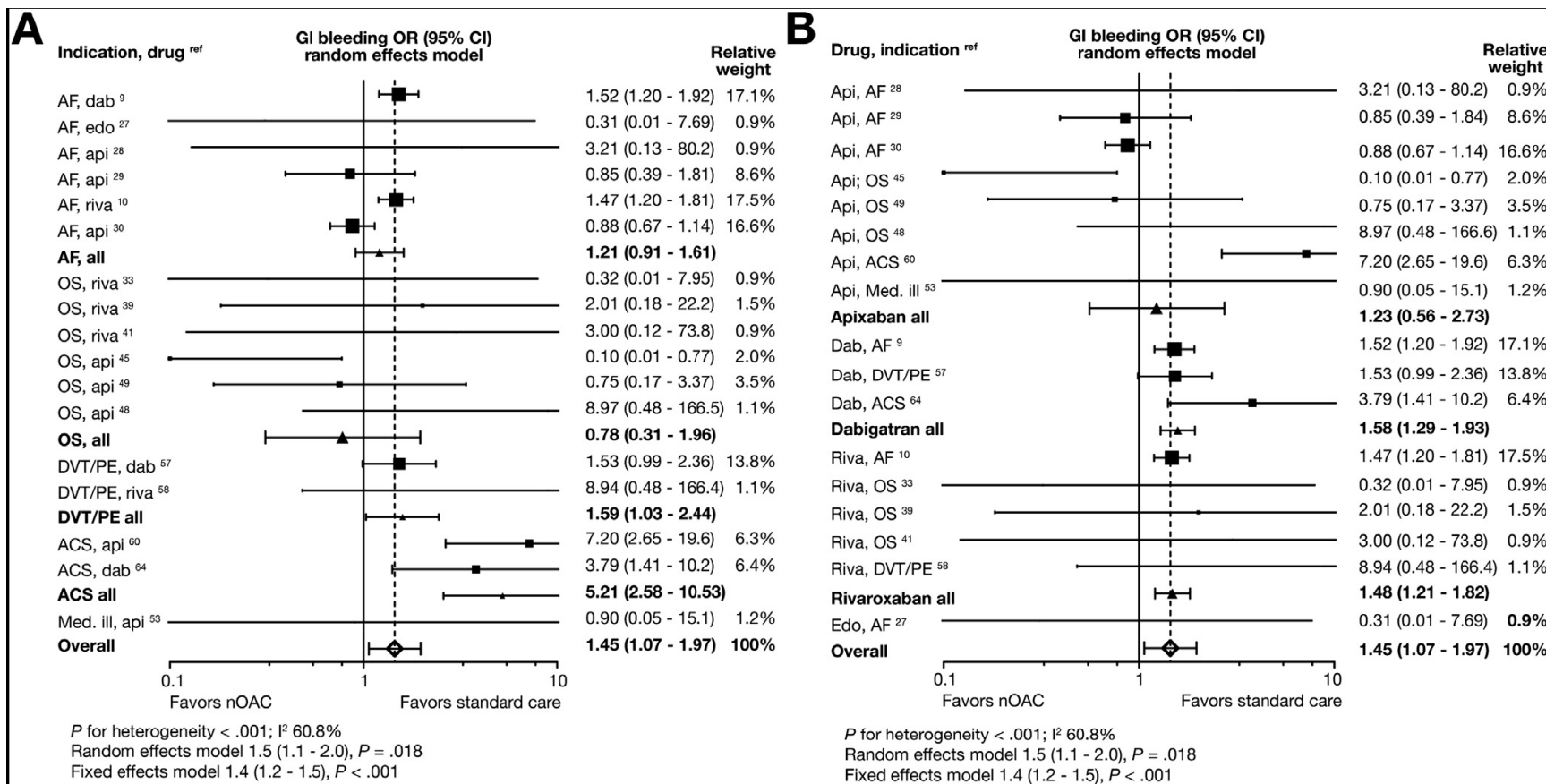


Kitchens, J Thromb Thrombolysis 2007

# Anticoagulation and non-selective B-blockers appears to improve outcome of patients with chronic portomesenteric venous thrombosis



# Risk of NOAC s GI bleeding



OR for GIB 1.45 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.07-1.97)

Clinically relevant (OR, 0.98; 95% CI, 0.88-1.10; I<sup>2</sup>, 65%)

Bleeding risk known for NOAC in DVT (0.7% major bleeding / 7% non relevant bleeding)

# Chronic Portal Vein Thrombosis

## Current international guidelines

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No clear recommendation for  
anticoagulation

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American Association for the Study of the Liver  
(Hepatology 2009)

Baveno consensus conference  
(J Hepatol 2010)

# Study context

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- 22 related competence centers (regional academic hospitals) and 16 collaborating hospitals,
  - **obtained a selective national grant of 481 818 euros** (national PHRC)
  - Xarelto (Rivaroxaban=antiX) vs abstinence
  - No support from laboratories
-

# Working Hypothesis

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- In patients with chronic portal vein thrombosis, without strong prothrombotic condition\*
  - Xarelto reduces the risk of thromboembolic event,
  - while the risk of death, the risk of gastrointestinal haemorrhage related to portal hypertension, and the risk of other types of haemorrhage are not significantly increased.
- 

\* i.e. without myeloproliferative disease, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, antiphospholipid syndrome, homozygous FII or homozygous FV Leiden, or composite heterozygotes FII/FV Leiden



# End points

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Primary end point:

Efficacy :Incidence of thromboembolic event in any territory (arterial or venous, splanchnic or extra splanchnic

Secondary end point

Safety:

- Major and clinically relevant bleedings
- Gastrointestinal non major bleedings related to portal hypertension
- Other gastrointestinal non major bleedings
- Other adverse events
- Survival
- Coagulation activation in each group

# Study design

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- Multicentric, interventional study.
- Recruitment period: 2 years
- Treatment period: 2 to 4 years (Based on the recruitment date)
- Sample size: 300

# Treatment

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Anti-Xa Rivaroxaban (Xarelto) 15  
mg/jr  
2-4 years

# Inclusion criteria

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- > 18 yrs old
- Portal vein cavernoma or >6 months PVT
- No MPD or APLS or homozygous factor V leiden/factor 2 mutations
- No past history of spontaneous thrombosis
- PHT prophylaxy



# Feasibility

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Beaujon screening : 84 patients

Centres de compétence :50

# Eviter biais

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Critères robustes

Évènements thrombotiques

Imagerie centralisée relue en aveugle

TDM ou echo-doppler si douleur >6h permanente ou SIRS

# Eviter biais

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Évènements hémorragiques aigus:

>2 CG

<2 points d hgb

Syndrome du compartiment

Site critique (cerebral)

Décès



# Experts indépendants

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Chaque EI sera évalué par un groupe d'experts indépendants d'un autre centre.

# Critics from Ecrin

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- Also exclude cancers
  - Methodology:
    - events calculated on retrospective high thrombotic risk, better to calculate on bleeding risk known for NOAC (0.7 % major bleeding/7%non relevant bleeding)
    - 2 judgement factors bleeding and thrombosis
-

# Choice of anticoagulation ?

Anticoagulant	Positive	Negative
Heparins: IV or subcutaneous	Standard dose Cheap	HIT Inacceptable for patients already on oral therapy
VKA	Cheap	Blood monitoring
Noac	More convenient Attractive	No antidote Expensive Gastric toxicity

# Quel nouveau projet avec même montant?

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- Diminuer nombre de centres : Ecrin
  - Recenser les patients
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# Conclusion

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- Difficulté mise en place de l'étude
  - Nombre malades et financement
  - Ecrin solution en partie pour augmenter le nombre d'inclusion mais très incertain
  - Rester motivés malgré difficultés
  - Recenser les patients +++
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