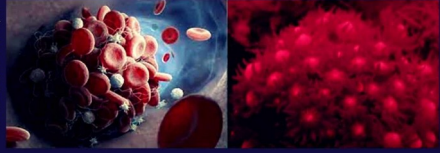


## La Maladie Veineuse Thrombo-embolique



14 Octobre 2023

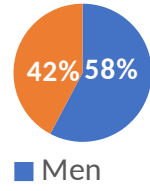
## Neoplasia during thrombo-embolic events: prevalence, clinical features and outcome.

Ines Naceur , Maysam Jridi, Tayssir Ben Achour, Monia Smiti, Fatma Said, Mohamed Habib Houmen

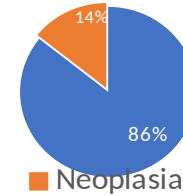
Internal medicine departement, Rabta university hospital



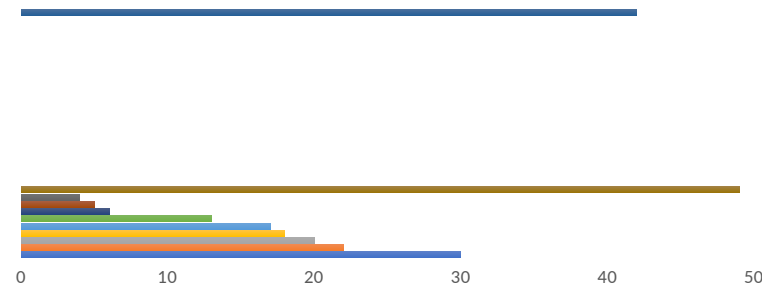
- **Introduction:** Thrombo-embolic events are a common complication of cancer. Patients aged 50 and above with unprovoked thrombotic events should undergo a screening for cancer.
- **Aim:** To describe the prevalence and the clinical characteristics of cancer related thrombo-embolic events.
- **Methods:** Descriptive and retrospective study enrolling the medical records of patients admitted in the internal medicine ward for thrombotic events from 2004 to 2019.



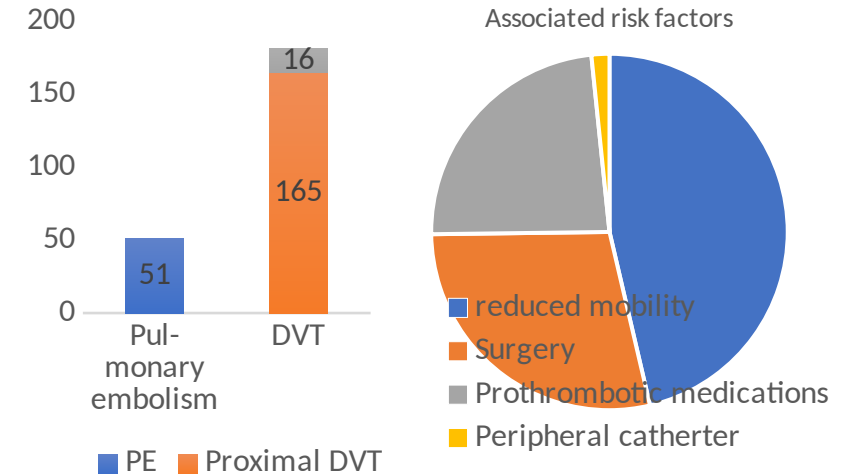
The mean age was 63 years [19-90] and 49.6% were aged (>65 years)



In 48% of cases the thromboembolic revealed the neoplasia: solid neoplasms were observed in 184 cases.



- ❖ The mean diagnostic delay was 4 months [0-15]
- ❖ Recurrent thrombotic events were observed once in 18 cases and twice in six cases.



Unusual sites of DVT were observed in 28 cases (12.1%)

- All patients were treated with heparin and the mean treatment duration was 11 months.
- Fifteen patients (6.5%) died during the follow up.

### Conclusion:

Thrombo-embolic events can frequently be the first complication of an occult cancer. Gynecological and prostate neoplasia are the most common and should be carefully investigated.