**EFFECT OF ANICOAGULANT ON DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS**

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Although many studies have been done for anticoagulation on deep venous thrombosis (DVT ),we do not know how to predict which patient can be effectively treated. Then, we evaluated usefulness of anticoagulant therapy for treatment of DVT.

Methods: Patients with DVT who underwent anticoagulant therapy were studied. Patients with DVT was divided into thigh DVT ( TDVT:from common iliac to popliteal vein) and calf DVT( CDVT:soleus, tibilal) group. The 56 patients with TDVT and 55 with CDVT were studied. DVT was diagnosed by duplex ultrasonography., and D-dimer test was done in all. Administration of heparin followed by warfarin (Vitamin K antagonist) or oral warfarin administration was performed in the patients of warfarin group.

*Results*: Mean age was 59.87±15.43 years old (mean±standard deviation). Prothrombin international ratio (PT-INR) was maintained more than 1.4. in most patients. Venous thrombus disappeared in 30 patients ( 57.7 %) with CDVT and 12 patients ( 24.4 %) with TDVT. It decreased in 4 with CDVT and in 3 With TDV. CDVT can be dissolved more easily than TDVT. Mean D-dimer was 9.01±10 µg/ml in DVT patients in whom thrombus disappeared or decreased in size, and 4.8±3 µg/ml in patients in whom thrombus size did not change (P<0.01).

*Conclusions:* In patients with DVT, warfarin therapy is useful for acute thrombosis in patients with elevated D-dimer, however, chronic thrombus appeared to be resistant to anticoagulant therapy. Thigh DVT was more resistant to anticoagulant therapy than calf DVT.