

Long-Term Outcomes in Patients with single positive antiphospholipid syndrome and index venous thrombosis: A Retrospective Cohort Study



SWISS ONCOLOGY & HEMATOLOGY CONGRESS

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INTRODUCTION

- APS: arterial and venous thrombosis and/or obstetric morbidity associated with persistent antiphospholipid antibodies
- High-risk profile: isolated LA positivity or double/triple positivity
- Standard therapy: long-term VKA anticoagulation
- DOACs: associated with increased arterial thrombosis risk in APS.
- Study aim: retrospective comparison of thrombosis recurrence in patients with initial VTE and single aPL positivity treated with DOACs vs VKA.

METHODS

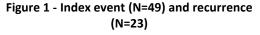
- Retrospective study between 2010 and 2025
- Patients aged ≥18 years
- Single aPL positivity AND Index VTE event
- APS as defined by Sapporo classification

CONCLUSIONS

- No increased risk of recurrence between DOACs (4) and VKA (2)
- High recurrence risk after stopping anticoagulation (14 out of17)
- Changing the anticoagulation strategy did not increase the risk of recurrence.

RESULTS:

Table 1 - APS profile and VTE characteristics	Total N = 49	
APS profile aCL anti-ß2-GPI LA	42 4 3	
Risk factors for VTE None Immobilization Surgery Inflammatory condition Oral contraceptive use Pregnancy/puerperium Travel Vascular compression	21 2 2 3 9 4 5	
Anticoagulation Acenocoumarol Rivaroxaban Apixaban Other	21 6 2 6	



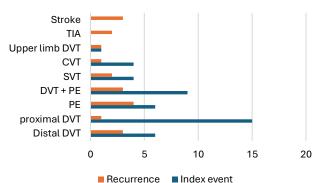


Table 3- Reasons for stopping anticoagulation	N= 17	
Combined oral contraceptive pill	4	
Distal deep vein thrombosis	3	
Low titer antibodies	2	
INR lability or bleeding complication	2	
Other reasons or no reasons found	6	

Table 2 - Characteristics of thrombotic recurrences on/off anticoagulation	Patients	Patients with recurrence	Arterial thrombosis	Veinous thrombosis
Patients on long-term VKA	13	1	2	0
Patients on long-term DOACs	19	3	3	1
Patients without anticoagulation	17	14	0	17

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