



“The pathogenesis of the hypercoagulable state associated with hematological cancers is often multifactorial. Contributor factors include tumor cell-derived procoagulants, antineoplastic therapies, central venous catheters, concomitant infections and advanced age” Franchini (2014).

Reference:

Franchini, M. (2014) Thromboembolic risk in hematological malignancies. *Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine*. December 11th. .

Thromboembolic risk in hematological malignancies <http://ctt.ec/ReQJ5+> @ivteam #ivteam

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Abstract:

There are a growing number of studies documenting that, similarly to patients with solid cancers, also patients with hematological malignancies (i.e., acute leukemia, lymphoproliferative and myeloproliferative neoplasms and plasma cell disorders) are at increased risk of thrombosis. The pathogenesis of the hypercoagulable state associated with hematological cancers is often multifactorial. Contributor factors include tumor cell-derived procoagulants, antineoplastic therapies, central venous catheters, concomitant infections and advanced age. In this narrative review, the epidemiology, pathogenesis and management of thrombosis in patients with hematological malignancies are reviewed.

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