

We anticipate that the prospective administration of apixaban for clinically symptomatic UEDVT will be associated with a rate of recurrent VTE that is acceptable when compared with the historical controls reported in the literature, and a favorable safety profile analogous to that seen in former studies of apixaban” Woller et al (2019).

Extract:

ARM-DVT will represent the largest prospective clinical study assessing anticoagulant therapy for the treatment of UEDVT. Subgroup analyses, including those among patients with UEDVT and cancer, will be hypothesis generating and contributory to ongoing and possible future studies treating patients with cancer and UEDVT using apixaban. If this study achieves outcomes as defined, in the absence of a randomized clinical trial, these results may inform standard therapy for the treatment of UEDVT.

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Full Text

Reference:

Woller, S.C., Stevens, S.M., Johnson, S.A., Bledsoe, J.R., Galovic, B., Lloyd, J.F., Wilson, E.L., Armbruster, B. and Evans, R.S. (2019) Apixaban for Routine Management of Upper Extremity Deep Venous Thrombosis (ARM-DVT): Methods of a prospective single-arm management study. *Research and Practice in Thrombosis and Haemostasis*. 3(3), p.340-348. doi: 10.1002/rth2.12208. eCollection 2019 Jul.