

Anticoagulation-associated AUB after VTE

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de Jong CMM, Blondon M, Ay C, Buchmuller A, Beyer-Westendorf J, Biechele J, Bertolotti L, Colombo G, Donadini MP, Hendriks SV, Jara-Palomares L, Nopp S, Ruiz-Artacho P, Stephan P, Tromeur C, Vanassche T, Westerweel PE, Klok FA; TEAM-VTE investigators. Incidence and impact of anticoagulation-associated abnormal menstrual bleeding in women after venous thromboembolism. *Blood*. 2022;140(16):1764-1773.

- Your patient is a 32-year-old woman starting anticoagulant therapy for acute pulmonary embolism. On the basis of the TEAM-VTE study by de Jong and colleagues, which one of the following statements about incidence of any and new-onset abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) in women starting anticoagulant therapy because of acute venous thromboembolism (VTE) and consequent changes in health-related quality of life (QoL) is correct?**

 - One-quarter of women starting anticoagulant therapy for acute VTE had AUB at any time during follow-up, and one-fifth had new-onset AUB
 - Women with preexisting AUB who experienced AUB during follow-up had a significant decrease in QoL over time compared with women without AUB, measured with the Menstrual Bleeding Questionnaire
 - Among women with AUB during follow-up, 58% had an elevated Pictorial Blood Loss Assessment Chart (PBAC) score of >100 and self-reported AUB, 14% self-reported AUB only, and 28% had a PBAC score of >100 only
 - Incidence of AUB increased with increasing time after VTE diagnosis
- According to the TEAM-VTE study by de Jong and colleagues, which one of the following statements about relevant determinants and predictors of AUB in women starting anticoagulant therapy because of acute VTE, and the outcomes of diagnostic workup and treatment interventions to alleviate AUB, is correct?**

 - A retrospective PBAC score of >100 or >150 (before anticoagulation) was associated with AUB during follow-up
 - Treatment for AUB was largely ineffective
 - Diagnostic workup revealed that thrombocytopenia was the most common cause underlying new-onset AUB
 - Women treated with dabigatran rather than other anticoagulants had increased menstrual blood loss during the first menstrual cycle vs the last menstrual cycle before VTE
- According to the TEAM-VTE study by de Jong and colleagues, which one of the following statements about clinical implications of the incidence, prevalence, and relevance of AUB in women starting anticoagulant therapy because of acute VTE is correct?**

 - The study identified optimal strategies for AUB prevention and management in women starting anticoagulation for acute VTE
 - Given the low incidence of AUB in women starting anticoagulation for acute VTE, routine assessment of menstrual blood loss is unnecessary
 - Anticoagulation was not the likely cause of AUB in most women who developed it after VTE diagnosis
 - The findings should be a call to action to increase awareness of AUB and provide evidence-based strategies for preventing and treating AUB in women starting anticoagulation for acute VTE