Pharmaco-mechanical thrombectomy for DVT: No

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Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis versus anticoagulation for the prevention of post-thrombotic syndrome (CAVA): a single-blind, multicentre, randomised trial


“This study showed that additional ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis does not change the risk of post-thrombotic syndrome 1 year after acute iliofemoral deep-vein thrombosis compared with standard therapy alone.”

Lancet 2020
Among patients with acute proximal deep-vein thrombosis, the addition of pharmacomechanical catheter-directed thrombolysis to anticoagulation did not result in a lower risk of the post-thrombotic syndrome but did result in a higher risk of major bleeding.
Long-term outcome after additional catheter-directed thrombolysis versus standard treatment for acute iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis (the CaVenT study): a randomised controlled trial

Tone Enden, Ylva Haig, Nils-Einar Kløw, Carl-Erik Slagsvold, Leiv Sandvik, Waleed Ghanima, Geir HafsaHL, Pål Andre Holme, Lars Olaf Holmen, Anne Mette Njaastad, Gunnar Sandbæk, Per Morten Sandset, on behalf of the CaVenT Study Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Additional catheter-directed thrombolysis (n=90)</th>
<th>Standard treatment only (n=99)</th>
<th>p value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>% (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-thrombotic syndrome at 24 months†</td>
<td>37 41·1% (31·5–51·4)</td>
<td>55 55·6% (45·7–65·0)</td>
<td>0·047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliofemoral patency at 6 months††</td>
<td>58 65·9% (55·5–75·0)</td>
<td>45 47·4% (37·6–57·3)</td>
<td>0·012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-thrombotic syndrome at 6 months§</td>
<td>27 30·3% (21·8–40·5)</td>
<td>32 32·2% (23·9–42·1)</td>
<td>0·77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post-thrombotic syndrome defined as Villalta score of 5 points or higher. *χ² test. †Co-primary outcomes. ‡Five patients had inconclusive patency assessments and one was lost to follow-up at 6 months. §Secondary outcome.

Table 2: Short-term and long-term outcomes
Summary

Uncertain Benefits (for Patients)

Certain Risks (and Costs)

• Increased (major) bleeding in ATTRACT / CAVA / CAVENT
Thrombolytic Treatment with Recombinant Tissue-Type Plasminogen Activator in a Patient with Massive Pulmonary Embolism

HENRI BOUNAMEAUX, M.D., JOSEPH VERMYLEN, M.D., COLLEN DÉSIRÉ, M.D.; Ph.D.
Original article

Catheter-directed lysis of iliofemoral vein thrombosis with use of rt-PA

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Feasibility study of catheter-directed thrombolysis with recombinant staphylokinase in deep venous thrombosis.

S Heymans; R Verhaeghe; L Stockx; D Collen

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Catheter-directed thrombolysis with microplasmin for acute peripheral arterial occlusion (PAO): an exploratory study.
P Verhamme; S Heye; K Peerlinck; G Cahillane; M Tangelder; I Fourneau; A Daenens; R Belmans; Pakola; Verhaeghe; Maleux
ISSN: 0392-9590, 1827-1839; PMID: 22634985
Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis versus anticoagulation for the prevention of post-thrombotic syndrome (CAVA): a single-blind, multicentre, randomised trial


“catheter-directed thrombolysis does not change the risk of post-thrombotic syndrome 1 year after acute iliofemoral deep-vein thrombosis compared with standard therapy alone.”
(Pharmaco)mechanical treatment for DVT

Not yet!