



Extended-Duration Low-Intensity Apixaban to Prevent Recurrence in Patients with Provoked Venous Thromboembolism and Enduring Risk Factors: the HI-PRO Randomized Controlled Trial

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

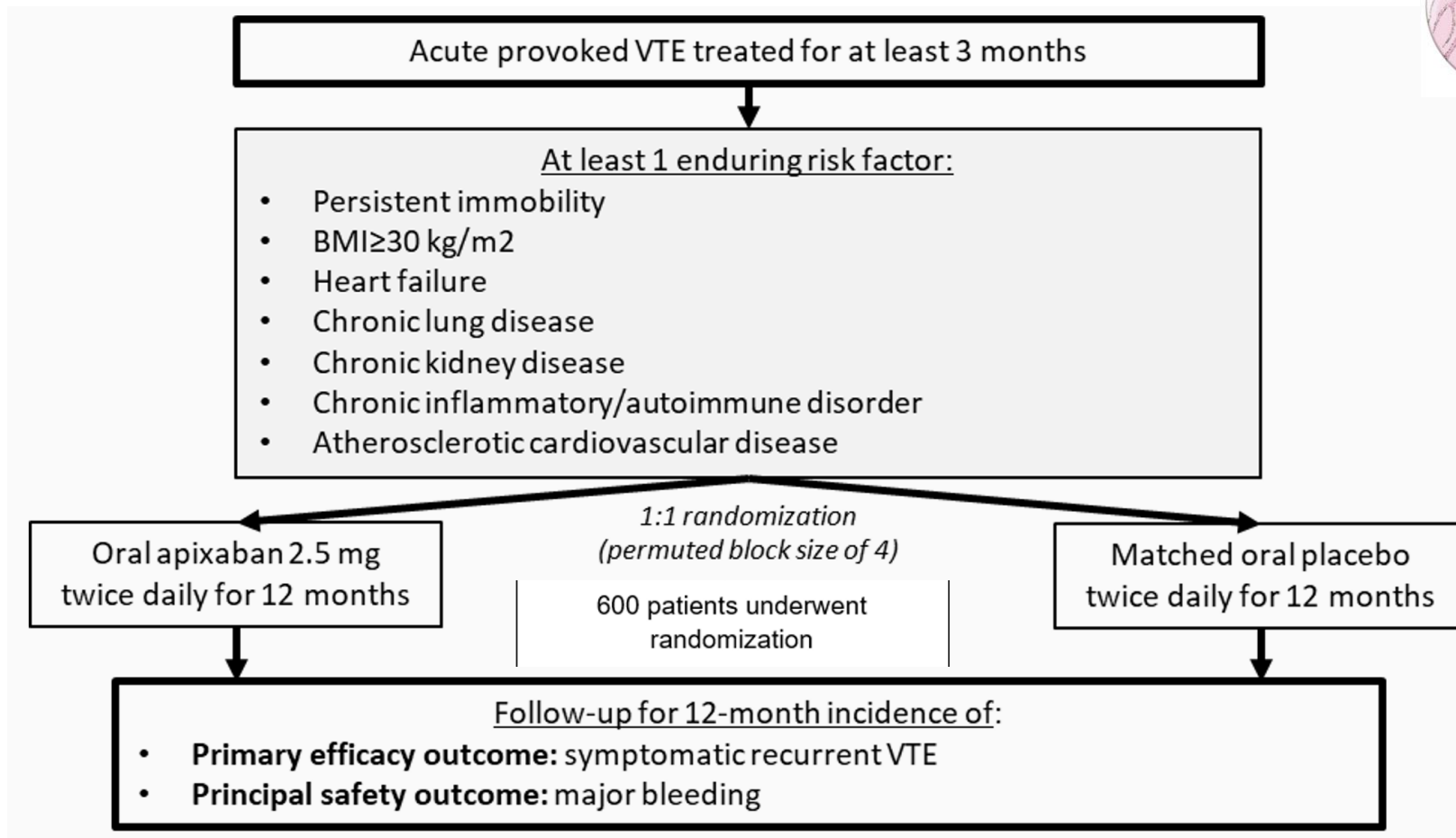
Apixaban for Extended Treatment of Provoked Venous Thromboembolism

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D'après la présentation de Gregory Piazza « *Extended-duration low-intensity apixaban to prevent recurrence in patients with provoked venous thromboembolism and enduring risk factors: the HI-PRO randomized controlled trial* » durant les Hot Lines de l'ESC 2025

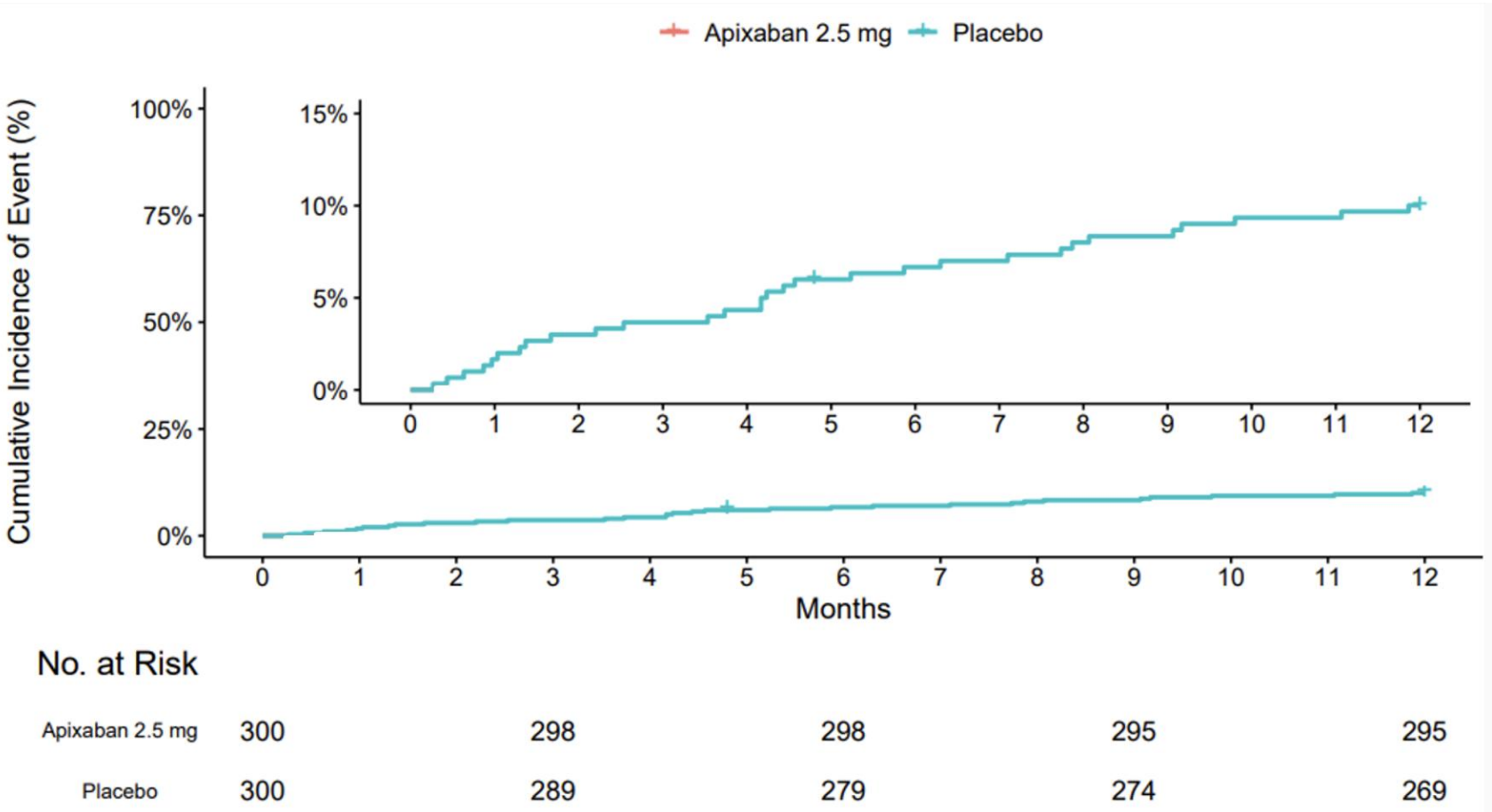


Méthodologie



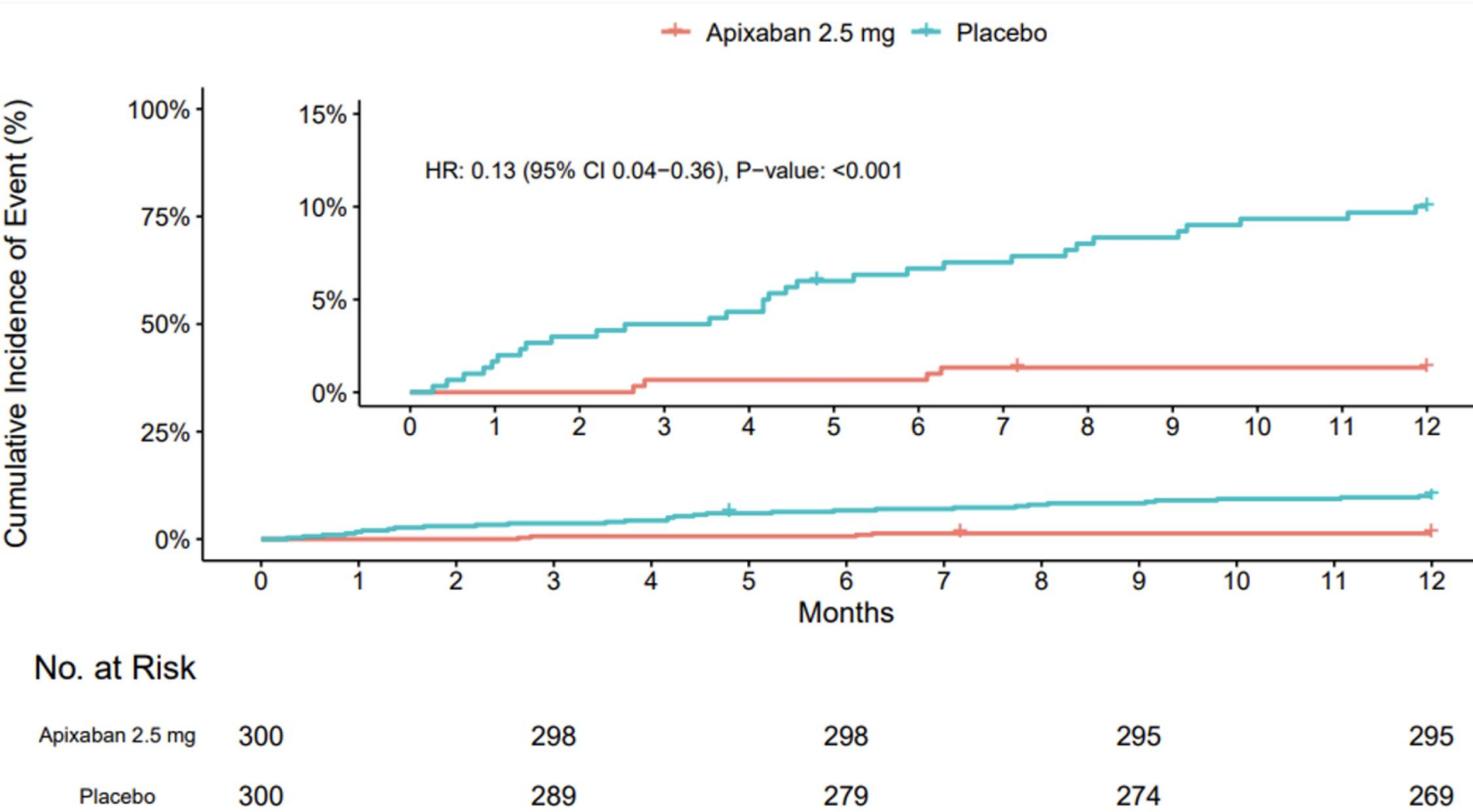
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Critère primaire d'efficacité
Récidives de MTEV symptomatiques



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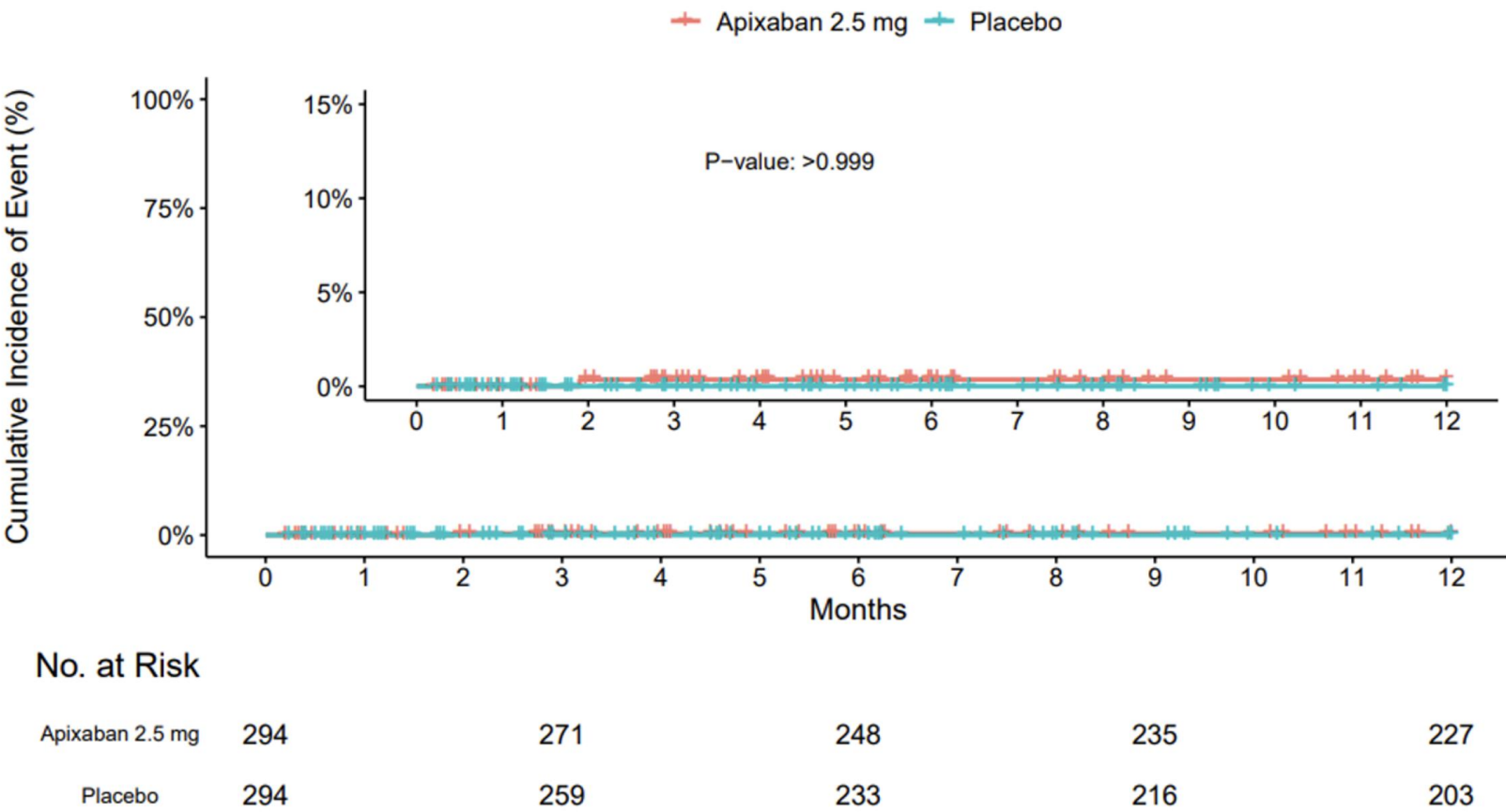
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Critère primaire de sûreté

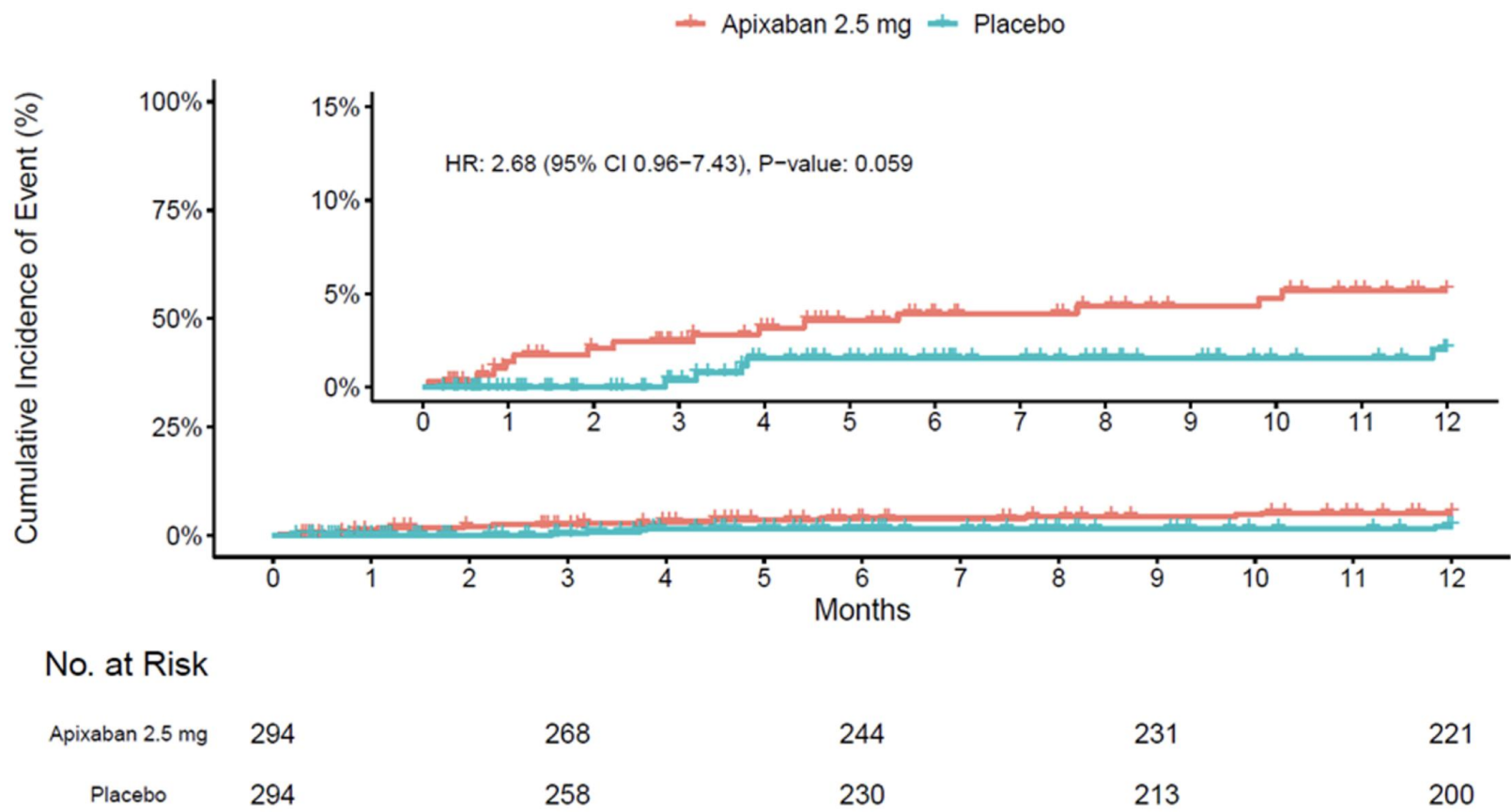
Saignements majeurs



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Critère secondaire de sûreté

Saignements non-majeurs cliniquement significatifs



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Press release

This press release accompanies a presentation at ESC Congress 2025.

It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Society of Cardiology.

Title: Extended blood-thinning treatment lowers recurrence in at-risk patients with provoked venous thromboembolism

Key take-aways

- The HI-PRO trial investigated the efficacy and safety of extended-duration low-intensity apixaban compared with placebo for the prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) recurrence in patients with provoked VTE and at least one enduring risk factor.
- Apixaban 2.5 mg twice daily reduced the risk of symptomatic recurrent VTE vs. placebo at 12 months.
- There was a low risk of major bleeding with apixaban and placebo.
- Additional research is needed to identify which patients with provoked VTE and enduring risk factors benefit most from extended anticoagulation.