

The Risk of Hypercoagulability in Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome

Danolić, Damir; Kasum, Miro; Puljiz, Mario; Alvir, Ilija; Tomica, Darko; Mamić, Ivica; Čehić, Ermin; Bolanča, Ivan

Source / Izvornik: **Acta clinica Croatica, 2015, 54, 186 - 192**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:220:373984>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International/Imenovanje-Nekomercijalno-Bez prerada 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-11-23**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Repository of the Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital Center - KBCSM Repository](#)

THE RISK OF HYPERCOAGULABILITY IN OVARIAN HYPERSTIMULATION SYNDROME

Damir Danolić¹, Miro Kasum², Mario Puljiz¹, Ilija Alvir¹, Darko Tomica¹, Ivica Mamić¹, Ermin Čehić³ and Ivan Bolanča⁴

¹Department of Gynecologic Oncology, University Hospital for Tumors, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital Center; ²Clinical Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Zagreb University Hospital Center, Zagreb, Croatia; ³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Zenica Cantonal Hospital, Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina; ⁴Clinical Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital Center, Zagreb, Croatia

SUMMARY – Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) is a rare and potentially life-threatening complication of infertility treatment occurring during either the luteal phase or early pregnancy. An increasing number of thromboembolic complications associated with the increased use of assisted reproductive techniques have been reported in the literature. Identification of the risk factors is crucial for prevention of thromboembolic events in OHSS patients. Alterations in the hemostatic system cause hypercoagulability in women affected by severe OHSS. Coexistence of inherited hypercoagulable conditions increases the risk of thromboembolism. The role of clinical parameters that can help predict development of thrombosis is controversial. Patients with a personal or family history of thrombosis undergoing infertility treatment should be considered for thrombophilia screening, while routine examination of inherited thrombophilic mutations is not indicated in infertile patients. Antithrombotic primary prevention is not indicated in healthy women undergoing assisted reproductive procedures or in women with thrombophilia. Anticoagulant therapy is indicated if there is clinical evidence of thrombosis or laboratory evidence of hypercoagulability. In this review, the risks of hypercoagulability in the OHSS are discussed.

Key words: *Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome; Thrombophilia; Thrombosis*

Introduction

Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) is one of the most frequently reported complications of infertility treatment occurring during either the luteal phase or early pregnancy. It is usually associated with the use of exogenous gonadotropins for ovarian stimulation, or occasionally with the use of clomiphene citrate. Some forms of OHSS are rarely associated with a spontaneous ovulatory cycle. The incidence of

OHSS varies according to different studies. The overall incidence of OHSS is estimated at 0.6%-14% of all ovarian stimulation cycles¹. Severe OHSS accounts for 0.5% to 5% of all cases of OHSS¹. The risk factors for developing severe form of OHSS include high or rapidly rising estradiol levels (with serum concentration >2500-3500 pg/mL), great numbers of large and medium-sized follicles and the number of oocytes retrieved during *in vitro* fertilization (IVF; >14), previous episodes of OHSS, age under 30 years, use of gonadotropin releasing agonist protocol, higher or repeated dose of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), and polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)^{2,3}.

Thromboembolic phenomena are an uncommon complication of OHSS and sometimes fatal despite appropriate treatment⁴. It is estimated that one of 128

Correspondence to: *Damir Danolić, MD*, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, University Hospital for Tumors, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital Center, Ilica 197, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia

E-mail: damir.danolic@gmail.com

Received November 19, 2014, accepted April 17, 2015

women with severe OHSS develops thromboembolic disease⁵.

Pathophysiology of Thrombosis

The etiology of OHSS is complex, but hCG, either exogenous (to induce ovulation or as a luteal phase support) or endogenous (pregnancy derived), is believed to be a main promoter of OHSS. First step in the pathophysiology of OHSS is hCG stimulation of granulosa-lutein cells, leading to the increased production of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)^{6,7}. A number of other molecules, including angiogenin, interleukin(IL)-1, IL-2, IL-6, IL-10, IL-18, tumor necrosis factor-alpha, insulin-like growth factor 1, epidermal growth factor, transforming growth factors, von Willebrand's factor (vWF), endothelial adhesion molecules, endothelin-1, histamines and ovarian kinin-kallikrein and ovarian-renin angiotensin system, take part in the increased capillary permeability, ovarian neovascularization, inflammatory response and inhibition of hepatic albumin production, which explains most of the symptoms and signs of OHSS^{8,9}. VEGF is the pivotal cytokine involved in the pathophysiology of OHSS. It acts dominantly through the VEGF receptor-2 increasing vascular permeability with loss of fluid, proteins and electrolytes into the extravascular compartment. Severe OHSS is a potentially life-threatening iatrogenic complication accompanied by massive ovarian enlargement, intravascular volume depletion with accompanying development of edema, ascites, hydrothorax, abdominal distension, electrolyte disturbance, hypoalbuminemia, hemoconcentration and ultimately thromboembolism, liver and renal insufficiency and multiple organ failure with adult respiratory distress syndrome². The exact pathogenesis of thrombosis in OHSS has not yet been elucidated entirely. It has been surmised that the hypercoagulable state is created due to hemoconcentration, as a result of the increased capillary permeability, which leads to the loss of protein-rich fluid from the intravascular compartment into the third space, and blood viscosity together with changes in coagulation parameters. Both arterial and venous thrombosis in OHSS demonstrate predilection for head and neck manifestation. Bauersachs *et al.*¹⁰ offer a pathophysiological explanation for this

phenomenon. Estrogen-rich lymph collected from ascites into the lymphatic system, which further drains into the junction of the subclavian vein and jugular veins, can cause local high estrogen content, triggering thrombosis in these neck veins¹⁰. The concentration of estradiol in the ascites fluid is 27 times higher than the serum concentration¹⁰. Other substances drained from the lymphatic system into the veins may cause additional prothrombotic output. Salomon *et al.* hypothesize that the development of thrombosis early in pregnancy is the result of mechanical compression mediated by rudimentary brachial cysts filled with fluid during OHSS¹¹. Further studies are required to fully understand this phenomenon.

Thrombotic Risk Factors

In a cross sectional study, Henriksson *et al.*¹² analyzed 23,498 women who gave birth after IVF and 116,960 individually matched women with natural pregnancies and showed an increased risk of thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism in pregnant women after IVF, especially during the first trimester. In their study, venous thromboembolism (VTE) occurred in 4.2/1000 women after IVF *versus* 2.5/1000 in women with natural pregnancies. The risk of VTE after IVF was significantly increased throughout pregnancy, especially during the first trimester. Pulmonary embolism occurred in 3.0/10 000 women after IVF during the first trimester, compared with 0.4/10 000 in women with natural pregnancies. The absolute risk of pulmonary embolism was low¹². Their results are in accordance with the findings reported by Rova *et al.*¹³, on the risk of first-trimester VTE in women after IVF being tenfold that recorded in women without IVF. Pregnant women after IVF in the absence of OHSS had a fivefold risk of VTE, while pregnancies after IVF that were complicated by OHSS had a 100-fold risk of VTE. There was no increased risk of VTE after the first trimester¹³.

Several studies investigated the alterations of the hemostatic system in women affected by severe OHSS. Considering laboratory findings, increased levels of factors I and V, platelets and fibrinolytic inhibitors have been reported in patients with OHSS¹⁴. Aune *et al.*¹⁵ analyzed the effects on blood coagulation and fibrinolytic activity during ovarian stimulation. They

found a marked increase in the clot lysis time, a rise in plasma fibrinogen concentration and reduction in antithrombin III concentration. The blood fibrinolytic activity was significantly reduced. Rogolino *et al.*¹⁶ report that D-dimer, tissue factor (TF), thrombin-antithrombin complexes, prothrombin fragment 1 + 2 (F1+2), plasmin-antiplasmin complexes (PAP), and vWF antigen plasma levels were significantly higher in patients with severe OHSS as compared with those observed in both case-control group and healthy controls. Plasma levels of the tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI) were significantly lower. They also found that D-dimer levels were related to serum estradiol levels and number of recovered oocytes. The authors concluded that marked hypercoagulability with alterations in TF and TFPI levels determined the clinical outcome of severe OHSS. In addition to these changes, there is a reduced protein C and protein S activity and decreased levels of tissue plasminogen activator and plasminogen activator inhibitor type I (PAI-1) as well¹⁷. These results indicate an increased risk of hypercoagulability following ovarian stimulation for IVF. In the analysis of longitudinal studies, Chan¹⁷ concludes that activation in both the coagulation and fibrinolysis systems occurs in patients undergoing ovarian stimulation, and that this activation is greatly exaggerated with the development of OHSS. Besides the laboratory findings mentioned, the possible risk factors for thromboembolism in severe OHSS are elevated serum estradiol levels at the end of ovulation induction, presence of antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, factor II (FII) G20210A mutation and factor V Leiden (FVL) G16191A mutation¹⁷. Some authors recommend screening for genetically determined risk factors before ovulation induction, especially in patients with personal and family history of thrombosis². Febregues *et al.*¹⁸ report that screening for FII and FVL mutation in an IVF general population is not cost-effective and that the prevalence of thrombophilia is not increased in patients with severe OHSS, which is in contrast to the results of a previous study by Dulitzky *et al.*¹⁹, who found an increased prevalence of thrombophilia in women with severe OHSS. Machac *et al.*²⁰ found an increased heterozygous form of FVL mutation in infertile patients. However, carriers of this mutation did not have an increased risk of developing severe form of OHSS during stimulation. Ricci

*et al.*²¹ compared the prevalence of FII and FVL mutation between women undergoing IVF and women with spontaneous pregnancy; and the IVF outcomes and the risk of complications in FVL and FII carrier *versus* non-carrier women. No thrombotic complications occurred in either group. They conclude that the presence of FVL and FII mutations in asymptomatic women and in the absence of other risk factors does not influence IVF outcome, does not represent a risk factor for OHSS, and does not favor thrombosis after IVF. Although the coexistence of thrombophilia and OHSS can have fatal consequences, routine examination for inherited thrombophilic mutations is not indicated in infertile patients^{20,21}. Only patients with a personal or family history of thrombosis undergoing IVF should be considered for thrombophilia screening²². Identification of the risk factors is crucial for prevention of OHSS.

Thromboembolic Complications

The incidence of thromboembolic events in assisted reproductive techniques (ART) has been estimated to 0.08%–0.11%²³. Rao *et al.*²⁴ performed a review of thromboembolic cases associated with ovarian stimulation, including 54 cases between 1964 and 1997, previously reported by Stewart *et al.* Sixty-seven percent of the 97 cases with thrombotic events after ovulation induction were of venous origin, while 33% were arterial thromboses. Seventy-four percent of these cases were associated with OHSS and 77% were associated with pregnancy²². In pregnancy, venous thrombosis is often located in lower extremities, most commonly in the iliofemoral region²⁴, while venous thrombosis in OHSS usually involves veins in the neck and upper extremities (71%–80%)^{17,24}. Pulmonary thromboembolism occurs in 4%–12% of OHSS patients, complicated with deep vein thrombosis^{25,26}. Venous thrombosis often presents several weeks after resolution of OHSS, while arterial event usually occurs concurrently with OHSS development^{14,24}. Of the arterial thromboembolic events, most common are cerebrovascular accidents (60%), followed by extremities (17%) and myocardial infarction (11%)¹⁷. Chan¹⁷ has presented a review of 96 English-language articles on thromboembolism associated with OHSS reported until December 2008. In Chan's review,

mortality among reported arterial thrombosis cases was 9%. There was no mortality reported among venous thrombosis cases¹⁷. Our literature review using the Medline database identified additional 14 well documented cases of venous and arterial thrombosis associated with ART (January 2009-August 2014). We found additional 12 articles reporting on venous thrombosis²⁷⁻³⁸, and two articles reporting on arterial thrombosis after ovarian stimulation^{39,40}.

Of the arterial thromboembolic reports, one patient had cerebrovascular accident and another one right femoral artery thrombosis^{39,40}. The predominant sites of venous thrombosis involvement were the internal and external jugular veins^{27-29,31,36,38}, sporadically combined with subclavian vein thrombosis^{27,36}. One patient had combined jugular vein thrombosis, subclavian vein thrombosis and right brachiocephalic vein thrombosis after IVF and embryo transfer³⁰. Three patients had cerebral venous thrombosis^{32,34,37}, while one of them had dual cerebral vein thrombosis affecting rectal sinus and left transverse sinus³⁷. In patients that develop progressive abdominal pain during and after ART, mesenteric vein thrombosis and portal vein thrombosis should be considered on differential diagnosis^{33,35}, even in the absence of OHSS³³.

Thrombosis Prevention and Treatment

Based on the existing literature, antithrombotic primary prevention is not indicated in healthy women undergoing assisted reproductive procedures, or in women with thrombophilia⁴¹. Women with severe OHSS require hospitalization for careful monitoring and appropriate treatment. The main interventions are fluid management and correction of hypovolemia and hemoconcentration. Intravenous hydration should be started with a crystalloid solution to alleviate hemoconcentration and provide adequate end-organ perfusion. If end-organ perfusion is not maintained, an alternate colloid solution should be administered⁴². Transvaginal ascitic fluid aspiration should be performed in patients with tense ascites to alleviate their discomfort, and according to Qublan *et al.*⁴³, if repeated (>3) it significantly increases pregnancy rate along with a significant decrease in the abortion rate. Anticoagulant therapy is indicated if there is clinical evidence of thrombosis or laboratory evidence of

hypercoagulability². Thromboprophylaxis should not be prescribed for women with a family history of thrombosis and early start of OHSS after ET with no other risk factors (previous VTE, thrombophilia, age over 35, obesity, parity >4, gross varicose veins, paraplegia, inflammatory disorders, e.g., inflammatory bowel disease, nephrotic syndrome, certain cardiac diseases, myeloproliferative disorders, hyperemesis and dehydration). To prevent thrombosis in severe OHSS, subcutaneous heparin 5000-7500 IU/day and use of thromboembolic deterrent stockings should be instituted and continued until discharge^{25,42}. Thromboprophylaxis in severe form of OHSS does not always prevent thrombosis⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶. Acute management of patients that develop venous thrombosis involves the use of adjusted-dose low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) or intravenous unfractionated heparin (IV UFH) for at least 5 days, followed by adjusted-dose UFH or LMWH for the remainder of pregnancy and at least 6 weeks postpartum⁴⁷. The preferred option for most patients is LMWH due to better bioavailability, longer plasma half-life, and better safety profile with regard to osteoporosis and thrombocytopenia compared to UFH^{48,49}. LMWH and UFH are safe for the fetus, due to the inability to pass placental barrier. Bleeding at the uteroplacental junction is possible⁴⁹. For cerebrovascular accidents and myocardial infarction, specific treatment with LMWH and UFH is the same as in the general population^{17,47,50}. Acute reperfusion in selected patients with myocardial infarction may be achieved with percutaneous coronary intervention and/or fibrinolytic agents under strict protocols^{17,47}. The rate of thrombosis progression in OHSS despite administration of anticoagulant therapy is 7.5%¹⁷. Multidisciplinary approach in the treatment of critical OHSS is required for its appropriate management.

Conclusion

Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome is the main risk factor for thrombosis complicating controlled ovarian hyperstimulation and ovulation induction. Prevention of the syndrome is the most important aspect of its management. Apart from cycle canceling, all other preventive methods may reduce but not eliminate OHSS. Antithrombotic treatment is crucial

if there is clinical evidence of thrombosis or laboratory evidence of hypercoagulability.

Further studies will complement our knowledge of thromboembolic phenomena in OHSS, which may advance our ability to predict, prevent and treat this rare, but life-threatening complication of ART.

References

1. Delvigne A, Rozenberg S. Epidemiology and prevention of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS): a review. *Hum Reprod Update*. 2002;8:559-77.
2. Bartkova A, Sanak D, Dostal J, Herzig R, Otruba P, Vlachova I, *et al.* Acute ischaemic stroke in pregnancy: a severe complication of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Neurol Sci*. 2008;29:463-6. doi: 10.1007/s10072-008-1018-y.
3. Belaen B, Geerinckx K, Vergauwe P, Thys J. Internal jugular vein thrombosis after ovarian stimulation. *Hum Reprod*. 2001;16:510-2.
4. Lamazou F, Legouez A, Letouzey V, Grynberg M, Deffieux X, Trichot C, *et al.* Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome: pathophysiology, risk factors, prevention, diagnosis and treatment. *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod*. 2011;40:593-611. doi: 10.1016/j.jgyn.2011.06.008.
5. Delvigne A, Dubois M, Battheu B, Bassil S, Meuleman C, De Sutter P, *et al.* The ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome in *in vitro* fertilization: a Belgian multicentric study. II Multiple discriminant analysis for risk prediction. *Hum Reprod*. 1993;8:1361-6.
6. Fiedler K, Ezcurra D. Predicting and preventing ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS): the need for individualized not standardized treatment. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol*. 2012;10:32. doi:10.1186/1477-7827-10-32.
7. Kasum M, Orešković S. Treatment of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome: new insights. *Acta Clin Croat*. 2010;49:421-7.
8. Garcia-Velasco JA, Pellicer A. New concepts in the understanding of the ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol*. 2003;15:251-6.
9. Pellicer A, Albert C, Mercader A, Bonilla-Musoles F, Remohí J, Remohí J, *et al.* The pathogenesis of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome: *in vivo* studies investigating the role of interleukin-1beta, interleukin-6, and vascular endothelial growth factor. *Fertil Steril*. 1999;71:482-9.
10. Bauersachs RM, Manolopoulos K, Hoppe I, Arin MJ, Schlessner E. More on: the 'ART' behind the clot: solving the mystery. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2007;5:438-9.
11. Salomon O, Kleinbaum Y, Heiman Z, Itzhak Y. Targeted ultrasound is the procedure of choice for detecting rudimentary branchial cysts causing jugular and subclavian vein thrombosis. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis*. 2010;21:726-8. doi: 10.1097/MBC.0b013e328340141b.
12. Henriksson P, Westerlund E, Wallén H, Brandt L, Hovatta O, Ekblom A. Incidence of pulmonary and venous thromboembolism in pregnancies after *in vitro* fertilisation: cross sectional study. *BMJ*. 2013;346:e8632. doi: 10.1136/bmj.e8632.
13. Rova K, Passmark H, Lindqvist PG. Venous thromboembolism in relation to *in vitro* fertilization: an approach to determining the incidence and increase in risk in successful cycles. *Fertil Steril*. 2012;97:95-100. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2011.10.038.
14. Józwick M. The mechanism of thromboembolism in the course of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Med Wieku Rozwoj*. 2012;16:269-71.
15. Aune B, Hoie KE, Oian P, Holst N, Osterud B. Does ovarian stimulation for *in vitro* fertilization induce a hypercoagulable state? *Hum Reprod*. 1991;6:925-7.
16. Rogolino A, Coccia ME, Fedi S, Gori AM, Cellai AP, Scarselli GF, *et al.* Hypercoagulability, high tissue factor and low tissue factor pathway inhibitor levels in severe ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome: possible association with clinical outcome. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis*. 2003;14:277-82.
17. Chan WS. The 'ART' of thrombosis: a review of arterial and venous thrombosis in assisted reproductive technology. *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol*. 2009;21:207-18. doi: 10.1097/GCO.0b013e328329c2b8.
18. Fábregues F, Tàssies D, Reverter JC, Carmona F, Ordinas A, Balasch J. Prevalence of thrombophilia in women with severe ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome and cost-effectiveness of screening. *Fertil Steril*. 2004;81:989-95.
19. Dulitzky M, Cohen SB, Inbal A, Seidman DS, Soriano D, Lidor A. Increased prevalence of thrombophilia among women with severe ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Fertil Steril*. 2002;77:463-7.
20. Machac S, Lubusky M, Prochazka M, Streda R. Prevalence of inherited thrombophilia in patients with severe ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Biomed Pap Med Fac Univ Palacky Olomouc Czech Repub*. 2006;150:289-92.
21. Ricci G, Bogatti P, Fischer-Tamaro L, Giolo E, Luppi S, Montico M, *et al.* Factor V Leiden and prothrombin gene G20210A mutation and *in vitro* fertilization: prospective cohort study. *Hum Reprod*. 2011;26:3068-77. doi: 10.1093/humrep/der261.
22. McGowan BM, Kay LA, Perry DJ. Deep vein thrombosis followed by internal jugular vein thrombosis as a complication of *in vitro* fertilization in a woman heterozygous for the prothrombin 3' UTR and factor V Leiden mutations. *Am J Hematol*. 2003;73:276-8.
23. Nelson SM. Prophylaxis of VTE in women during assisted reproductive techniques. *Thromb Res*. 2009;123:8-15. doi: 10.1016/S0049-3848(09)70127-6.
24. Rao AK, Chitkara U, Milki AA. Subclavian vein thrombosis following IVF and ovarian hyperstimulation: a case report. *Hum Reprod*. 2005;20:3307-12.

25. Kumar P, Sait SF, Sharma A, Kumar M. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *J Hum Reprod Sci.* 2011;4:70-5. doi: 10.4103/0974-1208.86080.
26. McClure N, Healy DL, Rogers PA, Sullivan J, Beaton L, Haning RV Jr, *et al.* Vascular endothelial growth factor as capillary permeability agent in ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Lancet.* 1994;344:235-6.
27. Grygoruk C, Mrugacz G, Grusza M, Grusza-Golatowska I, Stasiewicz-Jarocka B, Pietrewicz P. Thrombosis in the course of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Med Wieku Rozwoj.* 2012;16:303-6.
28. Stölzel K, Jovanovic S, Albers AE. Jugular vein thrombosis caused by hypercoagulability following *in vitro* fertilization-activated protein C resistance and immobilization. *HNO.* 2013;61:250-5. doi: 10.1007/s00106-011-2460-3. Review (in German)
29. Fleming T, Sacks G, Nasser J. Internal jugular vein thrombosis following ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol.* 2012;52:87-90. doi: 10.1111/j.1479-828-X.2011.01392.x.
30. Gong F, Cai S, Lu G. Jugular vein thrombosis, subclavian vein thrombosis and right brachiocephalic vein thrombosis after *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer: a case report. *Zhong Nan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban.* 2011;36:453-6. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-7347.2011.05.014.
31. Vonnák E, Langmár Z, Sipos M, Pajor A. Thrombosis of the jugular vein during pregnancy. *Orv Hetil.* 2011;152:1703-6. doi: 10.1556/OH.2011.29219.
32. Man BL, Hui AC. Cerebral venous thrombosis secondary to ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Hong Kong Med J.* 2011;17:155-6.
33. Dorais J, Jones K, Hammoud A, Gibson M, Johnstone E, Peterson CM. A superior mesenteric vein thrombosis associated with *in vitro* fertilization. *Fertil Steril.* 2011;95:804.e11-3. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2010.06.081. Epub 2010 Aug 1.
34. Oktem M, Erdem A, Demirdag E, Cenksoy C, Erdem M, Bozkurt N. Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis during the first trimester after superovulation and intrauterine insemination with recombinant follicle-stimulating hormone: a case report. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol.* 2013;168:118-9. doi: 10.1016/j.ejogrb.2013.01.020.
35. Mmbaga N, Torrealday S, McCarthy S, Rackow BW. Acute portal vein thrombosis complicating *in vitro* fertilization. *Fertil Steril.* 2012;98:1470-3. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2012.08.010.
36. Chipwete SE, Bugren S, Rafla N. Thrombosis post ovarian hyperstimulation. *Fertil Steril.* 2009;91:1956.e13-4. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2008.12.117.
37. Santoro R. A woman with rectal sinus and left transversal sinus thrombosis after ovarian stimulation: case report. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost.* 2009;15:711-3. doi: 10.1177/1076029608325541.
38. Van den Broek R, van Balen M, Blaauwgeers J, ten Wolde M. A 28-year-old pregnant woman with a very rare cause of jugular vein thrombosis. *Neth J Med.* 2014;72:224-6.
39. García-Benítez CQ, Avilés-Cabrera RN. Arterial thrombosis in ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Ginecol Obstet Mex.* 2011;79:152-5.
40. Jing Z, Yanping L. Middle cerebral artery thrombosis after IVF and ovarian hyperstimulation: a case report. *Fertil Steril.* 2011;95:2435.e13-5. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2011.04.002.
41. Martinelli I, Taioli E, Ragni G, Levi-Setti P, Passamonti SM, Battaglioli T, *et al.* Embryo implantation after assisted reproductive procedures and maternal thrombophilia. *Haematologica.* 2003;88:789-93.
42. Joint Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada-Canadian Fertility Andrology Society Clinical Practice Guidelines Committee; Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility Committee of the SOGC; Executive and Council of the Society of Obstetricians; Gynaecologists of Canada; Board of the Canadian Fertility and Andrology Society, Shmorgun D, Claman P. The diagnosis and management of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can.* 2011;33:1156-62.
43. Qublan HS, Al-Taani MI, Megdadi MF, Metri RM, Al-Ahmad N. Multiple transvaginal ascitic fluid aspirations improve the clinical and reproductive outcome in patients undergoing *in vitro* fertilisation treatment complicated by severe early ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *J Obstet Gynaecol.* 2012;32:379-82. doi: 10.3109/01443615.2012.663422.
44. Hignett M, Spence JE, Claman P. Internal jugular vein thrombosis: a late complication of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome despite mini-dose heparin prophylaxis. *Hum Reprod.* 1995;10:3121-3.
45. Hortskamp B, Lubke M, Kentenich H, Riess H, Buscher U, Lichtenegger W. Internal jugular vein thrombosis caused by resistance to protein C as a complication of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome after *in vitro* fertilization. *Hum Reprod.* 1994;11:280-2.
46. Todros T, Carmazzi CM, Bontempo S, Gaglioti P, Donvito V, Massobrio M. Spontaneous ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome and deep vein thrombosis in pregnancy: a case report. *Hum Reprod.* 1999;14:2245-8.
47. Solhpour A, Yusuf SW. Fibrinolytic therapy in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction. *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther.* 2013;12:201-15. doi: 10.1586/14779072.2014.867805.
48. Bates SM, Greer IA, Hirsh J, Ginsberg JS. Use of antithrombotic agents during pregnancy: the Seventh ACCP Conference on Antithrombotic and Thrombolytic Therapy. *Chest.* 2004;126:627-44.
49. Husar D, Đelmiš J. Thromboembolic disease in pregnancy. *Gynaecol Perinatol.* 2008;17:77-82.
50. Ivica N, Pintarić I, Titlić M. MTHFR C677T and prothrombin G20210A mutations in a woman from Dalmatia with silent brain infarction. *Acta Clin Croat.* 2014;53:355-8.

Sažetak

RIZIK HIPERKOAGULABILNOSTI KOD SINDROMA HIPERSTIMULACIJE JAJNIKA

D. Danolić, M. Kasum, M. Puljiz, I. Alvir, D. Tomica, I. Mamić, E. Čebić i I. Bolanča

Sindrom hiperstimulacije jajnika je rijetka i za život opasna komplikacija liječenja neplodnosti koja se javlja u lutealnoj fazi menstrualnog ciklusa ili tijekom rane trudnoće. Povećanjem zastupljenosti tehnika potpomognute oplodnje povećava se broj prijavljenih slučajeva tromboembolijskih komplikacija. U prevenciji tromboembolijskih događaja kod bolesnica sa sindromom hiperstimulacije jajnika ključno je određivanje rizičnih čimbenika. Promjene u sustavu hemostaze uzrokuju hiperkoagulabilnost, a nasljedne trombofilije dodatno povećavaju rizik tromboembolije. Sporna je uloga kliničkih parametara koji mogu pomoći u predviđanju razvoja tromboze. Žene podvrgnute liječenju neplodnosti koje su preboljele tromboembolijsku bolest ili u obitelji imaju slučajeve tromboembolijske bolesti treba testirati na nasljedne trombofilije, dok se rutinsko testiranje kod neplodnih žena ne provodi. Antitrombotska terapija je indicirana samo ako su prisutni klinički znakovi tromboze ili laboratorijski dokazana hiperkoagulabilnost, a nije indicirana kod žena s nasljednom trombofilijom u postupku medicinski potpomognute oplodnje bez kliničkih i/ili laboratorijskih znakova tromboze. U ovom preglednom članku opisani su rizici hiperkoagulabilnosti u sindromu hiperstimulacije jajnika.

Ključne riječi: *Ovarijski hiperstimulacijski sindrom; Trombofilija; Tromboza*