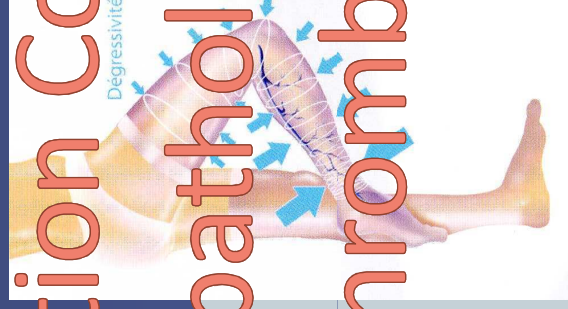




APHO  
84<sup>e</sup> Congrès Brest

# Contention Compression et pathologie veineuse thrombo-embolique



Vendredi 30 mars 2018  
Philippe QUEHE  
Unité de Médecine Vasculaire  
CHRU Brest

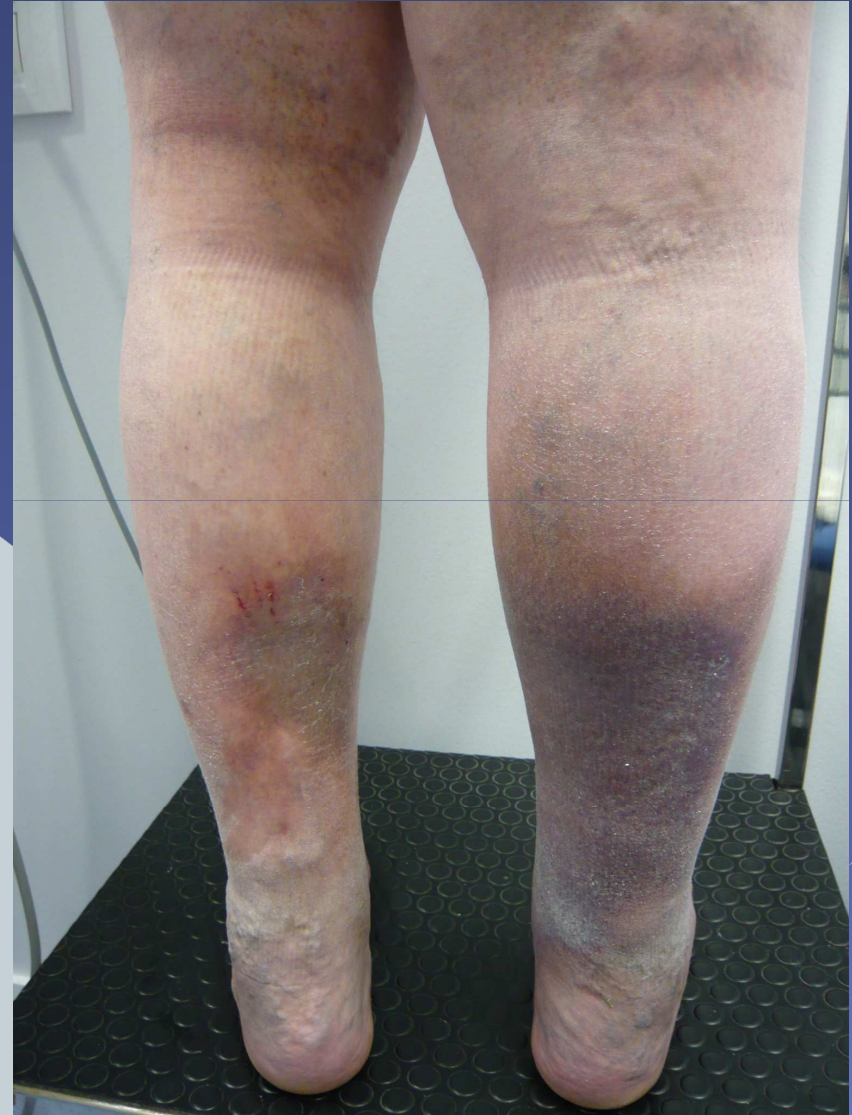
Unité d'Echodoppler et de Médecine Vasculaire



# LES BASES DU PROBLÈME



Mme Moi 65 ans, syndrome  
post TV + IVS



M. Malg 50 ans, syndrome  
post TV sévère bilatéral

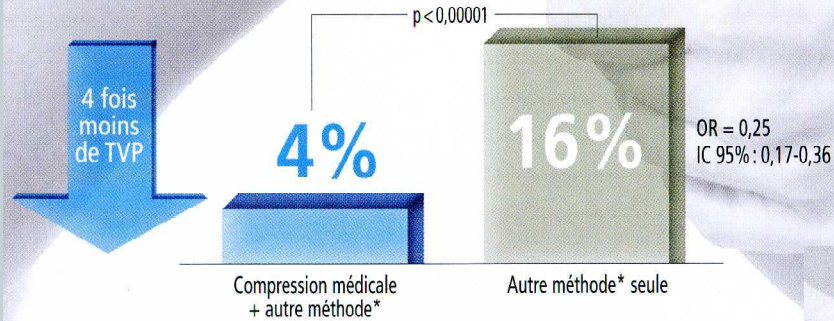


Mme A, 32 ans Syndrome post TV sévère bilatéral

# LA COMPRESSION MÉDICALE

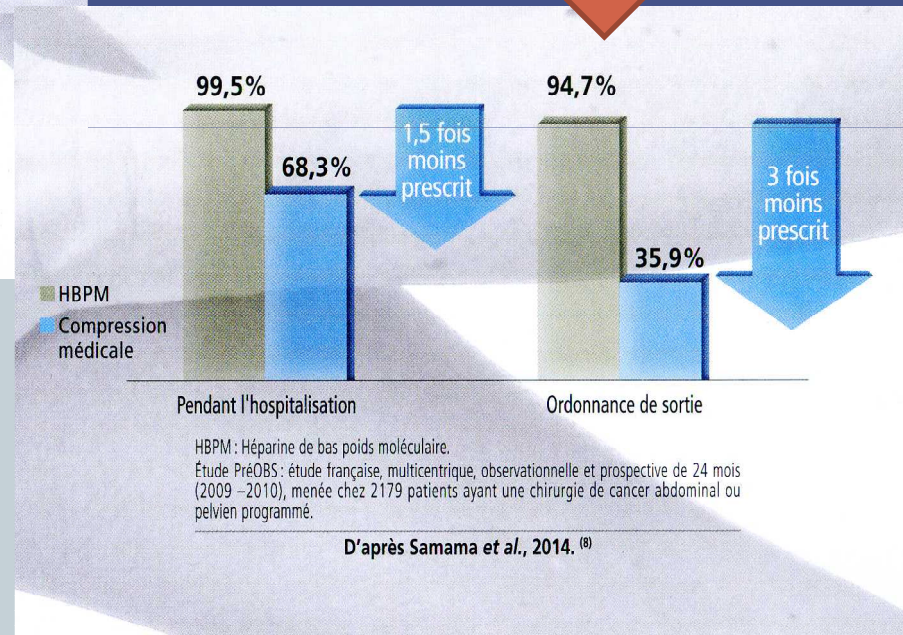
Est efficace<sup>(3)</sup>

INCIDENCE DES TVP EN FONCTION DU TRAITEMENT PROPHYLACTIQUE



\* Autre méthode : Dextran 70 ou héparine sous-cutanée ou aspirine ou héparine de bas poids moléculaire ou compression séquentielle.  
 Revue d'essais cliniques randomisés, évaluant l'utilisation de bas médicaux de compression seule (8 études, 1 279 unités d'analyse) ou associée à tout autre traitement prophylactique (10 études, 1 248 unités d'analyse).

D'après Sachdeva *et al.*, 2010. Revue Cochrane.<sup>(3)</sup>



HBPM : Héparine de bas poids moléculaire.  
 Étude PréOBS : étude française, multicentrique, observationnelle et prospective de 24 mois (2009 –2010), menée chez 2179 patients ayant une chirurgie de cancer abdominal ou pelvien programmé.

D'après Samama *et al.*, 2014.<sup>(8)</sup>

## ◎ Définition

- > La contention est un terme général décrivant des méthodes physiques utilisant des bas, des chaussettes, des collants ou des bandes entraînant une **contre-pression sur un membre**.
- > Le terme de compression est d'usage international (medical compression stocking, compression therapy). En France on utilise le terme compression-contention pour parler des 2 paramètres, rigidité (contention) et élasticité (compression).

## Contention

Pression exercée par un matériau inextensible, non élastique.

Presque nulle au repos, très élevée à l'effort, peut être laissée en place jour et nuit

= Pression d'effort

= Effet rigide

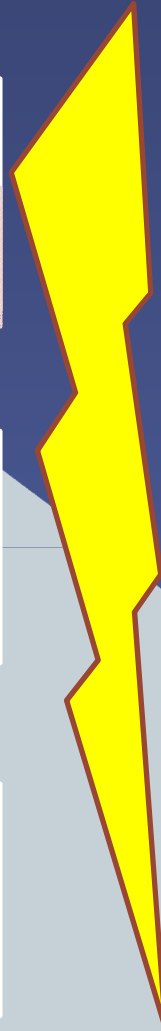
## Compression

Pression exercée par un matériau élastique.

Permanente, doit être enlevée la nuit

= Pression de repos

= Effet élastique

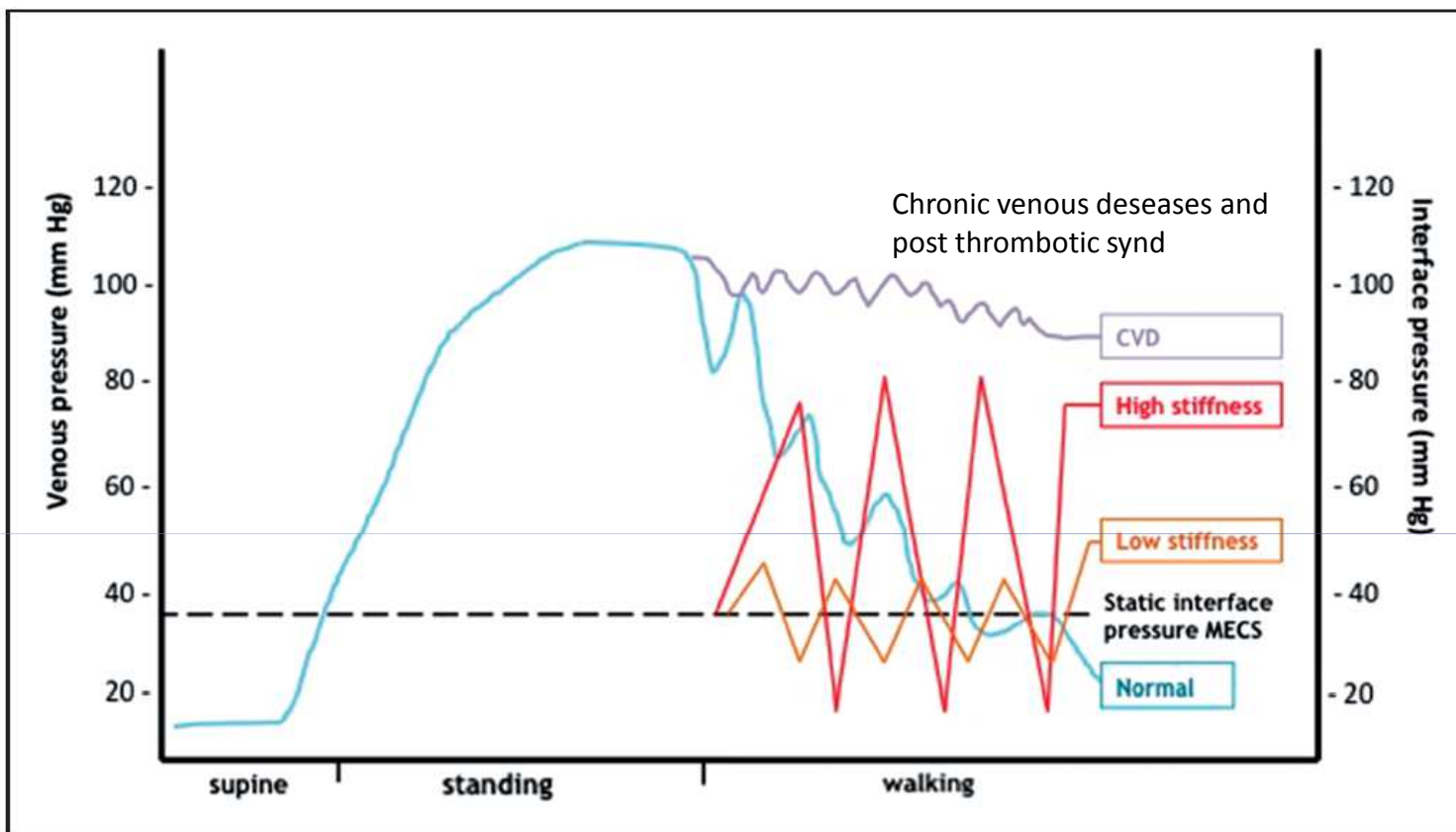




## ○ Physiopathologie :

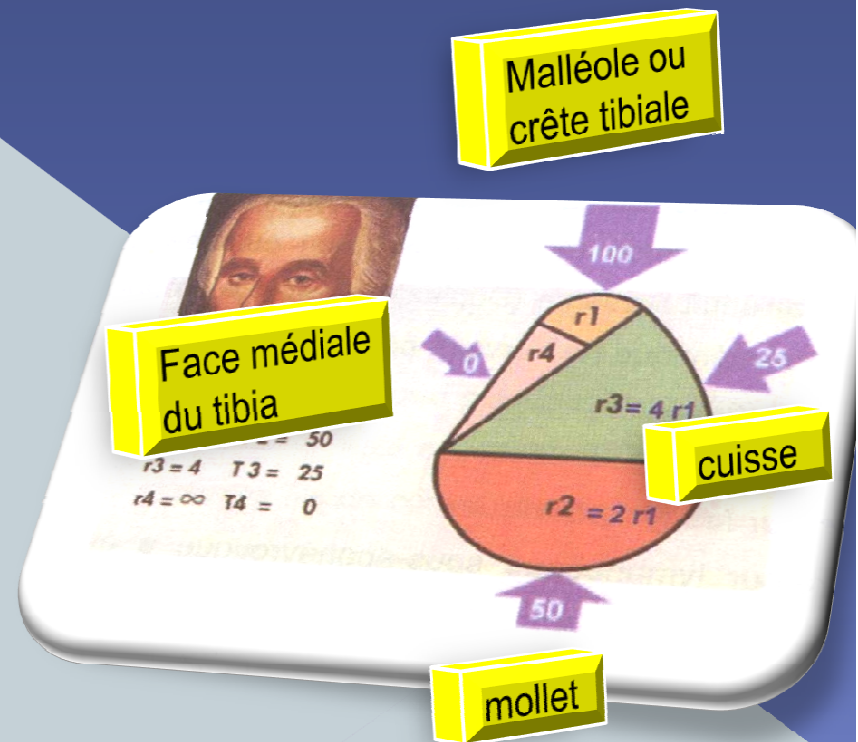
- > En orthostatisme ( patient avec ou sans IVS) la pression hydrostatique est plus importante au pied qu'à la cuisse ( 90-100 mmHg).
- > A la marche:
  - Chez un sujet sain, la pression chute à **35 mmHg au bout de 7 pas**
  - En cas d'insuffisance veineuse la pression hydrostatique reste haute et notamment au niveau des extrémités, 60-65 mmHg
  - **En cas de syndrome post thrombotique, la pression reste à 90 mmHg**
- > L'insuffisance de réduction de la pression veineuse hydrostatique sous la pompe du mollet = hypertension veineuse distale (IVC)





Syndrome post thrombotique modéré: classe 2 avec un index de rigidité élevé  
 Syndrome post TV sévère: classe 3 avec un index de rigidité élevé

- > La contre-pression exercée doit être dégressive (supérieure au pied par rapport à la cuisse), sous peine de voir apparaître un effet garrot, gênant le retour veineux.
- > La pression d'une bande ou d'un bas sur un membre s'effectue selon la loi de Laplace  $P=T/r$ 
  - $P$  pression =  $T$  tension/  $r$  rayon de courbure
  - Celle-ci peut être très forte en regard d'une crête tibiale, des malléoles, du tendon d'achille et nulle en rétromalléolaire
  - Elle est moins forte à la racine de la cuisse qu'au mollet



La compression médicale ne permet pas de collaber les veines

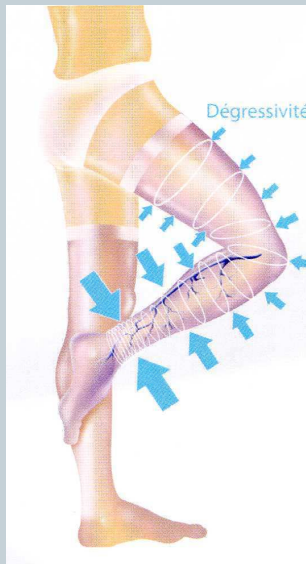
Pression intra vasculaire PI

La compression médicale vise à réduire la pression transmurale  $PTM = PE - PI$

Pression extra vasculaire PE

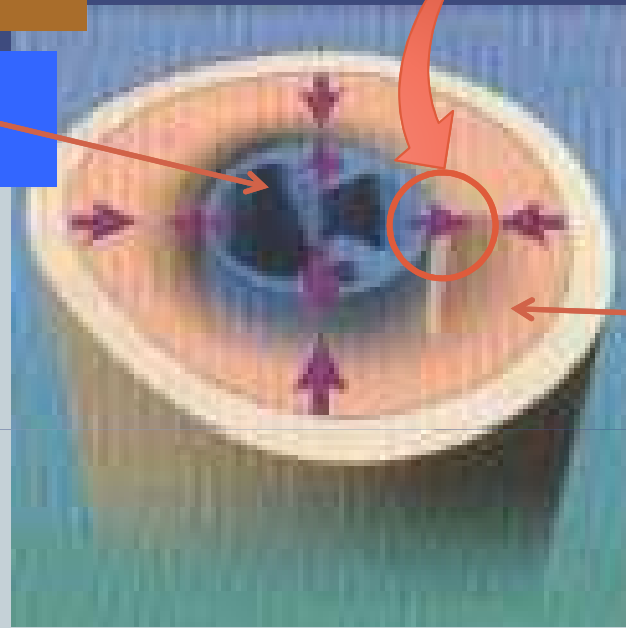
Pression hydrostatique + Pression musculaire mollet

Pression tissulaire + pression atmosphérique



Action microcirculatoire  
Action macrocirculatoire

Dans la MTEV  
La compression a pour but de diminuer la PE et donc le volume du secteur interstitiel et favoriser un flux centripète veineux



**Bandes et bas de Contention-Compression**

Bas

Bandes cohésives

Bandes élastiques à allongement court

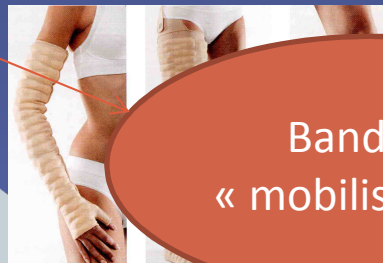
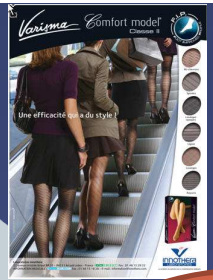
Bandes élastiques adhésives

Bandes élastiques à allongement long

Bandage « mobilisateur »

Bandes enduites à l'oxyde de Zinc

Bandes multitypes



**Bandes et bas de Contention-Compression**

**Bas**

**Bandes cohésives**

**Bandes élastiques à allongement court**

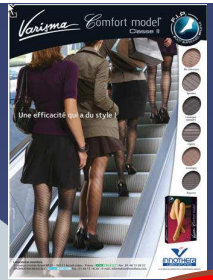
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**Bandes élastiques à allongement long**

**Bandage « mobilisateur »**

**Bandes enduites à l'oxyde de Zinc**

**Bandes multitypes**





Ce n'est pas de la  
compression!

# Les recommandations



HAUTE AUTORITÉ DE SANTÉ

**DISPOSITIFS DE COMPRESSION MEDICALE À USAGE INDIVIDUEL**  
UTILISATION EN PATHOLOGIES VASCULAIRES

RECOMMANDATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES



Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des produits de santé

**Recommandations de bonne pratique : prévention et traitement de la maladie thrombo-embolique veineuse en médecine<sup>☆</sup>**

*Guidelines for good clinical practice: Prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolism in medical patients*

P. Mismetti, J.-M. Baud, F. Becker, F. Belmahdi, P. Blanchard, J. Constans, F. Couturau, P. Debourdeau, L. Drouet, N. Dumarcet, E. Ferrari, J.-P. Galanaud, P. Girard, B. Hay, S. Laporte, J.-P. Laroche, A. Leizorovicz, F. Liard, I. Mahé, G. Meyer, E. Oger, F. Parent, I. Quéré, M. Samama



**CHEST** Supplement

ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY AND PREVENTION OF THROMBOSIS, 9TH ED: ACCP GUIDELINES

**Executive Summary**

**Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines**

Gordon H. Guyatt, MD, FCCP; Elie A. Akl, MD, PhD, MPH; Mark Crowther, MD; David D. Gutterman, MD, FCCP; Holger J. Schünemann, MD, PhD, FCCP; for the American College of Chest Physicians Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis Panel\*



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Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2010, Issue 7, Art. No. CD001484  
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001484.pub2

**Elastic compression stockings for prevention of deep vein thrombosis (Review)**

Sachdeva A, Dabin M, Amarghi SV, Lees T

www.thecochranelibrary.com



WILEY

Partsch H, Indications for compression therapy in venous and lymphatic disease. Consensus based on experimental data and scientific evidence under the auspices of the UIP. *Int Angiol* 2008;27:193-219

Prévention et traitement de la maladie veineuse thrombo-embolique veineuse. AFSSAPS 2009

Antithrombotic Therapy for VTE disease CHEST , 9th ACCP

Sachdeva A, elastic compression stockings for prevention of deep vein thrombosis, Cochrane Library 2010



# THROMBOSE VEINEUSE PROFONDE

# Traitement de la TV HAS 2010

Situation clinique	Dispositifs	Modalités
TVS du membre inférieur	Bandes sèches à allongement long Ou bas de classe 3	Le plus tôt possible (accord professionnel)
<b>TVP du membre inférieur* (proximale et/ou distale étendue)</b>	<b>Bandes sèches à allongement court ou long Ou bas de classe 3</b>	Associées aux AC <b>Grade IA</b>
TVP du membre supérieur	Bandes sèches à allongement court ou long Ou manchon de classe 3	Associées aux AC (accord professionnel)
<b>Prévention du Syndrome post thrombotique*</b> (TVP proximale ou distale étendue)	<b>Bas de classe 3</b>	<b>Grade IA</b> <b>2 ans</b>
Traitement du syndrome post thrombotique	Variable selon les signes cliniques	Compression dès le stade C2 et compression pneumatique intermittente

# Compression et traitement de la TVP

- ◎ **CHEST 2016**: la compression veineuse n'est pas utile en routine pour prévenir le SPT (grade 2B)

- > Cette recommandation ne s'applique que pour la prévention du SPT et non pour le traitement des symptômes à la phase aiguë ou chronique

**\*18. In patients with acute DVT of the leg, we suggest not using compression stockings routinely to prevent PTS (Grade 2B).**

*Remarks:* This recommendation focuses on prevention of the chronic complication of PTS and not on the treatment of symptoms. For patients with acute or chronic symptoms, a trial of graduated compression stockings is often justified.

# Durée de la compression

## Propositions du panel d'experts

- ◆ *Après une TVP proximale, le panel d'experts **suggère** qu'une compression élastique soit **maintenue tant que les signes d'IVC persistent**.*
- ◆ *Le panel d'experts **suggère** que la compression soit portée **sur les deux membres** en cas d'IVC contro-latérale et quelle qu'en soit l'étiologie.*
- ◆ *Le panel d'experts **suggère** de **vérifier que la compression élastique soulage efficacement** les complications précoces (œdème et douleur) avant tout renouvellement de prescription.*
- ◆ *En cas d'inefficacité de la compression, le panel d'experts **recommande de s'assurer de l'observance**, et **suggère** de majorer la force de compression et de rechercher une cause aggravante sous-jacente (syndrome obstructif, reflux).*

# Durée de la compression étude CELEST

Étude multicentrique  
double aveugle Française  
1<sup>er</sup> épisode de TVP  
proximale  
Chaussettes de  
compression de classe 3/  
chaussettes de classe 2  
Suivi 3 mois  
Echelle analogique de la  
douleur et de l'œdème

350 patients  
75% de patients  
hospitalisés

Age moyen de 57,5 ans

Résultats préliminaires

	Douleur		Œdème	
	25 mmHg	35 mmHg	25 mmHg	35 mmHg
1 <sup>ère</sup> Semaine	28	19	24	14
Mois 1	13	12	14	10
Mois 3	9,5	8,5	9	8

# Durée de la compression étude CELEST

Étude multicentrique  
double aveugle Française  
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proximale  
Chaussettes de  
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chaussettes de classe 1  
Suivi 3 mois  
Echelle analogique de  
douleur et de l'œdème

350 patients  
75% de patients  
hospitalisés

Age moyen de 57,5 ans

Résultats comparables entre les 2 groupes :

Efficacité similaire des groupes 25 et 35  
mmHg sur la douleur et l'œdème:

**Des chaussettes de classe 2 sont suffisantes  
à la phase aiguë**

	Œdème			
	25 mmHg	35 mmHg	25 mmHg	35 mmHg
1 <sup>ère</sup> Semaine	28	19	24	14
Mois 1	13	12	14	10
Mois 3	9,5	8,5	9	8

# Données échographiques et compression

*Le panel d'experts suggère :*

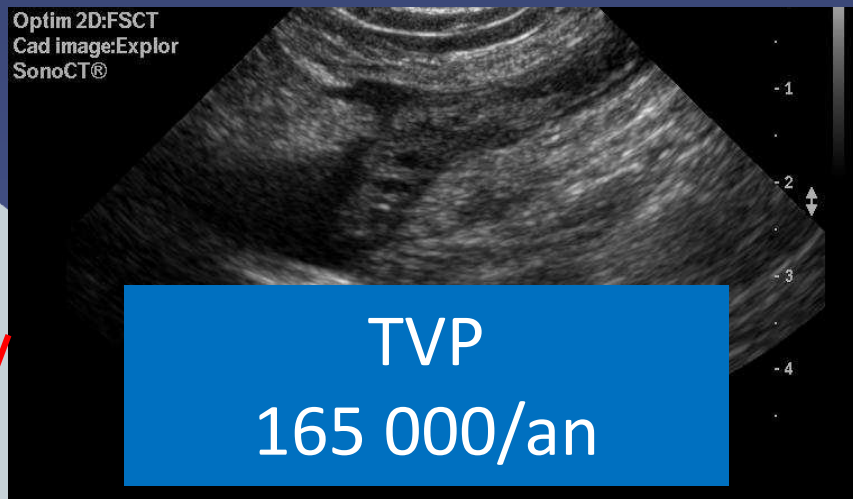
- ◆ *En l'absence de signe clinique d'insuffisance veineuse chronique (IVC) et en cas d'EDVMI normal, de ne pas prolonger le port d'une compression élastique au-delà de la durée de prescription initialement prévue, sauf de façon ponctuelle en cas de situations à risque transitoire de maladie veineuse thromboembolique incidentes (voyage long courrier ...).*
- ◆ *En présence de séquelles échographiques en lien avec un SPT clinique, de traiter par compression élastique.*
- ◆ *En présence d'une symptomatologie d'IVC, de traiter par la compression quelles que soient les données de l'EDVMI.*
- ◆ *En présence de séquelles échographiques (reflux et obstruction résiduelle), de poursuivre la compression même chez des patients asymptomatiques.*

# SYNDROME POST THROMBOTIQUE



# Expression clinique de la maladie veineuse thrombo-embolique

50-60%  
embols



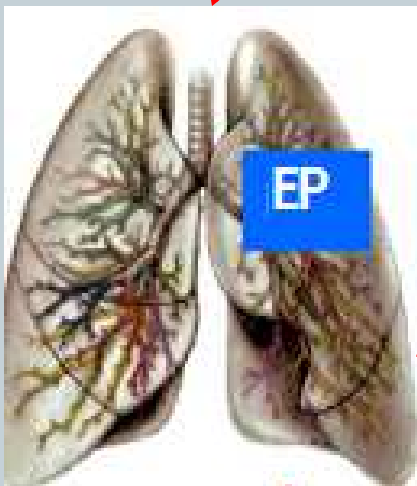
**Tableau 1. Score de Villalta pour le diagnostic et la catégorisation du syndrome post-thrombotique (SPT)**

Symptômes subjectifs (patient)	Signes objectifs (médecin)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lourdeur</li> <li>• Douleur</li> <li>• Crampes</li> <li>• Prurit</li> <li>• Paresthésies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Œdème</li> <li>• Douleur à la pression des mollets</li> <li>• Induration de la peau</li> <li>• Hyperpigmentation</li> <li>• Rougeur</li> </ul>

Pour chaque symptôme ou signe, des points sont attribués: 0 = absent, 1 = léger, 2 = modéré, 3 = sévère, ulcère présent = 1; ulcère absent = 0.

Interprétation: score ≤ 4: absence de SPT, 5-14: SPT modéré, 10-14: SPT intermédiaire, ≥ 15: SPT sévère ou ulcère présent.

Maladie veineuse  
thrombo-embolique



15000 décès /an

HTAP 4%



20-50% des TVP  
Dont 10% de  
MVPT sévère

Prandoni P, Kahn SR. Post-thrombotic syndrome : prevalence, prognostication and need for progress. *British journal of haematology*. 2009; 145(3): 286-295.

- ⊙ Le développement du SPT est plus fréquent en cas de thrombose résiduelle ou de reflux poplité<sup>1-3</sup>.
- ⊙ Une réduction > 50 % de la taille du caillot permet une diminution de 50 % de l'incidence du SPT<sup>4,5</sup>.
- ⊙ La thrombolyse par voie générale expose à un risque de complication hémorragique inacceptable<sup>4</sup>.

1 -Prandoni P *et al.* *Ann Intern Med.* 2002;137:955–60.

2 - Prandoni P *et al.* *J Thromb Haemost.* 2005;3:401– 2.

3 - Haig Y *et al.* *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord.* 2014;2:123-30.

4 - Arnessen H *et al.* *Acta Med Scand.* 1982; 211:65–8.

5 - Turpie AG *et al.* *Chest* 1990; 97(suppl):172S–5S.

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Traitement du syndrome post thrombotique	Variable selon les signes cliniques	Compression dès le stade C2 et compression pneumatique intermittente

Diminution du SPT de 58 % à 48% entre 2 et 5 ans

\*Branjes, Lancet 1997

\*Prandoni, Ann Intern Med 2004



# Compression stockings to prevent post-thrombotic syndrome: a randomised placebo-controlled trial

Susan R Kahn, Stan Shapiro, Philip S Wells, Marc A Rodger, Michael J Kovacs, David R Anderson, Vicky Tagalakis, Adrielle H Houweling, Thierry Ducruet, Christina Holcroft, Mira Jahri, Susan Solymos, Marie-José Miron, Erik Yeo, Reginald Smith, Sam Schulman, Jeannine Kassis, Clive Kearon, Isabelle Chagnon, Tumly Wong, Christine Demers, Rajendra Hanmiah, Scott Kaatz, Rita Selby, Suman Rathbun, Sylvie Desmarais, Lucie Opatmy, Thomas L Ortel, Jeffrey S Ginsberg, for the SOX trial investigators

## Summary

**Background** Post-thrombotic syndrome (PTS) is a common and burdensome complication of deep venous thrombosis (DVT). Previous trials suggesting benefit of elastic compression stockings (ECS) to prevent PTS were small, single-centre studies without placebo control. We aimed to assess the efficacy of ECS, compared with placebo stockings, for the prevention of PTS.

**Methods** We did a multicentre randomised placebo-controlled trial of active versus placebo ECS used for 2 years to prevent PTS after a first proximal DVT in centres in Canada and the USA. Patients were randomly assigned to study groups with a web-based randomisation system. Patients presenting with a first symptomatic, proximal DVT were potentially eligible to participate. They were excluded if the use of compression stockings was contraindicated, they had an expected lifespan of less than 6 months, geographical inaccessibility precluded return for follow-up visits, they were unable to apply stockings, or they received thrombolytic therapy for the initial treatment of acute DVT. The primary outcome was PTS diagnosed at 6 months or later using Ginsberg's criteria (leg pain and swelling of ≥1 month duration). We used a modified intention to treat Cox regression analysis, supplemented by a prespecified per-protocol analysis of patients who reported frequent use of their allocated treatment. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00143598, and Current Controlled Trials, number ISRCTN71334751.

**Findings** From 2004 to 2010, 410 patients were randomly assigned to receive active ECS and 396 placebo ECS. The cumulative incidence of PTS was 14.2% in active ECS versus 12.7% in placebo ECS (hazard ratio adjusted for centre 1.13, 95% CI 0.73–1.76; p=0.58). Results were similar in a prespecified per-protocol analysis of patients who reported frequent use of stockings.

**Interpretation** ECS did not prevent PTS after a first proximal DVT, hence our findings do not support routine wearing of ECS after DVT.

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See Comment page 851

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Étude multicentrique  
double aveugle NA  
1<sup>er</sup> épisode de TVP  
proximale  
Chaussettes de  
compression de classe 3/  
placebo 5 mmHg  
Suivi 2 ans  
Score de Ginsberg

	Active stockings (n=409)	Placebo stockings (n=394)	Hazard ratio* (95% CI)
<b>Primary outcome</b>			
Number of post-thrombotic syndrome events as assessed by Ginsberg's criteria† (cumulative incidence‡)	44 (14.2%)	37 (12.7%)	1.13 (0.73-1.76)
<b>Secondary outcomes</b>			
Number of post-thrombotic syndrome events as assessed by Villalta's criteria§ (cumulative incidence‡)	176 (52.6%)	168 (52.3%)	1.00 (0.81-1.24)
<b>Villalta severity category¶</b>			
None (score <5)	185 (51.3%)	178 (51.4%)	..
Mild (5-9)	119 (33.0%)	111 (32.1%)	..
Moderate (10-14)	30 (8.3%)	37 (10.7%)	..
Severe (>14 or ulcer)	27 (7.5%)	20 (5.8%)	..
Ipsilateral leg ulcer	17 patients (4.2%); 17 ulcers	16 patients (4.1%); 17 ulcers	..
Recurrent venous thromboembolism	33 patients (8.1%); 45 events (36 DVT, 9 pulmonary embolism)	38 patients (9.6%); 44 events (32 DVT, 12 pulmonary embolism)	..
Recurrent ipsilateral DVT	16 patients (3.9%); 18 events	17 patients (4.3%); 17 events	..
Ipsilateral venous valvular reflux at 12 months**	120/291 (41.2%)	117/283 (41.3%)	..
Death††	36 (8.8%)	36 (9.1%)	..



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Étude multicentrique  
double aveugle NA  
1<sup>er</sup> épisode de TVP  
proximale  
Chaussettes de  
compression de classe 3/  
placebo 5 mmHg  
Suivi 2 ans  
Score de Ginsberg



	Active stockings (n=410)	Placebo stockings (n=394)	Hazard ratio* (95% CI)
<b>Primary outcome</b>			
Number of post-thrombotic syndrome events as assessed by Ginsberg's criteria† (cumulative incidence‡)	44 (14.2%)	37 (12.7%)	1.13 (0.73–1.76)
<b>Secondary outcomes</b>			
Number of post-thrombotic syndrome events as assessed by Villalta's criteria§ (cumulative incidence‡)	176 (52.6%)	168 (52.3%)	1.00 (0.81–1.24)
<b>Villalta severity category¶</b>			
None (score <5)	185 (51.3%)	178 (51.4%)	..
Mild (5–9)	119 (33.0%)	111 (32.1%)	..
Moderate (10–14)	30 (8.3%)	37 (10.7%)	..
Severe (>14 or ulcer)	27 (7.5%)	20 (5.8%)	..
Ipsilateral leg ulcer	17 patients (4.2%); 17 ulcers	16 patients (4.1%); 17 ulcers	..
Recurrent venous thromboembolism	33 patients (8.1%); 45 events (36 DVT, 9 pulmonary embolism)	38 patients (9.6%); 44 events (32 DVT, 12 pulmonary embolism)	..
Recurrent ipsilateral DVT	16 patients (3.9%); 18 events	17 patients (4.3%); 17 events	..
Ipsilateral venous valvular reflux at 12 months**	120/291 (41.2%)	117/283 (41.3%)	..
Death††	36 (8.8%)	36 (9.1%)	..

 OPEN ACCESS



For numbered affiliations see end of article.

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## One versus two years of elastic compression stockings for prevention of post-thrombotic syndrome (OCTAVIA study): randomised controlled trial

G C Mol,<sup>1,2,3</sup> M A van de Ree,<sup>1</sup> F A Klok,<sup>4</sup> M J A M Tegelberg,<sup>5</sup> F B M Sanders,<sup>6</sup> S Koppen,<sup>7</sup> O de Weerd,<sup>8</sup> T Koster,<sup>9</sup> M M C Hovens,<sup>10</sup> H A H Kaasjager,<sup>2</sup> R E Brouwer,<sup>11</sup> E Kragten,<sup>11</sup> C G Schaar,<sup>12</sup> W Spiering,<sup>3</sup> W P Arnold,<sup>13</sup> D H Biesma,<sup>8</sup> M V Huisman<sup>4</sup>

### ABSTRACT

#### OBJECTIVE

To study whether stopping elastic compression stockings (ECS) after 12 months is non-inferior to continuing them for 24 months after proximal deep venous thrombosis.

#### DESIGN

Multicentre single blind non-inferiority randomised controlled trial.

#### SETTING

Outpatient clinics in eight teaching hospitals in the Netherlands, including one university medical centre.

#### PARTICIPANTS

Patients compliant with compression therapy for 12 months after symptomatic, ultrasound proven proximal deep venous thrombosis of the leg.

#### INTERVENTIONS

Continuation or cessation of ECS 12 months after deep venous thrombosis.

#### MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES

The primary outcome was the incidence of post-thrombotic syndrome 24 months after diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis, as assessed by the standardised Villalta scale in an intention to treat analysis. The predefined non-inferiority margin was 10%. The main secondary outcome was quality of life (VEINES-QOL/Sym).

#### RESULTS

518 patients compliant with ECS and free of post-thrombotic syndrome were randomised one year after diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis to stop or continue ECS therapy for another year. In the stop-ECS group, 51 of 256 patients developed post-thrombotic syndrome, with an incidence of 19.9% (95% confidence interval 16% to 24%). In the continue-ECS

group, 34 of 262 patients developed post-thrombotic syndrome (incidence 13.0%, 9.9% to 17%), of whom 85% used ECS six or seven days a week during the study period, for an absolute difference of 6.9% (95% confidence interval upper limit 12.3%). Because the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval exceeds the predefined margin of 10%, non-inferiority was not reached. The number needed to treat to prevent one case of post-thrombotic syndrome by continuing ECS was 14 (95% confidence interval lower limit 8). Quality of life did not differ between the two groups.

#### CONCLUSION

Stopping ECS after one year in compliant patients with proximal deep venous thrombosis seemed not to be non-inferior to continuing ECS therapy for two years in this non-inferiority trial.

#### TRIAL REGISTRATION

Netherlands Trial Register NTR1442.

#### Introduction

Post-thrombotic syndrome is a common and chronic complication of deep venous thrombosis of the leg that may develop in one of every two to three patients despite optimal anticoagulant treatment.<sup>1,2</sup> Most patients with post-thrombotic syndrome develop the first symptoms within two years after diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis, the majority within the first year.<sup>3-6</sup> Symptoms of post-thrombotic syndrome may range from skin changes through pain or mild swelling to badly controlled oedema and chronic leg ulcers, often needing high intensity medical treatment. Patients with post-thrombotic syndrome also report significant disability and impaired quality of life, which imposes a considerable economic burden on patients and health-care systems.<sup>7-9</sup>

Strategies for prevention of post-thrombotic syn-

Étude multicentrique  
randomisée en ouvert  
(>500 patients)  
1<sup>er</sup> épisode de TVP  
proximale  
Compression chaussettes  
de classe 3  
Suivi 1 an  
Puis randomisation pour  
1 an supplémentaire pour  
les patients compliants  
avec Villalta < 5

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**Table 2 | Primary and secondary endpoints by treatment group**

	Stop-ECS group (n=256)	Continue-ECS group (n=262)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) / P value
<b>Primary endpoint</b>			
PTS incidence, % (95% CI)	19.9 (16 to 24)	13.0 (9.9 to 17)	1.6 (1.02 to 2.5)*
Absolute No (%) of mild PTS (Villalta scale 5-9)	43 (84)	31 (91)	-
Absolute No (%) of moderate PTS (Villalta scale 10-14)	8 (16)	2 (6)	-
Absolute No (%) of severe PTS (Villalta scale >14)	0	1 (3)	-
<b>Secondary endpoints</b>			
Incidence of overall mortality, % (95% CI)	0.78 (0.003 to 3.0)	0 (0 to 1.7)	0.97 (NC)†
Incidence of ipsilateral recurrent DVT, % (95% CI)	3.1 (1.5 to 6.2)	2.3 (0.94 to 5.0)	1.5 (0.54 to 4.2)‡
Quality of life:			
Median (IQR) VEINES-QOL at end of follow-up	96 (92-98)	96 (90-99)	P=0.99§
Median (IQR) VEINES-SYM at end of follow-up	95 (88-100)	95 (88-100)	P=0.99§
Mean (95% CI) intra-individual change in VEINES-QOL	-0.15 (-1.5 to 1.2)	0.93 (-0.29 to 2.1)	P=0.21¶
Mean (95% CI) intra-individual change in VEINES-SYM	-1.1 (-1.7 to 0.44)	0.58 (-0.90 to 2.1)	P=0.12¶

DVT=deep venous thrombosis; IQR=interquartile range; PTS=post-thrombotic syndrome.  
 \*Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, unprovoked or secondary DVT, extent of index DVT, baseline Villalta score, and use of oral anticoagulants during study period.  
 †Not computable owing to 0 cases in continue-ECS group.  
 ‡Adjusted for age, sex, unprovoked or secondary DVT, and use of oral anticoagulants during study period.  
 §Mann-Whitney U test.  
 ¶Independent samples t test.

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**RESULTS**

518 patients compliant with ECS and free of post-thrombotic syndrome were randomised one year after diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis to stop or continue ECS therapy for another year. In the stop-ECS group, 51 of 256 patients developed post-thrombotic syndrome, with an incidence of 19.9% (95% confidence interval 16% to 24%). In the continue-ECS

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Strategies for prevention of post-thrombotic syn

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# Faut-il prescrire **systematiquement** une compression après une TVP ?

**Le panel d'experts suggère :**

- ◆ *de **NE PAS prescrire systematiquement** une compression élastique après une TVP proximale.*
- ◆ *Aucune recommandation de compression ne peut être réalisée à ce jour pour les patients présentant une TVP distale en l'absence de résultats de l'étude Cactus-PTS. Cependant, le panel d'experts **suggère**, par analogie à la TVP proximale, de traiter les signes d'IVC des deux membres inférieurs et d'en vérifier l'efficacité sur l'œdème et la douleur avant tout renouvellement de compression.*

# Faut-il **NE JAMAIS** prescrire une compression après une TVP ?

## Le panel d'experts suggère :

- ◆ *De maintenir une compression veineuse par bas ou chaussettes de classe 3 ou 4 Française (30 – 40 mmHg) **TANT QUE LES SIGNES D'IVC PERSISTENT** et ce quelle que soit l'étiologie.*
  - ◆ *Surtout en cas de FDR de SPT associés*
    - ◆ *Récidive ipsilatérale RR X 3-6*
    - ◆ *Localisation ilio-fémorale*
    - ◆ *Age : RR de SPT augmenté de 30% tous les 10 ans*
    - ◆ *Mauvaise observance et/ou qualité de AC*
    - ◆ *Score de Villalta  $\geq 5$*
    - ◆ *Thrombus résiduel et D dimères hauts*

# THROMBOSE VEINEUSE SUPERFICIELLE

# TVS et compression

## *Propositions du panel d'experts de la SFMV 2016*

- ◆ *Malgré l'absence de données convaincantes sur le bénéfice de la compression sur la reperméabilisation et le risque de récurrence, le panel d'expert suggère **le port d'une compression à visée antalgique en l'absence de contre-indication pendant 1-2 semaines***

*Recos de la SFMV, Paris 2016*

Wahl D, Diard A, Galanaud JP, Pernod G, Quéré I

# PRÉVENTION DE LA MTVE EN POST CHIRURGIE

- La compression pneumatique intermittente reste la référence associée à une prophylaxie pharmacologique (traitement combiné)
  - > Revue Cochrane 2016 (22 essais 9137 patients)
    - Incidence de 0,79% d'EP en cas de CPI seule (0,1-1% si combiné)
    - Incidence de 4,1% TVP en cas de CPI seule (2,19%) si combiné
    - Qualité de preuves modérée



# PRÉVENTION DE LA MTVE LORS DES VOYAGES AÉRIENS

**TRAVELERS' HEALTH**  
 TRAVEL SAFE. TRAVEL SMART.

- Home
- Destinations
- Travel Notices
- Find a Clinic
- Disease Directory
- Information Centers
- For Travelers
- For Clinicians
- Travel Industry
- Yellow Book
- Contents
  - Chapter 2 (19)
  - ▶ **Deep Vein Thrombosis &**

Home > Yellow Book > Contents

Recommend Tweet Share

**2 Chapter 2**  
**The Pre-Travel Consultation**  
*Counseling & Advice for Travelers*

◀ Chapter 2 - Medical Tourism Chapter 2 - Mental Health & Travel ▶

**Deep Vein Thrombosis & Pulmonary Embolism**  
 Nimia Reyes, Scott Grosse, Althea Grant

Email page link  
 Print page  
 Our Twitter  
 Our Facebook page  
 Get email updates

Contact Us:  
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 1600 Clifton Rd  
 Atlanta, GA 30333  
 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)  
 TTY: (888) 232-6348  
[Contact CDC-INFO](#)

**Box 2-08. Venous thromboembolism (VTE) risk factors**

General risk factors for VTE include the following:

- Older age (increasing risk after age 40)
- Obesity (BMI >30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Estrogen use (hormonal contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy)
- Pregnancy and the postpartum period
- Thrombophilia (such as factor V Leiden mutation or antiphospholipid syndrome) or a family history of VTE
- **Previous VTE**
- Active cancer
- Serious medical illness (such as congestive heart failure or inflammatory bowel disease)
- Recent surgery, hospitalization, or trauma
- Limited mobility
- Central venous catheterization

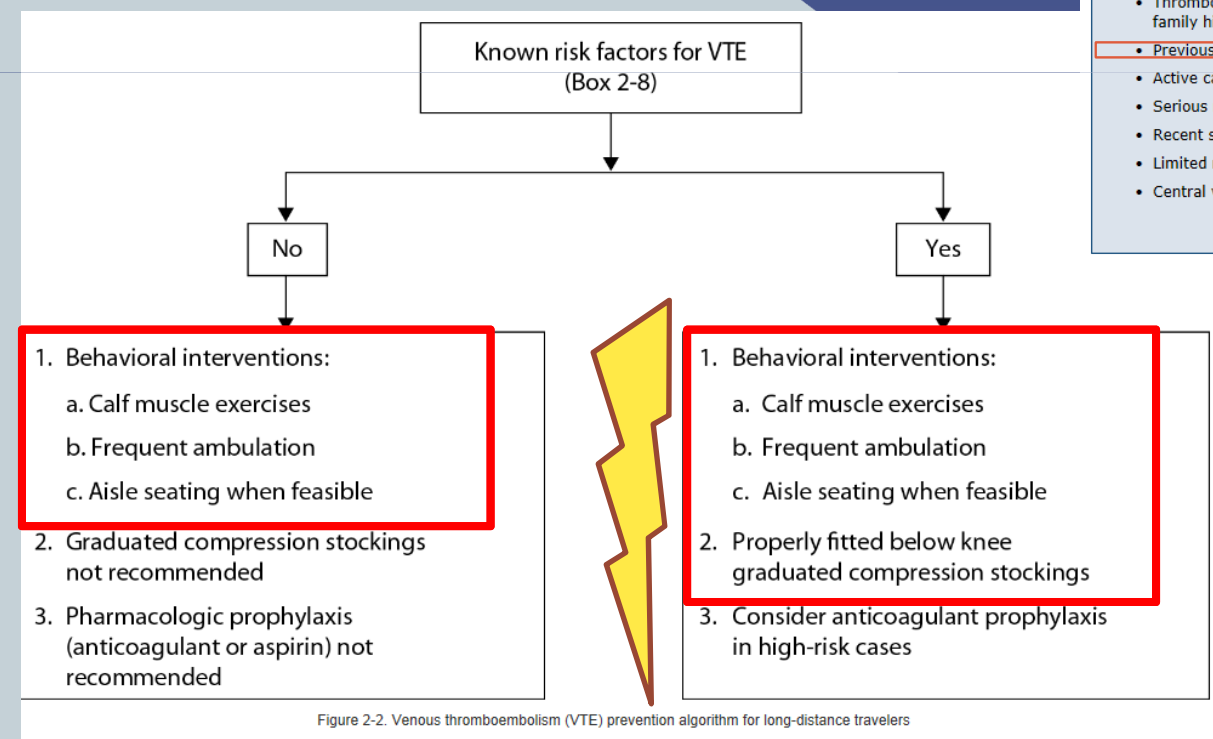
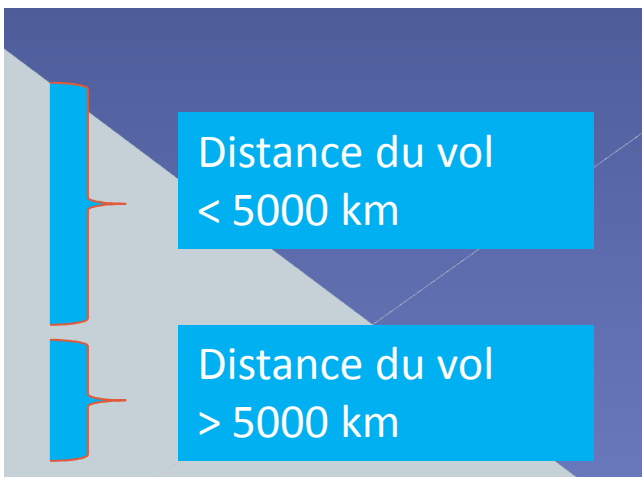


Figure 2-2. Venous thromboembolism (VTE) prevention algorithm for long-distance travelers





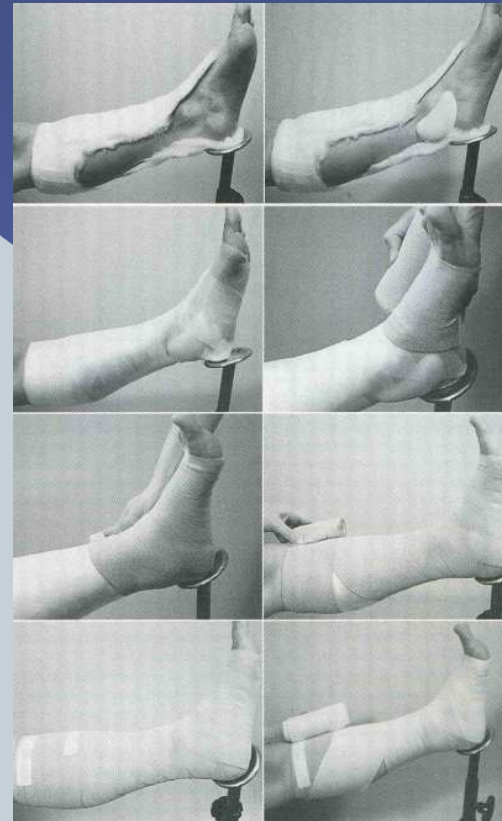
# Contre-indication de la compression

- AOMI avec IPS < 0.6
  - A relativiser car une contention-compression inélastique est possible
  - Sauf en cas de pontage extra anatomique sous cutané
- Microangiopathie diabétique pour une pression > 30 mmHg
- Phlegmatia caerulea
- Thrombose veineuse septique
- Déconseillée en cas :
  - Neuropathie périphérique évoluée
  - Allergie aux fibres utilisées
  - Dermatose suintante
- Surveillance particulière avec évaluation bénéfique/risque
  - $0.6 < \text{AOMI (IPS)} < 0.9$

**PAS DE CONTENTION –COMPRESSION SI ISCHEMIE CRITIQUE**

## 2 éléments importants avant de poser une compression :

- Mesurer les IPS
- Protéger les zones fragiles



Ne croyez-  
vous pas, Docteur,  
que ce collant  
est ...

...trop long ...  
oui, peut-être, ....  
mais ne tirez-vous  
pas trop dessus !!

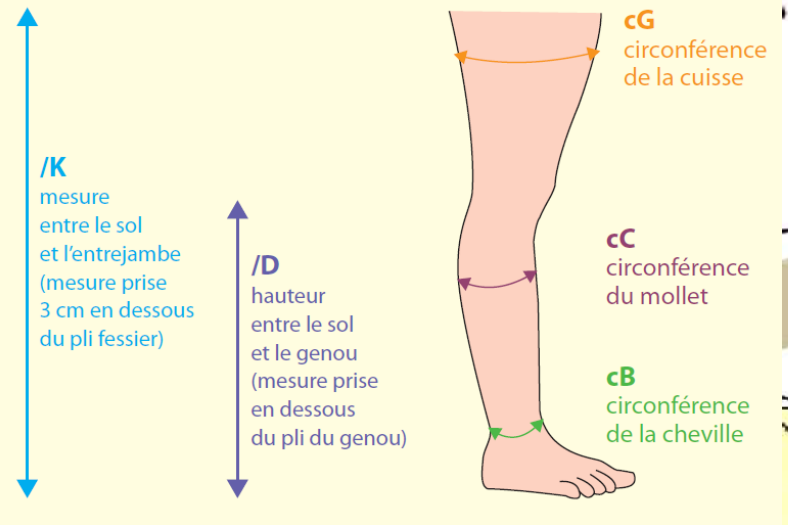


A. Petit

Ne croyez-vous pas, Docteur, que ce collant est ...

...trop long ...  
oui, peut-être, ....  
mais ne tirez-vous pas trop dessus !!

Les principes d'une bonne observance:



A. Petit

**PRESCRIPTION DE BAS ET BANDES DE CONTENTION-COMPRESSION**

NOM :

PRENOM :

Date de Naissance :

UF :

**INDICATIONS :** **Oedème**

Lipodermatosclérose ou hypodermite chronique ou atrophie blanche

Hypodermite aigue ou pigmentation ou eczéma

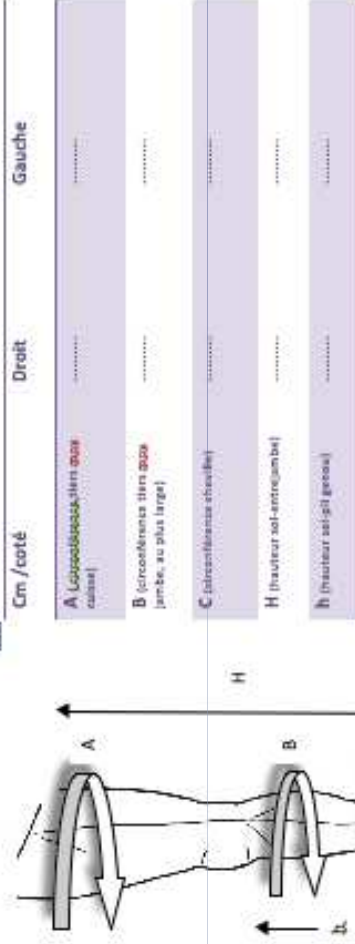
Ulcère actif

Prévention de la TV en Médecine ou Chirurgie ou Obstétrique (allité)

Prévention de la TV en Obstétrique (non allité)

Thrombose veineuse (TV) membre supérieur  inférieur

**Lymphoedème**



MB : prise de mesure uniquement pour les bas (chaussettes et bas cuisse)

Chaussettes anti thrombose :   
 (En l'absence de notation dans le service)  
 Bas cuisse **autofixant** :  
 classe 2   
 classe 3   
 classe 2   
 classe 3

Chaussettes (bas jarret) :  
 classe 2   
 classe 3

- Bandes sèches à allongement long **FORTE**  **LEGERE**
- Bandes sèches à allongement court
- Bandes enduites **Vasolast**
- Bandes **multitopos**
- Bandes coton
- Bande **Mobilierot**
- Bande mousse N/N
- Jersey tubulaire
- Ouate
- ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes  
 ... boîtes

Date de la demande :

Norm et signature du prescripteur :

תודה  
Dankie **Gracias** شكر  
Спасибо **Merci Takk**  
Köszönjük Terima kasih  
Grazie Dziękujemy Dekojame  
Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies 谢谢  
Kiitos Täname teid **Thank You** Tak  
感謝您 **Obrigado** Teşekkür ederiz  
Σας Ευχαριστούμ 감사합니다  
Bedankt **Děkujeme vám**  
ありがとうございます  
**Tack**

