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Performance of Khorana Risk Score for Prediction of Venous Thromboembolism in Patients with Lung Cancer

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Objectives: Cancer related venous thromboembolism is one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among patients with cancer. The Khorana risk score is the validated risk assessment model to stratify risks of venous thromboembolism development in ambulatory patients with cancer. AT this study we want to assess the predictive performance of Khorana risk score in patients with lung cancer.

Methods: Venous thromboembolism events were retrospectively identified by reviewers unaware of the clinical prediction score calculation. The association between Khorana risk score and the risk of venous thromboembolismwas examined using cumulative incidence function with competing risks models.

Results: We retrospectively analyzed patients with diagnosis of lung cancer at our clinic over ten years. 912 patients with lung cancer were included study. 98 patient were excluded from study due to various reasons. Among 814 patients with lung cancer, 79 (9.7%) cases of venous thromboembolism were identified, including 61 (77.2%) pulmonary embolism, 15 (19%) peripheral deep vein thrombosis, and 3 (3.8%) thrombosis of other sites. A high Khorana risk score (cumulative incidence, 10.7%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 4.9-18.1%) was not associated with venous thromboembolism compared with an intermediate score (cumulative incidence, 9,8%; 95% confidence interval, 7.3-15.2%) in both univariate and multivariable analyses.

Conclusion: By using khorona risk score, risk stratification (intermediate or high risk) of venous thromboembolism was not useful in patients with lung cancer.

Keywords: Korona risk score, lung cancer, venous thromboembolism