

Pregnancy in women with an inferior vena cava filter: a tertiary center experience and overview of the literature

Ingrid M. Bistervels,¹ Abby E. Geerlings,¹ Peter I. Bonta,² Wessel Ganzevoort,³ IJsbrand A.J. Zijlstra,⁴ and Saskia Middeldorp^{1,5}

¹Department of Vascular Medicine; ²Department of Pulmonology; ³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology; ⁴Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands; and ⁵Department of Internal Medicine & Radboud Institute of Health Sciences (RIHS), Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands

Key Points

- The risk of pregnancy in women with in situ vena cava filter is unknown and was evaluated in a cohort study and literature.
- Only 20 pregnancies were identified; 1 published case with pre-existent filter perforation had uterine trauma and fetal loss.

Patients with an inferior vena cava (IVC) filter that remains in situ encounter a lifelong increased risk of deep vein thrombosis and IVC filter complications including fracture, perforation, and IVC filter thrombotic occlusion. Data on the safety of becoming pregnant with an in situ IVC filter are scarce. The objective was to evaluate the risk of complications of in situ IVC filters during pregnancy. We performed a retrospective cohort study of pregnant patients with an in situ IVC filter from a tertiary center between 2000 and 2020. We collected data on complications of IVC filters and pregnancy outcomes. Additionally, we performed a systematic literature search in MEDLINE, Embase, and gray literature. We identified 7 pregnancies in 4 patients with in situ IVC filters with a mean time since IVC filter insertion of 3 years (range, 1-8). No complications of IVC filter occurred during pregnancy. Review of literature yielded five studies including 13 pregnancies in 9 patients. In 1 pregnancy a pre-existent, until then asymptomatic, chronic perforation of the vena cava wall by the IVC filter caused major bleeding and uterine trauma with fetal loss. Overall, the complication rate was 5%. It seems safe to become pregnant with an indwelling IVC filter that is intact and does not show signs of perforation, but because of the low number of cases, no firm conclusions about safety of in situ IVC filters during pregnancy can be drawn. We suggest imaging before pregnancy to reveal asymptomatic IVC filter complications.

Introduction

Inferior vena cava (IVC) filters were introduced in the 1970s to prevent thrombus migration from veins in the lower extremities to the pulmonary arteries causing potentially life-threatening pulmonary embolism (PE). Classic indications for IVC filter include acute venous thromboembolism (VTE, comprising deep vein thrombosis [DVT] and PE) when anticoagulant treatment is absolutely contraindicated, and recurrent VTE despite adequate anticoagulant therapy.¹⁻⁵ IVC filters are also reported to be used for so-called extended or relative indications including the prevention of recurrent PE in chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension patients undergoing pulmonary endarterectomy.^{1-3,5} If indicated, guidelines recommend the use of temporary retrievable IVC filters that are designed and intended to be removed after a short period, over the use of permanent nonretrievable filters.⁴

Complications of IVC filters have been reported in 7% to 22% of the nonpregnant population^{6,7} and in 9% to 42% of patients who had an IVC filter inserted during pregnancy.⁷⁻⁹ Acute complications after IVC filter insertion include access site thrombosis (ie, iliac vein thrombosis), infection, bleeding, and

Submitted 30 November 2020; accepted 15 April 2021; prepublished online on *Blood Advances* First Edition 25 August 2021; final version published online 19 October 2021. DOI 10.1182/bloodadvances.2020003930.

The full-text version of this article contains a data supplement.

© 2021 by The American Society of Hematology. Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), permitting only noncommercial, nonderivative use with attribution. All other rights reserved.

perforation.^{2,10} Perforation of the vena cava wall by the IVC filter could be asymptomatic or require intervention when surrounding organs are involved. In the absence of anticoagulant therapy, IVC filters pose the risk of iatrogenic lower limb DVT and IVC filter thrombotic occlusion leading to IVC syndrome.^{2,10} Filter tilt of more than 15° after insertion is associated with higher PE rates and higher retrieval failure rates, especially when certain types of filters are used.¹¹ Other IVC filter-related complications consist of filter migration of more than 2 cm and fracture and embolization of struts.^{2,11} These complications are mostly associated with longer indwelling times and often remain asymptomatic but contribute to decreased efficacy of the IVC filter and failure of retrieval with temporary filters.^{2,10} Retrieval failure was reported in 11% to 12% of nonpregnant^{7,12} and in 8% to 26% of pregnant patients,⁷⁻⁹ with higher failure rates for prolonged time to first removal attempt. Because of the risk of these adverse events, insertion of an IVC filter should be considered with prudence and temporary IVC filters should be retrieved as soon as possible.^{5,13}

Patients with an IVC filter that remains in situ encounter lifelong risks. This has significant implications for young women in particular. Studies evaluating long-term outcomes focus on postthrombotic syndrome, VTE recurrence, and mortality,^{14,15} and have shown an increased risk of DVT for patients with in situ IVC filter.¹⁴ There are very few data on the safety of becoming pregnant with an in situ IVC filter. A systematic review by Harris et al reported complications of IVC filter in 124 women who had an IVC filter inserted during pregnancy, but those who had an IVC filter before conception were excluded from the review.⁸ It is unclear whether pregnancy and labor could affect the anatomic configuration of the in situ IVC filter and cause complications. In this study, we aim to evaluate the safety of pregnancy in women with an in situ IVC filter.

Methods

Data collection

Retrospective cohort study by chart review. We identified all women who became pregnant with an in situ IVC filter between 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2020 at 1 of the 2 locations of Amsterdam University Medical Centers (Academic Medical Center and Vrije Universiteit Medical Center). A search engine designed to search unstructured data (CTCue) was used. We searched for “vena cava filter,” “VCF,” or synonyms in electronic medical charts of female patients aged 18 to 45 years during the defined period. Anonymized sections of patients’ charts were screened for relevance. All investigators obtained full access to the medical charts after confirming (possible) eligibility. When a patient had an in situ IVC filter, patient’s chart was searched for notes on pregnancy until the end of the study period or until the patient had turned 45, underwent hysterectomy, or had died. Pregnant patients with an in situ IVC filter before conception were included. The following data were extracted from chart notes: age at insertion, date of insertion, indication, location, type, complications of IVC filter during pregnancy, performed imaging of IVC filter before and after pregnancy, thrombotic history, obstetric history, pregnancy outcome (duration, mode of delivery, condition, and birth weight of neonate), concomitant anticoagulation during pregnancy, and pregnancy-related VTE.

Literature search. In addition, a comprehensive search of English language literature was performed in MEDLINE and Embase to identify

studies that evaluated the safety of in situ IVC filters during pregnancy. The search was based on both Medical Subject Headings terms and alternative general key words “pregnancy” and “vena cava filter.” The search strategy can be found in supplemental Table 1. We also manually searched for studies presented as abstracts at conferences of the American Society of Hematology, International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis, European Congress on Thrombosis and Haemostasis, Society of Maternal Fetal Medicine, Society of Reproductive Investigation, American Thoracic Society, European Respiratory Society, European Society of Cardiology, Society of Interventional Radiology, and Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiological Society of Europe. No restrictions with regard to publication date were applied; the search was performed on 7 August 2020. Two reviewers (I.B. and A.G.) independently screened titles and abstracts of all studies. Full-text articles of potentially relevant studies were examined for eligibility. Studies presenting original data were included if (1) the study population included at least 1 patient who had a pregnancy with in situ IVC filter and (2) the following outcomes were reported: IVC filter complications during pregnancy, obstetric outcomes, or recurrent VTE. All references of included studies were manually searched to identify articles that had not been identified. Quality of included studies was critically appraised for by I.B. and A.G. using the Joanna Briggs Institute tool for case series and case reports. Risk of bias assessment was not conducted because case series and case reports are by nature prone to bias. Moreover, risk of bias assessment was considered not of value for cohort studies when data of only a single patient was extracted. The following data were extracted from included studies: age at insertion, date of insertion, indication, location, type, complications of IVC filter during pregnancy, thrombotic history, obstetric history, pregnancy outcome (duration, mode of delivery, condition and birth weight of neonate), concomitant anticoagulation during pregnancy, and pregnancy-related VTE.

Study outcomes

The primary outcome of this study consisted of complications of IVC filter during pregnancy or diagnosed up to 6 weeks postpartum and included migration (>2 cm), tilt (>15°), or fracture of the IVC filter, penetration (>3 mm) of the vena cava wall, or IVC filter thrombosis or bleeding caused by IVC filter complications. Secondary outcomes were mode of delivery and pregnancy-related (during pregnancy or up to 6 weeks postpartum) recurrent VTE.

Statistical analysis

The primary and secondary outcomes were reported for the cohort and for the literature review separately. Descriptive analysis was performed using SPSS BMI version 26. Categorical data were presented as percentages and continuous variables as means with range.

Ethics

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam. The study re-used clinical data for research purposes, therefore need for written informed consent from patients was waived by the institutional review board under contemporary regulations.

Results

Identification cohort

The CTCue search in the medical charts between 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2020 yielded 487 records, of which 115 were female patients aged 18 to 45 years (Figure 1). Of these patients, 57 had an IVC filter inserted. The IVC filter was retrieved in 25 patients; 32 patients had an IVC filter that had remained in situ. Among the latter, 4 patients had become pregnant after IVC filter insertion, for a total of 7 pregnancies. Five patients with an in situ IVC filter were no longer under the care of our hospital 5 to 10 years ago, but might, based on age, have become pregnant and were considered lost to follow-up.

Cohort findings

Characteristics and outcomes of patients who became pregnant with an in situ IVC filter are summarized in Table 1. Mean age at IVC filter insertion was 27 years (range, 21-31). One patient had a retrievable (OptEase) IVC filter inserted because surgery for intra-abdominal bleeding was indicated 1 week after acute PE. Retrieval of the IVC filter was attempted 4 weeks later, but failed as the tip of the IVC filter was embedded into the IVC wall. During this procedure, the IVC filter was slightly twisted. In this patient, the presence of an in situ IVC filter was the major indication for therapeutic dose anticoagulants, which was continued during her subsequent pregnancy. Two patients had IVC filters inserted before pulmonary endarterectomy because of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary

hypertension. One of these patients had a permanent TrapEase filter, whereas the other patient had a retrievable OptEase filter that was not removed because the endarterectomy surgery was complicated by pulmonary bleeding and suspected heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Because of the pulmonary history and the in situ IVC filter, therapeutic dose anticoagulants were prescribed to these patients. One patient had an IVC filter inserted for acute DVT at 30 weeks of gestation. She was treated with prophylactic dose with low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH). The other IVC filters were inserted outside of pregnancy. All IVC filters were positioned infrarenally.

Among the 7 pregnancies in 4 patients, mean time since IVC filter insertion was 3.1 years (range, 1-8). One patient had 4 pregnancies. She had an early miscarriage followed by 3 induced term vaginal deliveries of healthy neonates. Other patients had 1 pregnancy. Two patients had uneventful pregnancies with term spontaneous deliveries of healthy neonates. For the fourth patient, details were only available up to 17 weeks of gestation and she gave birth to a healthy neonate. Mean gestational age at delivery was 39 weeks and 5 days (range, 38 weeks 0 days-41 weeks 6 days) (Table 1). The mode of delivery was based on obstetric indications in all cases.

The first pregnancy after IVC filter insertion was unplanned in 3 patients and occurred before patients had been counseled about the risks of an in situ IVC filter during pregnancy. Filter integrity prior to pregnancy was not assessed in 4 (57%) pregnancies. In 1 (14%) pregnancy, the presence of an open and intact IVC filter was confirmed by ultrasound examination during the first trimester. In 2 (29%) pregnancies, imaging with compression ultrasound or venography was performed 6 months before conception to exclude acute thrombosis and revealed open IVC filters. In 1 (14%) of these pregnancies, imaging of the IVC filter was also performed after pregnancy and revealed no IVC filter complications. In 6 (86%) other pregnancies, although not radiologically confirmed, no signs or symptoms of migration, tilt, fracture, penetration of vena cava wall, IVC filter thrombosis, or bleeding caused by IVC filter complications occurred. Concomitant anticoagulant therapy with LMWH was prescribed in all pregnancies: therapeutically dosed in 6 (86%) pregnancies in patients who were on therapeutic dose anticoagulants before their pregnancies, and low prophylactic dose in 1 pregnancy in the patient who was on prophylactic dose LMWH since her DVT diagnosis. No pregnancy-related recurrent VTE was observed (Table 1).

Literature review

The literature search yielded 156 unique articles and 4 abstracts (Figure 2). After screening of title and abstract, 105 records were excluded. Fifty-five full-text articles were assessed: 16 were excluded because the study population did not meet the target population, 24 articles were excluded because data on IVC filter retrieval and/or subsequent pregnancy were not provided, and for 10 records full-text was not available. We included 1 retrospective cohort study, 2 case series on IVC filter use in pregnancy (containing data on both peripartum use of IVC filter and pregnancies with in situ IVC filter before conception), and 2 case reports (supplemental Table 2). Rottenstreich et al⁹ presented a cohort of 24 cases who underwent retrievable IVC filter placement during pregnancy or in the postpartum period; only 1 patient had subsequent pregnancies with an IVC filter

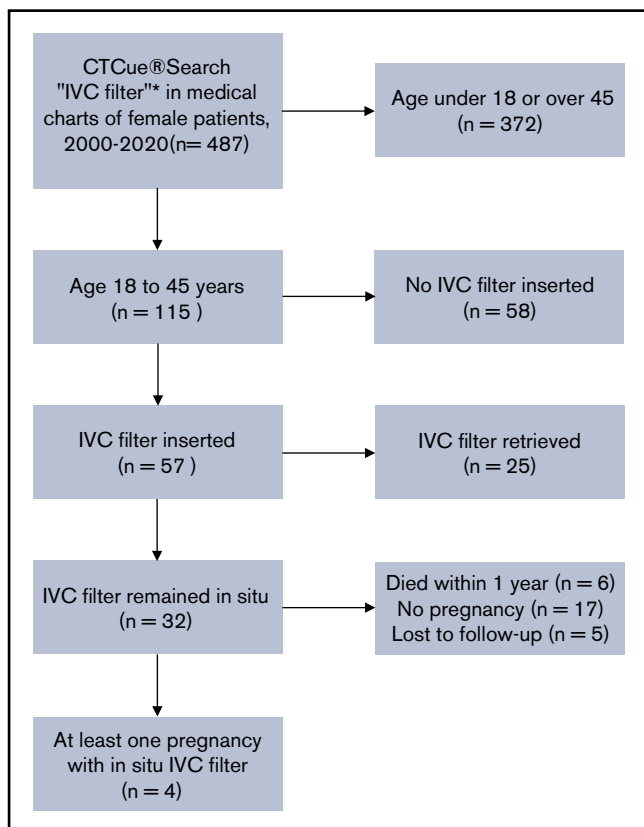


Figure 1. Flowchart selection of cohort. *Key words search: "vena cava filter," "VCF," and Dutch synonyms.

Table 1. Amsterdam UMC cases: characteristics and outcomes for pregnancy in patients with in situ inferior vena cava filter

Characteristics of patients at time of insertion IVC filter				Pregnancy characteristics and obstetric outcomes			Management and complications					
Patient no.	Age, y	Thrombotic history	Indication for filter and pre-pregnancy anticoagulant therapy	Location, type, and timing of filter insertion	Pregnancy no.	Years since IVC filter	Gravidity parity	Mode of delivery	Pregnancy outcome	LMWH dose during pregnancy	Pregnancy-related VTE* [†]	Complications IVC filter
1	31	PE and mesenteric thrombosis	Surgery because of intra-abdominal bleeding 1 wk after acute PE DOAC (indefinite duration)	Infrarenal Retrievable (OptEase) [‡] Outside pregnancy	1	3	G1P0	Spontaneous vaginal delivery at 38w6d	Healthy neonate	Therapeutic	No	No
2	21	PE CTEPH, NYHA class III/IV	Pre-PEA VKA (indefinite duration)	Infrarenal Retrievable (OptEase) [§] Outside pregnancy	1	1	G1P0	Dilatation and curettage at <10 wk	Miscarriage	Therapeutic	No	No
					2	3	G2P0	Induced vaginal delivery at 41w6d	Healthy neonate	Therapeutic	No	No
					3	5	G3P1	Induced vaginal delivery at 38w0d	Healthy neonate	Therapeutic	No	No
					4	8	G4P2	Induced vaginal delivery at 38w4d	Healthy neonate	Therapeutic	No	No
3	29	PE CTEPH, NYHA class III/IV	Pre-PEA VKA (indefinite duration)	Infrarenal Permanent (TrapEase) Outside pregnancy	1	1	G1P0	Unknown, FU until 17 wk	Healthy neonate	Therapeutic	No	No
4	27	DVT	DVT in third trimester of pregnancy Low prophylactic LMWH since DVT diagnosis	Infrarenal Filter type unknown 30th week of pregnancy	1	1	G8P2	Spontaneous vaginal delivery at 40w0d	Healthy neonate	Low prophylactic	Not during pregnancy	No

38w6d, 38 wk and 6 d of pregnancy; CTEPH, chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension; DOAC: direct oral anticoagulant; FU, follow-up; G, gravidity; NYHA, New York Heart Association; P, parity; PEA, pulmonary endarterectomy; VKA: vitamin K antagonist.

[†]During pregnancy or up to 6 wk postpartum.

[‡]Complications of IVC filter include: migration, tilt, fracture, penetration of the vena cava wall, IVC filter thrombosis, or bleeding caused by IVC filter complications.

[§]Retrieval of IVC filter was attempted 4 wk after insertion and failed because the tip of the IVC filter was embedded in the endothelial wall. In an attempt to move the IVC filter, the IVC filter was slightly twisted. Retrieval remained impossible and the IVC filter was left in situ.

^{||}IVC filter was not removed after PEA surgery because this was complicated by a pulmonary bleeding and suspicion of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia

^{||}Radiologically confirmed: 6 mo before pregnancy, a venography showed an open IVC filter, 1 y after pregnancy abdominal x-ray showed an intact and correctly positioned IVC filter.

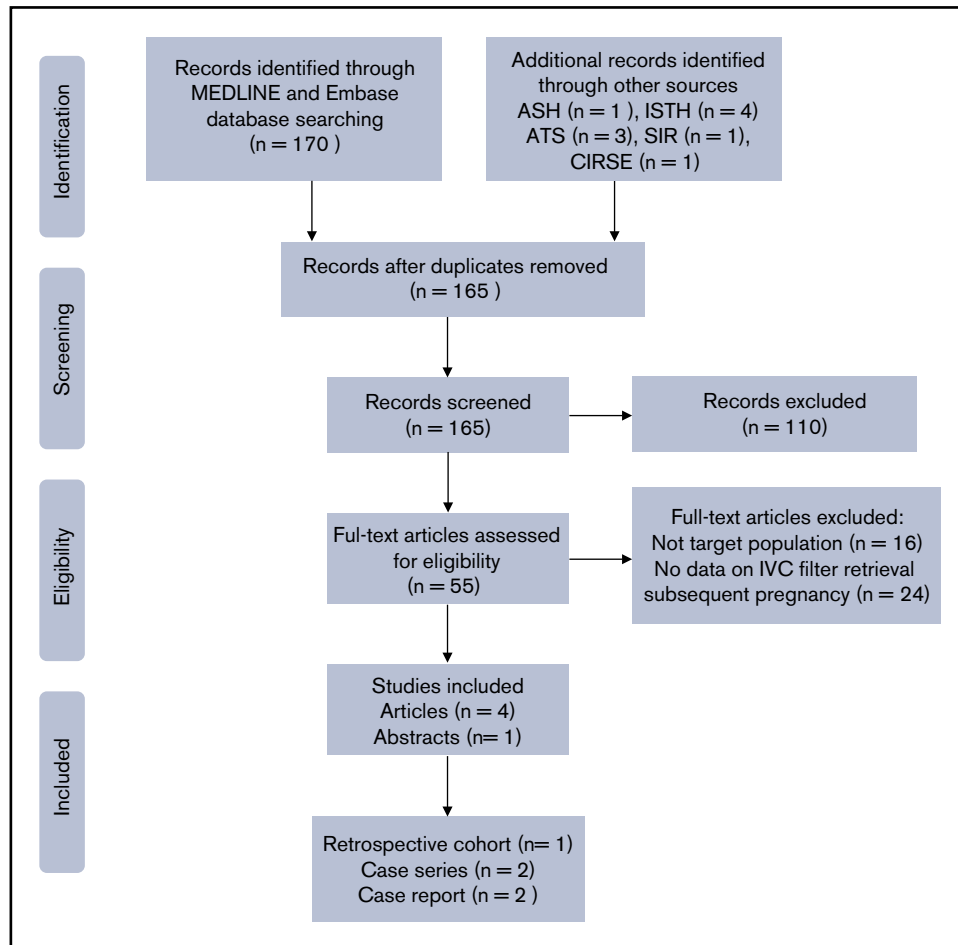


Figure 2. PRISMA flow diagram of literature search. ASH, American Society of Hematology; ATS, American Thoracic Society; CIRSE, Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiological Society of Europe; ISTH, International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis; SIR, Society of Interventional Radiology.

still in situ. Gupta et al¹⁶ presented 12 pregnancies in 6 women with retrievable and permanent IVC filters, of which 8 pregnancies occurred in 5 patients after the IVC filter had been inserted. Thomas et al¹⁷ described the use of Greenfield filters in 8 pregnant patients, of whom 1 became pregnant after IVC filter placement. Majjub et al¹⁸ presented a case of uterine trauma with fetal loss associated with chronic perforation of the inferior vena cava by an IVC filter. Lee et al¹⁹ reported a young woman with recurrent VTE due to antiphospholipid syndrome who became pregnant with an in situ IVC filter. Quality assessment of the studies is summarized in supplemental Table 3. Information on IVC filter complications and pregnancy outcome was poorly described by Rottenstreich et al⁹ and Lee et al.¹⁹ In the latter, only information on VTE recurrence was provided.

In all studies combined, we collected data of 13 pregnancies in 9 patients with an in situ IVC filter before conception. Patient and pregnancy characteristics as well as outcomes are listed in Table 2. The mean age at IVC filter insertion was 26.3 years (range, 17-35) and indication was VTE in all cases. Three (33%) patients had a retrievable IVC filter (among others, Günther Tulip) that remained in situ after failed retrieval, 5 (56%) patients had a permanent IVC filter (Bird's Nest, Greenfield, TrapEase), and IVC filter type was not reported for 1 patient. Five (56%) IVC filters were inserted outside of pregnancy and 4 (44%) IVC filters during a previous pregnancy.

Four (44%) patients were nulliparous at time of IVC filter insertion. Two patients had been diagnosed with preexistent complications of the IVC filter: 1 patient had IVC filter misplacement into the external iliac vein with penetration of the inferior vena cava wall⁹ and 1 patient was diagnosed with asymptomatic chronic perforation of the inferior vena cava by struts and barbs of the IVC filter.¹⁸

The mean time since IVC filter insertion at time of pregnancy was 4.2 years (range, <1-8). One patient had 3 pregnancies with in situ IVC filter, 2 patients had 2 pregnancies and 6 patients had 1 pregnancy. The mode of delivery was spontaneous vaginal delivery in 4 (31%) pregnancies, cesarean section in 6 (46%) pregnancies (3 emergency, 3 elective), and was not reported in 3 (23%) pregnancies. The patient with 3 pregnancies had an emergency cesarean section at first delivery and gave birth to her following 2 babies through elective cesarean section. Mean gestational age at delivery was 37 weeks and 5 days (range, 24-42). One (8%) patient had a twin pregnancy and pregnancy outcome was not reported for 1 patient. Twelve (86%) healthy neonates were born, 1 (8%) pregnancy was complicated by IVC filter perforation that resulted in emergency cesarean section at 24 weeks and 2 days of pregnancy.¹⁸ The fetus died shortly after birth. Perforating barbs and struts of the permanent TrapEase filter caused uterine lacerations and a tear in the peritoneal membrane, leading to major intra-abdominal hemorrhage. In 1

Table 2. Literature reviews: characteristics and outcomes for pregnancy in patients with in situ inferior vena cava filter

Characteristics at time of insertion IVC filter				Pregnancy characteristics and obstetric outcomes				Management and complications			
Patient no., study	Age, y	Indication	Location, type, and timing	Pregnancy no.	Years since IVC filter	Parity	Mode of delivery	Pregnancy outcome	Anticoagulants during pregnancy	Pregnancy-related VTE? [†]	Complicationst IVC filter
1 ⁹	32	PE	Infrarenal Retrievable (subtype NRI# 15th week of pregnancy)	1	NR	NR	NR	"Uneventful pregnancy"	LMWH ± ASA\$	NR	NR
2 ¹⁶	17	PE following recent surgery	Location NR Retrievable (Günther Tulip) Outside pregnancy	1	3	0	Emergency CS at 42 wk	Healthy neonate	ASA	No	No
3 ¹⁶	27	Recurrent VTE despite anticoagulants	Location NR Permanent (Bird's Nest) Outside pregnancy	1	2	0	Spontaneous vaginal delivery at 39 wk	Healthy neonate	LMWH	No	No
4 ¹⁶	35	Pregnancy-related DVT	Location NR Permanent (Bird's Nest) 35th week of pregnancy	1	4	1	Spontaneous vaginal delivery at 41 wk	Healthy neonate	LMWH	No	No
5 ¹⁶	23	Pregnancy-related DVT	Location NR Permanent (Bird's Nest) 11th week of pregnancy	1	8	1	Elective CS at 38 wk	Healthy neonate	LMWH	No	No
6 ¹⁶	25	Pregnancy-related DVT	Location NR Retrievable (Günther Tulip) 34th week of pregnancy	1	4	1	Emergency CS at 41 wk	Healthy neonate	LMWH	No	No
7 ¹⁷	24	DVT	Location NR Permanent (Greenfield) Outside pregnancy	1	NR	1	Spontaneous vaginal delivery at 36 wk	Healthy neonate	NR	No	No
8 ¹⁸	27	Recurrent VTE, warfarin allergy, and retroperitoneal hematoma	Infrarenal Permanent (TrapEase)# Outside pregnancy	1	4	0	Emergency CS at 24 wk	Fetus died shortly after birth	LMWH	No	Uterine trauma and massive intraperitoneal hemorrhage caused by perforation of IVC filter struts
9 ¹⁹	27	Recurrent VTE	Location and filter type NR Outside pregnancy	1	<1	0	NR	NR	LMWH	No	NR

ASA, acetylsalicylic acid; CS, cesarean section; NR, not reported.

[†]During pregnancy or up to 6 wk postpartum.

[‡]Complications of IVC filter include: migration, tilt, fracture, penetration of the vena cava wall, IVC filter thrombosis, or bleeding caused by IVC filter complications.

[§]Complicated insertion: filter misplacement into external iliac vein, associated penetration of IVC wall.

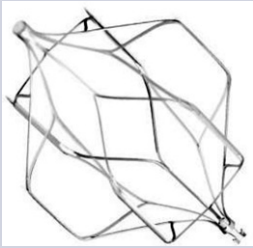
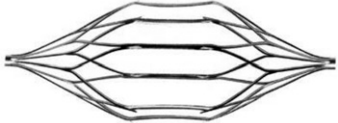
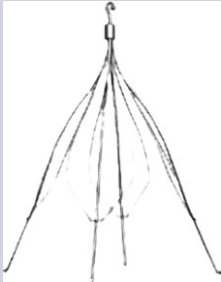


[¶]It was unclear whether ASA was added to LMWH treatment in this pregnancy.

^{||}Failure of IVC retrieval.

[#]Dose of LMWH was not reported.

^{*}Known complication IVC filter before pregnancy: asymptomatic, chronic perforation of the IVC wall by struts and bars of the IVC filter.

Table 3. Overview of characteristics and appearance of inferior vena cava filters inserted in patients included in this study

Filter name	Manufacturer	Intended duration of use	Design	Material	Filter max. diameter, mm	MRI status	Image
OptEase ³²	Cordis, 2000	Retrievable	Double basket, closed cage	Nitinol	30	MRI conditional	
TrapEase ³³	Cordis, 2000	Permanent	Double basket, closed cage	Nitinol	30	MRI conditional	
Günther Tulip ³⁴	Cook Medical Inc, 1992	Retrievable	Conical, half basket	Conichrome	30	MRI conditional	
Bird's Nest ³⁵	Cook Medical Inc, 1982	Permanent	4 hook wire struts (2 up, 2 down) with filter wires	Stainless steel	40	MRI conditional	
Greenfield ³⁶	Boston Scientific, 1973	Permanent	Conical, half basket, recurved hooks	Stainless steel or titanium	28	MRI conditional	

MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

(8%) pregnancy, outcomes were not reported, whereas the other 11 (85%) pregnancies were uneventful. Concomitant antithrombotic therapy was administered and consisted of acetylsalicylic acid monotherapy in 3 (23%) pregnancies, unspecified doses of LMWH

in nine (69%) pregnancies and was not reported in 1 pregnancy. No pregnancy-related VTE were reported (Table 2). An overview of characteristics and appearances of the IVC filters mentioned in this section can be found in Table 3.

Discussion

In this study, we compiled results on risk of complications of in situ IVC filters in 7 pregnancies in 4 patients from our tertiary center and in 13 pregnancies in 9 patients derived from an extensive and systematic literature search. In 1 pregnancy, described as a single case report, uterine trauma with fetal loss was observed. Other pregnancies were uneventful. Because of the low number of only 20 identified pregnancies, and the intrinsic biases of this type of publications, we are unable to draw firm conclusions with regard to safety of in situ IVC filter during pregnancy. Importantly, the patient who had a severe complication was known to have pre-existent perforation of the vena cava wall before her pregnancy, which was asymptomatic until pregnancy progressed. Therefore, we would suggest performing imaging of the IVC filter to exclude asymptomatic IVC filter complications in all women contemplating pregnancy. In a study on perforations by IVC filters in 391 patients, 69% perforations were isolated IVC wall perforations and roughly one-half of the patients were asymptomatic.²⁰ The aorta, duodenum, and vertebral bodies were the most frequently perforated surrounding organs.²⁰ IVC perforation should ideally be excluded using computed tomography or venography.² Thrombotic occlusion, tilt fracture, or embolization of the IVC filter could also be detected using conventional radiography and ultrasonography.²

Filters that were inserted during pregnancy have been previously reported to be able to cause symptomatic perforation of the uterus²¹ and cephalic migration into the right atrium²² within hours to days after insertion. Moreover, asymptomatic IVC filter fracture and migration was detected up to 5 months postpartum when attempting to retrieve the IVC filter.²³⁻²⁵ If the IVC filter has been in situ for some time, one might postulate that it is less likely to migrate because of endothelialization. The IVC filters inserted during pregnancy in the presently described cases did not lead to complications shortly after insertion, which could be a predictor for favorable outcome during a subsequent pregnancy. In general, the risk of migration of IVC filter during pregnancy seems to be increased because of dilatation and the risk of fracture from change in IVC configuration.²⁶

Following the 2010 Food and Drug Administration safety alert on the risks of permanent indwelling of retrievable IVC filters,¹² there has been a notable decline in insertions of IVC filters.^{27,28} Routine insertion of IVC filters before pulmonary endarterectomy was initially recommended,²⁹ but this practice is no longer supported by the current guideline of the European Society of Cardiology and European Respiratory Society.³⁰ Additionally, data from an international prospective registry on patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension showed that the presence of an IVC filter in 40% of patients did not influence long-term survival.³¹ Although the use of IVC filters has declined, given the failure rate of retrieval, the clinical issue of young women with an in situ IVC filter contemplating pregnancy is still a reality.

References

1. DeYoung E, Minocha J. Inferior vena cava filters: guidelines, best practice, and expanding indications. *Semin Intervent Radiol*. 2016;33(2):65-70.
2. Duffett L, Carrier M. Inferior vena cava filters. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2017;15(1):3-12.
3. Kearon C, Akl EA, Ornelas J, et al. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: CHEST Guideline and Expert Panel Report [published correction appears in *Chest*. 2016;150(4):988]. *Chest*. 2016;149(2):315-352.

The obvious limitation of this study is the small number of patients in our cohort as well as scarcity of published data on the course of pregnancy in women with an in situ IVC filter. The literature search is at risk for publication bias, particularly for case reports, where complicated cases might overestimate the risk of IVC filter complications. Strengths are the complete collection of data from our own center, as well as the published literature.

Conclusion

In conclusion, based on a tertiary center case series and literature search, we report a serious IVC filter complication in 1 of 20 pregnancies. The single complication described during pregnancy was in an asymptomatic patient who had a perforated IVC filter in situ before conception. Therefore, it seems safe to become pregnant with an indwelling IVC filter that is intact and does not show signs of perforation, but because of the low number of cases, no firm conclusions about safety of permanent IVC filters during pregnancy can be drawn. We suggest imaging, preferably before pregnancy, to reveal asymptomatic IVC filter complications.

Authorship

Contribution: I.M.B. designed the study, reviewed medical charts, collected data, performed literature search and data extraction, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript; A.E.G. performed literature search and data extraction and critically reviewed and revised the manuscript; P.I.B., W.G., and I.A.J.Z. critically reviewed and revised the manuscript; S.M. designed the study and critically reviewed and revised the manuscript; and all authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict-of-interest disclosure: No funding was obtained for this study and the authors declare no competing financial interests. The authors report the following unrelated support: S.M. reports grants and personal fees from Daiichi Sankyo, Bayer, Pfizer, and Boehringer-Ingelheim; and personal fees from Portola, Abbvie, and BMS Pfizer. W.G. reports in-kind contribution of study materials from Roche Diagnostics for investigator-initiated studies.

Data sharing statement: For original data, please contact i.m.bistervels@amsterdamumc.nl.

ORCID profiles: I.M.B., 0000-0002-1155-4143; A.E.G., 0000-0001-6766-3181; P.I.B., 0000-0002-0429-4988; W.G., 0000-0002-7243-2115; I.A.J.Z., 0000-0002-2089-1918; S.M., 0000-0002-1006-6420

Correspondence: Ingrid Bistervels, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Department of Vascular Medicine, Amsterdam Cardiovascular Sciences, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands; e-mail: i.m.bistervels@amsterdamumc.nl.

4. Ortel TL, Neumann I, Ageno W, et al. American Society of Hematology 2020 guidelines for management of venous thromboembolism: treatment of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. *Blood Adv*. 2020;4(19):4693-4738.
5. Kaufman JA, Kinney TB, Streiff MB. Guidelines for the use of retrievable and convertible vena cava filters: report from the Society of Interventional Radiology multidisciplinary consensus conference [published correction appears in *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2006;17(3):449-459]. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2017;28(9):1338.
6. Angel LF, Tapson V, Galgon RE, Restrepo MI, Kaufman J. Systematic review of the use of retrievable inferior vena cava filters. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2011;22(11):1522-1530.e3.
7. Crosby DA, Ryan K, McEniff N, et al. Retrievable Inferior vena cava filters in pregnancy: risk versus benefit? *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2018;222:25-30.
8. Harris SA, Velineni R, Davies AH. Inferior vena cava filters in pregnancy: a systematic review. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2016;27(3):354-60.e8.
9. Rottenstreich A, Kalish Y, Elchalal U, Klimov A, Bloom AI. Retrievable inferior vena cava filter utilization in obstetric patients. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2019;32(18):3045-3053.
10. Deso SE, Idakoji IA, Kuo WT. Evidence-based evaluation of inferior vena cava filter complications based on filter type. *Semin Intervent Radiol*. 2016;33(2):93-100.
11. Grewal S, Chamarthy MR, Kalva SP. Complications of inferior vena cava filters. *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther*. 2016;6(6):632-641.
12. Cohoon KP, McBride J, Friese JL, McPhail IR. Retrievable inferior vena cava filters can be placed and removed with a high degree of success: Initial experience. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*. 2015;86(4):719-725.
13. Bates SM, Greer IA, Middeldorp S, Veenstra DL, Prabalos AM, Vandvik PO. VTE, thrombophilia, antithrombotic therapy, and pregnancy: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest*. 2012;141(2 suppl):e691S-e736S.
14. Decousus H, Barral FG, Buchmuller-Cordier A, et al; PREPIC Study Group. Eight-year follow-up of patients with permanent vena cava filters in the prevention of pulmonary embolism: the PREPIC (Prevention du Risque d'Embolie Pulmonaire par Interruption Cave) randomized study. *Circulation*. 2005;112(3):416-422.
15. Aburahma AF, Mullins DA. Endovascular caval interruption in pregnant patients with deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremity. *J Vasc Surg*. 2001;33(2):375-378.
16. Gupta S, Ettles DF, Robinson GJ, Lindow SW. Inferior vena cava filter use in pregnancy: preliminary experience. *BJOG*. 2008;115(6):785-788.
17. Thomas LA, Summers RR, Cardwell MS. Use of Greenfield filters in pregnant women at risk for pulmonary embolism. *South Med J*. 1997;90(2):215-217.
18. Majjub JG, Ross CB, Houser MV, Morris ME. Fetal demise due to uterine trauma with massive intraperitoneal hemorrhage associated with chronic perforation of the inferior vena cava by an infrarenal filter: a case report with call for definitive consensus regarding filter positioning in nonpregnant women of childbearing age. *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord*. 2013;1(4):412-414.
19. Lee BS, Selvaratnam V, Sathar J, Yap YY, Fann RJ. She won't stop clotting despite on anticoagulants: a challenging case [abstract]. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost*. 2019;3(Suppl 1):680. Abstract PB0486.
20. Wood EA, Malgor RD, Gasparis AP, Labropoulos N. Reporting the impact of inferior vena cava perforation by filters [published correction appears in *Phlebology*. 2018;33(7):508]. *Phlebology*. 2014;29(7):471-475.
21. Debska M, Debski R, Muzyka K, Kurzyna M, Dabrowski M. An unexpected complication with the use of a retrievable vena cava filter in late pregnancy. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2014;180:205-206.
22. Kelly IMG, Boyd CS. Buckling of the tethering catheter causes migration of a temporary caval filter to the right atrium. *Clin Radiol*. 1999;54(6):398-401.
23. Ganguli S, Tham JC, Komlos F, Rabkin DJ. Fracture and migration of a suprarenal inferior vena cava filter in a pregnant patient. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2006;17(10):1707-1711.
24. Sendon S, Deruelle P, Dalmas AF, Lions C, Legrand A. Use of temporary inferior vena cava filter placement in pregnant women near term. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2008;140(1):143-144.
25. Cheung MC, Asch MR, Gandhi S, Kingdom JCP. Temporary inferior vena caval filter use in pregnancy. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2005;3(5):1096-1097.
26. McConville RM, Kennedy PT, Collins AJ, Ellis PK. Failed retrieval of an inferior vena cava filter during pregnancy because of filter tilt: report of two cases. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol*. 2009;32(1):174-177.
27. Power JR, Nakazawa KR, Vouyouka AG, Faries PL, Egorova NN. Trends in vena cava filter insertions and "prophylactic" use. *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord*. 2018;6(5):592-598.e6.
28. Kuban JD, Lee SR, Yevich S, et al. Changes in inferior vena cava filter placement and retrieval practice patterns from a population health perspective. *Abdom Radiol (NY)*. 2020;45(11):3907-3914.
29. Jamieson SW, Kapelanski DP, Sakakibara N, et al. Pulmonary endarterectomy: experience and lessons learned in 1,500 cases. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2003;76(5):1457-1462, discussion 1462-1464.
30. Galè N, Humbert M, Vachiery JL, et al; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2015 ESC/ERS Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hypertension: The Joint Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Respiratory Society (ERS): Endorsed by: Association for European Paediatric and Congenital Cardiology (AEPC), International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT). *Eur Heart J*. 2016;37(1):67-119.

31. Delcroix M, Lang I, Pepke-Zaba J, et al. Long-Term outcome of patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension: results from an international prospective registry. *Circulation*. 2016;133(9):859-871.
32. Cordis. Optease Retrieable Vena Cava Filter. Available at https://www.cardinalhealth.kr/en_kr/medical-products/endovascular/inferior-vena-cava/optease-retrievable-vena-cava-filter.html. Accessed 28 April 2021.
33. Cordis. Trapease permanent vena cava filter. Available at https://www.cordis.com/en_us/endovascular/intervene/vena-cava-filters/trapeasepermanent-vena-cava-filter.html. Accessed 28 April 2021.
34. Cook Medical Inc. Gunther Tulip datasheet. Available at <https://www.cookmedical.com/products/ea845922-f1f5-4038-a4bc-f1a14e768a2d/>. Accessed 28 April 2021.
35. Cook Medical Inc. Bird's Nest vena cava filter product specifications. Available at https://www.cookmedical.com/products/dj_bnf_webds/. Accessed 28 April 2021.
36. Boston Scientific. Greenfield vena cava filters. Available at https://www.bostonscientific.com/content/dam/bostonscientific/pi/portfolioroup/vena-cava-filters/greenfield/resources/Greenfield_Sell_Sheet_PI-25210-AA.pdf. Accessed 28 April 2021.