

Venous thromboembolism in women: new challenges for an old disease

Tromboembolismo venoso em mulheres: novos desafios para uma velha doença

Alvin Oliver Payus¹ , Constance Liew Sat Lin¹, Azliza Ibrahim², Norlaila Mustafa³

How to cite: Payus AO, Lin CLS, Ibrahim A, Mustafa N. Venous thromboembolism in women: new challenges for an old disease. *J Vasc Bras.* 2021;20:e20200181. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1677-5449.200181>

Dear Editor,

We read with great interest the article by Oliveira AL et al., entitled “Venous Thromboembolism in Women: New Challenges for An Old Disease,” which was recently published in volume 19, July 2020.¹ Firstly, we would like to praise the authors for their effort in summarizing the associations between venous thromboembolism (VTE) and clinical situations peculiar to women in the comprehensive non-systematic review. The authors have written the review in great detail and have outlined an exhaustive list of possible links between VTE and woman in various clinical condition, especially during pregnancy or while taking hormonal treatment such as the oral contraceptive pill and hormonal replacement therapy. However, as readers, we believe it would be of great benefit if additional information could be included, such as the treatment of established pulmonary embolism in pregnant women and a recommended algorithm for diagnosing VTE in pregnant women. Apart from that, in addition to the risk factors mentioned in the review, which include smoking, obesity, and positive family history of VTE, we believe that previous history of trauma, especially to the chest, is also a significant risk factor² which can lead to pulmonary embolism that arises de novo³ and warrants inclusion in the review. Nevertheless, we agree with the authors that VTE in women is a major clinical challenge in modern medical practice and believe that this comprehensive review is beneficial

and can be used for future reference, especially in implementing guidelines and protocols to improve the quality of life of women needing care.

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Correspondence

Alvin Oliver Payus
Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Jalan UMS Kota Kinabalu, Sabah 88400, Malaysia
+6018-8703503
E-mail: dralvinpayus@ums.edu.my

Author information

AOP and CLSL - Physician and Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS).
AI - Physician and Senior Lecturer, Department of Neurology, Hospital Pengajar Universiti Putra Malaysia, Fakulti Perubatan dan Sains Kesihatan.
NM - Consultant Endocrinologist and Head, Department of Internal Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC).

¹Universiti Malaysia Sabah – UMS, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

²Hospital Pengajar Universiti Putra Malaysia – HPUPM, Fakulti Perubatan dan Sains Kesihatan, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.

³Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre – UKMMC, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Financial support: None.

Conflicts of interest: No conflicts of interest declared concerning the publication of this article.

Submitted: September 22, 2020. Accepted: October 30, 2020.

The study was carried out at Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.



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RESPONSE LETTER

Dear Editor,

We would like to thank you for the opportunity to respond to the issues raised in the letter from Dr Payus and colleagues and to clarify aspects of our article in relation to those concerns. We completely agree that it would have been of great benefit to include information about treatment of established pulmonary embolism in pregnant women and a recommended algorithm for diagnosing VTE in pregnant women, because of the use of limited doses of radiation and the anatomical difficulties in pregnant patients. However, such an article would be very long. Pulmonary embolism after trauma or even after insect bites in pregnant patients is a very interesting scenario, constituting a local response to injury or inflammation. However, further research is warranted to fully understand this pathophysiology. We will be glad to reinforce these points in future articles. Finally, our special thanks go to the Dr. Payus and colleagues for their interest in our paper and for taking the time to express their concerns.

Marcos Arêas Marques 

Correspondence

Marcos Arêas Marques
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – UERJ, Unidade
Docente, Assistencial de Angiologia
Rua Assunção, 217/704 – Botafogo
CEP 22251-030 - Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Brasil
Tel.: +55 (21) 99859-0160
E-mail: mareasmarques@gmail.com

Author information

MAM - Angiologist, Unidade Docente Assistencial de Angiologia,
Hospital Universitário Pedro Ernesto (HUPE), Universidade do
Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ).

