

Tromboembolismo venoso: aspetti clinici e diagnostici

OUTCOME AND RISK OF CANCER IN SUPERFICIAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS WITH AND WITHOUT VARICOSE VEINS

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Introduction. Varicose veins are the main risk factor for superficial vein thrombosis (SVT), whereas SVT occurring in non-varicose veins has been suggested as a sentinel marker for cancer with higher risk of recurrence and venous thromboembolic events (VTE).
Objectives. To investigate if SVT occurring in non-varicose is associated with higher risk of VTE and of cancer development in comparison with varicose vein (VV) associated SVT.
Design. Retrospective cohort conducted in a single tertiary care hospital from 2005 to 2020.
Participants. Consecutive patients diagnosed with symptomatic SVT and without overt cancer underwent routine clinical evaluation, laboratory tests and received antithrombotic treatment.
Primary outcome measures. The cumulative 2-year incidence of objectively confirmed symptomatic PE and/or DVT and/or SVT.
Secondary outcome measures. Cancer development during 2-year follow-up.
Results. 519 patients (327 women-63%, median age 69.9 years IQR 21,5) were included of which 108 (20.8%) occurred in the absence of VV. The primary efficacy outcome occurred in 141 patients with VV (40.8%) and in 35 patients without VV (39.9%), OR 1.06 (95% CI: 0.66–1.71). During follow-up, 26 patients with VV developed new cancers (7.5%) vs. 7 patients without VV (7.8%), OR 0.97 (95% CI: 0.41–2.30). Multivariate regression showed that only recurrent VTE was independently associated with subsequent cancer development (OR: 2.44; 95% CI: 1.18-5.05; p=0.004).
Conclusions. Outcome of SVT occurring in non-varicose veins is similar to that occurring in VV. Patients with recurrent VTE after SVT may deserve extensive screening for occult cancer, regardless of the presence or absence of VV.