

# Anticoagulant Plus Antiplatelet Therapy Following Iliac Vein Stenting

NCT04694248

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<b>Status</b>	RECRUITING
<b>Phase</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Sponsor</b>	First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University
<b>Enrollment</b>	172 participants

## Key Eligibility Criteria

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### Inclusion (3)

- IC1. Subjects who were diagnosed with deep venous thrombus (DVT) with ipsilateral iliac venous stenosis (>50%). The ipsilateral iliac venous stenosis can be caused either by iliac vein compression (i.e. Cockett syndrome) or residue iliac venous thrombus after percutaneous mechanic thrombectomy.
- IC2. Subjects who accepted percutaneous mechanic thrombectomy (PMT) to decrease the burden of thrombus, with or without catheter directed thrombolysis (CDT).
- IC3. Subjects who accepted iliac venous stent(s) implantation during the perioperative period of PMT or CDT (d30 days post PMT or CDT) .

### Exclusion (9)

- EC1. Subject has chronic DVT or the onset of DVT is longer than 3 weeks, or chronic DVT.
- EC2. Subject has isolated distal DVT, which does not affect ipsilateral femoral or iliac vein.
- EC3. Subject has glomerular filtration rate  $\lt$  60ml/min. EC4. Subject has ipsilateral varicose vein or suffers from ipsilateral venous insufficiency prior to the DVT. The manifestations of venous insufficiency include skin pigmentation, edema, lipodermatosclerosis and venous ulcer.
- EC5. Subject has acute arterial embolism on either side or suffers from known moderate or greater stenosis at abdominal aorta, ipsilateral iliac artery and ipsilateral lower extremity artery.
- EC6. Subject has known aneurysm(s) or current limiting dissection at abdominal aorta, ipsilateral iliac artery and ipsilateral lower extremity artery.

... and 4 more (see full listing online)

## Locations (1 total)

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The First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University, School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China