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Posted Date: 21 July 2023

doi: 10.20944/preprints2023071450.v1

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Article

Thrombin Generation Is Associated with Venous Thromboembolism Recurrence, but Not with Major Bleeding and Death in the Elderly: A Prospective Multicenter Cohort Study

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Abstract: It is currently unknown whether thrombin generation is associated with venous thromboembolism (VTE) recurrence, major bleeding, and mortality in the elderly. Therefore, our aim was to prospectively study the association between thrombin generation and VTE recurrence, major bleeding and mortality in elderly patients with acute VTE. Consecutive patients aged ≥ 65 years with acute VTE were followed for 2 years starting from 1 year after the index VTE. Primary outcomes were VTE recurrence, major bleeding and mortality. Thrombin generation was assessed in 565 patients 1 year after the index VTE. At this time, 59% of patients were still anticoagulated. Thrombin generation was discriminatory for VTE recurrence, but not for major bleeding and mortality in non-anticoagulated patients. Moreover, peak ratio (adjusted subhazard ratio 4.09, 95% CI, 1.12-14.92) and normalized peak ratio (adjusted subhazard ratio 2.18, 95% CI, 1.28-3.73) in

presence/absence of thrombomodulin were associated with VTE recurrence, but not with major bleeding and mortality after adjustment for potential confounding factors. In elderly patients, thrombin generation was associated with VTE recurrence, but not with major bleeding and/or mortality. Therefore, our study suggests the potential usefulness of thrombin generation measurement after anticoagulation completion for VTE to help identifying among elderly patients those at higher risk of VTE recurrence.

Keywords: thrombin generation; venous thromboembolism; elderly; bleeding; mortality

1. Introduction

Venous thromboembolism (VTE), comprising deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), constitutes a worldwide major health issue, and a leading cause of death [1]. VTE incidence increases with age due to the accumulation of risk factors and comorbidities predisposing to thrombosis [2–6]. Incidence rate is about 1/10,000 annually before age 40 years, rises after age 45, and approaches 5–6/1,000 annually by age 80 [7]. In older patients, VTE results in higher mortality, but the rate of recurrence is no higher than in younger patients [4]. The morbidity burden of VTE on the older patient appears to be larger, with a higher increase in the incidence of PE compared with DVT with aging [7].

The recurrence rate of VTE is principally determined by the circumstances in which the index VTE occurs and varies between <3% and >8% annually after a first event [8]. The risk is greatest in patients whose first episode was associated with cancer, and lowest in those whose first episode was associated with a transient risk factor [8–11].

Because older patients are more likely to have comorbidities, they are not only at increased risk of VTE, but also of bleeding [6]. Therefore, managing anticoagulation in the elderly is often challenging. Since the risk of VTE recurrence is highest in the first 6 to 12 months after discontinuation of treatment for the initial event, and gradually decreases thereafter [4], the benefit of prolonged anticoagulation may be outweighed by the risk of clinically significant bleeding [12–17]. Consequently, identification of older patients who might benefit from indefinite anticoagulant treatment is paramount. In order to facilitate the identification of these patients, the benefit/risk ratio should be carefully evaluated by considering clinical and laboratory information. Of these, D-dimer has been proposed over the past twenty years as one of the laboratory tests that can be used to evaluate the risk of VTE recurrence after cessation of anticoagulation [18–20]. Recently, a higher-than-expected recurrence rate has been observed in patients who discontinued anticoagulation in response to negative D-dimer results, particularly in men [21]. Another study showed that the long-term risk of recurrence in patients with a first unprovoked VTE and negative D-dimer results is not low enough to warrant discontinuation of anticoagulation in men but can be envisaged in women [22]. Thus, the validation of alternative test to D-dimer is justified.

Thrombin activity may be recorded by continuously measuring the cleavage of a fluorescent substrate, yielding a thrombin generation (TG) curve [23]. From this curve, several parameters can be extracted, including thrombin burst time, maximum amount of thrombin generated, TG rate or total amount of thrombin generated. The TG assay proved to be a reliable predictor of recurrent VTE [24,25] and can therefore be used individually or in conjunction with D-dimer [26] to determine the risk of recurrence and the appropriate length of anticoagulation therapy. In a prospectively conducted cohort study including patients with a first unprovoked VTE, Hron et al. [27] reported that TG assessed after the cessation of anticoagulation can identify patients at a lower risk for recurrent VTE. In addition, a numerical simulation model showed that the TG assay was associated with the risk of first VTE [28]. TG increases with age [29,30] and TG parameters are associated with the risk of first venous thrombosis in the older adults [31]. However, it is unknown if TG is associated with recurrent VTE, major bleeding and mortality in the elderly.

Here, in a prospective cohort of VTE patients aged ≥65 years, we studied whether TG 1 year after index VTE is associated with VTE recurrence, major bleeding, and mortality for 2 years starting from 1 year after the index VTE.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Cohort Sample

The study was performed between 09/2009 and 12/2013 as part of the SWISS venous Thromboembolism COhort (SWITCO65+), a multicenter prospective cohort study to evaluate medical outcomes and quality of life of elderly patients with acute symptomatic VTE at the 5 university hospitals and 4 non-university hospitals in Switzerland [32,33]. Consecutive patients aged ≥65 years with acute VTE were followed for 2 years starting from 1 year after the index VTE. The patients had to give separate written consents for the clinical part of the study and for the future use of the blood samples. The study and biobank protocols were approved by the ethics committees of all participating hospitals [32,33]. The blood samples were collected between 09/2009 and 03/2012, and the patients were followed up until 12/2013. An outline of the study methods has been published [32,33].

2.2. Data Collection

For all registered patients, study nurses prospectively collected baseline information (Table 1). The follow-up consisted of one telephone interview and two face-to-face assessments during the first year of study participation, followed by semiannual contacts, alternating face-to-face assessments and telephone calls, and periodic revisions of the patient's hospital chart. At each visit/contact, study nurses interviewed patients to get information on the date and type of clinical events (recurrent VTE, bleeding, or death). If a clinical event had happened, this information was supplemented by reviewing medical records and interviewing patients' primary care physicians and family members [33].

Table 1. Patient characteristics by anticoagulation status one year after index venous thromboembolism (VTE).

Characteristic	All n (%) or Median (IQ-Range)	Not under Anticoagulation One Year after Index VTE n (%) or Median (IQ- Range)	Under Anticoagulation one Year after Index VTE n (%) or Median (IQ- Range)	p-Value
Total number of patients	565	232	333	
Patient age (years)	74.0 (69.0;79.0)	74.0 (68.0;78.0)	75.0 (69.0;80.0)	0.262
Female sex ¹	239 (42)	107 (46)	132 (40)	0.141
Patient race				
Caucasian	564 (100)	231 (100)	333 (100)	
African	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	
Index VTE event				<0.001
PE only	317 (56)	111 (48)	206 (62)	
DVT only	175 (31)	98 (42)	77 (23)	
PE and DVT	73 (13)	23 (10)	50 (15)	
Index DVT type ²				<0.001
proximal DVT only	101 (18)	47 (20)	54 (16)	
distal DVT only	58 (10)	42 (18)	16 (5)	
proximal and distal DVT	89 (16)	32 (14)	57 (17)	
Type of index VTE				<0.001

cancer-related VTE	64 (11)	27 (12)	37 (11)	
provoked index VTE	114 (20)	69 (30)	45 (14)	
unprovoked index VTE	387 (68)	136 (59)	251 (75)	
Current oestrogen therapy during the last 3 months	19 (3)	9 (4)	10 (3)	0.638
Immobilization during the last 3 months	96 (17)	60 (26)	36 (11)	<0.001
Major surgery during the last 3 months	81 (14)	53 (23)	28 (8)	<0.001
Prior VTE	172 (30)	29 (13)	143 (43)	<0.001
PTS ²	295 (52)	123 (53)	172 (52)	0.665
History of major bleeding ²	44 (8)	18 (8)	26 (8)	1.000
Chronic liver disease	8 (1)	4 (2)	4 (1)	0.722
Chronic renal disease	101 (18)	34 (15)	67 (20)	0.118
Chronic or acute heart failure	67 (12)	17 (7)	50 (15)	0.005
Anemia ²	189 (33)	88 (38)	101 (30)	0.020
Concomitant antiplatelet therapy	177 (31)	66 (28)	111 (33)	0.232
Concomitant antiplatelet/NSAID therapy	207 (37)	77 (33)	130 (39)	0.183
Heart rate of ≥ 110 beats min ⁻¹ ²	47 (8)	15 (6)	32 (10)	0.218
Systolic BP of < 100 mmHg ²	12 (2)	3 (1)	9 (3)	0.376
Arterial oxygen saturation of < 90% ²	54 (10)	16 (7)	38 (11)	0.233
D-dimer at the time of the index VTE ²	2482 (1599;3757)	2407 (1687;3758)	2513 (1554;3757)	0.967
D-dimer 1 year after the index VTE ²	630 (393;1125)	945 (567;1537)	503 (327;807)	<0.001
Overall anticoagulation duration (days)	645 (213;976)	192 (145;281)	900 (709;1210)	<0.001
Anticoagulation duration until 1 year after the index VTE (days)	354 (194;365)	186 (121;212)	363 (357;371)	<0.001
Anticoagulation duration from 1 year after the index VTE (days)	338 (0;686)	0 (0;0)	535 (351; 865)	<0.001

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; BMI, body mass index; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; IQR, interquartile range; NSAID, *non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug*; PE, pulmonary embolism; PTS, post-thrombotic syndrome.

¹Assigned at birth; ²values were missing for presence of PTS (2%), anemia (7%), heart rate of ≥ 110 beats min⁻¹ (3%), systolic BP of < 100 mmHg (2%), arterial oxygen saturation of < 90% (23%), D-dimer at the time of the index VTE (8%), D-dimer 12 months after the index VTE (1%).

2.3. Blood Samples

Venous blood was collected into 0.106 M trisodium citrate S-Monovette (Sarstedt, Nümbrecht, Germany) one year after the index VTE. The samples were handled in accordance with the guideline of the ISTH Scientific and Standardization Committee subcommittee [34,35]. The resulting platelet-free plasma was stored in small aliquots at -80°C within one hour of blood collection [32].

2.4. Thrombin Generation Assay

TG measurements were performed 1 year after the index VTE with the calibrated automated thrombogram (CAT) assay (Stago, Asnières-sur-Seine, France) as previously described [36]. Two experimental settings were used.

In the first setting (referred later on as CAT_{low} tissue factor [TF]), 74 μ L PFP was added to 20 μ L of a mixture of 1 pmol L⁻¹ TF and 4 μ mol L⁻¹ phospholipids (PPP reagent LOW, Stago), and of recombinant human thrombomodulin (Sekisui, Alveo AG, Switzerland) or 6 μ L of HN-buffer (Hepes 20 mM, NaCl 140 mM, pH 7.4 + 5 mg mL⁻¹ BSA), in a 96-well round bottom microtiter plate (Immulon2HB, Thermo Fischer Scientific, Reinach, Switzerland). The concentration of thrombomodulin was tested in a preliminary assay and selected by the ability to decrease by 50% the peak of thrombin.

For the second setting (referred later on as CAT_{high} TF), 74 μ L PFP was added to 20 μ L of a mixture of TF and phospholipids (7:3 mixture PPP reagent HIGH and MP reagent, Stago, Asnières-sur-Seine, France) and 6 μ L of recombinant human activated protein C (APC) (Enzyme Research, Swansea, United Kingdom) or HN-buffer, in a 96-well round bottom microtiter plate. The concentration of APC was tested in a preliminary assay and selected by the ability to decrease by 90% the endogenous thrombin potential (ETP) [29].

The reaction was initiated with 20 μ L of a mixture of fluorogenic substrate and CaCl₂ (Fluobuffer, Stago, Asnières-sur-Seine, France) and fluorescence measured using a fluorescence plate reader (Fluoroskan Ascent, Thermo Labsystems, Helsinki, Finland). All experiences were carried out in duplicate at 37°C for each assay. In addition, the same reference plasma (Cryocheck Reference Control Normal, PrecisionBiologic, Dartmouth, Canada) was tested in all experiments in order to correct day-to-day variations. TG curves were generated using the Thrombinoscope software version 5.0.0.742 (Thrombinoscope BV, Maastricht, The Netherlands). Lag time, peak height, time to peak, ETP and the ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of thrombomodulin (TM) or APC was calculated. Results from the reference plasma were used to calculate the normalized peak ratio as follows [37,38]: (Patient peak_{+TM}/Patient peak_{-TM})/ (Reference peak_{+TM}/Reference peak_{-TM}) and (Patient peak_{+APC}/Patient peak_{-APC})/ (Reference peak_{+APC}/Reference peak_{-APC}). Results from the control plasma were also used to calculate the normalized ETP ratio as follows [37,38]: (Patient ETP_{+TM}/Patient ETP_{-TM})/ (Reference ETP_{+TM}/Reference ETP_{-TM}) and (Patient ETP_{+APC}/Patient ETP_{-APC})/ (Reference ETP_{+APC}/Reference ETP_{-APC}).

2.5. Outcome Variables

The primary outcomes of the study were symptomatic VTE recurrence, major bleeding, and overall mortality between 12 months and 36 months after the index VTE. We adjudicated outcomes by interviewing the patient or patient representative, interviewing the patient's treating physician and reviewing hospital records [33].

Recurrent VTE was defined as fatal or new nonfatal PE or new DVT [39]. The diagnosis of recurrent VTE during follow-up was made on the basis of the following criteria: for DVT, on the basis of abnormal ultrasound findings; and for PE, on the basis of CT or angiography displaying new intraluminal defects, or on the basis of ventilation-perfusion lung scans exhibiting a high-probability pattern with new perfusion defects. A new proximal DVT, on the basis of abnormal ultrasound findings, associated with one or more new PE symptom(s) was also regarded as recurrent PE.

Major bleeding was defined as fatal bleeding, symptomatic bleeding at critical sites, or clinically overt bleeding accompanied by a decrease in hemoglobin level of at least 20 g L⁻¹, or resulting in the transfusion of two or more units of packed red blood cells [40].

A committee of three blinded clinical experts validated all outcomes and classified the deaths as definitely due to PE, possible PE, major bleeding, or other cause [33]. The definitive classification was done on the basis of the total consensus of this committee [33].

2.6. Statistical Analysis

Patient characteristics were compared between groups using the Chi-squared test for categorical variables and the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test for continuous variables.

We calculated the incidence rates of a first VTE recurrence, first major bleed, or death at 2 years, starting 1 year after the index VTE, by level of the different TG parameters separately for anticoagulated and non-anticoagulated patients.

We did a complete case analysis for the different TG parameters, only patients with available values were analyzed.

The discriminative power of peak height or ETP in predicting VTE recurrence, major bleeding and mortality was determined by calculating the Harrell’s C concordance statistic. Associations between TG parameters, analyzed as continuous variables and the time to a first VTE recurrence and major bleeding were assessed by the use of competing risk regression accounting for non-PE-related and non-bleeding-related death, respectively, as a competing event [41]. The method yields subhazard ratios (SHR) with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI). For mortality, an ordinary Cox regression with robust standard errors was calculated. We adjusted the model for previously published predictors of VTE recurrence or major bleeding [39,40,42–51]. For overall mortality, analyses were adjusted for age, gender, cancer, provoked VTE, prior VTE, overt PE, renal disease, history of major bleeding, heart failure, chronic lung disease, elevated heart rate, low blood pressure, low oxygen and periods of anticoagulation as a time-varying covariate [48,52]. The missing values in the adjustment variables were imputed a normal or an absence status.

3. Results

3.1. Study Sample

A total of 1863 were screened. We excluded 462 who had at least one of the following exclusion criteria: thrombosis at different site than lower limb (n = 21), catheter-related thrombosis (n = 7), insufficient ability to speak German or French (n = 51), follow-up not possible (n = 192), inability to provide informed consent (n = 285), leaving a sample of 1,401 eligible patients. After the exclusion of 398 patients who refused to provide informed consent, our initial study sample comprised 1,003 patients (54 % of screened patients) [33]. Of the 1003 enrolled patients aged ≥65 years with acute VTE, we excluded 438 patients, yielding a study sample of 565 patients (Figure 1). Of 438 excluded patients, 430 patients had no blood analyses 1 year after the index VTE, including TG.

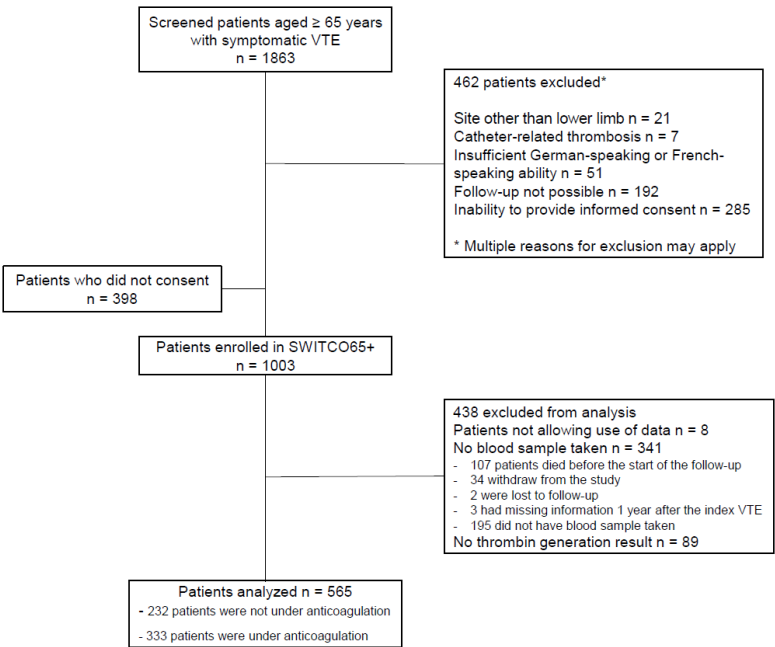


Figure 1. Flow diagram of patients included in the study. VTE, venous thromboembolism.

Patient characteristics of the study cohort are reported in Table 1. Overall, 239 patients (42%) were females, and the median age was 74 years (interquartile range [IQR] 69–79 years). All patients but 1 were Caucasians. Three hundred and seventeen patients (56%) presented with an index PE.

Sixty-four patients (11%) had cancer-related VTE, 114 (20%) had provoked VTE and 387 (68%) had an unprovoked index VTE. Hundred and seventy-two patients (30%) had experienced prior VTE. Patients still under anticoagulation 1 year after the index VTE were more inclined to have PE only as index VTE, and, if DVT was the index VTE, they were more likely to have a proximal DVT. They were also more prone to have cancer-related VTE and unprovoked VTE. Finally, these patients were also less immobilized and had less major surgery during the last 3 months. However, they were less likely to have heart failure. Characteristics of tested and non-tested patients for TG are provided in Table S1. Untested patients were slightly older and showed more morbidity and more cancer-associated and provoked VTE than tested patients.

3.2. Thrombin Generation Parameters in Study Samples

TG was assessed in 565 patients 1 year after the index VTE (Figures S1 and S2). Among the 565 studied patients, 232 were not under anticoagulation and 333 patients were under anticoagulation. The group of patients not under anticoagulation has been studied in more details. In subgroups of patients, thrombomodulin resistance (n = 222) and normalized TG (n = 122) assays were performed in addition.

TG parameters with 1 pM TF in the absence of TM were comparable in patients with and without recurrent VTE in both anticoagulated and non-anticoagulated patients. (Figure S3). However, both peak ratio (patients with VTE recurrence, median 0.54, IQR 0.26-1.11 *versus* patients without VTE recurrence, median 0.46, IQR 0.23-0.88, $P < 0.05$) and normalized peak ratio (patients with VTE recurrence, median 0.99, IQR 0.46-2.87 *versus* patients without VTE recurrence, median 0.85, IQR 0.36-1.70, $P < 0.05$) with/without TM were slightly but significantly higher in patients with recurrent VTE and not under anticoagulation ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 2). When TG was measured with 13.6 pM TF, only time to peak was prolonged in the group of patients not under anticoagulation and with recurrent VTE (Figure S4-S5).

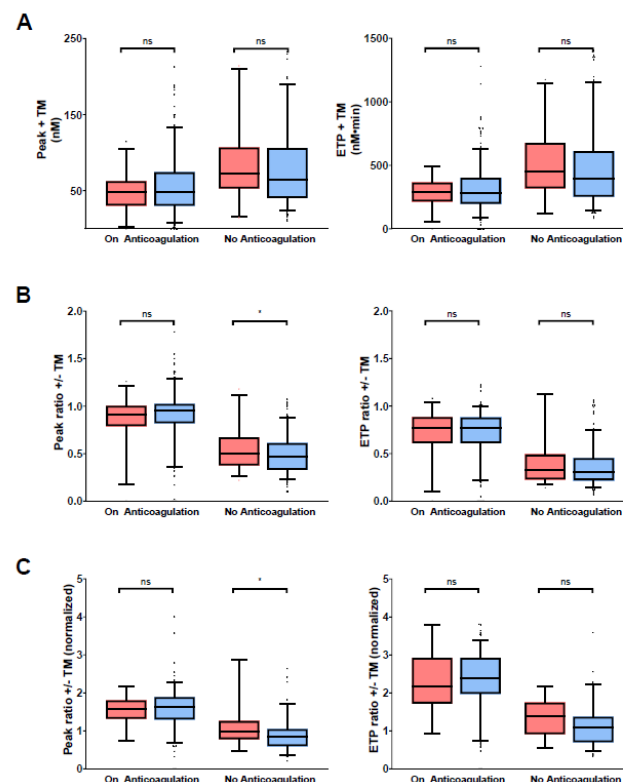


Figure 2. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation 12 months after the index venous thromboembolism (VTE) at 1 pM TF with and without thrombomodulin (TM). A, Peak and endogenous thrombin potential (ETP) with TM. B, Peak

and ETP ratio with/without TM. C, Peak and ETP ratio with/without TM normalized with reference plasma. The grey boxes indicate patients with VTE recurrence and the white boxes, those without VTE recurrence up to 24 months following the index VTE. Box-plots of thrombin generation parameters are presented as median with interquartile range (5-95%). Groups were compared using Mann-Whitney U test. ns, not significant; *, $P < 0.05$.

Peak (patients with major bleeding, median 123.2 nM, IQR 38.8-268.3 *versus* patients without major bleeding, median 148.6 nM, IQR 76.3-280.5, $P < 0.05$) and ETP (patients with major bleeding, median 1068 nM.min, IQR 669-2012 *versus* patients without major bleeding, median 1325 nM.min, IQR 791-2015, $P < 0.05$) measured using 1 pM TF were lower in non-anticoagulated patients who presented major bleeding during the follow-up period (Figure 3). However, ETP in presence of TM with 1 pM TF was higher in anticoagulated patients who had major bleeding during follow-up (Figure S6-S8).

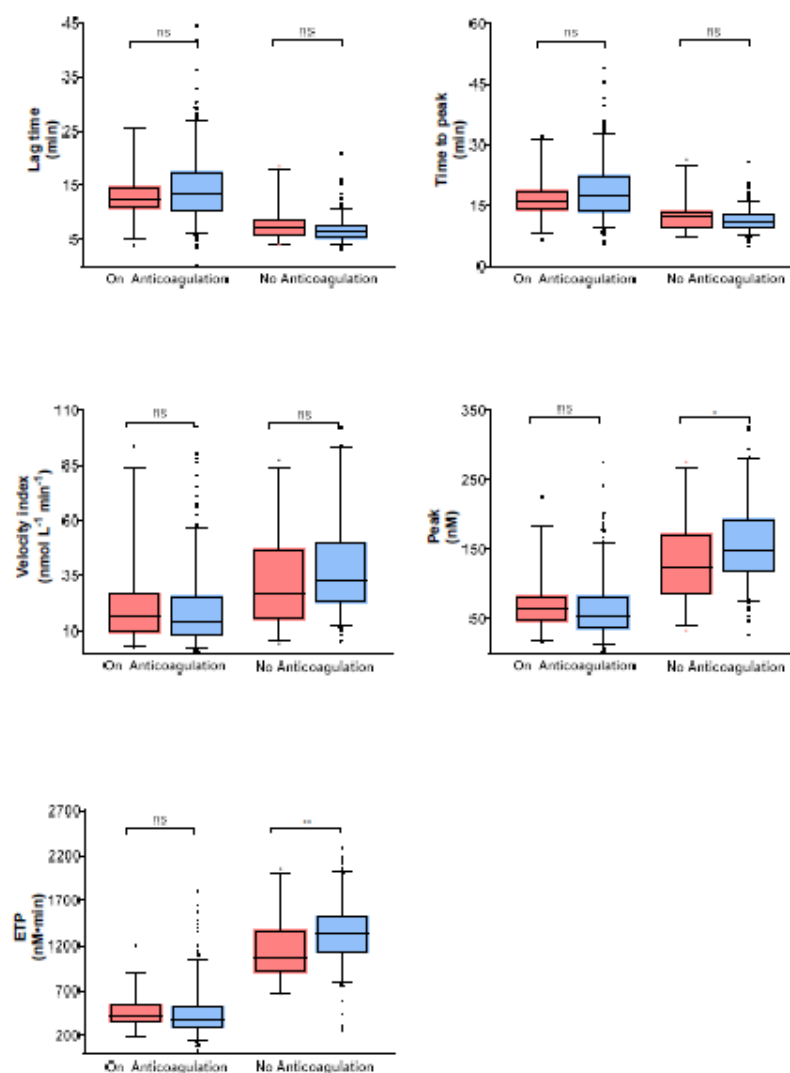


Figure 3. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation 12 months after index venous thromboembolism (VTE) at 1 pM TF without thrombomodulin (TM). The grey boxes indicate patients who had a major bleeding event and the white boxes, those without major bleeding up to 24 months following the index VTE. Box-plots of thrombin generation parameters are presented as median with interquartile range (5-95%) are

indicated. Groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test. ETP, endogenous potential; ns, not significant; * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$.

Lag time and time to peak with 1 pM and 13.6 pM TF in non-anticoagulated patients who died during follow-up were longer than in patients who did not die during this period (Figure S9-S11). In addition, ETP with APC as well as normalized and non-normalized ETP ratio with/without APC using 13.6 pM TF were lower in non-anticoagulated patients who died than in non-anticoagulated patients who did not die during the follow-up period (Figure S12).

3.3. Incidence Rates of VTE Recurrence, Major Bleeding, and Mortality, and Thrombin Generation

During the 2-year follow-up, incidence rates (IR) of VTE recurrence and major bleeding were higher in non-anticoagulated patients with either peak ratio or normalized peak ratio (normalized peak ratio: *VTE recurrence*: \leq median, IR=4.5; 95% CI, 1.7-12.0; $>$ median IR=19.4; 11.3-33.4; *major bleeding*: \leq median, IR=0; $>$ median IR=4.0; 95% CI, 1.3-12.5), or ETP ratio or normalized ETP ratio with/without TM values above median than in those with peak and ETP ratio below median (normalized ETP ratio: *VTE recurrence*: \leq median, IR=7.1 ; 95% CI, 3.2-15.7; $>$ median IR=15.5, 95% CI, 8.6-27.9; *major bleeding*: \leq median, IR=1.1, 95% CI, 0.2-8.1; $>$ median IR=2.6, 95% CI, 0.6-10.3) (Table 2).

Table 2. Incidence rate of VTE recurrence, major bleeding, or overall mortality per 100 person-years - from 12 months until 36 months after index venous thromboembolism (VTE) in non-anticoagulated patients. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

		No of Patients	No of Events/Person-Years	Incidence Rate (95%-CI)
Peak ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM				
VTE recurrence				
	All	222	32 / 322.3	9.9 (7.0 to 14.0)
	\leq median	111	12 / 172.0	7.0 (4.0 to 12.3)
	$>$ median	111	20 / 150.3	13.3 (8.6 to 20.6)
Major bleeding				
	All	222	11 / 342.2	3.2 (1.8 to 5.8)
	\leq median	111	2 / 182.0	1.1 (0.3 to 4.4)
	$>$ median	111	9 / 160.3	5.6 (2.9 to 10.8)
Overall mortality				
	All	222	13 / 348.5	3.7 (2.2 to 6.4)
	\leq median	111	4 / 182.8	2.2 (0.8 to 5.8)
	$>$ median	111	9 / 165.8	5.4 (2.8 to 10.4)
Normalized peak ratio in presence/absence of TM				
VTE recurrence				
	All	122	17 / 156.1	10.9 (6.8 to 17.5)
	\leq median	61	4 / 89.1	4.5 (1.7 to 12.0)
	$>$ median	61	13 / 67.0	19.4 (11.3 to 33.4)
Major bleeding				
	All	122	3 / 165.6	1.8 (0.6 to 5.6)
	\leq median	61	0 / 91.2	0.0 (-)
	$>$ median	61	3 / 74.4	4.0 (1.3 to 12.5)
Overall mortality				
	All	122	4 / 167.0	2.4 (0.9 to 6.4)
	\leq median	61	1 / 91.2	1.1 (0.2 to 7.8)
	$>$ median	61	3 / 75.8	4.0 (1.3 to 12.3)

ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM				
VTE recurrence				
All	221	31 / 321.5	9.6 (6.8 to 13.7)	
≤ median	111	12 / 174.5	6.9 (3.9 to 12.1)	
> median	110	19 / 147.0	12.9 (8.2 to 20.3)	
Major bleeding				
All	221	11 / 340.2	3.2 (1.8 to 5.8)	
≤ median	111	4 / 182.9	2.2 (0.8 to 5.8)	
> median	110	7 / 157.4	4.4 (2.1 to 9.3)	
Overall mortality				
All	221		3.8 (2.2 to 6.5)	
≤ median	111		2.7 (1.1 to 6.5)	
> median	110	8 / 161.0	5.0 (2.5 to 9.9)	
Normalized ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM				
VTE recurrence				
All	122	17 / 156.1	10.9 (6.8 to 17.5)	
≤ median	61	6 / 84.9	7.1 (3.2 to 15.7)	
> median	61	11 / 71.2	15.5 (8.6 to 27.9)	
Major bleeding				
All	122	3 / 165.6	1.8 (0.6 to 5.6)	
≤ median	61	1 / 87.8	1.1 (0.2 to 8.1)	
> median	61	2 / 77.8	2.6 (0.6 to 10.3)	
Overall mortality				
All	122	4 / 167.0	2.4 (0.9 to 6.4)	
≤ median	61	2 / 87.8	2.3 (0.6 to 9.1)	
> median	61	2 / 79.1	2.5 (0.6 to 10.1)	

The mortality rate was higher in non-anticoagulated patients with peak ratio or normalized peak ratio, or high ETP ratio with/without TM than in those with peak and ETP ratio below median (Table 2). However, it was comparable in non-anticoagulated patients with low and high normalized ETP ratio in presence or absence of TM (Table 2).

3.4. Discriminative Power of Thrombin Generation Parameters for Outcomes

To assess the discriminative power of TG parameters, C-statistic values (95% CI) were calculated for TG parameters where TM was involved in non-anticoagulated patients 1 year after index VTE (Table 3). Peak ratio with/without TM (C-statistic 0.70, 95% CI [0.59 to 0.81]) and ETP with/without TM (C-statistic 0.70, 95% CI [0.60 to 0.80]) normalized with reference plasma were discriminatory for VTE recurrence, but not for major bleeding and overall mortality from 1 year to 3 years following index VTE. (Table 3).

Table 3. Discriminative power of thrombin generation parameters involving thrombomodulin (TM) for outcomes – from 1 year to 3 years following the index VTE in not anticoagulated patients This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Thrombin Generation Parameters Measured one Year after the Index VTE	No. of Events/no. of Patients	C-Statistics (95% Confidence Interval)
Peak ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM		
TM	32/222	0.60 (0.51 to 0.69)
VTE recurrence	11/222	0.65 (0.50 to 0.80)
Major bleeding	13/222	0.59 (0.45 to 0.73)

Overall mortality		
Normalized peak ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM		
VTE recurrence	17/122	0.70 (0.59 to 0.81)
Major bleeding	3/122	0.65 (0.55 to 0.75)
Overall mortality	4/122	0.63 (0.36 to 0.89)
ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM		
VTE recurrence	31/221	0.59 (0.50 to 0.69)
Major bleeding	11/221	0.63 (0.48 to 0.77)
Overall mortality	13/221	0.44 (0.32 to 0.56)
Normalized ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM		
VTE recurrence	17/122	0.70 (0.60 to 0.80)
Major bleeding	3/122	0.48 (0.37 to 0.58)
Overall mortality	4/122	0.66 (0.46 to 0.87)

3.5. Association between Thrombin Generation Parameters and Outcomes

We investigated the association of various TG parameters measured in non-anticoagulated patients 1 year after the index VTE with VTE recurrence, major bleeding and mortality from 1 to 3 years following the index VTE (Table 4).

Table 4. Association between thrombin generation parameters and venous thromboembolism (VTE) recurrence, major bleeding and overall mortality – from 1 year to 3 years following the index VTE in not anticoagulated patientsThis is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

	n/N (%)	Crude Subhazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	Adjusted Subhazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)
<i>Peak ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM</i>			
VTE recurrence	32/222 (14.4)	3.94 (1.00 to 15.49)	4.09 (1.12 to 14.92)
Major bleeding	11/222 (5.0)	5.01 (0.67 to 37.24)	5.65 (0.83 to 38.71)
Overall mortality	13/222 (5.9)	1.89 (0.33 to 10.75)	2.93 (0.39 to 21.71)
<i>Normalized peak ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM</i>			
VTE recurrence	17/122 (13.9)	2.21 (1.30 to 3.77)	2.18 (1.28 to 3.73)
Major bleeding	3/122 (2.5)	1.35 (0.84 to 2.18)	-
Overall mortality	4/122 (3.3)	1.36 (0.50 to 3.67)	-
<i>ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of TM</i>			
VTE recurrence	31/221 (14.0)	3.10 (0.86 to 11.24)	2.88 (0.82 to 10.09)
Major bleeding	11/221 (5.0)	3.38 (0.40 to 28.79)	3.02 (0.38 to 23.97)
Overall mortality	13/221 (5.9)	0.80 (0.16 to 3.97)	0.80 (0.10 to 6.55)
<i>Normalized ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of APC</i>			
VTE recurrence	17/122 (13.9)	1.82 (1.01 to 3.29)	1.80 (0.99 to 3.27)
Major bleeding	3/122 (2.5)	0.81 (0.54 to 1.23)	-
Overall mortality	4/122 (3.3)	1.58 (0.71 to 3.50)	-

Abbreviations: APC, activated protein C; ETP, endogenous thrombin potential; TM, thrombomodulin. Adjustments: VTE recurrence was adjusted for age, cancer, provoked VTE, prior VTE, overt pulmonary embolism, renal disease and periods of anticoagulation (oral or parenteral anticoagulation) as a time-varying covariable [42–51]. Major bleeding was adjusted for age, cancer, provoked VTE, prior VTE, overt pulmonary embolism, renal disease, history of major bleeding, anemia, antiplatelet therapy and periods of anticoagulation as time-varying covariate [53–68]. Mortality was adjusted for age, gender, cancer, provoked VTE, prior VTE, overt pulmonary embolism, renal disease, history of major bleeding, heart failure, chronic lung disease, high pulse, low blood pressure, low oxygen, and periods of anticoagulation as a time-varying covariate [48,52].

Peak ratio in presence/absence of TM was associated with VTE recurrence (SHR: 4.09, 95% CI [1.12-14.92] after adjustment for potential confounding factors for the risk of VTE recurrence). This association remained when peak ratio was normalized with reference plasma (SHR: 2.18, 95% CI [1.28-3.73] after adjustment for potential confounding factors for the risk of VTE recurrence). However, peak ratio in presence/absence of TM was not associated with major bleeding and overall mortality. ETP ratio in presence/absence along with ETP ratio with/without APC normalized with reference plasma was not associated with VTE recurrence, major bleeding and mortality.

4. Discussion

We prospectively followed 565 elderly patients for 2 years starting from 1 year after the index VTE. Of these, 59% were still anticoagulated 1 year after the index VTE. Anticoagulated patients were more likely to experience prior VTE and unprovoked VTE than patients who were no longer anticoagulated 12 months after the initial VTE (prior VTE: 43% *versus* 13%; unprovoked VTE 75% *versus* 59%). We observed that several TG parameters were not only different for primary outcomes, but also discriminatory for VTE recurrence in non-anticoagulated patients and associated with it after adjustment for potential confounding factors.

TG has been used alone [24,25] or in conjunction with D-dimer [26] to evaluate the recurrence of VTE and to determine the length of secondary thromboprophylaxis. Several aspects of the design of our study differs from those of previous ones involving TG measurement to assess VTE recurrence [24–27,69], namely: (1) TG measured 1 year after the index VTE; (2) TG assessed in both anticoagulated and non-anticoagulated patients; (3) 2-year follow-up starting 1 year after the initial VTE; (4) inclusion of patients with provoked and cancer-related VTE; (5) cohort of elderly patients.

Our data showed that both peak ratio and peak ratio normalized with reference plasma with/without TM were higher in non-anticoagulated patients with recurrent VTE than in those without recurrent VTE. Time to peak at 13.6 pM TF was prolonged in non-anticoagulated patients with recurrent VTE. Peak along with ETP ratio with/without TM showed a trend for a discriminatory power for VTE recurrence, whereas both peak and ETP ratio with/without TM normalized with reference plasma showed a significant discriminatory power for VTE recurrence. These parameters were did not display a discriminatory power for both major bleeding and mortality. In addition, peak ratio in presence/absence of TM was associated with VTE recurrence after adjustment for potential confounding factors for the risk of VTE recurrence. This association remained when peak ratio was normalized with reference plasma. However, peak ratio in presence/absence of TM was not associated with major bleeding and overall mortality. These data point to the importance of these TG parameters not only in the general but also in the elderly population. To our knowledge, the association between TG parameters and VTE recurrence has not been previously demonstrated in the elderly. Notably, normalized peak and ETP ratio were more discriminatory than those that were not normalized, demonstrating the importance of the use of a reference plasma for TG measurement.

Non-anticoagulated patients who developed a major bleeding event during the follow-up period had lower peak and ETP at 1 pM TF than those who did not. Further validation of this parameter may help identifying an elderly population, in whom an extension of the anticoagulation might be potentially harmful. Peak and ETP with TM were higher in anticoagulated patients who had a major bleeding event than in those who did not, pointing to a potential usefulness of TG to monitor elderly patients under anticoagulation. Importantly, TG measurement has not been previously reported for major bleeding assessment in this age-group with VTE. However, we were unable to demonstrate an association between TG parameters and major bleeding.

Lag time and time to peak with 1 and 13.6 pM TF were longer, and ETP measured with APC and ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of APC with 13.6 pM TF were lower in non-anticoagulated patients who died during the follow up than in those who did not. However, normalized ETP ratio obtained in presence/absence of APC was not associated with overall mortality. ETP measured in presence of APC and ETP obtained in presence/absence of APC at 13.6 pM TF were lower in anticoagulated patients who died than in non-anticoagulated patients who did not. These last data indicate that it might be valuable to measure TG in anticoagulated patients using a high concentration

of TF. Further studies in a larger population would be necessary to confirm this approach. A few studies have examined the association between TG and mortality. The PROSPER study, which enrolled only older adults, demonstrated positive associations of vascular mortality with lag time and peak height and of total mortality with lag time [70]. After adjustment for interleukin-6 and C-reactive protein levels, however, the associations were no longer statistically significant, pointing to inflammation as a contributor to increased TG in this population. A smaller study showed that increased ETP and peak height (with 5 pM TF), independent of age, sex, and cardiovascular risk factors, were associated with an enhanced risk of cardiovascular death in patients with acute coronary syndrome [71]. In a recent large adult population-based study, an association was found between lag time with 1 pM TF and overall mortality and a relation, between elevated ETP with 5 pM TF and increased risk of death [72]. Although our study showed no significant differences and associations in peak or ETP regarding overall mortality, a significantly higher APC resistance in non-anticoagulated alive patients shows a promising further research topic. Tissue factor pathway inhibitor is found to be one of the major determinants to prolong lag time and reduce ETP in presence of APC and ETP ratio with/without APC lowering the APC resistance in TG [29], and known to be elevated in presence of co-morbidities such as obesity and diabetes mellitus [73], which may lead to higher mortality rate. However, our findings cannot be explained by this fact entirely as the distribution of these co-morbidities was comparable in both alive and dead non-anticoagulated patients of this cohort. Hence another determinant of this study finding should be considered.

Our study has some limitations. First, the study included 565 patients and 59% of them were still anticoagulated at the time of TG measurement. Second, TM resistance assay was only performed in 222 non-anticoagulated patients and normalized TG, in only 122 non-anticoagulated patients. The reason for creating this subgroups of patients was that there was not enough plasma materials for a complete analysis in some patients. This is because the initial analysis planed only TG testing without TM resistance and normalized TG assays. Third, all the patients but one were Caucasians; therefore, our findings may not be extrapolable to other ethnicities. Fourth, a significant number of patients had comorbidities including cancer (11%). Therefore, mortality from comorbid disease tends to be higher than the rate of VTE recurrence, because patients with limited life expectancy often do not have time to develop recurrent VTE. Fifth, the treatment of VTE has evolved since the establishment of this cohort: direct oral anticoagulants are used instead of VKAs for the vast majority of patients. Therefore, it is not clear whether the findings can be generalized to patients treated with direct oral anticoagulants. Sixth, protein C and S could not be measured in patients under anticoagulation, because most of them were receiving VKA.

In conclusion, we demonstrated that several TG parameters were discriminatory for VTE recurrence in non-anticoagulated elderly patients and associated with them, but not for the other primary outcomes (major bleeding and overall mortality). Therefore, our study suggests the potential usefulness of TG measurement after anticoagulation completion for VTE to help identifying among elderly patients those at higher risk of VTE recurrence. The addition of TG testing may also help to improve the performance of validated assessment measures of the risk of thrombosis. These findings will set the basis a larger prospective study.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at the website of this paper posted on Preprints.org. Table S1. Patient characteristics by thrombin generation testing status one year after index venous thromboembolism (VTE), Figure S1. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation 12 months after the index venous thromboembolism using 1pM tissue factor without thrombomodulin (TM), Figure S2 Thrombin generation in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation 12 months after the index venous thromboembolism using 13.6 pM tissue factor without activated protein C (APC), Figure S3. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism (VTE) using 1 pM tissue factor without thrombomodulin, Figure S4. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism (VTE) using 13.6 pM tissue factor without activated protein C, Figure S5. Peak and endogenous thrombin potential (ETP) in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism (VTE) using 13.6 pM tissue factor with activated protein C (APC), Figure S6. Peak and endogenous thrombin potential (ETP) in patients under

anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 1 pM tissue factor with thrombomodulin (TM), Figure S7. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 13.6 pM tissue factor without activated protein C (APC), Figure S8. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 13.6 pM tissue factor with activated protein C (APC), Figure S9. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 1 pM tissue factor without thrombomodulin (TM), Figure S10. Peak and ETP in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 1 pM tissue factor, Figure S11. Thrombin generation parameters in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 13.6 pM tissue factor without activated protein C, Figure S12. Peak and endogenous thrombin potential (ETP) in patients under anticoagulation and not under anticoagulation after index venous thromboembolism using 13.6 pM tissue factor with activated protein C (APC).

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, A.A.S.; methodology, K.V.B., S.C., C.Q., A.A.S.; software, K.V.B., S.C., O.S.; validation, K.V.B., O.S., A.A.S.; formal analysis, K.V.B., S.R., S.C., C.Q., O.S. and A.A.S.; investigation, K.V.B., S.R., S.C., O.S., M.M., M.R., D.S., J.H.B., B.F., J.O., N.K., C.M.M., M.H., M.B., M.A., L.M., O.H., N.R., D.A. and A.A.S.; data curation, K.V.B., S.C., O.S., A.A.S.; writing—original draft preparation, K.V.B., S.R. and A.A.S.; writing—review and editing, K.V.B., S.R., S.C., O.S., M.M., M.R., D.S., J.H.B., B.F., J.O., N.K., C.M.M., M.H., M.B., M.A., L.M., O.H., N.R., D.A. and A.A.S.; visualization, K.V.B. and A.A.S.; supervision, A.A.S.; project administration, K.V.B., S.C., C.Q. and A.A.S.; funding acquisition, D.A. and A.A.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by grants of the Swiss National Science Foundation grant number 33CSO-122659/139 470 to D.A. and grant number 310030_153436 to A.A.S.

Institutional Review Board Statement: The protocol of the study is registered at clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00973596). The study was conducted according to the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki, and approved by Swiss Ethics Committee.

Informed Consent Statement: Patient consent was waived according to the Swiss Ethics Committee, as the further use of health-related datasets and samples is permissible without the consent of the participants if all criteria of Articles 34 and 37–40 of the Swiss Human Research Act are fulfilled, as was the case for this study.

Data Availability Statement: There were no publicly archived datasets analyzed or generated during the study.

Acknowledgments: In this section, you can acknowledge any support given which is not covered by the author contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments).

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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