

Risk of venous thromboembolism recurrence high

October 1 2018



(HealthDay)—The risk of recurrence after incident venous

thromboembolism is high, particularly among patients with cancer-related venous thromboembolism, according to a study published in the September issue of *The American Journal of Medicine*.

Ida Ehlers Albertsen, M.D., from Aalborg University Hospital in Denmark, and colleagues used nationwide Danish health registries to identify 73,993 patients with incident venous [thromboembolism](#) from January 2000 through December 2015. Rates of [recurrence](#) were calculated.

The researchers found that at six-month follow-up, rates for provoked, unprovoked, and cancer-related venous thromboembolism, respectively, were 6.8, 6.92, and 9.06 per 100 person-years. At 10-year follow-up, the rates were 2.22, 2.84, and 3.7, respectively. Hazard rates of recurrence were comparable for patients with unprovoked and provoked venous thromboembolism (hazard ratio, 1.01; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.92 to 1.11) at six-month follow-up. There was a higher risk of recurrence at 10-year follow-up with unprovoked venous thromboembolism (hazard ratio, 1.17; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.12 to 1.23) and cancer-related venous thromboembolism (hazard ratio, 1.21; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.12 to 1.32) versus provoked [venous thromboembolism](#).

"High recurrence risks in all categories indicate that further research is needed to optimize duration of extended anticoagulation for these [patients](#)," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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Citation: Risk of venous thromboembolism recurrence high (2018, October 1) retrieved 6 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-10-venous-thromboembolism-recurrence-high.html>

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