

# Analysis of Thrombosis Risk Stratification Models Based on 10 Years Follow up of 237 Essential Thrombocythemia Patients

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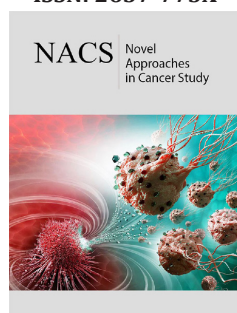
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ISSN: 2637-773X



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**Submission:**  November 20, 2020

**Published:**  January 22, 2021

Volume 5 - Issue 5

**How to cite this article:** Adam Kellner, Vasana Kellner, Peter Rajnics, Eva Karádi, Miklos Egyed, et al. Analysis of Thrombosis Risk Stratification Models Based on 10 Years Follow up of 237 Essential Thrombocythemia Patients. *Nov Appro in Can Study*. 5(5). NACS.000621. 2021. DOI: [10.31031/NACS.2021.05.000621](https://doi.org/10.31031/NACS.2021.05.000621)

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## Abstract

**Objective:** In our study we analysed thromboembolic (TE) events of ET patients using data from the Hungarian Myeloproliferative Neoplasm (HUMYPRON) registry. We examined possible thrombosis risk factors and compared Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET risk stratification models.

**Methods:** The HUMYPRON registry was established in 2012 and contains data of patients from 14 Hungarian haematology centers. We analysed clinical and laboratory data of 237 ET (according to 2008 WHO classification) patients to assess possible risk factors of post-diagnostic TE events and to study the applicability of Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET thrombosis risk stratifications.

**Results:** 237 ET patients were followed for 10 years on average. After diagnosis 76 patient (32.1%) had TE complication. Previous thrombotic episode was found to be the only factor that had significant effect on TE events after diagnosis ( $p < 0.001$ ). There were marginally less TE events after diagnosis in case of patients who had extremely high ( $\geq 1.000 \times 10^9/L$ ) platelet count measured at the time of diagnosis ( $p = 0.047$ ). On our sample R-IPSET proved to be the strongest model, where the frequency of TE events was 14.3% in the very low and 46% in the high-risk patient group.

**Conclusions:** During the follow-up period of 10 years on average, prior TE event was the only factor that had highly significant effect on post-diagnostic thrombosis. Among the risk stratification systems R-IPSET model proved to be the strongest.

**Keywords:** Essential thrombocythaemia; Thrombosis; Humypron registry; Risk factors; Landolfi; IPSET; R-IPSET

**Abbreviations:** AMIN: Minor Arterial TE Event; AMAJ: Major Arterial TE Event; VMAJ: Major Venous TE Event; ANA: Anagrelide; HU: Hydroxyurea; ASA: Acetylsalicylic acid

## Introduction

Essential Thrombocythemia (ET) is a clonal stem cell disease that belongs to the Philadelphia Negative Chronic Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPN) and is characterized by megakaryocytosis of the bone marrow and thrombocytosis. The incidence of the disease in western European countries is 0.2-2.5/100,000 people, its prevalence is 38-57/100,000 [1,2]. The average age at diagnosis is 60 years, and the incidence is twice as high in women than in men [3]. The diagnosis of ET is currently established according to 2016 WHO criteria [4,5]. There is no specific molecular or genetic marker for diagnosis of the disease. The most common alteration is the presence of Janus kinase 2 (JAK2) V617F activation mutation, which occurs in about 50-60% of the cases [5-7]. Calreticulin (CALR) mutation is present in 15-32% of patients, and myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene (MPL) mutation appears in 3-4% [5-7]. 10-20% of all cases is triple negative, where none of these mutations can be detected [6-8].

The median survival for the entire patient population is 20 years, but for those younger than 60 this value is already 30 years [8]. Morbidity and mortality of patients are primarily determined by thrombotic and haemorrhagic events. There are significant differences in the incidence of thrombohaemorrhagic events in the literature, which may be resulted by

differences in event definition, patient selection, and applied therapy. In a study of 100 patients, thrombotic events occurred at a rate of 6.6%/patient-year and haemorrhagic events at a frequency of 0.33%/patient-year [9]. In another report, the incidences of thrombotic and bleeding events were 8.1%/patient-year and 2.5%/patient-year respectively [10]. Transformation into myelofibrosis occurs in 0.8-4.9% in 10 years and 4-11% in 15 years [8]. Transformation into acute myeloid leukaemia is observed in 0.7-3% in 10 years and 2.1-5.3% in 15 years [8].

Because of the very good patient survival and the lack of evidence for life prolongation of any kind of medication, recent therapy of ET focuses on prevention of the thrombo hemorrhagic events. Identification of risk groups and their appropriate management are highly important tasks. There are several risk stratifications for thrombosis. The IPSET-thrombosis (International Prognostic Score for Thrombosis in Essential Thrombocythemia) risk stratification takes age, previous thrombosis, JAK2 positivity and cardiovascular risk factors into account [11]. In this score system, the pre-diagnostic thrombosis and JAK2 positivity are more heavily weighted. Landolfi categorizes patients into low, medium, high, and extreme high-risk groups based on age, pre-thrombotic events, white blood cell and platelet count, and general vascular risk factors [12]. In his therapeutical recommendation, acetylsalicylate (ASA) treatment is sufficient for patients at low to moderate risk for thrombosis, whereas cytoreductive therapy is recommended for patients at high and extreme risk.

The revised IPSET model for thrombosis (R-IPSET) proposed by Tefferi distinguishes four groups, very low, low, medium, and high risk, based on age, prior TE event, and JAK2/MPL mutation [13]. Cardiovascular (CV) risk factors are not included in his risk assessment of thrombosis but are taken into account at the therapeutic recommendation. Accordingly, it is not necessary to treat patients at very low risk for thrombosis who do not have a cardiovascular risk factor. While, in presence of CV risk factor he recommends 1x100 mg ASA per day. Low-risk patients are advised to take 1x100mg or 2x100mg ASA daily depending on CV risk factors. He warns of giving ASA for those with an extremely high platelet count ( $\geq 1.000 \times 10^9/l$ ) due to increased bleeding tendency. For patients at moderate risk of thrombosis who have no CV risk factor, 1x100mg ASA is suggested on a daily basis, while in the presence of CV risk factor hydroxyurea is needed in addition to ASA. Patients at high risk for thrombosis, depending on whether they had an arterial or venous TE event, are recommended to receive 2x100mg ASA or systemic anticoagulation in addition to hydroxyurea.

Landolfi and Tefferi both attribute significant importance to previous TE events, and when they occur, the patient is classified into high-risk category. The Hungarian MPN Working Group (HUMYPRON GROUP) is an online registry that contains clinical and laboratory data of patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms [14,15]. In our study we compared the usability of these three risk

stratifications on the ET patient group of the HUMYPRON database with a follow up period of 10 years.

## Methods

### Subjects and data collection

The HUMYPRON registry was founded in 2012 and contains data of 237 ET patients from 14 hungarian haematology centers. The diagnosis of ET was established according to the 2008 World Health Organization criteria. The details of study methods have been published before [14]. In brief, clinicians completed a questionnaire that focuses on risk stratification, treatment and complications. As for thrombotic risk stratification Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET scoring systems were used. Data of ET patients was analysed retrospectively with a cut-off date of December 2018. Based on the database we examined potential risk factors of thrombosis and compared Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET risk stratification systems. The aim of the present study was to determine the risk stratification that proved to be the most useful when examining this group of patients.

### Definition of thrombotic events

Thrombotic events were defined according to Gisslinger [16]:

1. Major arterial thrombosis: stroke, myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial thrombosis and splanchnic arterial thromboembolism.
2. Minor arterial thrombosis: TIA, angina pectoris, unstable angina, generalized convulsion, erythromelalgia, ocular symptoms, angina abdominalis (transient abdominal ischemia).
3. Major venous events: deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, splanchnic venous thrombosis, and other major venous events.

Minor venous events were not considered in this study. When a patient suffered more thromboembolic episodes of the same phenotype, we only regarded it once.

### Treatment

ET patients of our study received either anagrelide or hydroxyurea+acetylsalicylic acid therapy. Those who switched from one type of medication to the other were excluded from the analysis. Because of platelet aggregation inhibition caused by the blocking of phosphodiesterase type III. enzyme patients who were treated with anagrelide did not get arterial thromboprophylaxis. For those who had already been anticoagulated due to prior major venous TE event we continued venous thromboprophylaxis. Because of the retrospective and "real life" nature of our analysis, involving 14 haematology centres, therapeutic decisions were made by the clinicians, not necessarily according to the same protocol. Conclusions regarding therapy have been published previously [17].

**Statistical analysis**

We used Kolmogorov- Smirnov test to determine the distribution of continuous variables (type I error = 10%). Samples showing normal distribution were compared with t test for independent samples (test for variance homogeneity: Levene test, type I error = 5%). In other cases, the Mann-Whitney U test with exact probabilities was carried out. Ordinal variables were also compared using the Mann-Whitney U test. We used Fisher’s exact test or the exact chi-squared ( $\chi^2$ ) test to analyse categorical variables.

Logistic regression analysis (forward method) was used to investigate how treatment (anagrelide vs hydroxyurea+aspirin), age at diagnosis (<60 years vs. >60 years), JAK2<sup>V617F</sup> positivity (yes or no), gender (male vs. female) and pre-diagnostic thromboembolism (yes or no) influenced post-diagnostic TE events.

Since type I error was not adjusted for multiple testing our results are only descriptive. Statistical analysis was performed using the open-source R statistical software package, version 3.1.2.

**Thrombotic events**

Statistical tests were evaluated at a significance level of 5%.

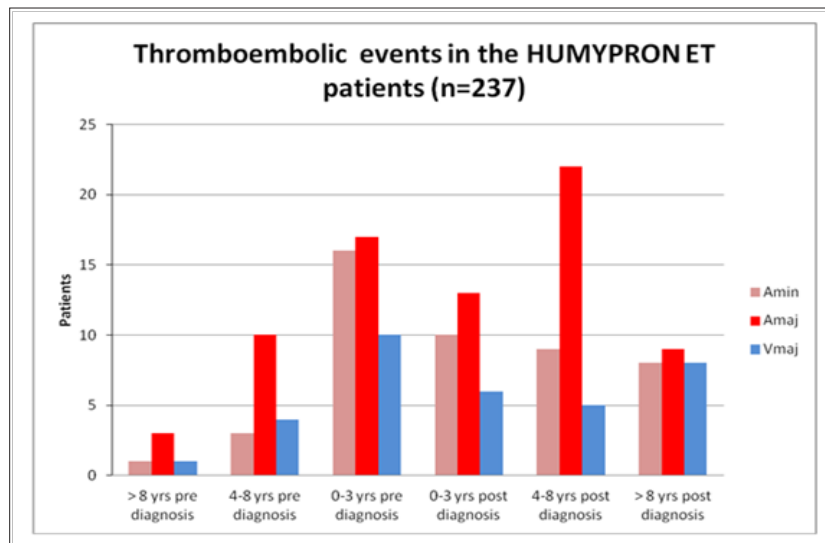
**Ethics and study management**

The test was carried out under license from ETT-TUKEB in compliance with the principles of GCP and Helsinki Declaration. Patients gave written consent to use their data anonymously after being informed of the nature of the study.

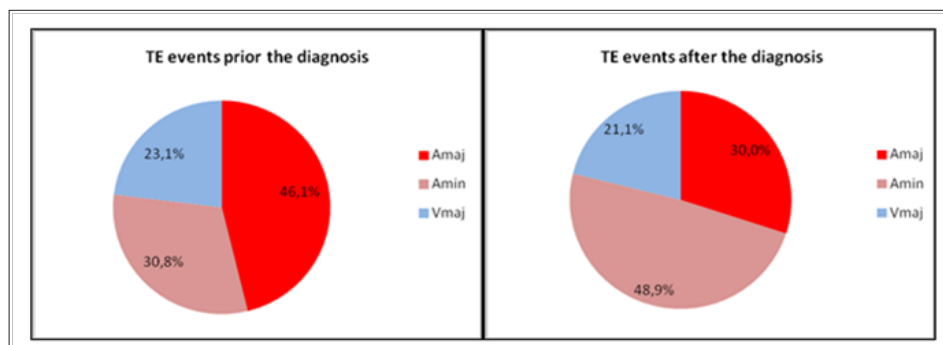
**Result**

**Patient characteristics and thrombotic risk**

We analysed the data of 237 ET patients with an average follow-up of 10 years (range from 1-29 years). The mean age at diagnosis was 60.9 years. Female predominance was observed with a male: female ratio of 1:2. JAK2V617F mutation positivity was present in 70.5% of the cases. 116 patients received anagrelid therapy, 121 patients were treated with the combination of hydroxiurea and acetylsalicylic acid. Our findings about different treatments, the effect of medication on thrombotic risk, disease progression and survival have been published earlier [17].



**Figure 1:** Occurrence of thromboembolic events before the diagnosis and during follow up.



**Figure 2:** Distribution of thromboembolic events before and after the diagnosis.

Before the diagnosis 63 patients (26.6%) had 65 thromboembolic events. The earliest TE event occurred 10 years before diagnosis (Figure 1). Major arterial thrombosis was the most common complication (n=30, 46.1%). Minor arterial thrombosis was registered in 20 cases (30.8%), and we found major venous TE in 15 cases (23.1%). After the diagnosis 76 patients (32.1%) suffered 90 TE complications. The latest TE episode was registered 19 years after the diagnosis. Minor arterial events being the most common (n=44, 48.9%). Major arterial TE was observed in 27 (30.0%) and major venous TE in 19 (21.1%) cases (Figure 2). Minor venous events were not taken into account during the follow-

up period of 10 years on average. Bleeding complication occurred in case of 8 patients (3.4%).

Those who had thrombotic event prior to ET diagnosis were significantly more likely to have a thrombotic event after diagnosis ( $p < 0.001$ ). Prior thrombotic event turned out to be independent risk factor. At the same time, no significant correlation was found with any other parameter, either age, diagnostic blood count, or mutation status (Table 1). Logistic regression analysis (multivariate model) indicated that only TE prior to diagnosis influence the TE incidence significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ; Table 2).

**Table 1:** Characteristics of patients with ET (n= 237) and occurrence of thromboembolic events.

	TE, yes, n (%)	TE, no, n (%)	OR (CI 95%)	p
	N=76	N=161		
Gender				
Male, n (%)	23 (30.3)	54 (33.5)	0.860 (0.477-1.549)	0.615
Female, n (%)	53 (69.7)	107 (66.5)		
Age at diagnosis categorised, years				
<60 years, n (%)	30 (39.5)	72 (44.7)	0.806 (0.463-1.404)	0.447
≥60 years, n (%)	46 (60.5)	89 (55.3)		
TE prior to diagnosis				
yes, n (%)	37 (48.7)	26 (16.1)	4.926 (2.663-9.114)	<0.0001
no, n (%)	39 (51.3)	135 (83.9)		
JAK2 status				
positive, n (%)	59 (77.6)	108 (67.1)	1.703 (0.906-3.204)	0.099
negative, n (%)	17 (22.4)	53 (32.9)		
CALR status				
positive, n (%)	10 (13.2)	35 (21.7)	0.546 (0.254-1.170)	0.12
negative, n (%)	66 (86.8)	126 (78.3)		
MPL status				
positive, n (%)	5 (6.6)	7 (4.3)	1.549 (0.475-5.050)	0.468
negative, n (%)	71 (93.4)	154 (95.7)		
WBC				
≥10.000, n (%)	18 (23.7)	45 (28.0)	0.800 (0.426-1.504)	0.488
<10.000, n (%)	58 (76.3)	116 (72.0)		
PLT				
≥1.000.000, n (%)	11 (20,8)	42 (79,2)	0.480 (0.231-0.994)	0.048
<1.000.000, n (%)	65 (35,3)	119 (64,7)		
MCH				
<28pg, n (%)	13 (17.1)	18 (11.2)	1.639 (0.757-3.550)	0.21
≥28pg, n (%)	63 (82.9)	143 (88.8)		
LDH				
high, n (%)	24 (26,7)	66 (73,3)	0.800 (0.395-1.620)	0.535
not high, n (%)	20 (31,3)	44 (68,7)		

Diabetes			0.957 (0.430-2.137)	0.915
yes, n (%)	10 (31,2)	22 (68,8)		
no, n (%)	66 (32,2)	139 (67,8)		
Dyslipidaemia			0.753 (0.402-1.411)	0.376
yes, n (%)	18 (27,7)	47 (72,3)		
no, n (%)	58 (33,7)	114 (66,3)		
Hypertonia			1.180 (0.677-2.056)	0.56
yes, n (%)	46 (33,6)	91 (66,4)		
no, n (%)	30 (30,0)	70 (70,0)		

**Table 2:** Influence of different patient characteristics on post-diagnostic TE complications (total n = 237), logistic regression (multivariate model).

Variables	p	Exp(B): hazards ratio	Exp(B): 95% CI
Treatment (ANA vs. HU+ASA)	0.114	1,641	0,888-3,031
Age at the diagnosis (years)	0,298	1,016	0,986-1,048
Gender (male vs. female)	0,771	0,908	0,473-1,741
JAK2 mutation (yes vs. no)	0,115	1,733	0,874-3,437
TE event before the diagnosis (yes vs. no)	<0,001	6,130	2,897-12,972
Time to death/length of follow-up (years)	0,903	1,004	0,944-1,067

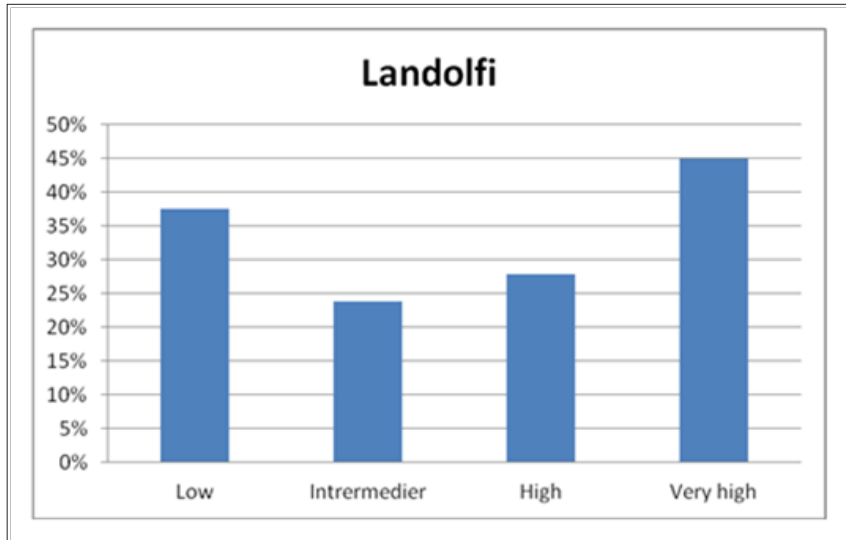
### Thrombotic risk stratifications

We applied and analysed Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET risk stratifications in 237 ET patients of the „HUMYPRON” registry. In Landolfi’s low risk group, 37.5% of patients had a thrombotic event after diagnosis, whereas in the very high-risk group thrombotic events were registered in 44.9% of the cases. At the same time the proportion of TE events in Landolfi’s low risk group (37.5%)

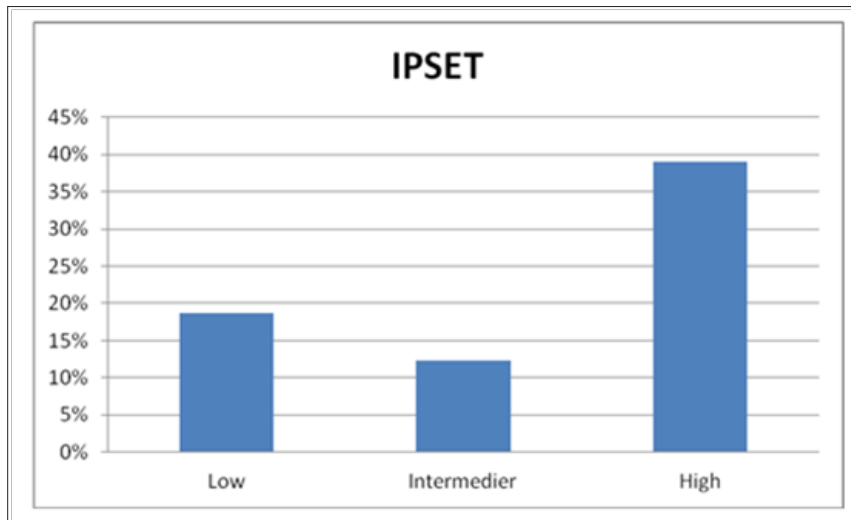
was higher than what we observed in the medium (23.8%) and high risk (27.8%) groups (Table 3; Figure 3). According to the IPSET thrombosis model 18.8% of the patients in the low-risk group suffered TE complication, while in the high-risk group this proportion was 39.0%. In the intermediate group fewer thrombotic events were registered than in the low-risk group (Table 3; Figure 4).

**Table 3:** Occurrence of thromboembolic events according to risk categories in Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET models.

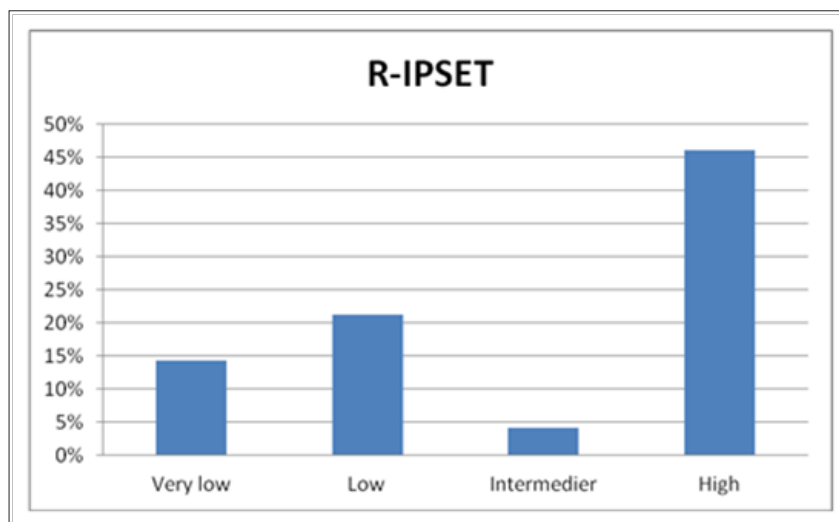
Risk category	Landolfi			
	Low	Intermediet	High	Very high
Patient (number)	8	63	97	69
TE event (%)	37,5%	23,8%	27,8%	44,9%
Risk category	IPSET			
	Low	Intermediet	High	
Patient (number)	16	49	172	
TE event (%)	18,8%	12,2%	39,0%	
Risk category	R-IPSET			
	Very low	Low	Intermediet	High
Patient (number)	21	66	24	126
TE event (%)	14,3%	21,2%	4,2%	46,0%



**Figure 3:** Occurrence of thromboembolic events according to Landolfi thrombosis risk model.



**Figure 4:** Occurrence of thromboembolic events according to IPSET thrombosis risk model.



**Figure 5:** Occurrence of thromboembolic events according to R-IPSET thrombosis risk model.



As for the R-IPSET risk stratification, 14.3% of patients of the very low risk group suffered thrombosis after diagnosis, whereas this ratio was 46.0% amongst high-risk group patients. In the intermediate risk group, however, TE events were registered with lower frequency than in the prior low-, and very low risk categories (Table 3; Figure 5).

Comparing all categories, it was the R-IPSET high risk group in which the highest proportion of thrombotic events was observed after diagnosis (46.0%). Although in all of the three risk stratification systems it was the highest risk group in which most TE events occurred. (Landolfi: 44,9%, IPSET: 39,0%, R-IPSET: 46,0%). Also, in every system we found significant difference in the thrombosis-free survival between patients in the highest risk group and those in the prior risk groups (Landolfi:  $p=0.032$ , IPSET:

$p<0.001$ , R-IPSET:  $p<0.001$ ).

The most sensitive indicator of thrombosis after diagnosis is the high-risk group of the IPSET system (88.2%). The negative predictive value is also the highest in the IPSET stratification (88.2%). As for specificity and positive predictive value the R-IPSET system turned out to be the best. The Landolfi stratification is a good theoretical model, but in practice it seemed to be less usable than the other systems. It also has the disadvantage of using fewer objective parameters (such as smoking) that are based upon questioning of the patients. Taking everything into consideration the R-IPSET system seems more balanced than the others, with the sum of percentages being the highest. In our study it proved to be the strongest model (Table 4).

**Table 4:** Reliability of Landolfi-, IPSET and R-IPSET thrombosis risk models.

	Landolfi (Very High)	IPSET (High)	R-IPSET (High)
Sensitivity	76,3%	88,2%	76,3%
Specificity	32,9%	34,8%	57,8%
Positive predictive value	34,9%	39,0%	46,0%
Negative predictive value	74,6%	86,2%	83,8%

### CALR positive cases

Out of the 237 ET patients CALR mutation was detected in 45 cases. Male dominance and lower median age at diagnosis was observed among CALR patients, but these differences were not significant (Table 5). There was no difference between CALR positive and negative cases regarding the frequency of disease progression and the ratio of fatal outcomes, however, we did find significant difference between the two groups in terms of time to death/disease progression. Patients with CALR mutation had longer progression free- ( $p=0,017$ ) and overall survival ( $p=0,021$ ). CALR mutation negative patients suffered TE complications more often (34,4% vs. 22,2%), although the difference was not significant ( $p=0,116$ ).

### Discussion

Thromboembolic complications are the major cause of morbidity and mortality of ET patients. Because of the favourable prognosis of the disease the most important aspect of the treatment is the prevention of TE events. Using thrombosis risk stratification systems, we can categorize patients into different risk groups and choose the most appropriate therapeutic option. We analysed the data of 237 patients from the „HUMYPRON” registry with an average follow-up period of 10 years. After diagnosis 76 patients (32.1%) had TE event, while bleeding complication was observed in 8 cases (3.4%). While before diagnosis the major arterial events

were the most common TE complications, after diagnosis the minor arterial events occurred most often. Thus, applied therapy seems to be more protective against major arterial episodes.

When testing Landolfi-, IPSET- and R-IPSET risk stratifications on our sample collection, we found significant difference in the thrombosis-free survival of high risk and low risk patients in all three models (Landolfi:  $p=0.032$ , IPSET:  $p<0.001$ , R-IPSET:  $p<0.001$ ). On the other hand, the incidence of TE events was lower in the intermediate risk groups than in low-risk groups. The discrepancy between of our findings and literature data may be due to the differences in event definition, patient selection and applied therapy.

R-IPSET system proved to be the strongest model on our sample set. Landolfi risk stratification turned out to be the least applicable, which might be explained, along with the differences mentioned above, with the insufficiency of our data, since it strongly relies on questioning the patients.

It is known that patients with CALR mutation can expect better prognosis [18]. A study with a median follow-up of almost 13 years found that CALR positive cases are associated with younger age, male dominance and less TE complications [19]. Our results are similar, though the differences were not significant. However, we found significant difference in progression free- ( $p=0,017$ ) and overall survival ( $p=0,021$ ) between CALR positive and negative cases (Table 5).

**Table 5:** Evaluating the presence of CALR mutation.

Event	CALR Mutation		p
	yes (N=45)	no (N=192)	
Gender, n (%)			p=0,232
male	18 (40,0)	59 (30,7)	
female	27 (60,0)	133 (69,3)	
Age at the diagnosis, years			p=0,651
median	61	62	
minimum-maximum	27-81	25-92	
average +/- SD	60,1 +/- 13,5	61,1 +/- 13,5	
Death, n (%)			p=0,549
yes	10 (22,2)	51 (26,6)	
no	35 (77,8)	141 (73,4)	
Time to death/length of follow up, years			p=0,021
median	11	8	
minimum-maximum	1-27	1-27	
average +/- SD	11 +/- 6,8	8,5 +/- 5,5	
Progression, n (%)			p=0,899
yes	6 (13,3)	27 (14,1)	
no	39 (86,7)	165 (85,9)	
Time to progression/length of follow up, years			p=0,017
median	13	7	
minimum-maximum	6-14	2-14	
average +/- SD	11,5 +/- 3,3	7,4 +/- 3,5	
TE event, n (%)			p=0,116
yes	10 (22,2)	66 (34,4)	
no	35 (77,8)	126 (65,6)	

Examining potential thrombotic risk factors, we found that only prior thrombotic event shows significant correlation ( $p < 0.001$ ) with TE event after diagnosis. The independent and strongly significant effect of earlier thrombosis on post-diagnostic TE complications anticipates the presence of a prothrombotic phenomenon. Investigations of the last few years revealed that CHIP (clonal haematopoiesis of indeterminate potential) is an independent risk factor of the vascular events. [20,21]. According to literature data the susceptibility of CHIP patients to vascular complications is due to non-driver mutations (ASXL1, TET2, DNMT3A, JAK2) observed in clonal haematopoiesis [22-24]. As many of the patients had suffered thrombotic episodes years before the diagnosis it can be presumed that some of the pre-diagnostic TE events may have manifested in the CHIP fase (Figure 1). According to our data we suggest that the TE events observed in ET patients are actually attributes of CHIP and not ET itself. The LCN2 (lypocalin-2) and MMP9 (matrix metalloproteinase-9) produced by neutrophil granulocytes/monocytes arising from clonal haematopoiesis damage the endothel, leading to increased thrombotic risk. [25].

## Conclusion

Analyzing data of 237 ET patients of the „HUMYPRON” registry we showed that R-IPSET thrombosis risk system was the most applicable to our sample set. Univariate analysis revealed that thrombotic events before diagnosis have an independent, strongly significant effect on post-diagnostic TE episodes ( $p < 0.001$ ). We suppose that this may be the result of CHIP, and so, patients acquire predisposition to thrombotic complications due to clonal haematopoiesis before the actual evolution of ET.

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