



Pharmacologic Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis in Total Knee and Hip Arthroplasty: A Literature Review

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Submission: 📅 August 08, 2017; Published: 📅 August 21, 2017

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Abstract

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a potentially devastating and somewhat common complication following total knee and total hip arthroplasty. Typical post-operative VTE prophylaxis consist of combination mechanical and pharmacologic methods. Recommendations and clinical practices vary on choice of pharmacologic agent used for VTE prophylaxis. Many studies have been performed attempting to display superiority of certain VTE prophylaxis agents, but considerable debate still exists.

Keywords: Post-operative VTE; pharmacologic VTE prophylaxis; Total hip arthroplasty; Total knee arthroplasty; Venous thromboembolism; Deep venous thrombosis; Pulmonary embolus

Introduction

Much variability exists in post-operative VTE pharmacologic prophylaxis following total knee and total hip arthroplasty. Much literature has been published attempting to shed light on this subject, but many questions remain. What is the best pharmacologic VTE prophylaxis agent? What defines best? Least cases of symptomatic deep venous thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolus (PE)? Least number of adverse side effects/bleeding? The goal of this article is to review the latest, most relevant literature regarding different pharmacologic agents used for post-operative VTE prophylaxis following total knee and hip arthroplasty. Hopefully this article will provide the reader with appropriate evidence to confidently implement a safe, effective, and patient-specific post-operative VTE prophylaxis regimen in their own practice.

Review of Literature

Many pharmacologic agents are used for VTE prophylaxis, but the focus of this article will be placed on the more commonly used ones. According to an article published in Journal of Arthroplasty in 2012 where 634 US orthopedic surgeons were surveyed in 2008, low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) was most widely used agent, followed by warfarin and aspirin [1]. Since then, VTE prophylaxis prescribing trends have changed greatly. A recent Level III, therapeutic study published in Clinical Orthopedic Related Research (CORR) in 2017, where Humana and Medicare databases were queried and common VTE prophylaxis agents were compared

against each other following primary TKA found that utilization of Factor Xa inhibitors and aspirin had grown considerably [2]. Over the study period of 2007 to 2015, factor Xa inhibitors utilization had compound annual growth rate of 43%, followed by aspirin at 30%, enoxaparin at 3%, and lastly warfarin at -3% [2].

The majority of literature regarding VTE prophylactic pharmacologic agents compares only 2 agents head-to-head and many display somewhat variable outcomes. A retrospective single institution study published in CORR in 2014, compared aspirin 325mg BID versus warfarin for VTE prophylaxis in knee or hip arthroplasty patients between 2000 and 2012 [3]. This study found that overall symptomatic PE rate was lower in the aspirin group compared to warfarin group, 0.14% and 1.07% respectively, also with less symptomatic DVTs, wound-related problems, and shorter hospital stays in the aspirin group [3]. Another retrospective study published in Journal of Arthroplasty in 2016 comparing aspirin to warfarin in higher risk VTE patients found that the postoperative 90-day VTE incidence, periprosthetic joint infection incidence, and mortality were all higher in the warfarin group compared to the aspirin group [4]. A prospective study published in Journal of Arthroplasty in 2012 compared aspirin to warfarin, where PE risk stratification was used per AAOS guidelines resulting in 152 standard-risk patients receiving aspirin and a comparator group of 415 patients that received warfarin without PE risk stratification [5]. Results displayed a higher rate of symptomatic PE and DVT

respect to effectiveness of preventing VTE's while having minimal bleeding risks, regardless of the patient's VTE risk (Table 1).

Table 1: Utilization of each agent used in the referenced study from 2007 to 2015 [2].

Study	Type. (N)	Duration	Treatment	Total Vte& Any Death (%)	Major Vte%	Major Bleed%	Major Bleed +Clinically Relevant Nonmajor Bleed%	Summary
RECORD-1	THR (4541)	31-39 Days. Riva started 6-8 hrs post-surgery. Enox started 12 hours before surgery	(Riva) 10 mg/ day. Enox 40mg/day	1.1 3.7 P<0.001	0.2. 2.0. P<0.001	0.3. 0.1. P=0.18	3.2.2.5.**	-RIVA superior to ENOX for prevention of total VTE and any death and major VTE. -Bleeding was higher in riva groups; however ,did not reach statistical significance
RECORD-2	THR (2509)	Riva 31-39 days. Enox 10-14 days. Riva started 6-8 hrs post surgery. Enox started 12 hrs before surgery	Riva 10mg/ day Enox 40mg/day	2.0. 9.3. P<0.0001	0.6. 5.1. P<0.0001	<0.1. <0.1	3.4. 2.8	-RIVA superior to enox for prevention of total VTE and any death and major VTE- Note DURATION OF EACH ARM. -Study not powered to assess bleeding risk, Very low, similar rates of bleeds
RECORD-3	TKR. (2531)	10-14 Days. Riva started 6-8 hrs post surgery. Enox started 12 hrs before surgery	Riva 10mg/day Enox 40mg daily	9.6. 18.9. P<0.001	1.0. 2.6. P=0.01	0.6. 0.5. P=0.77	3.3.2.7.P=0.44	-Riva superior to enox for prevention of total VTE and any death and major VTE. -Bleeding was higher in Riva groups; However, did not reach statistical significance
RECORD-4	TKR. (3148)	10-14 Days. Riva started 6-8 hours post surgery. Enox started 12-24 hours post surgery	Riva 10mg/day. Enox 30mg q 12 hr	6.9. 10.1. P=0.0118	1.2. 2.0. P=0.1237	0.7. 0.3. 0.1790	3.0.	-Riva superior to Enox for prevention of total VTE and any death. -Bleeding was higher in Riva groups; however this did not have statistical significance
ADVANCE-1	TKR. (3195)	10-14 DAYS. Both started 12-24 hrs after surgery	APIX 2.5mg BID. Enox 30mg q12 hrs	9. 8.8. P=0.06	2. 1.6. Includes any death. **	0.7. 1.4. P=0.05	2.9.4.3. P=0.03	APIX inferior to Enoxfor prevention of total VTE and any death*. APIX had significantly lower rates of major bleeding and clinically relevant non-major bleeding
ADVANCE-2	TKR. (3057)	10-14 DAYS. -APIX started 12-24 hrs post-surgery. -Enox started 12 hrs prior to surgery	APIX. 2.5mg BID. Enox 40mg/day	15.1. 24.4. P<0.0001	1.1. 2.17. P=0.0186	0.6. 0.9. P=0.3014	4.0. 5.0. P=0.0881	APIX superior to Enox for prevention of total VTE+ any death and major VTE, Less bleeding in apixaban group; however, not statistically significant
ADVANCE-3	THR. (5407)	32-38 Days. -APIX started 12-24 hrs post-surgery -Enox started prior to surgery	-APIX 2.5mg BID. -Enox 40mg/Day	1.4. 3.9. P<0.001	0.5. 1.1. P=0.01	0.8. 0.7. P=0.54	4.8. 5. P=0.72	-APIX superior to Enox for prevention of total VTE+ any death and major VTE. -Less bleeding in apixaban group; however not statistically significant

Current head to head studies comparing rivaroxaban to apixaban in current studies are lacking. Current studies available compare these two agents to the standard of therapy, enoxaparin, utilizing dosing of either 40 mg daily or 30mg twice daily. A literature review was performed to compare apixaban and rivaroxaban for venous thromboembolism prophylaxis in post-operative orthopedic total knee and total hip replacement.

For Graph Below: Abbreviations as follows

VTE=Venous thromboembolism-TKR=Total Knee Replacement-THR=Total Hip Replacement

Enox=Enoxaparin: Riva= Rivaroxaban: Apix=Apixaban

*Lower rate of VTE in enoxaparin arm of study (8.8%) compared to earlier studies (16%) meant the trial ended up being underpowered to prove non-inferiority of apixaban. Rates of primary outcome were clinically similar in enoxaparin and apixaban groups [6].

**P value not specified in study publication.

A meta-analysis including the above Phase 3 trials of apixaban and rivaroxaban pooled data demonstrated that rivaroxaban was superior to enoxaparin ($p=0.0001$), and apixaban had a trend toward decreased DVT, PE, and death ($p=0.06$) [9]. In regards to major bleeding, there was a trend toward increased risk in the rivaroxaban group ($p=0.09$), but not with the apixaban group ($p=0.33$). Apixaban had a trend toward fewer events of major bleeding plus clinically relevant non-major bleeding ($p=0.06$) as compared to enoxaparin; however there were more of these events in patients taking rivaroxaban ($p=0.02$) [9].

Another large meta-analysis was conducted utilizing 16 randomized controlled trials of 38,747 patients who received rivaroxaban, apixaban, and dabigatran compared with enoxaparin from prophylaxis against VTE after total hip and total knee replacement [10]. Compared with enoxaparin, the risk of symptomatic VTE was lower with rivaroxaban but similar with dabigatran and apixaban. Compared with enoxaparin, clinically significant bleeding was higher with rivaroxaban, similar with dabigatran, and lower with apixaban [10].

Current guidelines published by the American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP), recommend the use of low-molecular weight heparin over other anticoagulant agents (Grade 2C/2B); however for patients who decline injections, ACCP does recommend the utilization of apixaban or dabigatran (Grade 1B) [1]. Currently, rivaroxaban and apixaban are FDA approved for postoperative DVT thromboprophylaxis for hip and knee replacements at 10mg once daily and 2.5mg BID, respectively. ACCP recommends continued antithrombotic prophylaxis for a minimum of 10-14 days from the day of surgery for both of these indications (Grade 1B). Further, for patients undergoing major orthopedic surgery, ACCP recommends extending thromboprophylaxis for up to 35 days (Grade 2B) [1].

Conclusion

Venous thromboembolism is a serious, potentially fatal complication following total hip and total knee arthroplasty. Many pharmacologic VTE prophylaxis agents are used in attempts to prevent its occurrence. Much literature is in circulation advocating certain agents over others. Factor Xa inhibitors and aspirin have seemed to gain much popularity for VTE prophylaxis in the recent years, likely for good reason. Much literature has shown factor Xa inhibitors to provide better VTE prophylaxis, with no increased bleeding risk, or possibly even less bleeding risk when considering apixaban. Some literature challenges this thought, showing a potentially increased bleeding risk with factor Xa inhibitors. Aspirin has also been shown to be effective VTE prophylaxis with low bleeding risk, but can it be used with high risk VTE population? Although more research needs to be performed to determine the ideal agent, hopefully this literature review can provide the reader knowledge to confidently implement effective pharmacologic VTE prophylaxis following TKA and THA in their own practice.

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