



CASE REPORT

Rivaroxaban for the treatment of saphenous vein graft thrombosis



Konstantinos Marmagkiolis^a, Mehmet Cilingiroglu^{b,c,*}

^a Citizens Memorial Hospital, Heart and Vascular Institute, Bolivar, MO, USA

^b Arkansas Heart Hospital/University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, USA

^c Koc University, School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

Received 15 July 2015; accepted 21 November 2015

KEYWORDS

Saphenous vein graft disease;
Thrombus;
Anticoagulant

Abstract Thrombus formation plays a significant role in disease of saphenous vein bypass grafts. Use of oral anticoagulants has not been tested in treatment of thrombotic occlusion of saphenous vein graft (SVG) disease. Here we describe the use of the novel oral anticoagulant rivaroxaban in the treatment of occlusive SVG disease with intraluminal thrombus, leading to successful recanalization.

© 2016 Sociedade Portuguesa de Cardiologia. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Doença do enxerto da veia safena;
Trombose;
Anticoagulantes

O rivaroxabano no tratamento da trombose do enxerto de veia safena

Resumo A formação de trombos tem um papel significativo na doença do *bypass* do enxerto da veia safena (EVS). A utilização de anticoagulantes orais não foi testada no tratamento da oclusão trombótica na doença do EVS. Apresentamos o uso de um novo anticoagulante oral, o rivaroxabano, no tratamento da doença oclusiva do EVS com trombo intraluminal e recanalização bem-sucedida.

© 2016 Sociedade Portuguesa de Cardiologia. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Todos os direitos reservados.

Case report

A 67-year-old woman with a history of coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) six months previously underwent coronary angiography for stable class III angina. Extensive thrombus burden was visualized in the mid-distal segment of the saphenous vein graft (SVG) to the second obtuse marginal

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: cilingiroglumehmet@gmail.com
(M. Cilingiroglu).

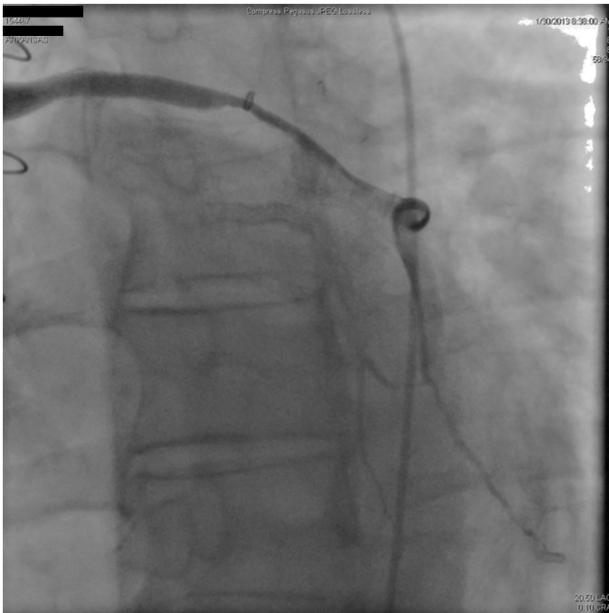


Figure 1 Saphenous vein graft to second obtuse marginal at baseline, in left anterior oblique view.

branch with decreased Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) 2 flow (Figures 1 and 2) and without evidence of obstructive atherosclerosis. The patient was placed on oral anticoagulation with rivaroxaban (Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Titusville, NJ, USA) 20 mg once daily. Follow-up catheterization after four weeks revealed angiographic resolution of the thrombus with significantly improved TIMI 3 flow (Figures 3 and 4).

Rivaroxaban is a new oral anticoagulant, a direct factor Xa inhibitor which is currently FDA approved for the prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolism, and for the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in



Figure 3 Saphenous vein graft to second obtuse marginal four weeks after rivaroxaban, in left anterior oblique view.

non-valvular atrial fibrillation.¹ ATLAS ACS 2-TIMI 51 demonstrated reduced risk of the composite end point of death from cardiovascular causes, myocardial infarction, or stroke in patients with a recent acute coronary syndrome placed on rivaroxaban at the expense of increased risk of non-fatal major bleeding and intracranial hemorrhage.² Thrombosis, intimal hyperplasia and atherosclerosis are the common mechanisms of SVG disease and occlusion; however, the Post CABG trial failed to demonstrate higher SVG primary patency rates with low-dose anticoagulation with warfarin as a primary prevention strategy.³ This case highlights the potential benefit of the new-generation oral anticoagulants

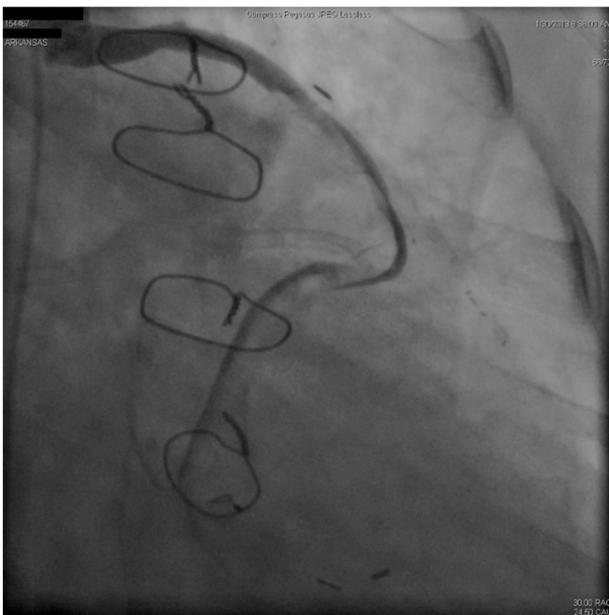


Figure 2 Saphenous vein graft to second obtuse marginal at baseline, in right anterior oblique view.

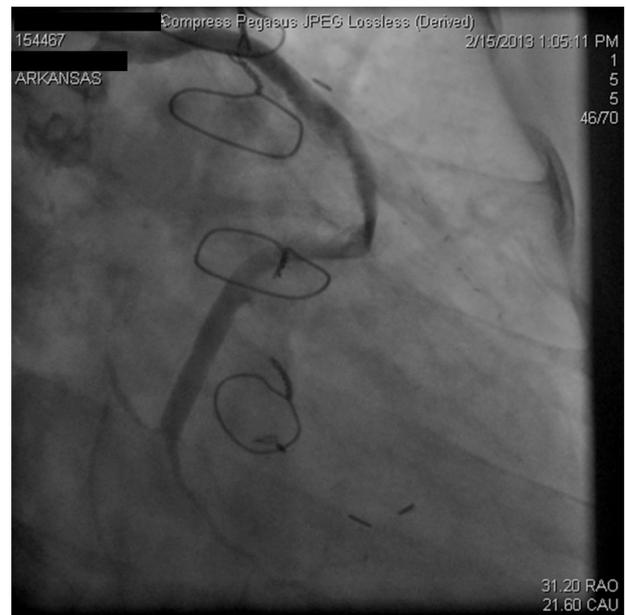


Figure 4 Saphenous vein graft to second obtuse marginal four weeks after rivaroxaban, in right anterior oblique view.

in the secondary prevention and treatment of saphenous vein thrombosis-related disease. A similar approach was reported by Fiorina et al. in a small case series of 14 patients with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction and occluded SVGs, in which after angioplasty with an undersized balloon to achieve TIMI flow 1-2, patients were placed on anticoagulation with warfarin for 11 ± 7 days. A follow-up angiogram revealed that all the SVGs were patent, 14% of them with no residual lesions.⁴

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

References

1. Costopoulos C, Niespialowska-Steuden M, Kukreja N, et al. Novel oral anticoagulants in acute coronary syndrome. *Int J Card.* 2012 [Epub ahead of print].
2. Mega JL, Braunwald E, Wiviott SD, et al. Rivaroxaban in patients with recent acute coronary syndrome. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;366:9–19.
3. The Post CABG Investigators. The effect of aggressive lowering of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels and low-dose anticoagulation on obstructive changes in saphenous-vein coronary-artery bypass grafts. *N Engl J Med.* 1997;336:153–62.
4. Fiorina C, Meliga E, Chizzola G, et al. Early experience with a new approach for percutaneous intervention of totally occluded saphenous vein graft: is the flow the best thrombolytic? *EuroIntervention.* 2010;6:461–6.