



# Cirrhosis & Coagulation: Bleeding Risk From Invasive Procedures

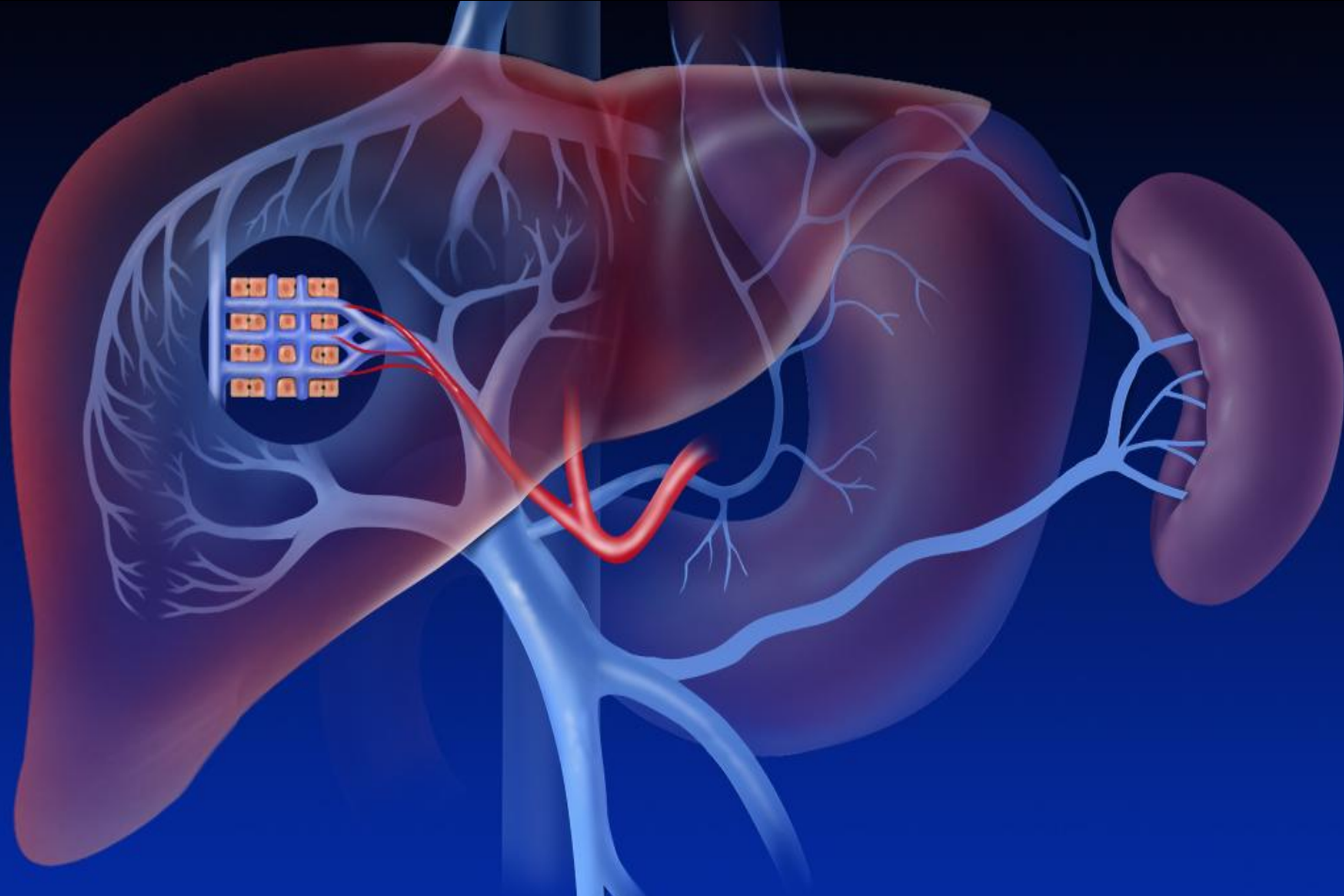
Pierre-Emmanuel RAUTOU

Inserm U1149, Centre de recherche sur l'inflammation, Paris

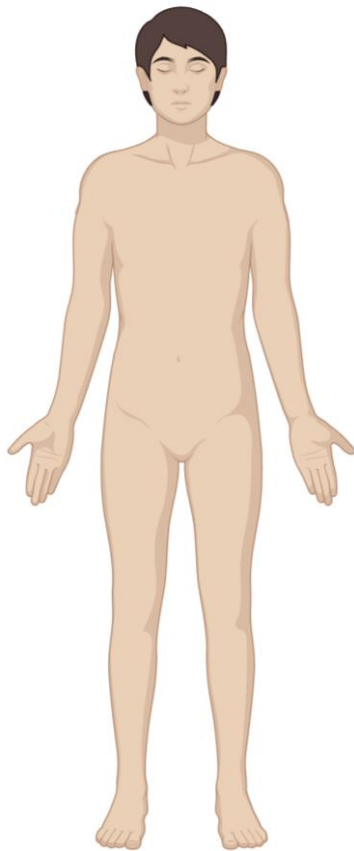
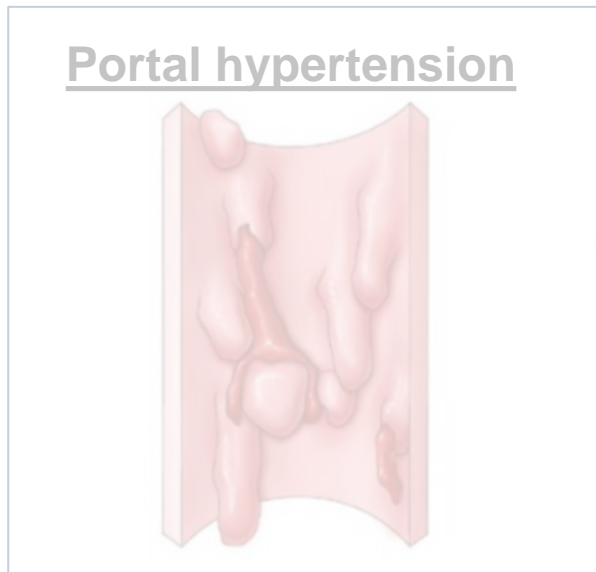
Service d'hépatologie, Hôpital Beaujon, Clichy, France

[pierre-emmanuel.rautou@inserm.fr](mailto:pierre-emmanuel.rautou@inserm.fr)

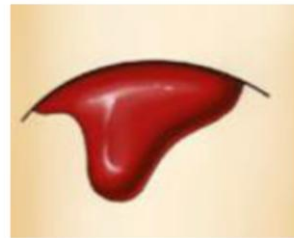
# La vascularisation hépatique



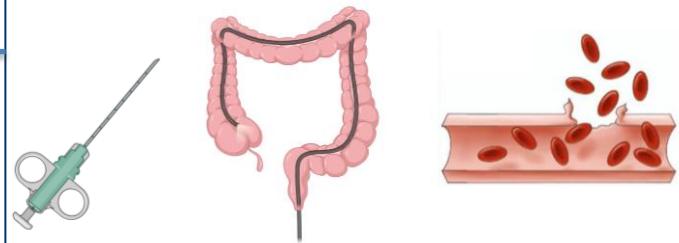
# Bleeding in patients with cirrhosis



## Haemostasis related



## Post-procedure



# Invasive procedures in patients with cirrhosis

- Coagulation changes in patients with cirrhosis
- Management of invasive procedures in cirrhosis
- Management of anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents
- Current indications for anticoagulants in cirrhosis

# Coagulation in cirrhosis

**Primary hemostasis:**

platelet aggregation

**Coagulation:**

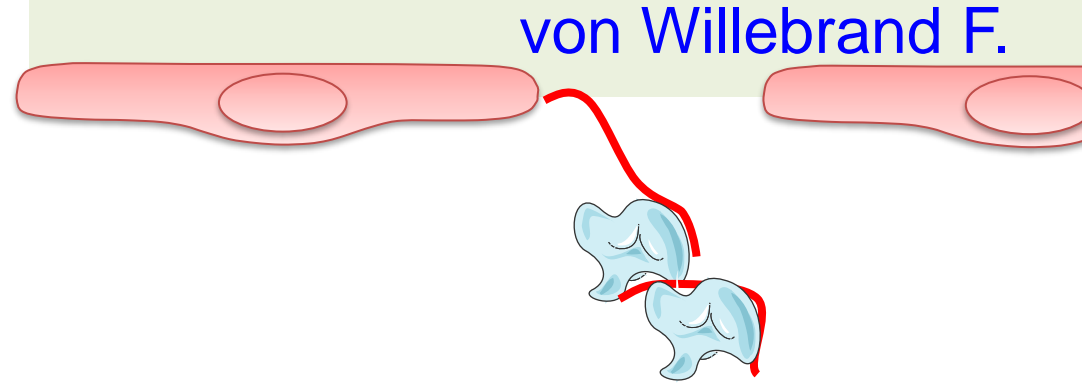
fibrin formation

**Fibrinolysis:**

fibrin lysis

# Coagulation in cirrhosis

**Primary hemostasis:**  
platelet aggregation



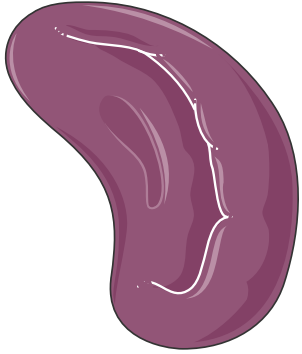
Thrombocytopenia

Favors bleeding

↑ von Willebrand F.  
↑ Multimer size

Favors thrombosis

# Thrombocytopenia and cirrhosis

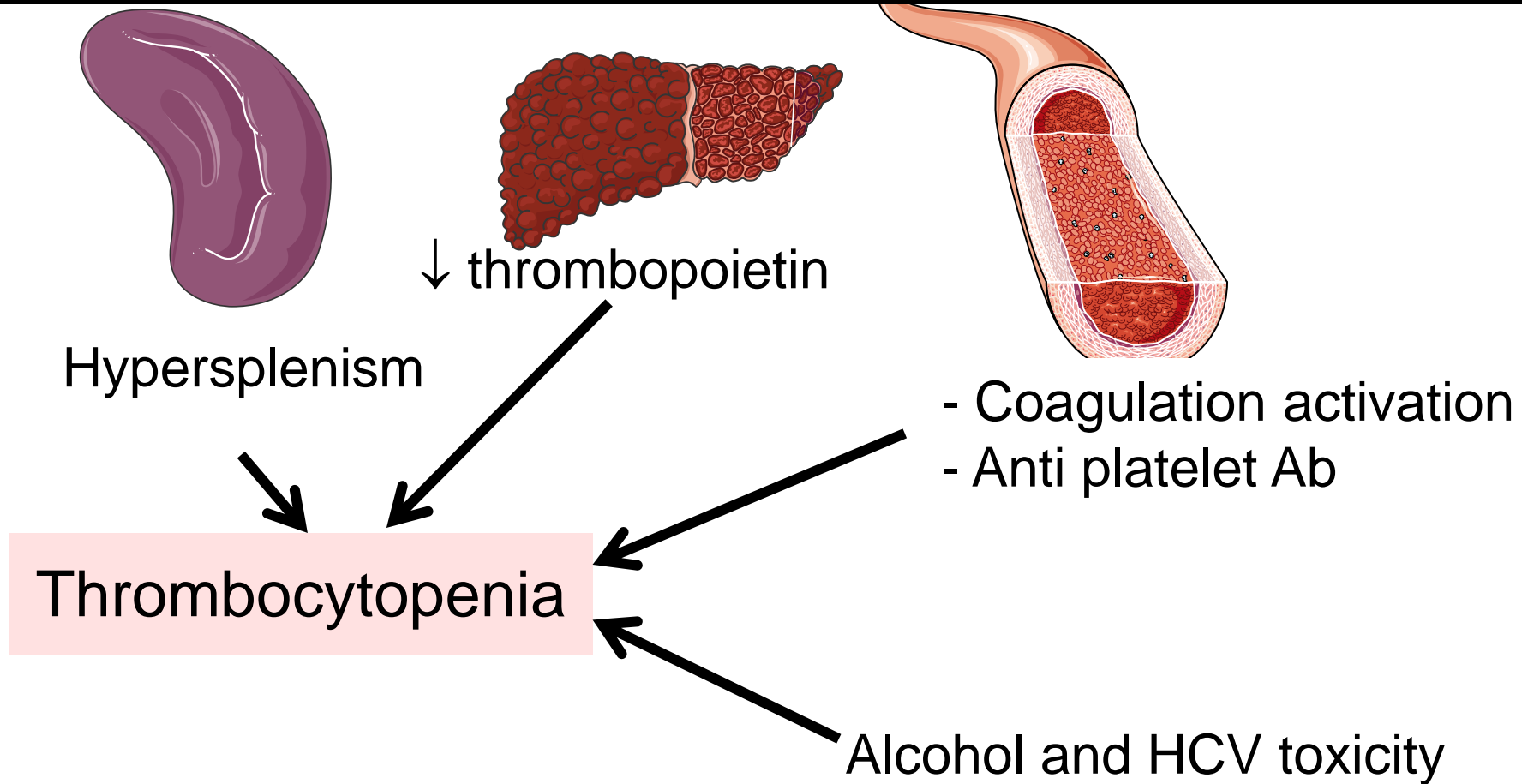


Hypersplenism



Thrombocytopenia

# Thrombocytopenia and cirrhosis



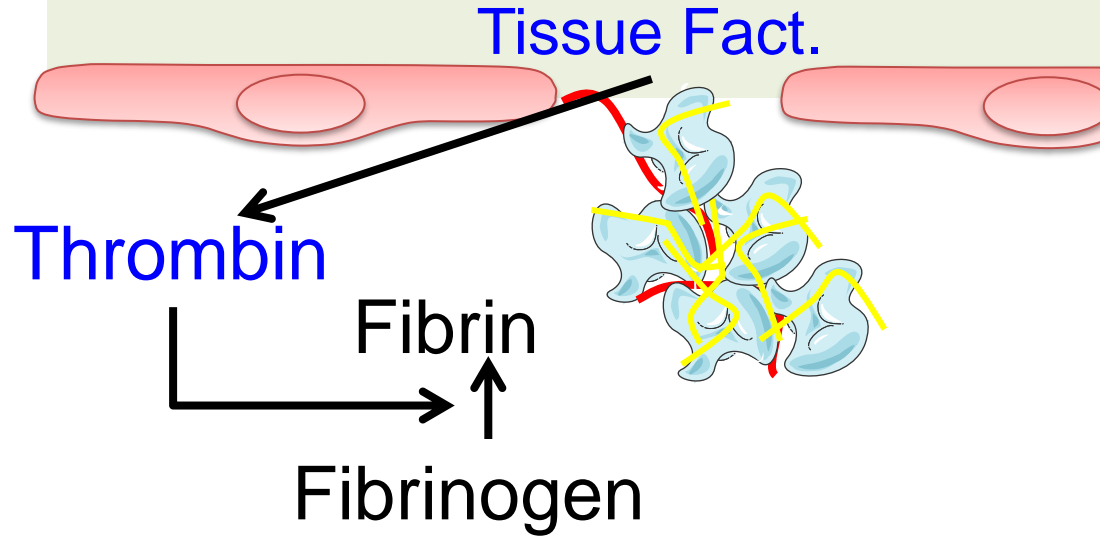
# Coagulation in cirrhosis

**Primary hemostasis:**

platelet aggregation

**Coagulation:**

fibrin formation



↓ fact II, V, VII, IX,  
X and Fg

Favors bleeding

↓ AT, prot C, S,  
↓ ↑ factor VIII

Favors thrombosis

# Coagulation in cirrhosis

**Primary hemostasis:**

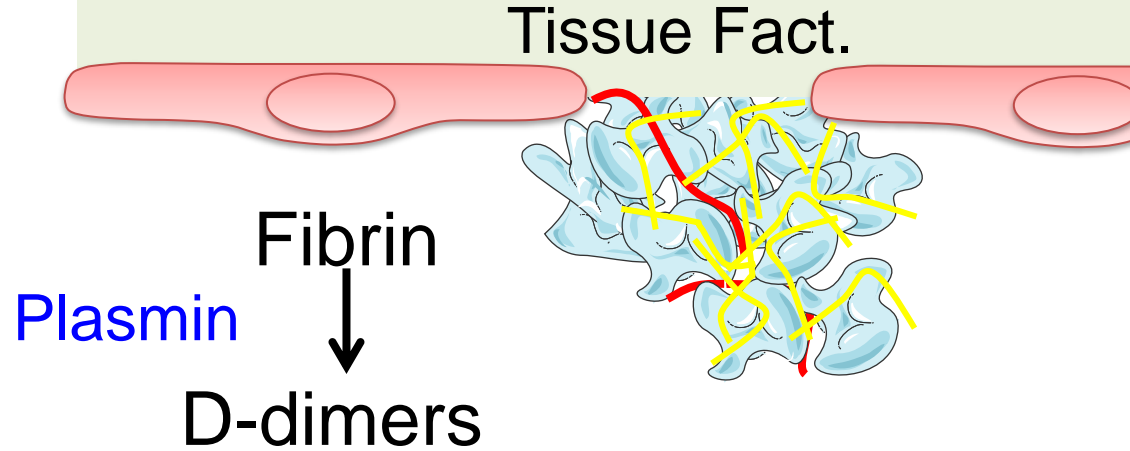
platelet aggregation

**Coagulation:**

fibrin formation

**Fibrinolysis:**

fibrin lysis



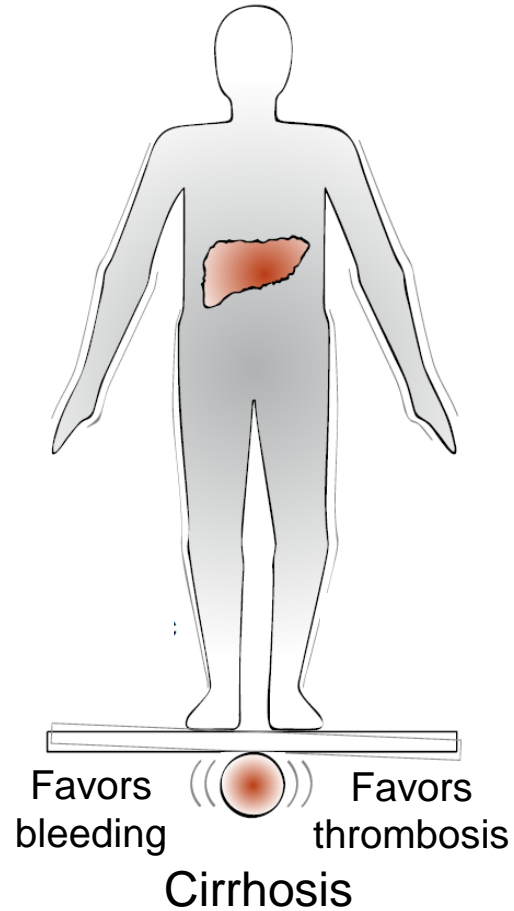
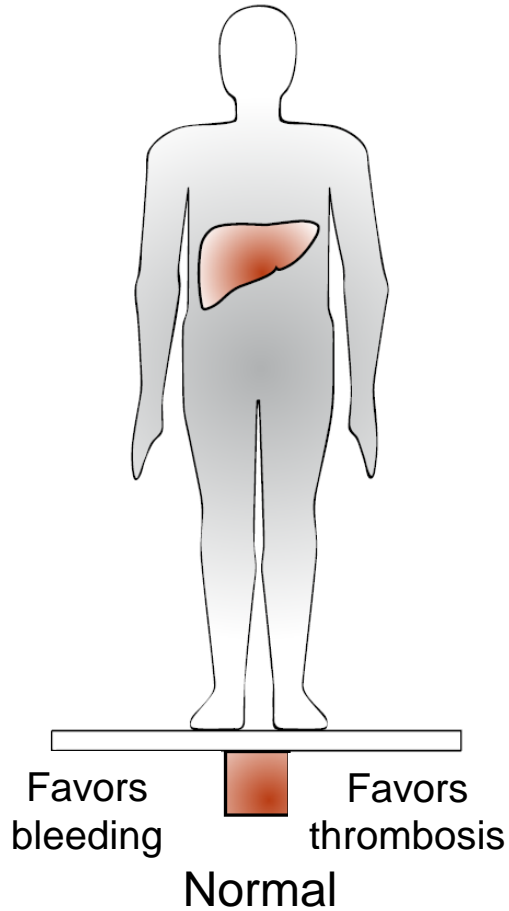
↑ tPA

↓ plasminogen,  $\alpha_2$   
antiplasmin, ↑ PAI-1

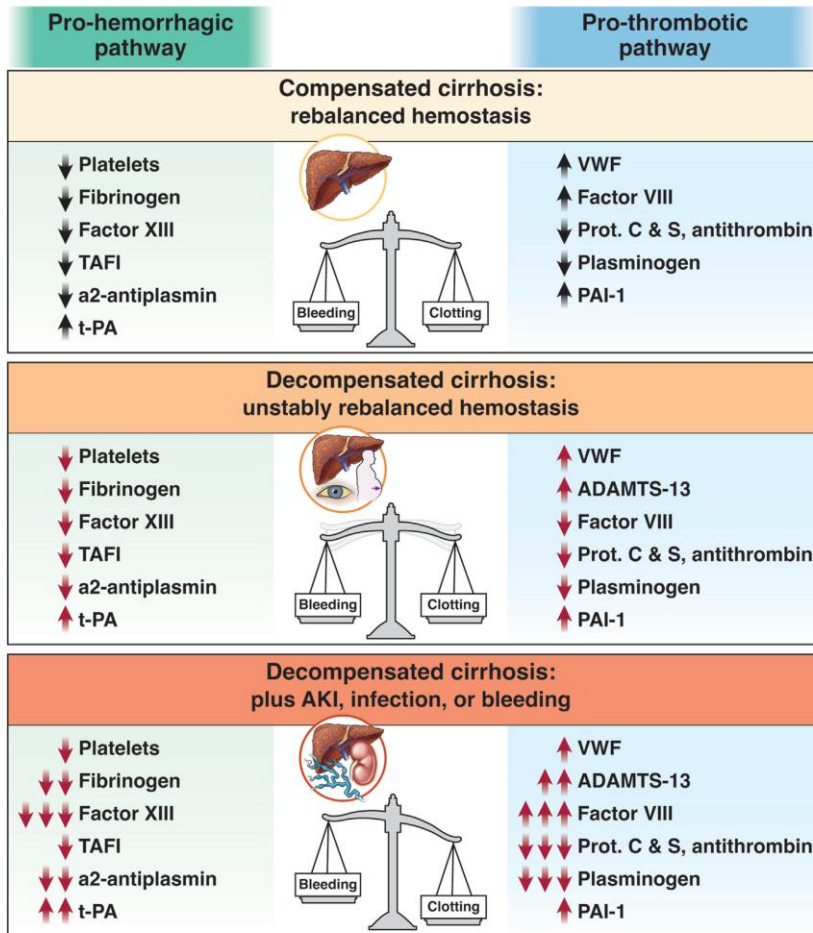
Favors bleeding

Favors thrombosis

# Coagulation in cirrhosis



# Coagulation changes with cirrhosis progression



# Coagulation in cirrhosis



# Invasive procedures in patients with cirrhosis

- Coagulation changes in patients with cirrhosis
- Management of invasive procedures in cirrhosis
- Management of anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents
- Current indications for anticoagulants in cirrhosis

# Invasive procedures in patients with cirrhosis

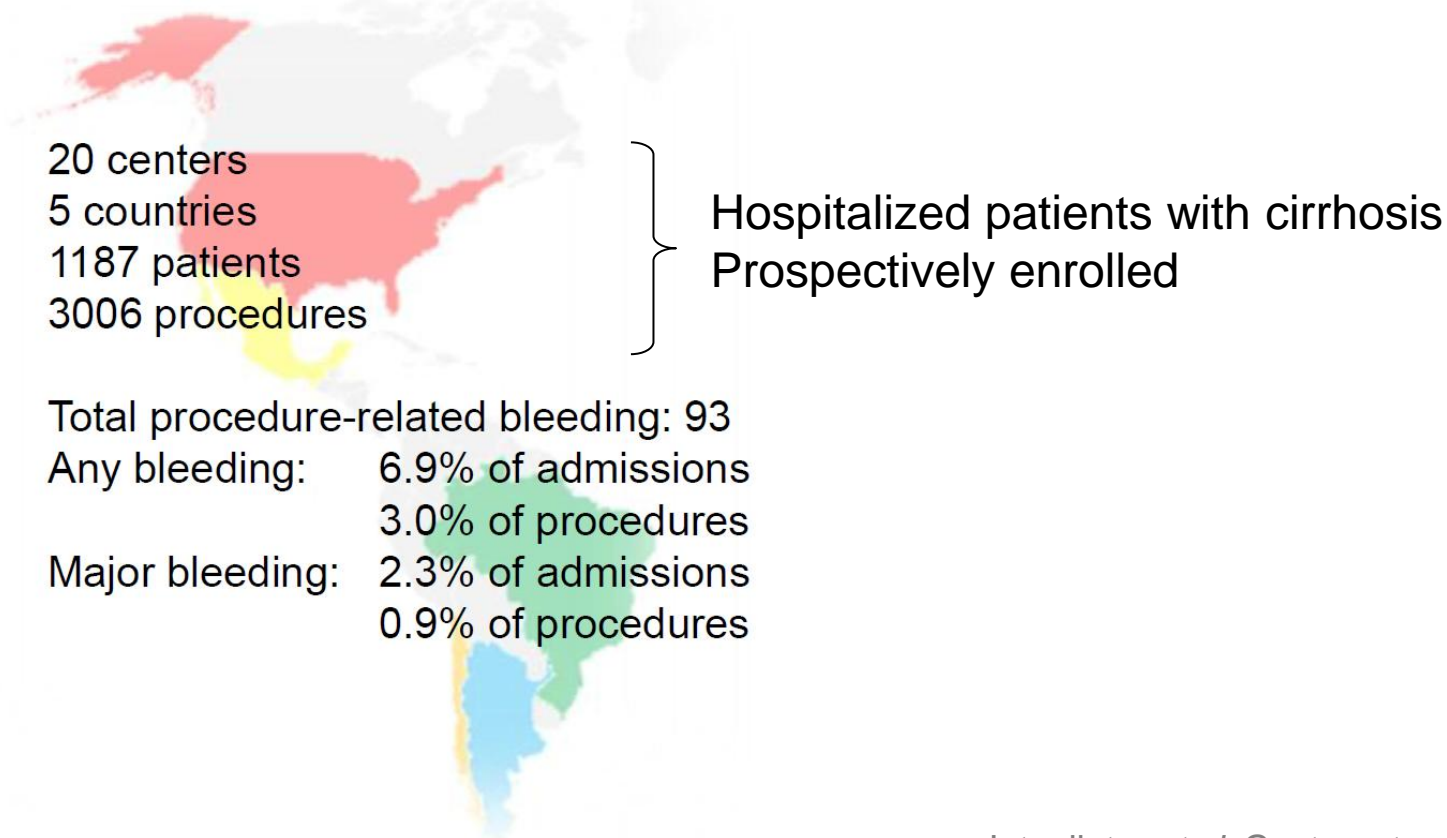
- The patient
- The procedure
- The laboratory

# Prediction: the patient

When the procedure is scheduled

- Personal or familial history of bleeding
- Anticoagulants / antiplatelet agents

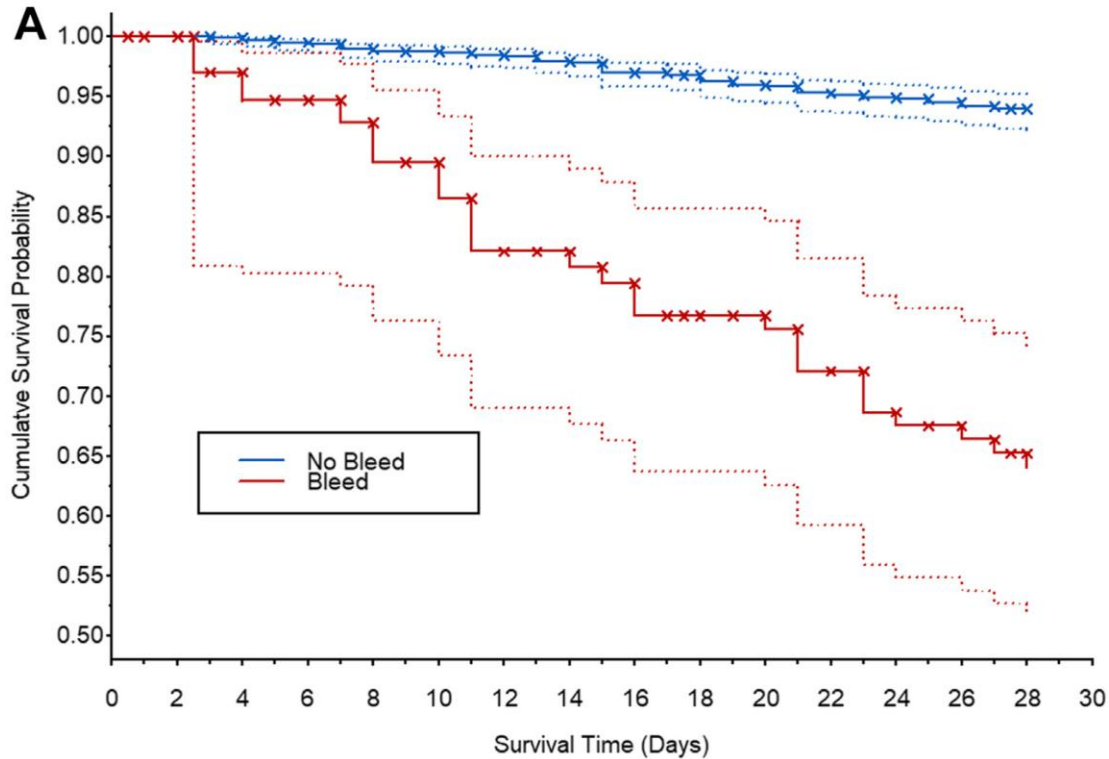
# Predictors of bleeding in hospitalized patients with cirrhosis



# Predictors of bleeding in hospitalized patients with cirrhosis

Independent predictors of procedure related bleeding	aOR	P value
<b>Procedure risk</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
<b>MELD score at admission</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
<b>BMI</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>.007</b>
Ascites	1.31	.062
Trainee	1.56	.177
AKI present at admission	0.72	.223
INR prior to procedure	1.22	.294
Infection at admission	1.26	.337
Antithrombotic prior to procedure	1.34	.394
Platelet level prior to procedure	0.93	.635
Number of prior procedures	1.02	.657
ACLF present at admission	1.04	.776
VTE prophylaxis at admission	1.01	.972

# Bleeding in hospitalized patients with cirrhosis: a poorer survival



# Prediction: the procedure

<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Percutaneous liver biopsy</b>	<b>Transjugular liver biopsy</b>
EASL 2022	Low	Low
ISTH 2021	High	Low
AASLD 2021	High	High

Based on same definition: threshold  $> 1.5\%$



52 experts

80 invasive procedures



Consensus for 52 procedures

High risk:

- ✓ interventional endoscopy
- ✓ percutaneous biopsies
- ✓ central nervous system

Low risk:

“Can you put the finger?”

# Prediction: the laboratory

	<b>BSG 2020</b>	<b>ACG 2020</b>	<b>AASLD 2021</b>	<b>AGA 2021</b>	<b>ISTH 2021</b>	<b>EASL 2022</b>
<b>Platelet <math>\geq 50 \times 10^9/L</math></b>	Do not correct					
<b>PT/INR</b>	If INR > 1.4, transvenous	Do not correct				
<b>aPTT</b>	Not mentioned or do not evaluate					
<b>Fibrinogen</b>	No recommendation / Do not correct / Do not evaluate					
<b>Viscoelastic tests</b>	No specific recommendation / May be useful/ Do not use routinely					

➔ Do not correct most coagulation abnormalities

# Prediction: the laboratory

	<b>BSG 2020</b>	<b>ACG 2020</b>	<b>AASLD 2021</b>	<b>AGA 2021</b>	<b>ISTH 2021</b>	<b>EASL 2022</b>
<b>Platelet &lt; 50× 10<sup>9</sup>/L</b>	Trans-venous	Platelet infusions or TPO rec. agonists	No correction	severe thrombocytopenia and high-risk procedure	very high-risk surgery and <30-50 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L: correct	< 50 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L + local hemostasis not possible: correction possible

→ Platelet < 50× 10<sup>9</sup>/L should raise attention



52 experts

80 invasive procedures



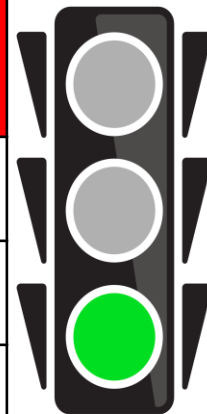
Consensus for 52 procedures

35 at low risk of bleeding

17 at high risk of bleeding

Suggested thresholds

	Low-risk procedure	High-risk procedure or surgery
Platelet count	$> 30 \times 10^9/L$	$> 50 \times 10^9/L$
INR	Do not measure	$< 2^*$
aPTT	Do not measure	



# A comprehensive work-up for hemostasis changes does not improve prediction of liver biopsy related bleeding

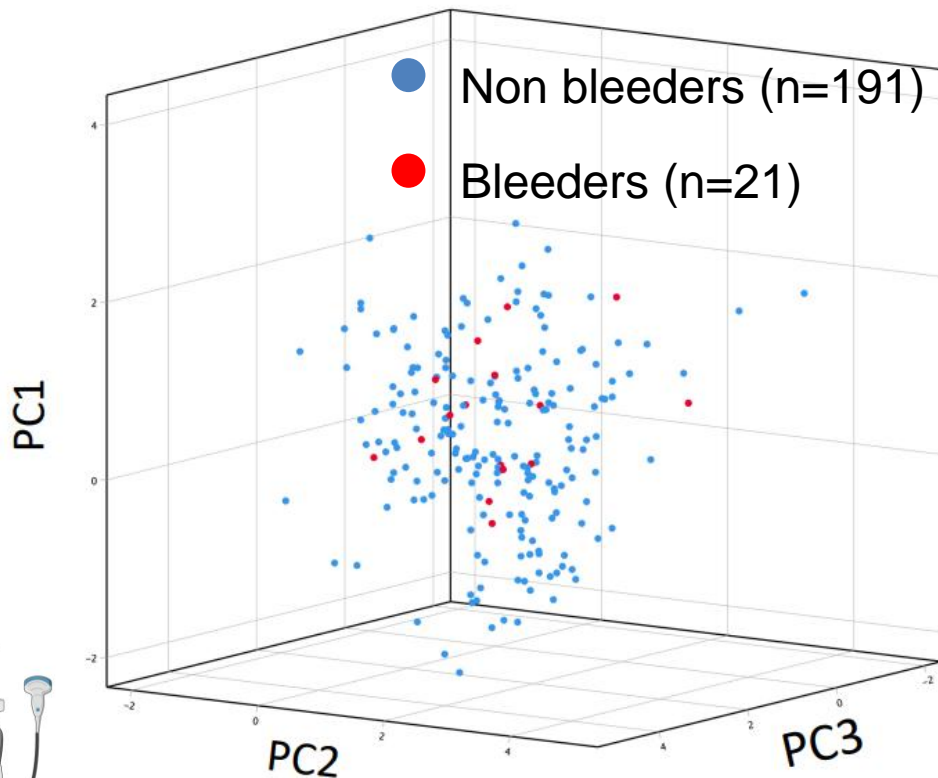
## 302 patients undergoing liver biopsy



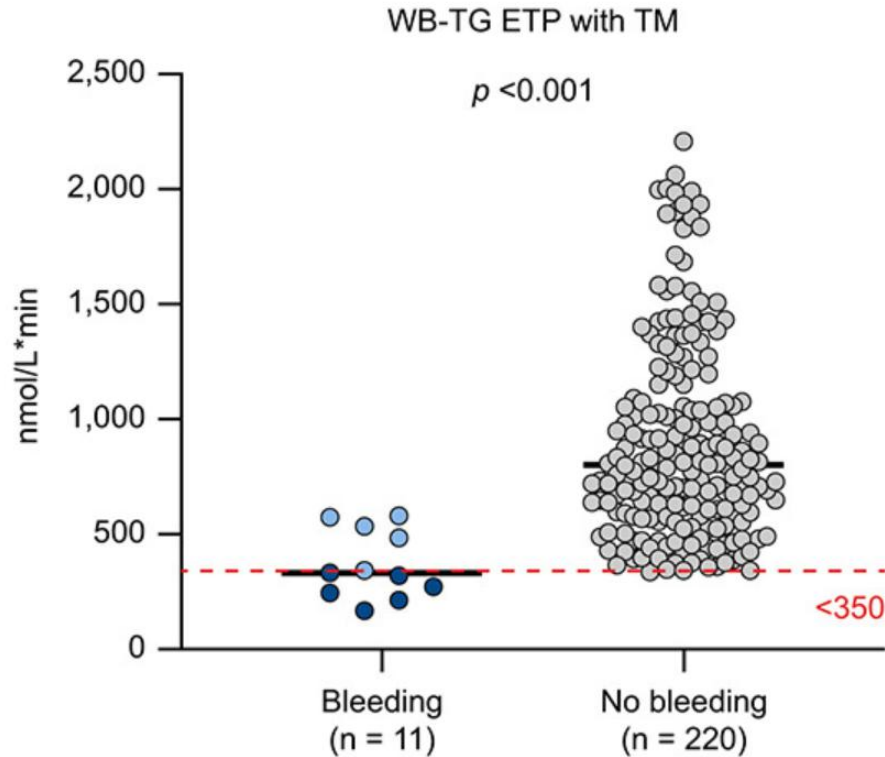
- PT, aPTT, platelet, coag factors
- PFA-100
- Thromboelastography
- Thrombin generation assays
- Plasma clot lysis time
- Clinical questionnaire



**Endpoint:** liver hematoma or ↓ Hb



# Whole blood thrombin generation assay: some potential?



Major Clinically relevant non-major

# Going beyond the limits: interest of thromboelastography?

Cirrhosis; INR > 1.8 or PLT < 50'000 /mm<sup>3</sup>

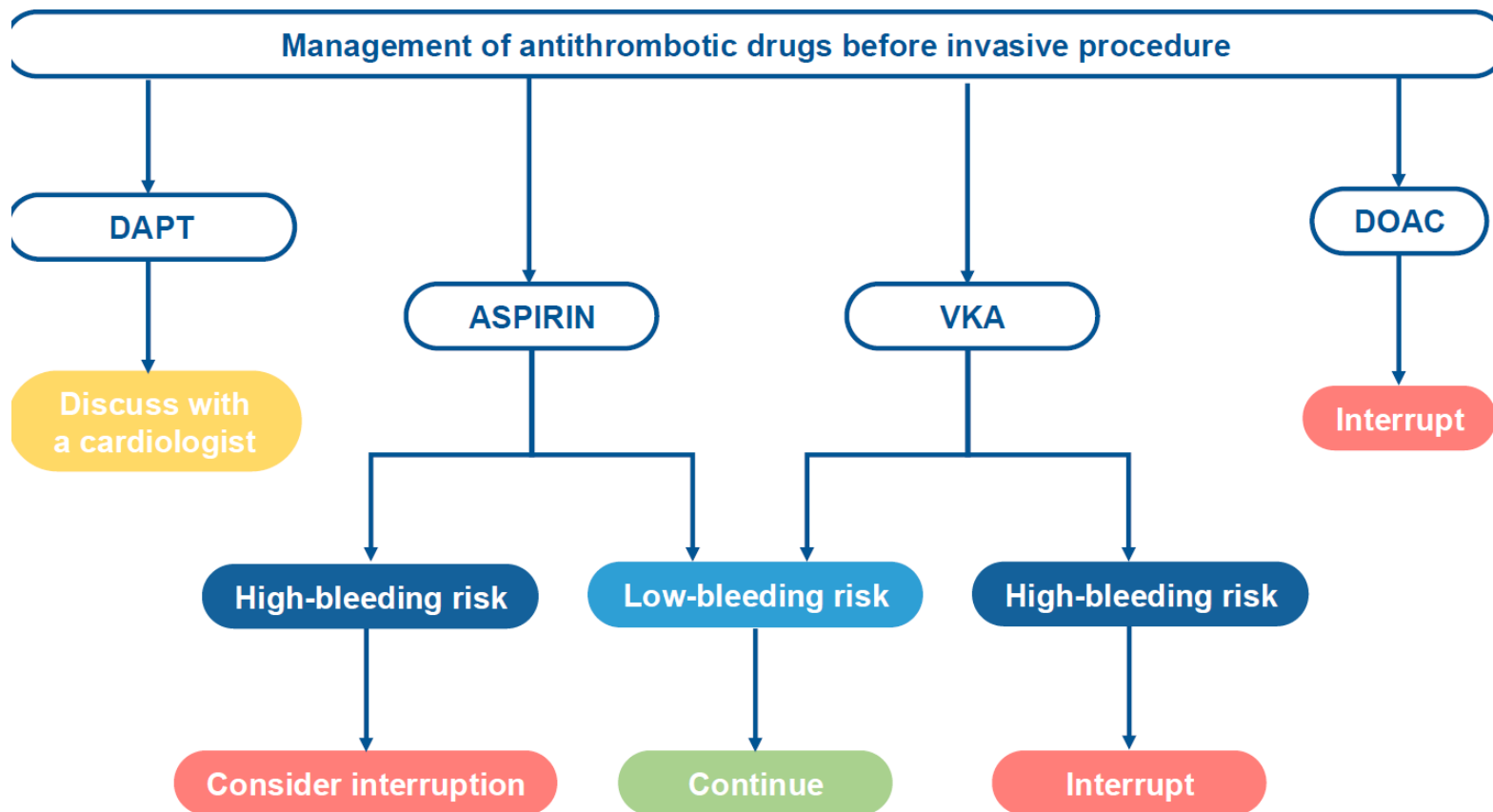


	SOC (n=30)	TEG guided (n=30)
PLT transfusion	46%	17%
FFP transfusion	66%	10%
Bleeding	3%	0%
Allergic reaction	3%	0%

# Invasive procedures in patients with cirrhosis

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# Management of anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents



# Treatment of post-procedure bleeding

Local treatment +++

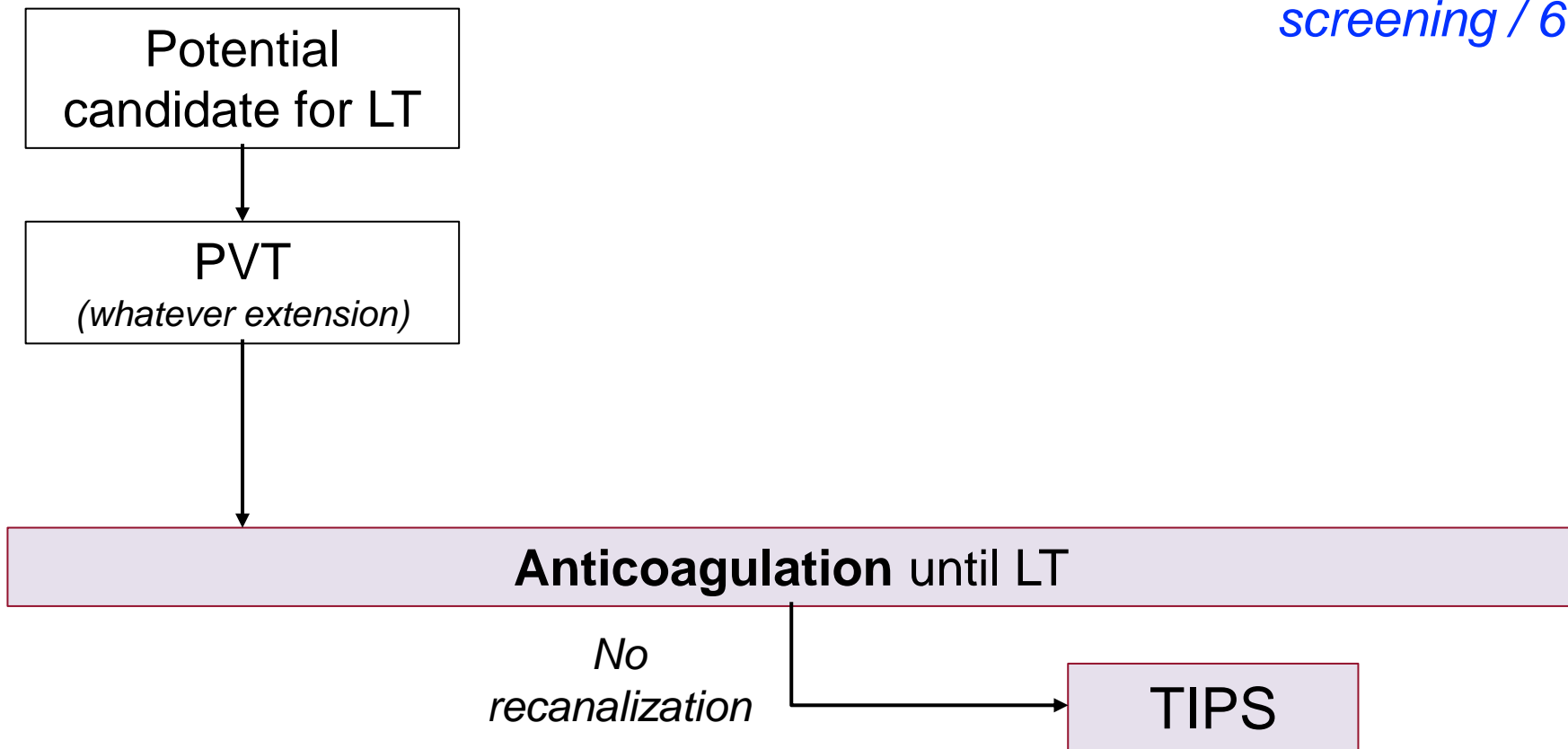
Treatment	Indication
Platelet transfusion	Platelet < 50'000/mm <sup>3</sup> ; Thrombopathy Antiplatelet
TPO receptor agonists	Not for acute setting
Fibrinogen concentrates	If Fg < 100 or 120 mg/dL
Fresh frozen plasma	If hemorrhagic shock
Prothrombin complex conc.	If hemorrhagic shock
Tranexamic acid	If hyperfibrinolysis
Desmopressin	No
Recombinant FVIIa	No

# Invasive procedures in patients with cirrhosis

- Coagulation changes in patients with cirrhosis
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# Indications for anticoagulants in patients with PVT and cirrhosis

*screening / 6 mo*

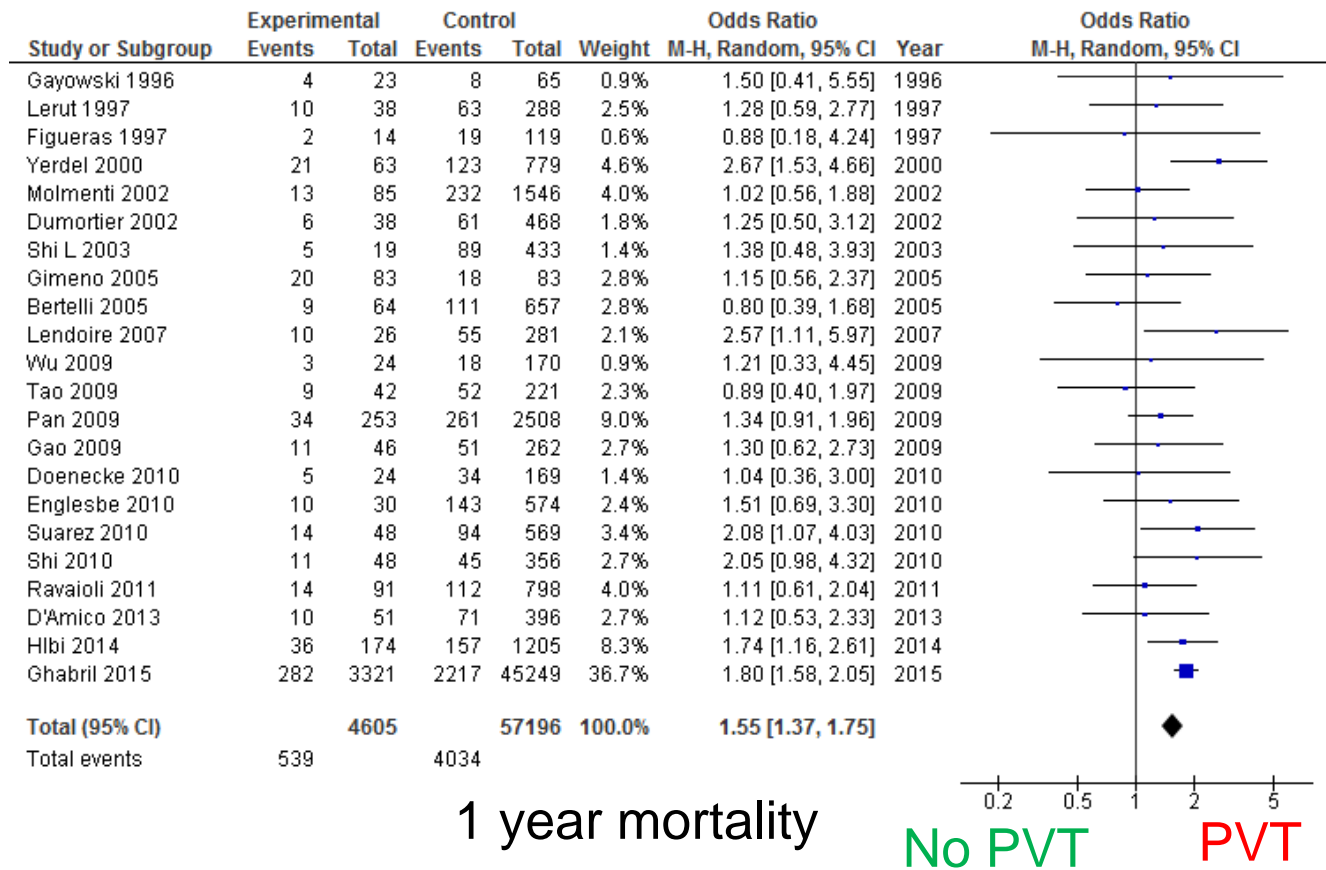


LT, liver transplantation; PVT, portal vein thrombosis

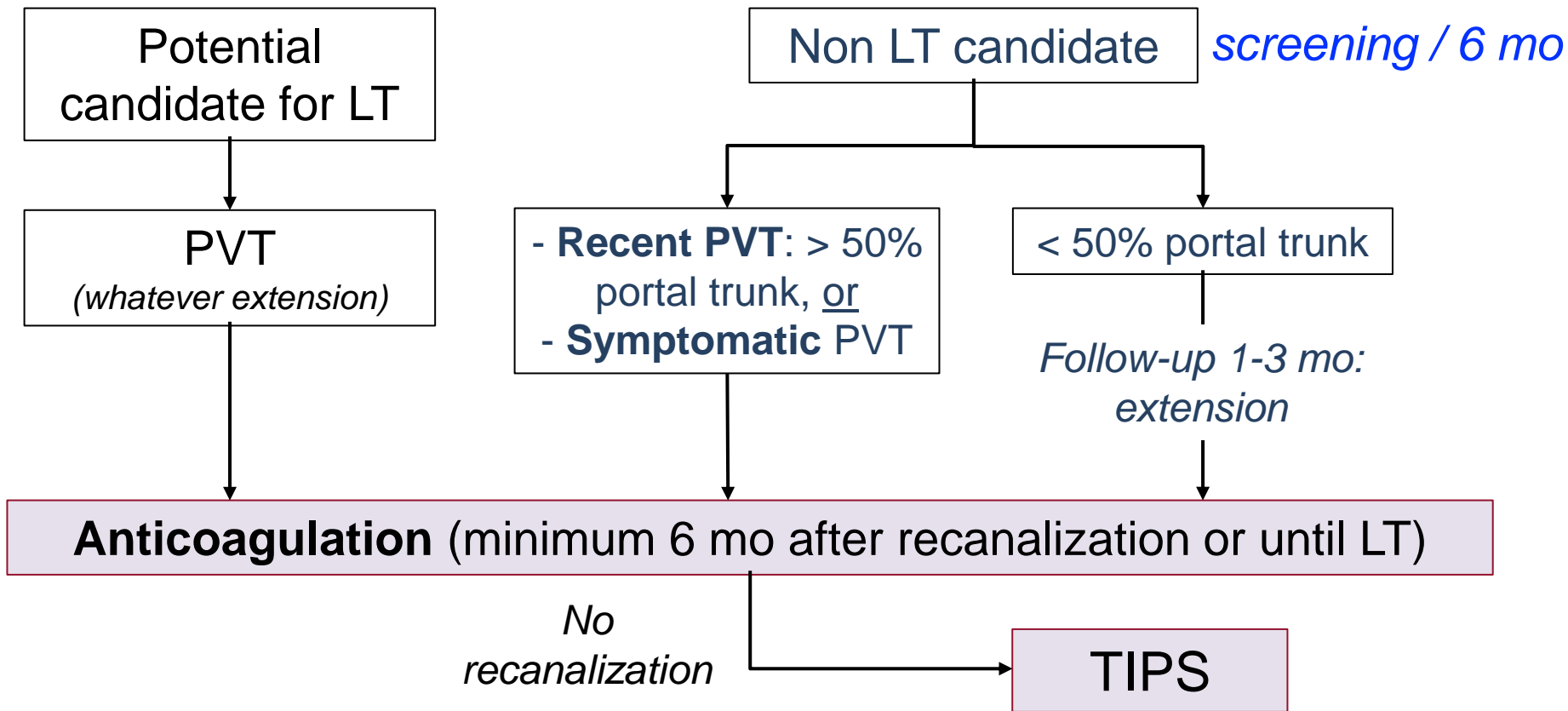
De Franchis et al, J Hepatol 2022

# PVT is associated with worse post-LT outcome

Goal of anticoagulation:  
facilitate adequate portal  
anastomosis



# Indications for anticoagulants in patients with PVT and cirrhosis

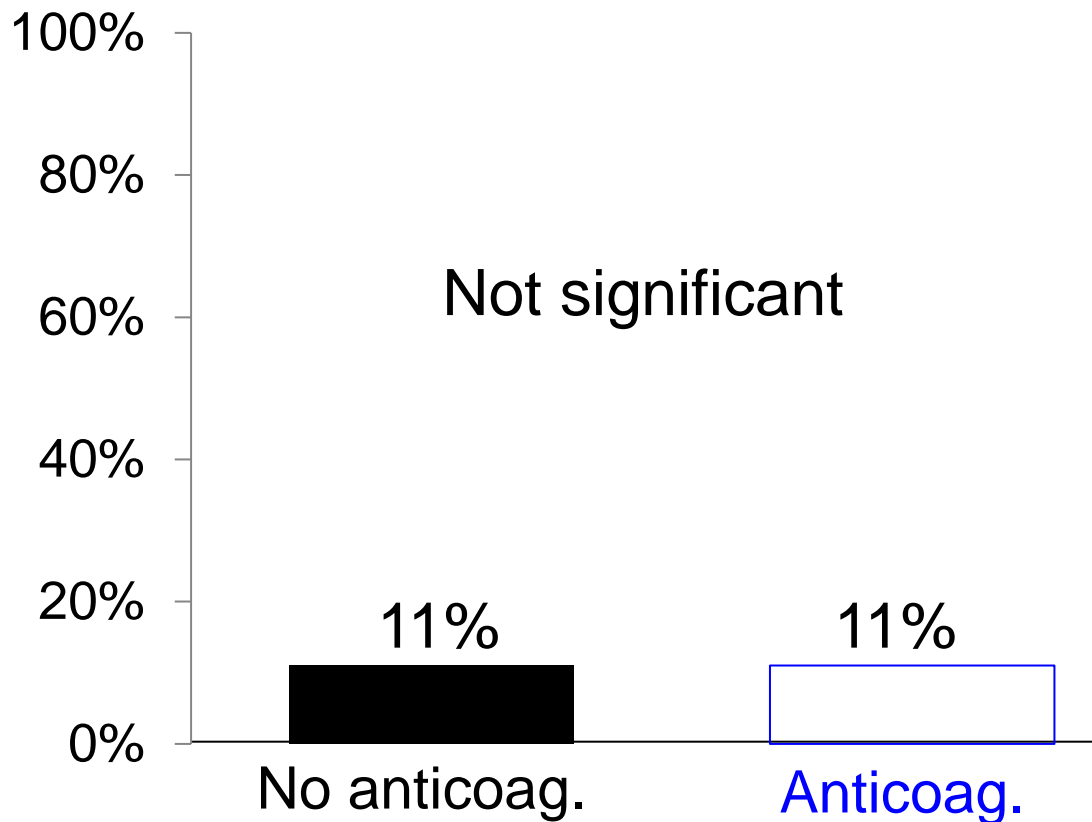


# Current indications for anticoagulants in cirrhosis



“Anticoagulation should not be discouraged in patients with cirrhosis and an approved indication for anticoagulation, since anticoagulation may reduce liver-related outcomes in patients with and without portal vein thrombosis and may improve overall survival.”

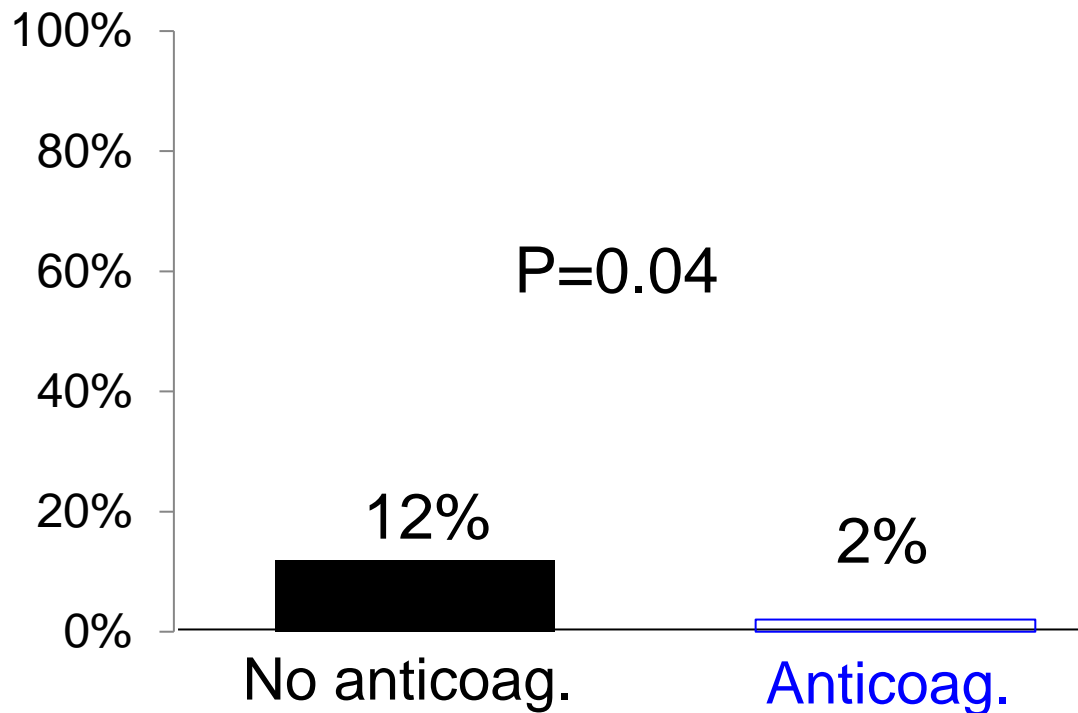
# Major or minor bleedings



6 studies; 257 patients

Loffredo, Gastroenterology 2017

# Portal hypertension related bleeding



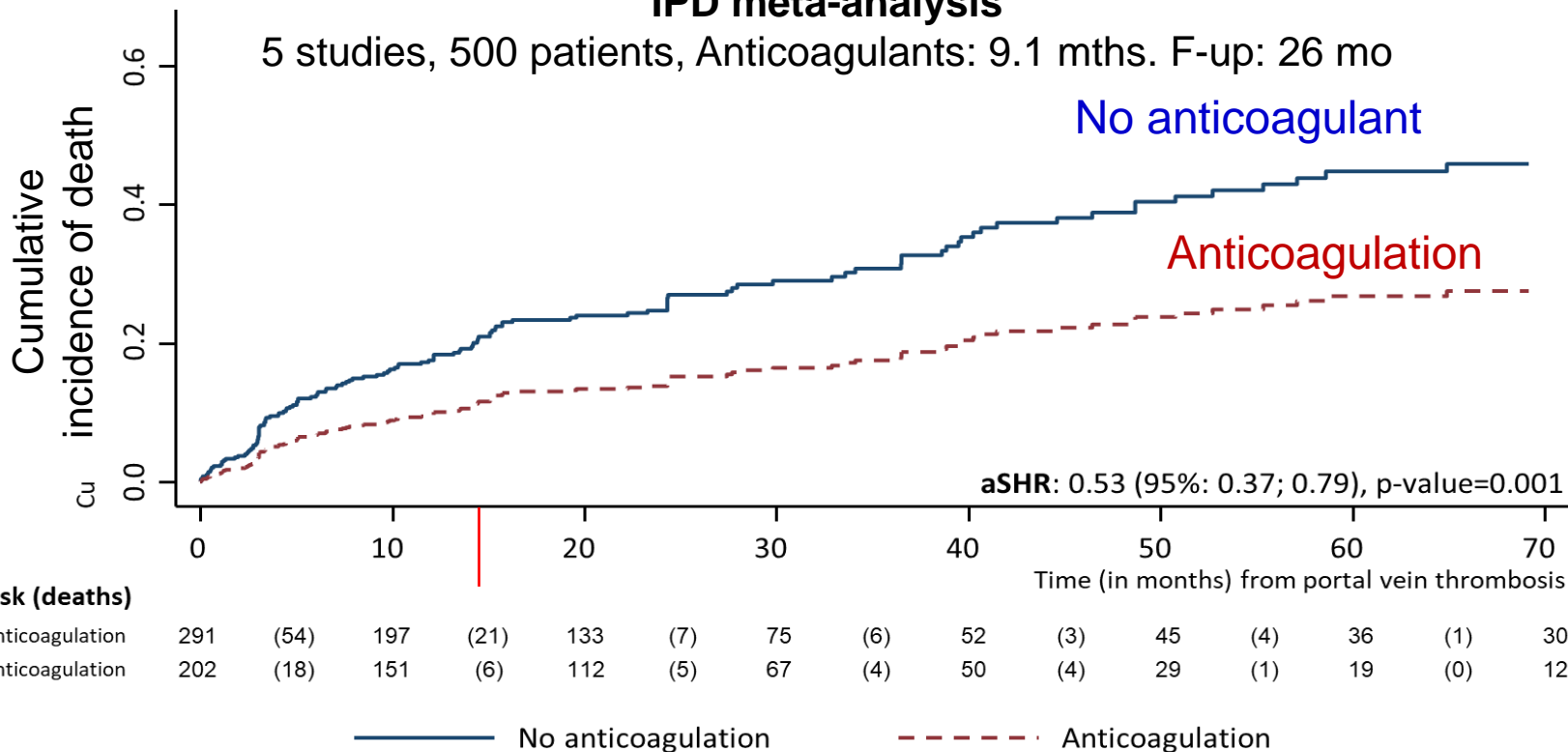
4 studies; 158 patients

Loffredo, Gastroenterology 2017

# Anticoagulants in cirrhosis improve outcome

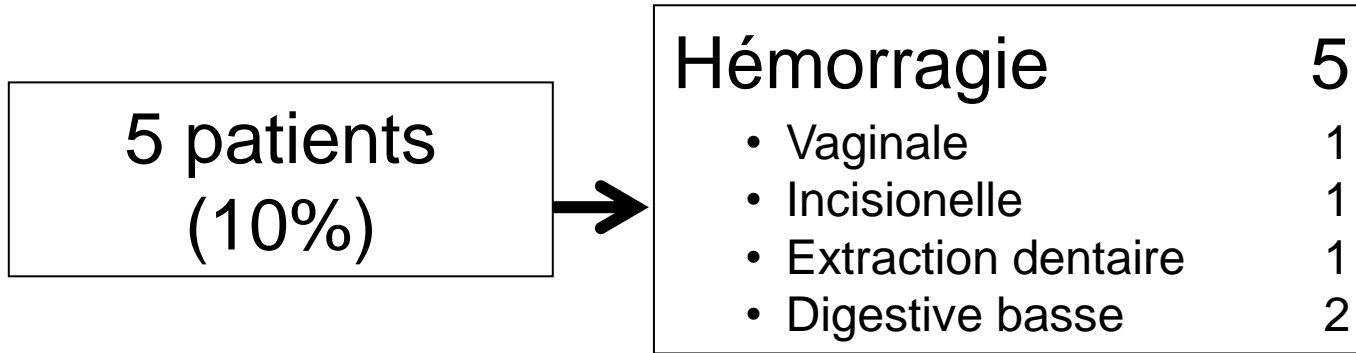
## IPD meta-analysis

5 studies, 500 patients, Anticoagulants: 9.1 mths. F-up: 26 mo



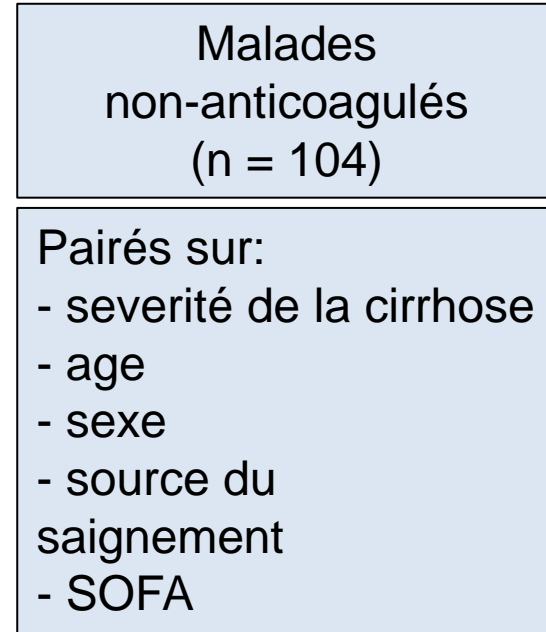
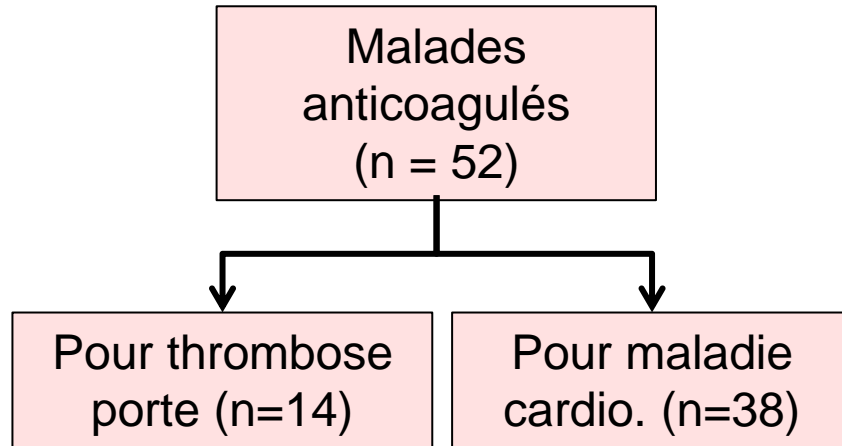
Sub-hazard ratio adjusted (**aSHR**) by age at diagnosis, etiology, Child, thrombosis extension and localization and variceal prophylaxis  
 Competing risk model with LT

# Hémorragies non liées à l'HTP



Plaquettes <50.000 seul facteur indépendamment associé aux hémorragies (p=0.018)

# Impact de l'anticoagulation sur les hémorragies digestives de la cirrhose

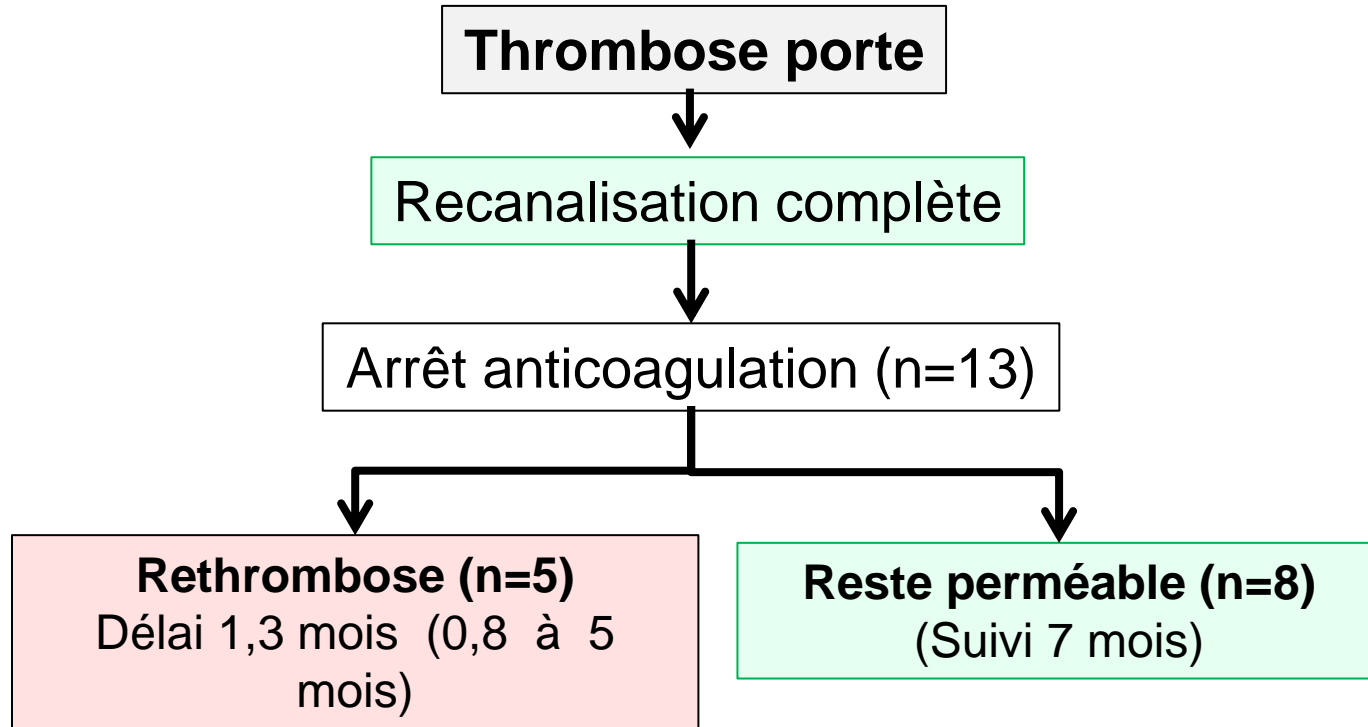


# Impact de l'anticoagulation sur les hémorragies digestives de la cirrhose

Mortalité à 6 sem dans la cohorte totale (n = 156)

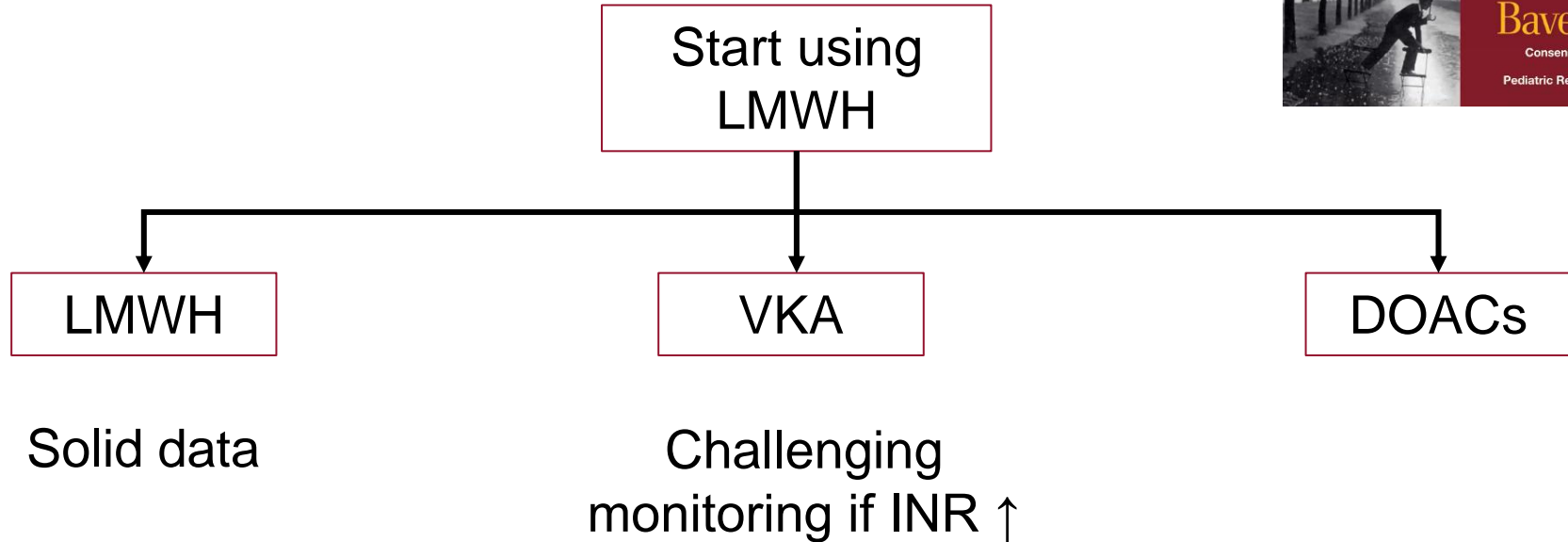
Variable	Analyse Univariée		Analyse Multivariée	
	OR	P Value	OR	P
Anticoagulation	2.5	0.076		
Raison de anticoag:		0.085		0.07
Pour thromb porte	0.9		1.08	
<b>Pour maladie cardio</b>	3.2		<b>3.9</b>	
Bilirubine	1.2	<0.01		
Score de Child	1.5	0.009		
MELD XI	1.2	0.002		
MELD	1.2	0.001		
<b>SOFA score</b>	1.5	<0.001	<b>1.7</b>	<0.001
<b>Charlson Comorbidity Index</b>	1.3	0.026	<b>1.5</b>	0.012

# Récidive à l'arrêt



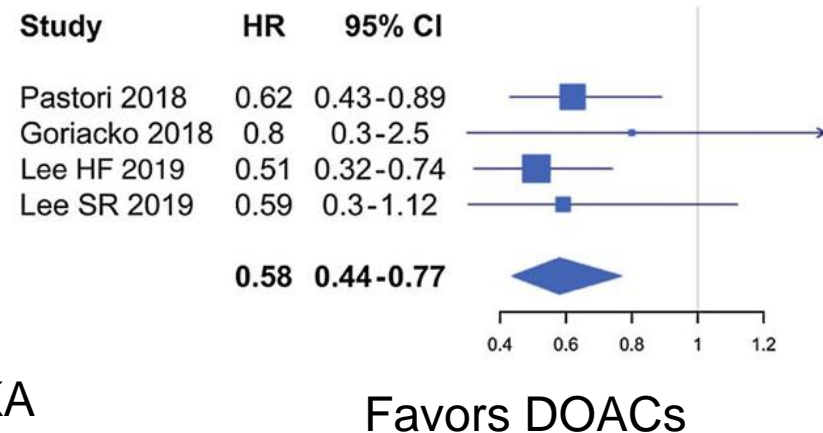
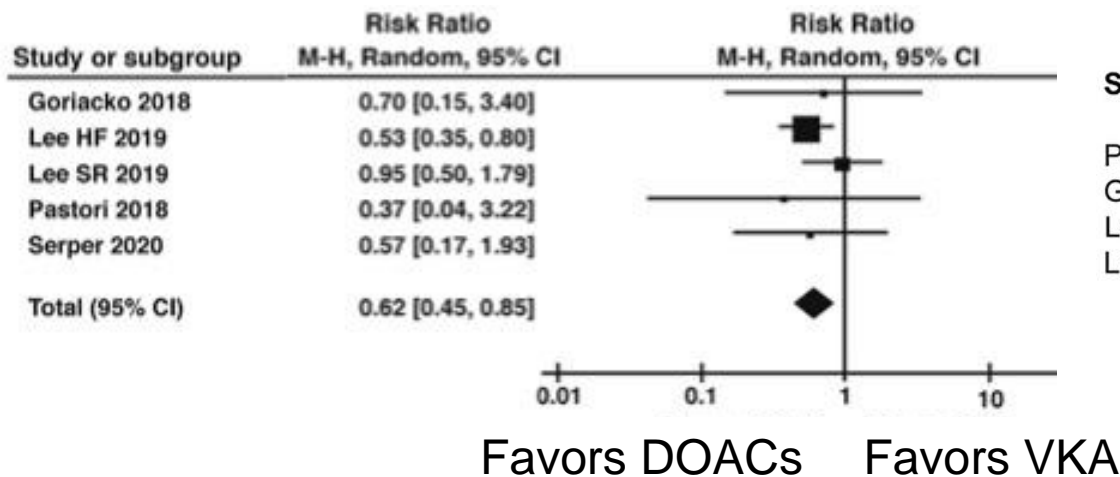
Faire une échographie à 1 mois, à 3 mois et à 6 mois

# What kind of anticoagulants in cirrhosis?



# VKA vs. DOACs in patients with cirrhosis and atrial fibrillation

## Major bleeding events



# VKA vs DOACs in patients with cirrhosis and PVT

References	Number of patients	Bleeding risk
Koh <i>et al.</i> 2022	N=551	DOAC = VKA
Chen <i>et al.</i>	N= 3479	DOAC = VKA
Ng <i>et al.</i> Hepatology Int 2021	N=527	DOAC = VKA
Mohan <i>et al.</i> Ann Gastr 2020	N=648	DOAC = VKA
Valeriani <i>et al.</i> Thromb H. 2021	N=1475	

# Safety of DOACs according to cirrhosis severity

- Child A: no concern
- Child B or creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min: used with caution
- Child C: do not use

De Franchis et al, J Hepatol 2022; EASL CPG guidelines 2022 on bleeding & coagulation

Child-Pugh category	Dabigatran	Apixaban	Edoxaban	Rivaroxaban
A (5–6 points)	No dose reduction	No dose reduction	No dose reduction	No dose reduction
B (7–9 points)	Use with caution	Use cautiously	Use cautiously	Do not use
C (10–15 points)	Do not use	Do not use	Do not use	Do not use

# Conclusion #1

- **Cirrhosis:** fragile balance of haemostasis
- **Predict: be careful if**
  - ✓ platelets  $< 50'000/\text{mm}^3$
  - ✓ “we can not put the finger”

# Conclusion #2

- Indications for anticoagulation in cirrhosis and PVT:
  - ✓ liver transplant candidates
  - ✓ recent PVT > 50% or extending
- DOAC have a good efficacy and can be:
  - ✓ used in Child-Pugh A
  - ✓ used with caution in Child-Pugh B
  - ✓ not used in Child-Pugh C

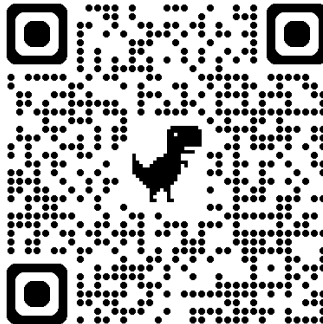


# European vascular liver diseases network

## EURO-VALDI-NET

**Start Date:** 01/11/2024

**End Date:** 01/11/2028





Instituts  
thématiques



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Institut national  
de la santé et de la recherche médicale



# Université Paris Cité



Hepatology unit, Beaujon Hospital  
Reference center for vascular liver diseases



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