5 year quality of life data after EKOS® treatment in acute DVT

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### Disclosure of speaker’s interests

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<th>conflict of interest</th>
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<td><strong>Potentially relevant company relationships in connection with event</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>BTG</td>
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<td>• Sponsorship or research funding&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>• Shareholder&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>• Other relationship, i.e. …&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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Reason for early clot removal:

- Relief of acute symptoms
  - Swelling
  - Pain
  - Edema

- Risk reduction for postthrombotic syndrome (PTS)
  - residual venous obstruction
  - residual thrombus
  - valve incompetence
• New endovascular techniques are becoming more popular
  • US 2013: 300,000 catheter-directed thrombolysis for DVT
  • New pharmacomechanical devices were developed

• Most experience derives from small case series addressing patency

• CaVent-trial is the only PRT who presented long-term results
• EkoSonic® Endovascular System: ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis (UACDT)
  
  • Mechanical: high frequency, low energy ultrasound

• Drug: recombinant tissue plasminogen activator
  • Bolus 5mg, 1mg per hour
  • Heparin PTT 40-60 seconds
• Angiography
• Angiography
• Angiography

72 hours
• Follow-up:

  • Clinical examination
  • Ultrasound
  • Assessment of PTS: Villalta-Score (score 0-33)
  • Quality of life:

    • Generic measures using ShortForm Health Survey-36 (SF36)
      ➢ Physical Component Summary (PCS)
      ➢ Mental Component Summary (MCS)

    • Disease-specific measures using Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Study (Veines)-Qol/Sym
      ➢ Veines-Qol 26-items Questionaire
      ➢ Veines Sym subscale of the Veines-Qol measuring venous symptoms
Our experience

• Since 2009: 40 patients with iliofemoral DVT (female: 21), 51 legs
• Recurrent DVT: 17/40
• Iliofemoral DVT with involvement of the inferior caval vein: 18/40

• Treatment time 79 ± 31 h (min 24 hours; max 120 hours)
• rtPA dosage 80.2 ± 35.9 mg
Primary Patency (n=51):

- >90% reduction of thrombus: 27
- 50-90% reduction of thrombus: 13
- < 50% reduction of thrombus: 6
- no success: 5
- success: 79% (40/51)
Determinants of health-related quality of life during the 2 years following deep vein thrombosis

S. R. KAHN,* ‡ H. SHBAKLO,* D. L. LAMPING,‡ C. A. HOLCROFT,* I. SHRIRER,* ‡ M. J. MIRON,‡ A. ROUSSIN,‡ S. DESMARAI,‡ F. JOYAL,‡ J. KASSIS,‡ S. SOLYMOSS,‡ L. DESJARDINS,* ‡ M. JOHRI‡ and J. S. GINSBERG† ‡

n=387 (male=197)
Follow-up Villalta-Score:

- low incidence of severe PTS after CDT

- Successful EKOS/UACDT (n=21)
- EKOS/UACDT without success (n=7)

- Kahn SR Determinants of health-related Qol during the 2 years following DVT J Thromb Haemost 2008 (n=387)
Quality of life I: SF36 PCS and MCS
Quality of life II VeinesSym/QoL

5 year quality of life data after EKOS® treatment in acute DVT, Lunch meeting at LINC 2016
• Follow-up shows improved patency after EKOS/UACDT in comparison to conservative treatment

• Low incidence of complications

• Improved Qol after EKOS/UACDT in comparison to the literature

• We need (more) results of prospective randomized trials
• Thank you for attention!

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