Incidence And Risk Factor Of Venous Thromboembolism In Northern THAI Cancer Receiving Chemotherapy Patients

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**Background:** The incidence of venous thromboembolism (VTE) is higher in cancer patients than general population. VTE incidence rate varied upon clinical setting of patients. This study aims to assess the incidence and risk factors for VTE in Northern Thai cancer receiving chemotherapy patients.

**Method:** A prospective, non-intervention, cohort study incidence and risk factors of VTE in Thai cancer receiving chemotherapy patients for 6 months after enrollment.

**Results:** From 253 newly diagnosed cancer patients, the incidence of VTE is 8.7 percents. Type of cancer, advance cancer stage, leukocytosis, and Khi-yo cigarette were risk factors of VTE. The VTE is a significant important prognosis factor in cancer patients; median survival at was 403 ±32 days in patients without VTE and 241±84 days in VTE group (p 0.039).

**Conclusion:** VTE incidence in Thai cancer receiving chemotherapy patients is quite high. The risk factors of VTE in Thai were similar to Western. The prophylaxis treatment of VTE with anticoagulant in this cancer population at risk may benefit, however further study on risks, benefit and safety of thromboprophylaxis in this cancer population is needed.