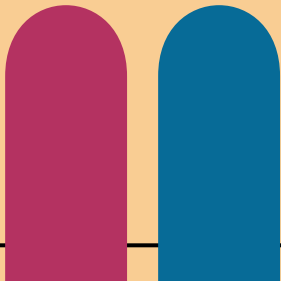




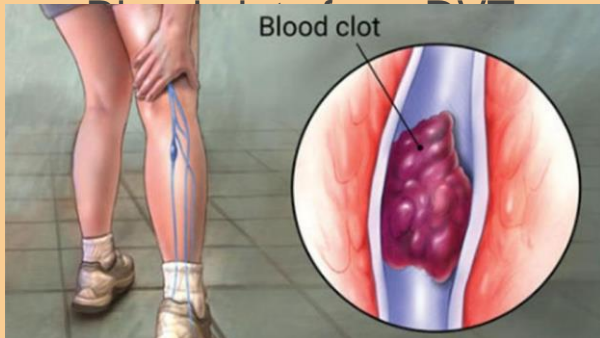
VTE in Latin American Patients

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Introduction

- Venous-Thromboembolism (VTE)
- 10 million cases annually worldwide.
- VTE displays as Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT), or Pulmonary Embolism (PE)
- DVT commonly forms as a blood clot in a deep vein in the lower leg, thigh, or pelvis.



... could break off and create PE or stroke.

Introduction, contd.

- VTE is a significant health problem in Latin American countries, complicated by various region-specific issues.
- In some regions, awareness of diagnostic criteria for VTE is low.
- Many patients do not receive appropriate anticoagulation even after being diagnosed with VTE/PE.
- Clear guidance to facilitate the diagnosis of VTE and provide appropriate anticoagulation for patients once diagnosed offer significant benefits in the region.



Latin America



How is VTE different in Latin American patients?

- Latin American patients have a lower death rate compared to other demographics with one of the lowest death rates compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, Non-Hispanic Blacks, Native Americans, and Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- Differences in the incidence of VTE among white, black, Hispanic, and Asian populations.
- Thus, it may not be appropriate to simply extrapolate the prevalence of VTE in Latin America from data obtained from European and U.S. populations.



Incidence of VTE in Latin American people

- Limited information on the prevalence of VTE and the burden of disease in Latin America.
- There are differences in the incidence of VTE among white, black, Hispanic, and Asian populations.
- The incidence rate of VTE is generally 1 in 1000 adults, affecting 900,000 citizens of the United States every year.



Incidence of VTE in Latin American people, contd.

- Hispanics have a significantly lower rate of 0.67%, and Asians or Pacific Islanders had the lowest incidence rate of about 0.63%.
- Research suggests that while Latinos have one of the lowest incidence rates.
- Latinos have the second-lowest incidence rate of VTE.
- Argentinian study estimated an incidence rate of 0.7 per 1,000 person-years for total VTE (0.48 and 0.22 for DVT and PE, respectively).

Risk Factors of VTE

- Injuries, certain diseases or conditions, and a family history of VTE.
- Extensive surgery.
- Heart conditions, stroke, respiratory failure, diabetes, cancer, and pregnancy have also been linked to VTE.
- Cancerous conditions.
- Family history of VTE.
- Bed rest for extended periods of time longer than three days.
- A sedentary lifestyle, dehydration, and an unbalanced diet high in sodium.



Challenges in the management of VTE in Latin Americans

- The awareness of risk factors for VTE and recommended methods of diagnosis was low.
- Significant disease burden in Latin America in terms of morbidity and mortality as well as cost to the healthcare system.
- Higher percent of patients diagnosed with VTE in Latin American countries may not receive appropriate anticoagulation and some patients at risk of VTE do not receive appropriate prophylaxis.



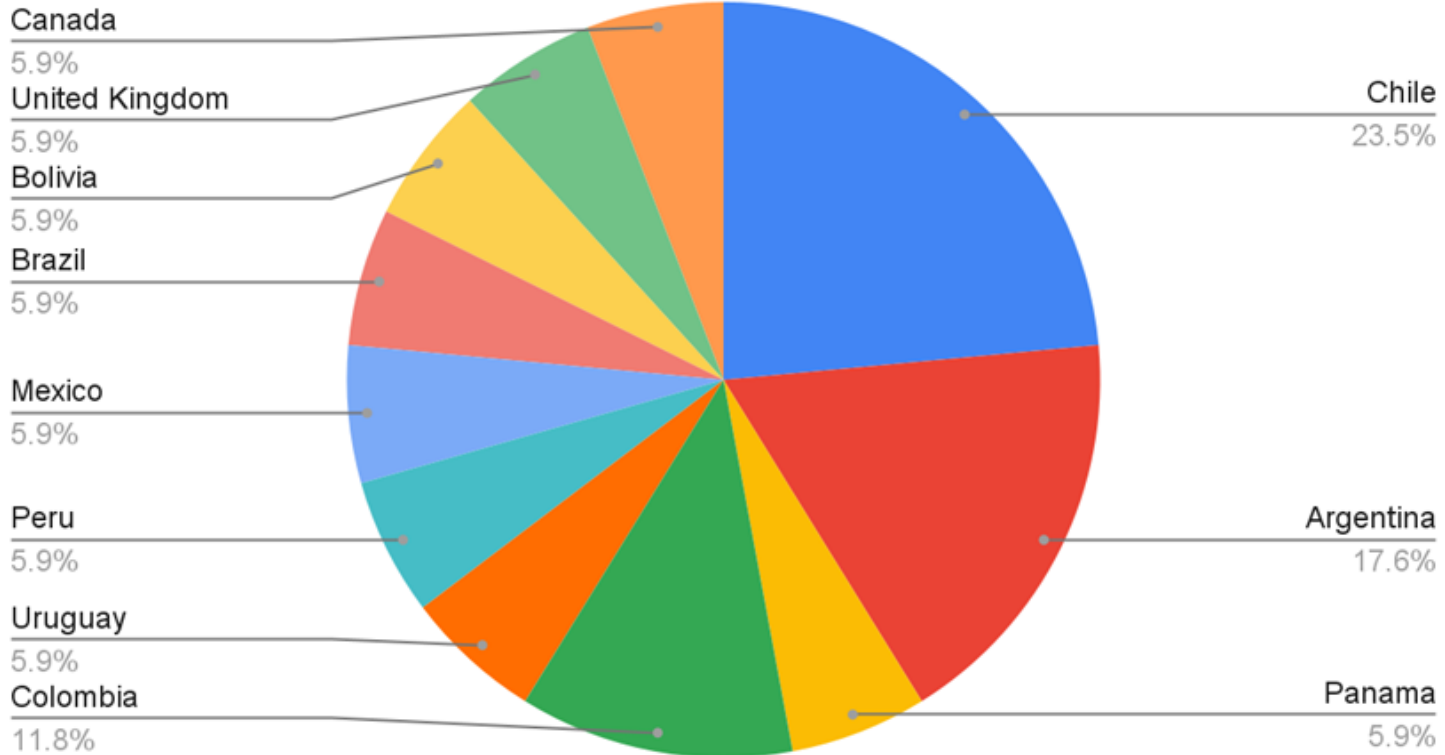
Challenges in the management of VTE in Latin Americans, contd.

- Observed that patients with VTE often present with comorbidities that may complicate treatment decisions, and subsequent studies implicated these comorbidities as potentially affecting the decision to anticoagulate.
- Only 26% of patients at moderate or high risk of VTE received prophylactic anticoagulation.
- Underdeveloped healthcare infrastructure
- Poverty
- Disease
- Resistance to getting educated
- Literacy Rate is not as high as other countries

Management of VTE in Latin American people

- Important to create specific guidelines for the management of VTE in this as Latin America is one of the biggest areas in the world.
- Between 2017 and 2020, the American Society of Hematology (ASH) sought comments on draft recommendations for the ASH VTE guidelines for patient populations.
- ASH partnered with 12 societies to adapt the ASH VTE Clinical Practice Guidelines for Latin America.

Figure 1: Author Countries



Management of VTE in Latin American people, Contd.

- Surgical patients were more likely to receive adequate prophylaxis than medical patients (71% vs. 63%).
- The ENDORSE study observed that medical patients were more likely than surgical patients to receive adequate prophylactic anticoagulation in Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil.

Management of VTE in Latin American people, contd

- Heparin-based anticoagulants are likely to remain the first choice for patients with VTE at high risk of bleeding or with additional complications for which the doctor may desire a precise level of control over anticoagulation.
- DOACs may be beneficial for outpatients requiring anticoagulation in situations in which regular monitoring may not be feasible.



Management of VTE in Latin american people, contd

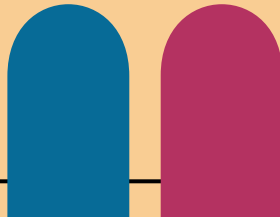
- The guidelines suggest that the large majority of long-distance travelers have a minimal risk of VTE.
- Use of thromboprophylaxis in many VTE conditions is strongly recommended.
- The guidelines have covered the best recommendations for patients who suffer from VTE.

Conclusions

- VTE is a serious medical condition.
- Differences in the incidence of VTE in latin american populations.
- The risk factors are essentially similar to those in other races.
- Challenges in the management of VTE in Latin America include:
 - Low awareness
 - High cost of medications
 - Poverty

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