INTERVIEW – PROF. MICHIEL DE HAAN

In advance of CIRSE 2021, we've spoken to presenters from some of the most interesting sessions in order to give you a sneak peek at what you can expect from the congress!

Lower limb DVT: Venous interventions to treat venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism

CIRSE: What is the current state of endovascular intervention to treat deep vein thrombosis of the lower limb?

de Haan: It's really still under discussion, because the three major studies do not give an unambiguous result in terms of prevention of PTS. In addition, none of the three show a gain in quality of life.

CIRSE: What are the benefits of these treatments for patients?

de Haan: In theory, a rapid recovery of central vein patency reduces the chances of developing PTS. However, this has not (yet) been conclusively demonstrated.

CIRSE: How have DVT techniques developed/changed in recent years?

de Haan: As catheter-guided thrombolysis can be time consuming, a lot of attention has recently been paid to percutaneous thrombectomy systems. The majority of these systems originate from the arterial field and have their limitations in the larger (venous) vessels with a higher thrombus load.

CIRSE: What evidence currently exists to support endovascular interventions to treat deep vein thrombosis?

de Haan: Although the hypothesis that a rapid recovery of central venous flow leads to a better quality of life (including a reduction in the risk of PTS) still exists, it has yet to be (fully) confirmed. The optimal endovascular thrombolytic approach, with or without thrombectomy, needs further investigation.

CIRSE: What questions still need to be addressed from these studies?

de Haan: Because it is often difficult for patients to indicate when the first complaints have arisen, there is a good chance that we will treat deep vein thrombosis of very different ages (and therefore compositions). These differences are likely to have a major impact on the (successful) outcome of endovascular therapy. It is therefore worthwhile, in addition to defining an optimal endovascular approach, to also look at techniques with which the thrombus age can be determined, so that we can stratify patients.

CIRSE **2021 SUMMIT** SEPTEMBER 25-28 ONLINE

Sunday, Sep 26, 2021, 08:30-09:30

FC 905 Lower limb DVT

905.1 Pathophysiology
N. Karunanithy (London, GB)

905.2 Imaging and patient preparation
M. W. De Haan (Maastricht, NL)

905.3 Techniques for clearance of acute thrombus
A. Wigham (Oxford, GB)

905.4 Procedure completion and optimising outcomes
H. Moriarty (Melbourne, AU)