

MTEV et Cancer

Samedi 18 novembre 2023

Séminaire de Pathologie vasculaire

Dr Marine MADASSAMY, Médecin vasculaire - CHU de Martinique

Dr Younès BAKIR, Médecin vasculaire - Martinique



Liens d'intérêt

Dr Marine MADASSAMY : aucun lien d'intérêt pour cette présentation

Dr Younès BAKIR : aucun lien d'intérêt pour cette présentation

Introduction

- **MTEV = Problème de santé publique majeur (10 millions de cas par an)**
- ***1e description de l'association MTEV et cancer en 1865 : Syndrome de Trousseau***
- **Jusqu'à 20% de MTEV chez les patients atteints de cancer**
- **Cancer occulte = 5 à 10% de cancer diagnostiqués dans l'année suivant un cas de MTEV non provoquée**
- **MTEV et cancer = Mortalité accrue**



Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

- **Fréquence**

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

- **Fréquence**
- **FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)**

Pourquoi parler de

- Fréquence
- FdR MTEV associés



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2023

Cancer-Associated Venous Thromboembolic Disease

patients admitted for surgical oncology care are diagnosed after hospital discharge, highlighting the importance of extended VTE prophylaxis in this patient population.⁸¹

CVADs have been identified as risk factors for the development of upper-extremity acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT).⁸²⁻⁸⁵ Hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) is a common procedure among individuals with hematologic malignancies and has been associated with increased VTE risk, principally due to catheter usage.⁸⁶ The association between CVADs and VTE may be the result of venous stasis and vessel injury after insertion of the CVAD^{87,88} or related to infections as a result of catheter placement.^{89,90} One study identified more than one insertion attempt and previous CVAD insertion as significant risk factors for CVAD-related thrombosis, supporting the hypothesis that vessel wall trauma or endothelial damage may contribute to this phenomenon.⁸⁵

Many agents used in cancer treatment are also associated with an increased risk of developing VTE, notably systemic therapy (eg, chemotherapy, protein kinase inhibitors, immunotherapy), hormone therapy with estrogenic compounds, and antiangiogenic agents. The association of systemic therapy with VTE in patients with cancer has been shown in several studies.^{121,92,93,94} In one population-based case-control study, the ORs for development of VTE were 6.5 and 4.1 for patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy and those not receiving chemotherapy, respectively.⁹³ It was estimated that the annual incidence of VTE could be as high as 15% in patients with colorectal cancer treated with chemotherapeutic regimens.⁹² There is also evidence that pre-chemotherapy thrombocytosis,^{27,44,91} leukocytosis,²⁷ and hemoglobin level less than 10 g/dL^{27,91} are predictive of VTE in patients receiving chemotherapy, although the association of anemia with VTE may be complicated by the use of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs).

Exogenous hormonal compounds, such as selective estrogen receptor modulators (eg, tamoxifen, raloxifene for breast cancer) can lead to increased VTE risk.⁹³⁻⁹⁷ Diethylstilbestrol phosphate used in combination with doxorubicin for the treatment of hormone-refractory prostate cancer was reported to increase VTE risk compared with doxorubicin alone.⁹⁸ of hormonal compounds, such as hormone replacement therapy⁹⁹ hormonal contraceptive agents,¹⁰¹⁻¹⁰³ have also been associated with increased risk of developing VTE. VTE risks may vary between different formulations of combined oral contraceptives, depending on the type of progestogen used.^{102,104,105} Additionally, progestin-only contraceptives do not definitively increase the risk of VTE in the general population, but may contribute to VTE risk in patients with multiple risk factors.¹⁰⁶

Finally, the association between immunomodulating agents with antiangiogenic properties (eg, thalidomide in combination with doxorubicin and/or dexamethasone; lenalidomide in combination with dexamethasone) and increased incidence of VTE has been supported by multiple studies.¹⁰⁷⁻¹¹⁰ most often in the context of treatment for multiple myeloma. For guidance on management of VTE in patients receiving treatment for multiple myeloma, refer to the [NCCN Guidelines for Multiple Myeloma](#).¹⁰⁷⁻¹¹⁰ which are used to treat anemia in patients with cancer, have also been associated with the development of VTE, and though they remain a reasonable option for supportive care, attention to the safety and risks/benefits must be considered.^{3,91,110,111}

Risk Assessment in Outpatients with Cancer

A predictive model for chemotherapy-associated VTE was published by Khorana et al and has been reproduced and adapted in the NCCN Guidelines for Cancer-Associated Venous Thromboembolic Disease as a risk assessment tool for outpatients with cancer (see *VTE Risk Assessment in Outpatients with Cancer* in the algorithm).²⁷ The

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

- **Fréquence**
- **FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)**
- **Récidive**

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

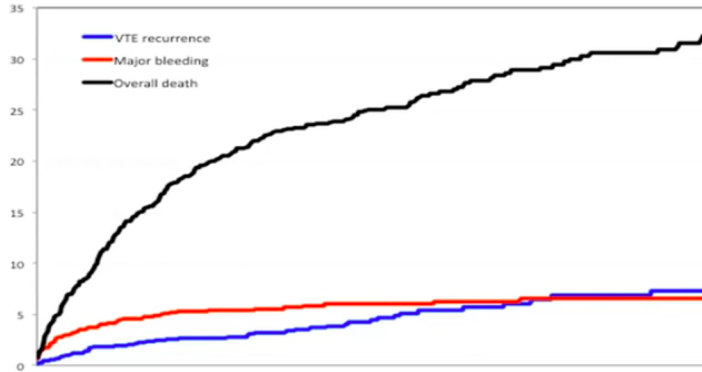
- **Fréquence**
- **FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)**
- **Récidive**
- **Risque hémorragique sous AC (x2-3)**

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

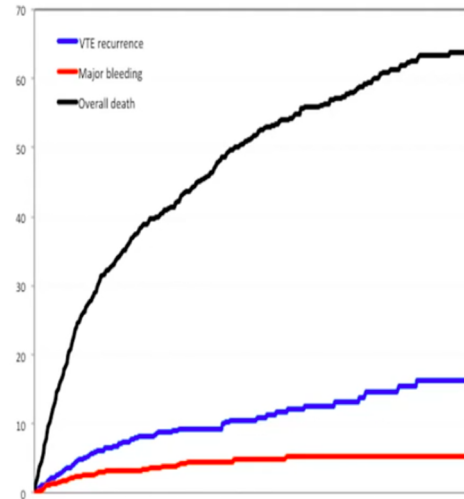
- **Fréquence**
- **FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)**
- **Récidive**
- **Risque hémorragique sous AC (x2-3)**
- **Situations complexes**

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

- Fréquence
- FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)
- Récidive
- Risque hémorragique sous AC (x2-3)
- Situations complexes
- **Différents profils de cancer**



Cancer Colo-rectal :
Profil Hémorragique et thrombotique



Cancer du poumon :
Profil Thrombotique

*Mahé I, Chidiac et al.
2016 The American Journal of
Medicine 2016*

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

- Fréquence
- FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)
- Récidive
- Risque hémorragique sous AC (x2-3)
- Situations complexes
- Différents profils de cancer
 - **Profil hémorragique ++++**
 - Digestifs HAUT (oesophage, pancréas, estomac)
 - Cancer urothélial ++ (rein, vessie)
 - **Risque thrombotique ++++**
 - Pancréas, estomac, poumon

Pourquoi parler de la MTEV dans le cancer?

- Fréquence
- FdR MTEV associés aux cancers (KT, chirurgie, chimio...)
- Récidive
- Risque hémorragique sous AC (x2-3)
- Situations complexes
- Différents profils de cancer
 - **Profil hémorragique ++++**
 - Digestifs HAUT (oesophage, **pancréas**, **estomac**)
 - Cancer urothélial ++ (rein, vessie)
 - **Risque thrombotique ++++**
 - **Pancréas**, **estomac**, poumon

Plan

- Cancer actif : définition
- Traitement
 - Quelle durée ?
 - Quelle molécule ?
 - Quelle posologie?
 - Focus sur les AOD
- Situations spécifiques
 - Récidive sous traitement
 - Thrombose de KT
 - Thrombopénie
 - Soins palliatifs
- Messages clés

Cancer actif : Définition

- **Présence d'une masse tumorale**
- **Traitement en cours ou interrompu < 6 mois (avec ou sans masse tumorale)**
- ***Les cancers basocellulaires cutanés = exclus de cette définition***

Traitement : Durée

Durée de TRAITEMENT INITIALE :

- Traiter les patients atteints de cancer actif et d'une TVP proximale et/ou d'une EP pendant au moins les 6 premiers mois suivant le DG de MTEV (Grade 1+)

APRÈS SIX MOIS DE TRAITEMENT

- Poursuite du traitement recommandé quand le cancer est actif ou récurrence veineuse thromboembolique pendant les 6 premiers mois de traitements (Grade 1+)
- Si poursuivi : TTT à réévaluer tous les 6 mois (Grade 2+)

Traitement : Molécules

- **Recommandation inter-sociétés mise à jour en AVRIL 2023**
 - **HBPM sans relais AVK recommandé (Grade 1+)**
 - **APIXABAN en 1ère intention (Grade 1+)**
 - **En alternative, sauf cancer digestif ou urogénital, recommandé d'utiliser RIVAROXABAN (Grade 2+)**
- **American society of hematology (2021) et American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO, 2023)**
 - **HBPM ou AOD (Recommandation forte)**

Clinical Question	Recommendations	Type; Evidence Quality; Strength of Recommendation
4. What is the best method for treatment of patients with cancer with established VTE to prevent recurrence?	<p>4.1. (Updated) Initial anticoagulation may involve LMWH, UFH, fondaparinux, rivaroxaban, or apixaban. For patients initiating treatment with parenteral anticoagulation, LMWH is preferred over UFH for the initial 5-10 days of anticoagulation for the patient with cancer with newly diagnosed VTE who does not have severe renal impairment (defined as creatinine clearance <30 mL/min)</p> <p>4.2. (Updated) For long-term anticoagulation, LMWH, edoxaban, rivaroxaban, or apixaban for at least 6 months are preferred over VKAs because of improved efficacy. VKAs may be used if LMWH or direct factor Xa inhibitors are not accessible. There is reduction in recurrent thrombosis but an increase in clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding risk with direct factor Xa inhibitors compared with LMWH. Caution with direct factor Xa inhibitors is warranted in GI and genitourinary malignancies and other settings with high risk for mucosal bleeding. Drug-drug interaction should be checked before using a direct factor Xa inhibitor</p>	<p>Type: Evidence based Evidence quality: High Strength of recommendation: Strong</p> <p>Type: Evidence based Evidence quality: High Strength of recommendation: Strong</p>

Traitement : Molécules

- **Recommandation inter-sociétés mise à jour en AVRIL 2023**
 - **HBPM** sans relais AVK recommandé (Grade 1+)
 - **APIXABAN** en 1ère intention (Grade 1+)
 - **En alternative, sauf cancer digestif ou urogénital, recommandé d'utiliser RIVAROXABAN** (Grade 2+)
- **American society of hematology (2021) et American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO, 2023)**
 - **HBPM ou AOD** (Recommandation forte)

Clinical Question	Recommendations	Type; Evidence Quality; Strength of Recommendation
4. What is the best method for treatment of patients with cancer with established VTE to prevent recurrence?	4.1. (Updated) Initial anticoagulation may involve LMWH, UFH, fondaparinux, rivaroxaban, or apixaban. For patients initiating treatment with parenteral anticoagulation, LMWH is preferred over UFH for the initial 5-10 days of anticoagulation for the patient with cancer with newly diagnosed VTE who does not have severe renal impairment (defined as creatinine clearance <30 mL/min)	Type: Evidence based Evidence quality: High Strength of recommendation: Strong
	4.2. (Updated) For long-term anticoagulation, LMWH, edoxaban, rivaroxaban, or apixaban for at least 6 months are preferred over VKAs because of improved efficacy. VKAs may be used if LMWH or direct factor Xa inhibitors are not accessible. There is reduction in recurrent thrombosis but an increase in clinically relevant nonmajor bleeding risk with direct factor Xa inhibitors compared with LMWH. Caution with direct factor Xa inhibitors is warranted in GI and genitourinary malignancies and other settings with high risk for mucosal bleeding. Drug-drug interaction should be checked before using a direct factor Xa inhibitor	Type: Evidence based Evidence quality: High Strength of recommendation: Strong

Traitement : Posologie

Phase initiale (6 mois) = Dose curative sauf situation particulière (thrombopénie...)

Après 6 mois = Dose curative

*Mahé I et al. Mise à jour Avril 2023. Rev Mal Respir. avr 2021;38(4):427-37.
Consensus français – Update 2023*

Quid de la demie-dose ?

→ **Etude APICAT (Pr Isabelle MAHE)**

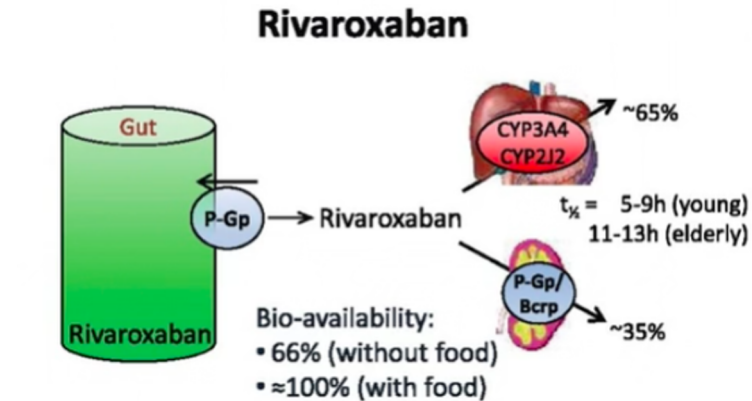
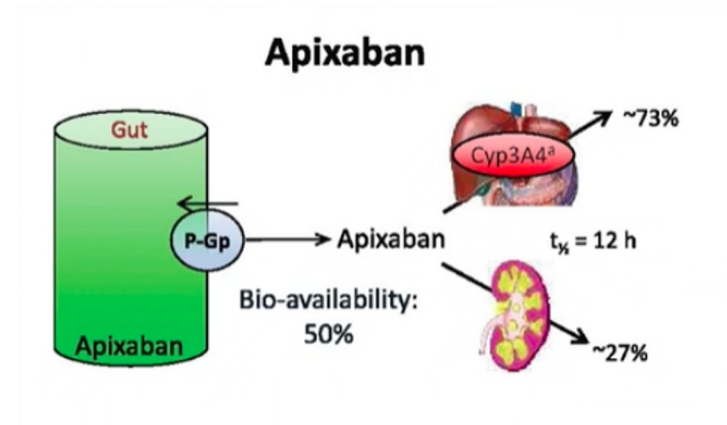
- **Etude multicentrique, internationale, prospective, randomisée, double aveugle**
- **1767 patients inclus**
- **Cancer (Sein, Prostate, Colorectal) + EP/TVP proximale**
- **Apixaban 5mg bid Vs 2,5mg bid**
- **Après 6 mois de traitement initial bien conduit (qqsoit ttt)**

Traitements : Focus sur les AOD

Traitements : AOD

Interactions médicamenteuses +++

- Interraction via P-Gp et isoformes du Cytochrome P450
- Peu ou pas d'effet attendu de l'AOD sur le traitement anti tumoral
- Mais risque d'interaction de l'anti-tumoral sur l'AOD



Having trouble viewing the interactions? [Click here for the Interaction Checker Lite.](#)

Drugs	Co-medications	Drug Interactions
Search drugs... <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="api"/>	Drug interactions between oncolytics
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A-Z <input type="radio"/> Indication <input type="radio"/> Trade	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A-Z <input type="radio"/> Class	Reset Checker Switch to table view Results Key

No Interaction Expected
5-fluorouracil
Apixaban

Potential Interaction
Cobimetinib
Apixaban

Do Not Coadminister
Apalutamide
Apixaban

http://www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html

<http://cancer-druginteractions.org/>

Traitements : AOD

Panel 1: DOAC recommendations

Patients with cancer for whom DOAC is the preferred initial therapy for VTE

- Ambulatory patients with cancer with an intact upper gastrointestinal tract that can take oral medications
- Hospitalized patients with cancer for whom surgical intervention is not planned

DOACs not recommended for patients with

- Creatinine clearance <30 mL/min
- Luminal gastrointestinal lesion
- Luminal genitourinary lesion
- Recent (<3 months) history of peptic ulcer disease or other bleeding lesion
- Anticancer therapies that significantly affect P-glycoprotein, CYP3A4, or CYP2J2 pathways
- Severe hepatic impairment with coagulopathy
- Surgery or invasive procedure imminent

O'Connell et al The Oncologist 2021;26:e8–e16

Situations spécifiques

- Récidive sous traitement
- Thrombose de KT
- Thrombopénie
- Soins palliatifs

Situation spécifique : Récidive sous traitement

Il est suggéré de :

- Documenter la récurrence par un examen d'imagerie
- **Traitement en cours : Observance ? +++, posologie, molécule**
- Risque hémorragique
- Rechercher une évolutivité du cancer

Situation spécifique : Récidive sous traitement

Il est suggéré de :

- Documenter la récidive par un examen d'imagerie (surtout si découverte fortuite)
- **Traitement en cours : Observance ? +++, posologie, molécule**
- Risque hémorragique
- Rechercher une évolutivité du cancer

AVK -----> **HBPM**

AOD -----> **HBPM**

HBPM -----> **HBPM + 25%**

Situation spécifique : Thrombose de KT

- Incidence thrombose KT
 - symptomatiques = 3 - 5%
 - asymptomatiques + symptomatiques = 30%

Debourdeau P et al. J Thromb Haemost 2013;11:71-80

Situation spécifique : Thrombose de KT

- Suggéré de traiter les TVP symptomatiques systématiquement pendant au moins 3 mois, que le KT soit retiré ou non (*Grade 2+*) ; par AOD, AVK ou HBPM
- Suggéré de poursuivre l'anticoagulation au-delà de 3 mois quand le KT est laissé en place et que le cancer est actif (*Grade 2+*)
- PAS de retrait du cathéter tant qu'il est **NÉCESSAIRE, FONCTIONNEL, BIEN POSITIONNÉ** et **NON INFECTÉ**
- Pas d'indication à une thromboprophylaxie

Situation spécifique : Thrombopénie

1er mois après MTEV (Grade 2+)

- $Pq > 50$ G/L = pas de modification
- Pq 30-50 G/L = ↓ dose
- $Pq < 30$ G/L
 - Si la

Après le 1er r

- $Pq > 50$ G/L
- Pq 30-50 G/L → 5% HBPM
- $Pq < 30$ G/L → HBPM préventive / Discuter transfusion plaquettaire

!!!! THROMBOPÉNIE sous AOD : peu de recul !!!!

- Si < 50 G/L → Faire transitoirement le relais AOD-
HBPM avec les reco HBPM
- En lien avec l'oncologue

Situation spécifique : Thrombopénie

1er mois après MTEV (Grade 2+)

- **Pq > 50 G/L = pas de modification**
- **Pq 30-50 G/L = ↓ dose 25% HBPM**
- **Pq < 30 G/L = Transfusion Pq / HBPM préventive sauf saignement**
 - Si la Thrombopénie persiste : Filtre cave

Après le 1er mois (Grade 2+)

- **Pq > 50 G/L = pas de modification**
- **Pq 30-50 G/L = ↓ dose 50% HBPM**
- **Pq < 30 G/L = HBPM préventive / Discuter transfusion plaquettaire**

Messages clés

- HBPM ou AOD (Apixaban +++ ou rivaroxaban +)
- 6 mois et tant que cancer actif
- AOD avec points de vigilance
- Attentions aux interactions médicamenteuses
- En cas de récurrence sous AOD → HBPM / sous HBPM → Majoration 25%
- RCP +++++

