

Saturday, December 7: From Lab to Clinic: New Technologies and Therapies to Improve the Prevention and Treatment of VTE

[See also ASH Press Release](#)

Webcasts at the bottom

787 [Impact of Adding Aspirin to Direct Oral Anticoagulant Therapy without an Apparent Indication](#)

Jordan K Schaefer, Yun Li, Xiaowen Kong, Tina Alexandris-Souphis, et al.

CONCLUSIONS Patients on oral anticoagulation for VTE or NVAF with a DOAC, without a clear need for ASA, experienced more bleeding events with the addition of ASA compared to DOAC monotherapy, without an apparent improvement in the incidence of thrombosis. Further study is needed to assess if DOAC+ASA is safer than warfarin+ASA, to compare the outcomes of the individual DOACs, and to confirm these findings in a larger cohort. Until such assessment is complete, clinicians should carefully consider the need to add aspirin in patients on DOAC therapy.

164 [Rivaroxaban for Treatment of Pediatric Venous Thromboembolism. an Einstein-Jr Phase 3 Dose-Exposure-Response Evaluation](#)

Guy Young, Anthonie WA. Lensing, Paul Monagle, MBBS, Christoph Male, et al.

CONCLUSIONS Treatment of children with bodyweight-adjusted rivaroxaban regimens resulted in exposures similar to those previously observed in adults receiving 20 mg once daily dosing and the level of exposure was not related to the efficacy, bleeding, or adverse events. Based on this analysis and in conjunction with the previously demonstrated similar efficacy and safety of rivaroxaban compared with standard anticoagulation, we conclude that the bodyweight-adjusted pediatric rivaroxaban regimens with either tablets or suspension are validated and provide a new alternative treatment option for VTE in

children.

441 [Monitoring the “Lifetime” of a Thrombus over Long Timescales By Leveraging a Novel Microvasculature-on-Chip Thrombosis Resolution Assay](#)

Yongzhi Qiu, Yumiko Sakurai, and Wilbur A. Lam

CONCLUSIONS We have, for the first time, developed a perfusable vascularized thrombus resolution assay that enables the tracking of inflammatory thrombi over weeks and is ideal for studying antithrombotic drugs effects and how they may restore microvascular barrier function. Studies assessing the formation of microvascular emboli in this context are ongoing.