

CONGRÈS FRANÇAIS d'HÉMOSTASE

10-12
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Groupe d'Étude de la Thrombose
de Bretagne Occidentale

UMR 1304



FACULTÉ
DE MÉDECINE &
SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

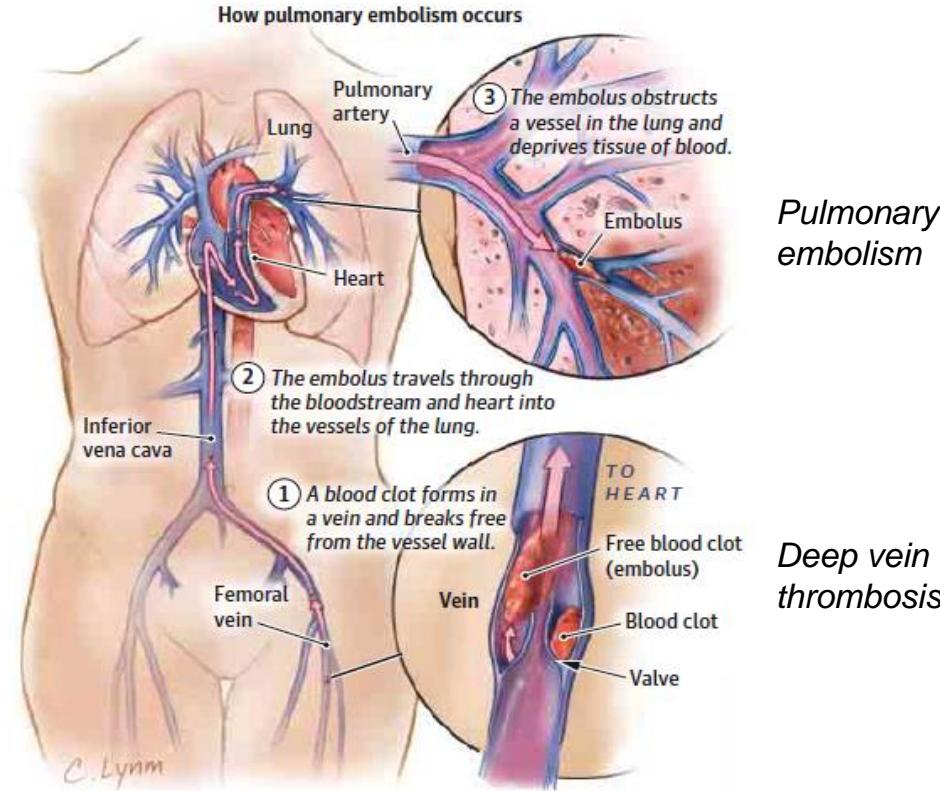


La science pour la santé
From science to health

Importance du phénotype endothérial et des mécanismes inflammatoires dans la maladie veineuse thromboembolique



Venous thromboembolism – major public health issue



JAMA PATIENT PAGE | Drug Therapy

Treatment Duration for Pulmonary Embolism

The type and duration of treatment for pulmonary embolism can vary from person to person.

Source: Couturaud F, Sanchez O, Pernod G, et al. Six months vs extended oral anticoagulation after a first episode of pulmonary embolism: the PADIS-PE randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2015.7046.

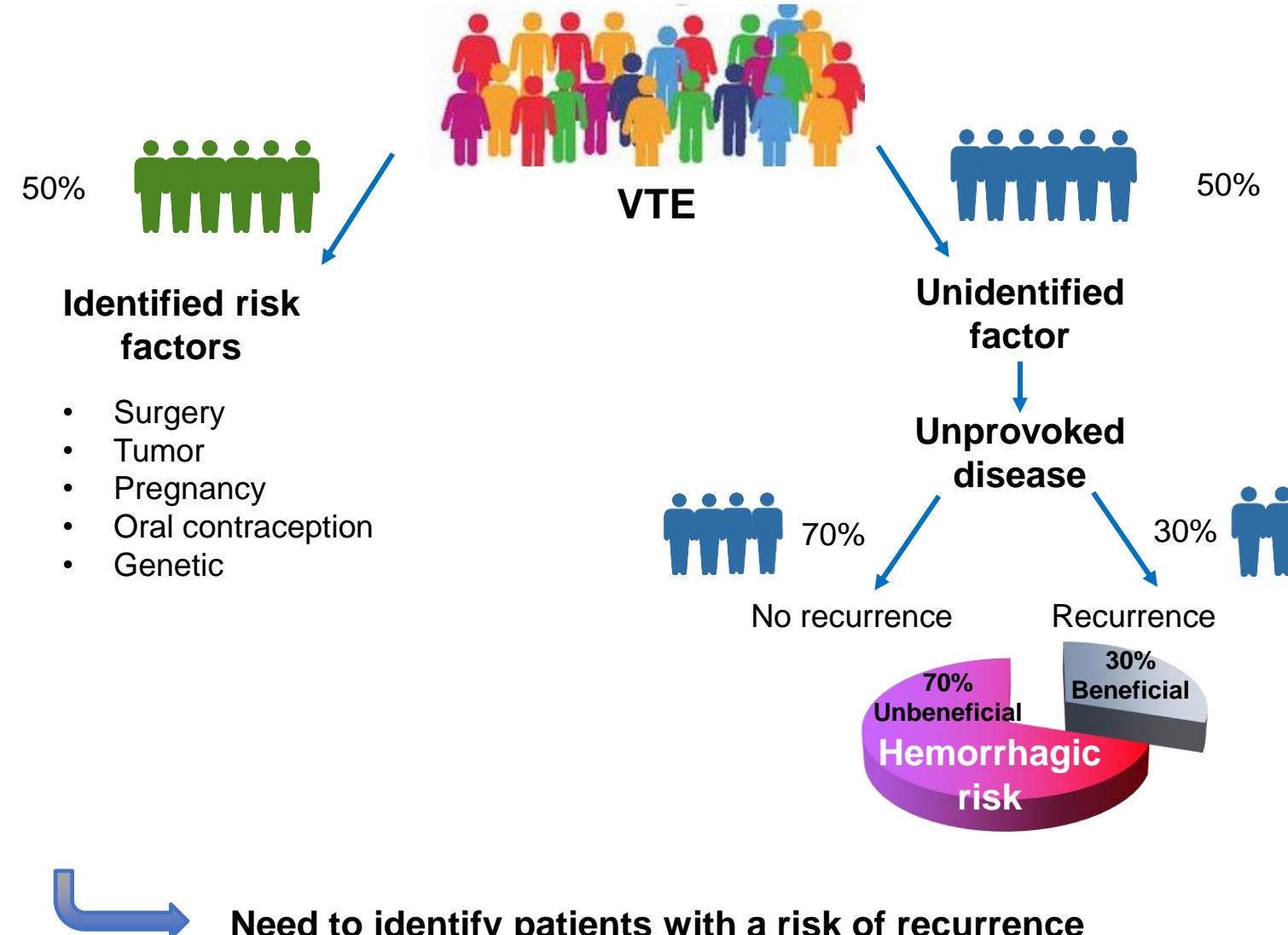
Incidence rate: 1 to 2 / 1000-person years

Risks:

- **Recurrence rate:** 5% to 40% at 5 years
- **Mortality:** 10% at 3 months if pulmonary embolism (2-fold higher than myocardial infarction; **3rd cardiovascular cause of death**)
- **Sequelae:** Chronic Thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension in 4% (median survival of 3 years)

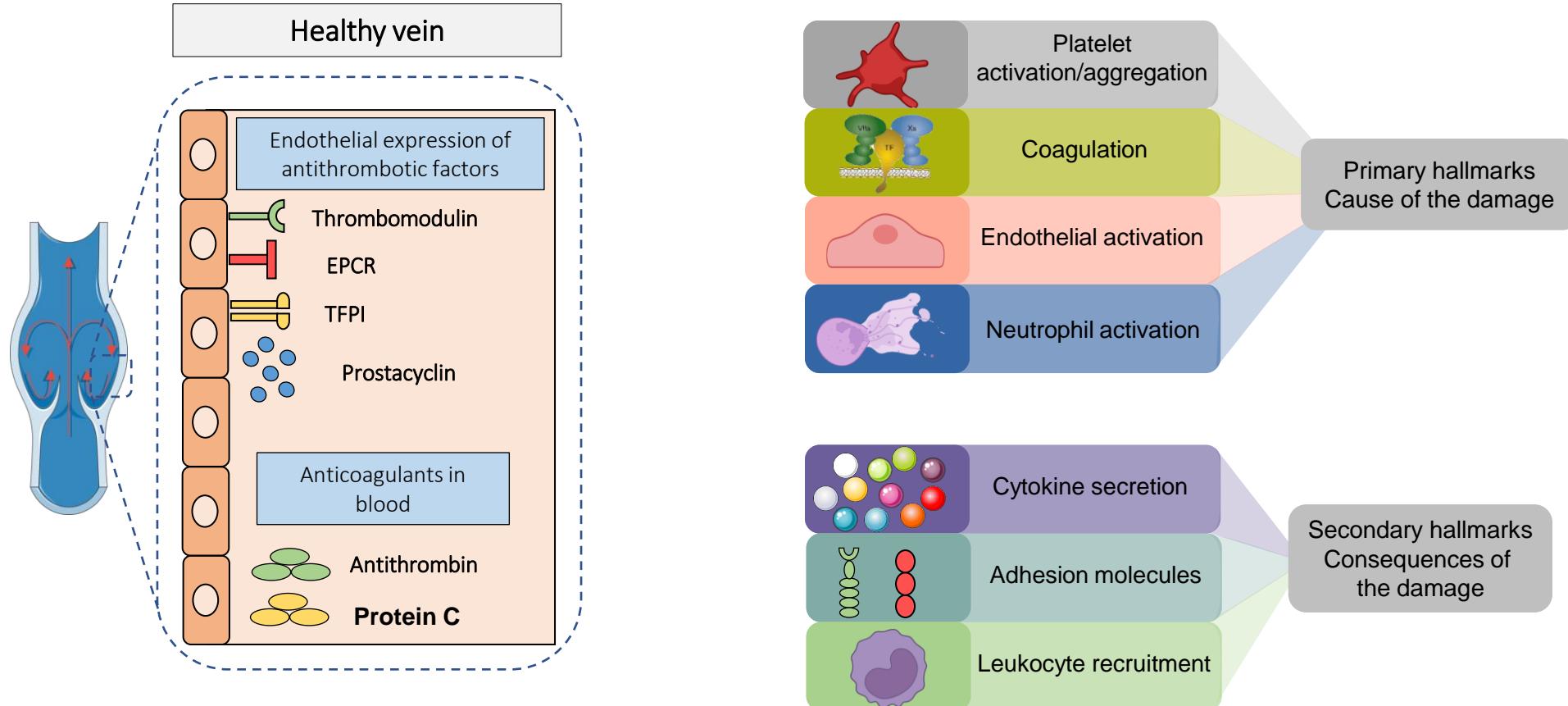
In hospital cost: 240 Millions Euros/y in France

Venous thromboembolism – major public health issue

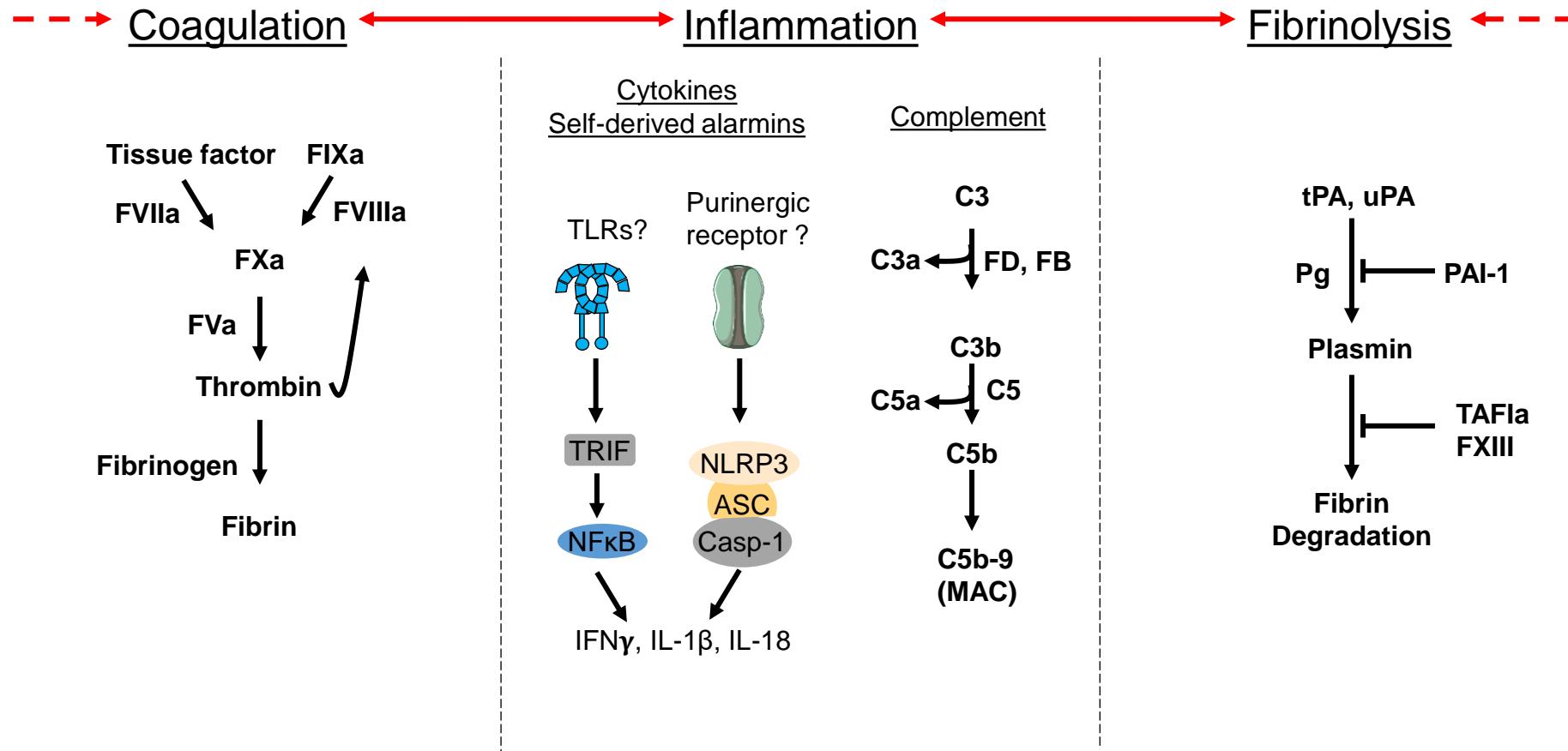


JAMA. 2015;314(1):31-40.
Eur Respir J. 2018;4:51(1).
Haematologica. 2019 Jan 3.

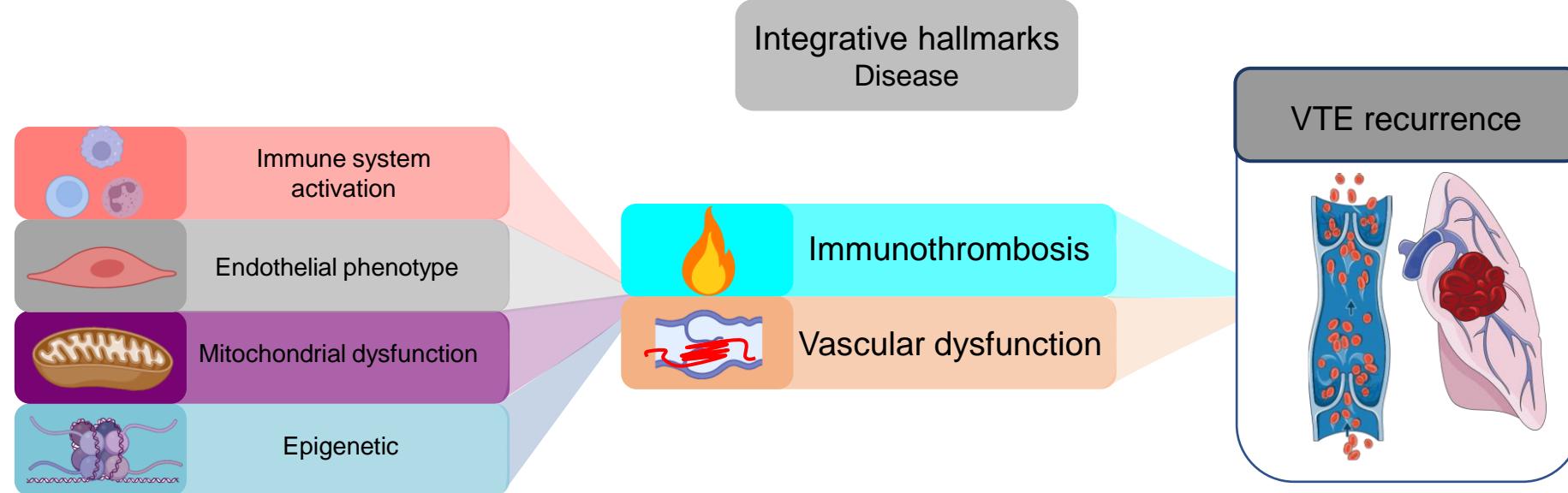
Hallmarks of venous thromboembolism



Coagulation, inflammation and fibrinolysis?

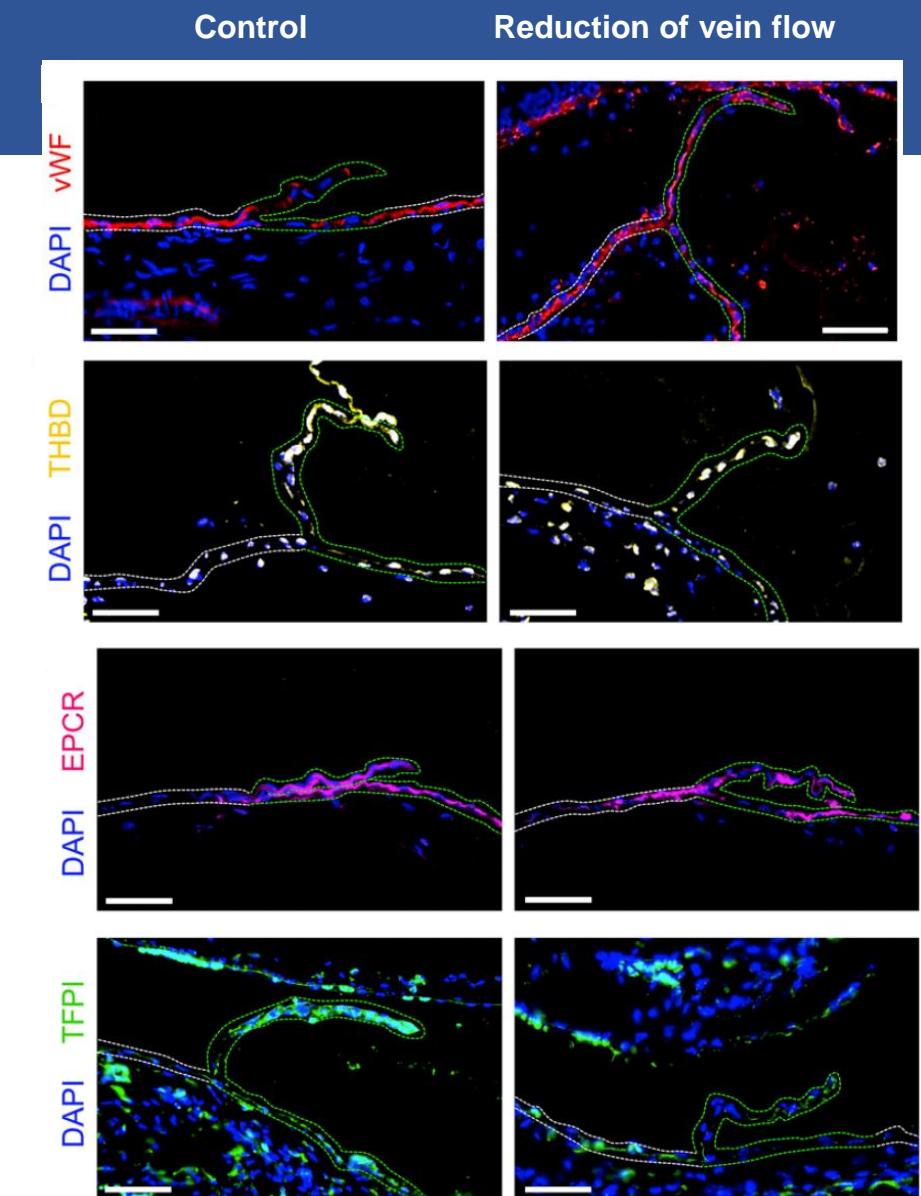
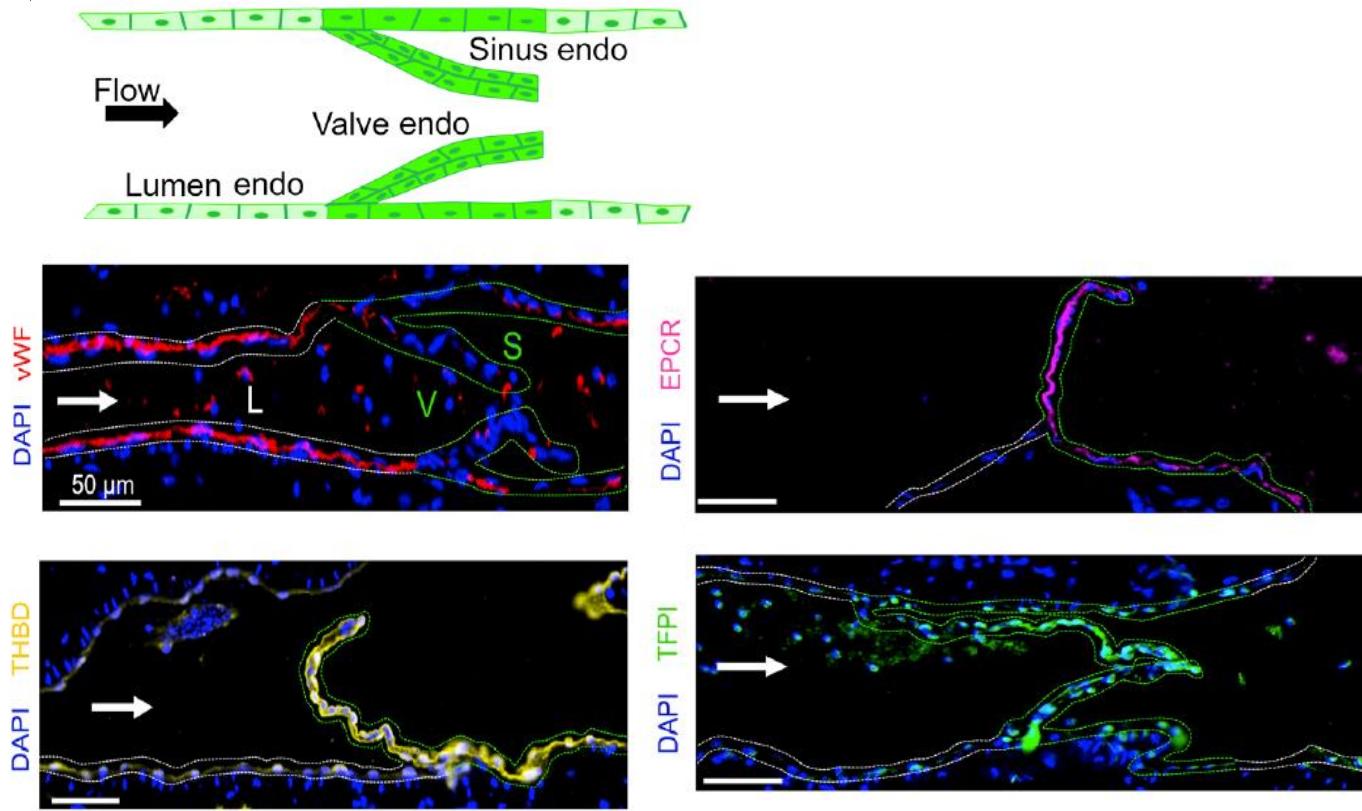


Endothelium, inflammation and fibrinolysis? → Chronic disease



How the endothelium drives VTE and recurrent VTE ?

Endothelial dysfunction drives VTE ?



Endothelium and inflammation in VTE

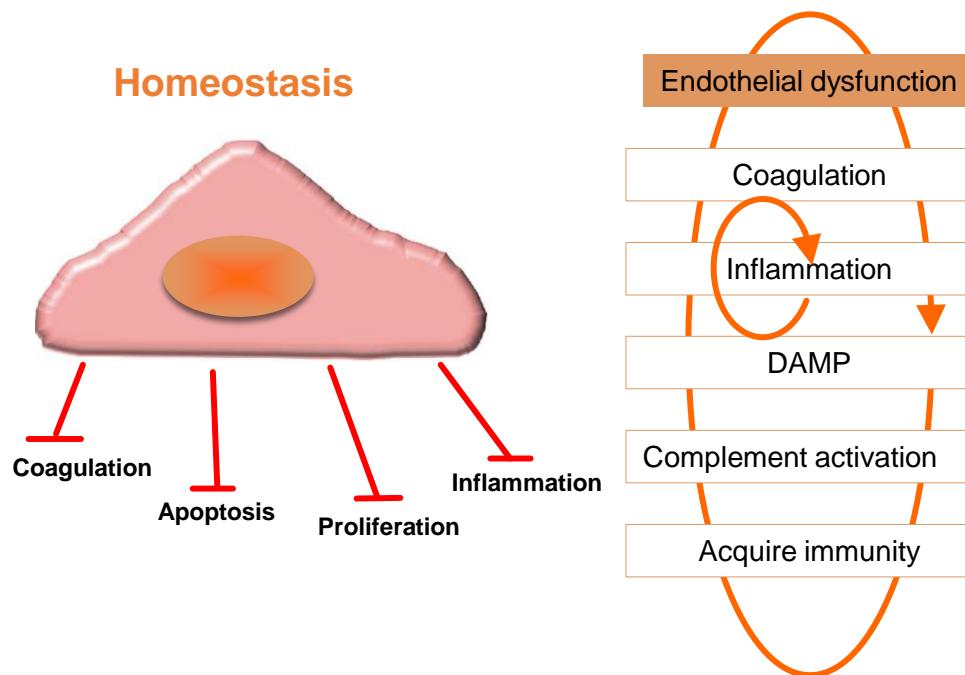


TABLE 2. ELISA Measurements for Cytokines and Chemokines in the Thrombosed Vein Walls Indexed to the Time From Clot Induction for All Time Points Including Baseline

Cytokine	Baseline	Day 1	Day 3	Day 6
Thrombosed veins (n=4)				
TNF	<50	127±46*	341±55†	610±212*
ENA-78	<50	<50	175±81	370±150*
MIP-1 α	<50	<50	105±45	<50
Interleukin-6	<50	<50	328±187	445±243
JE/MCP-1	<50	2372±650*	3198±704†	12 914±7073
Shams (n=4)				
TNF		<50‡	<50§	<50‡
ENA-78		<50	<50	70±34
MIP-1 α		<50	<50	<50
Interleukin-6		<50	<50	<50
JE/MCP-1		<50‡	<50§	50

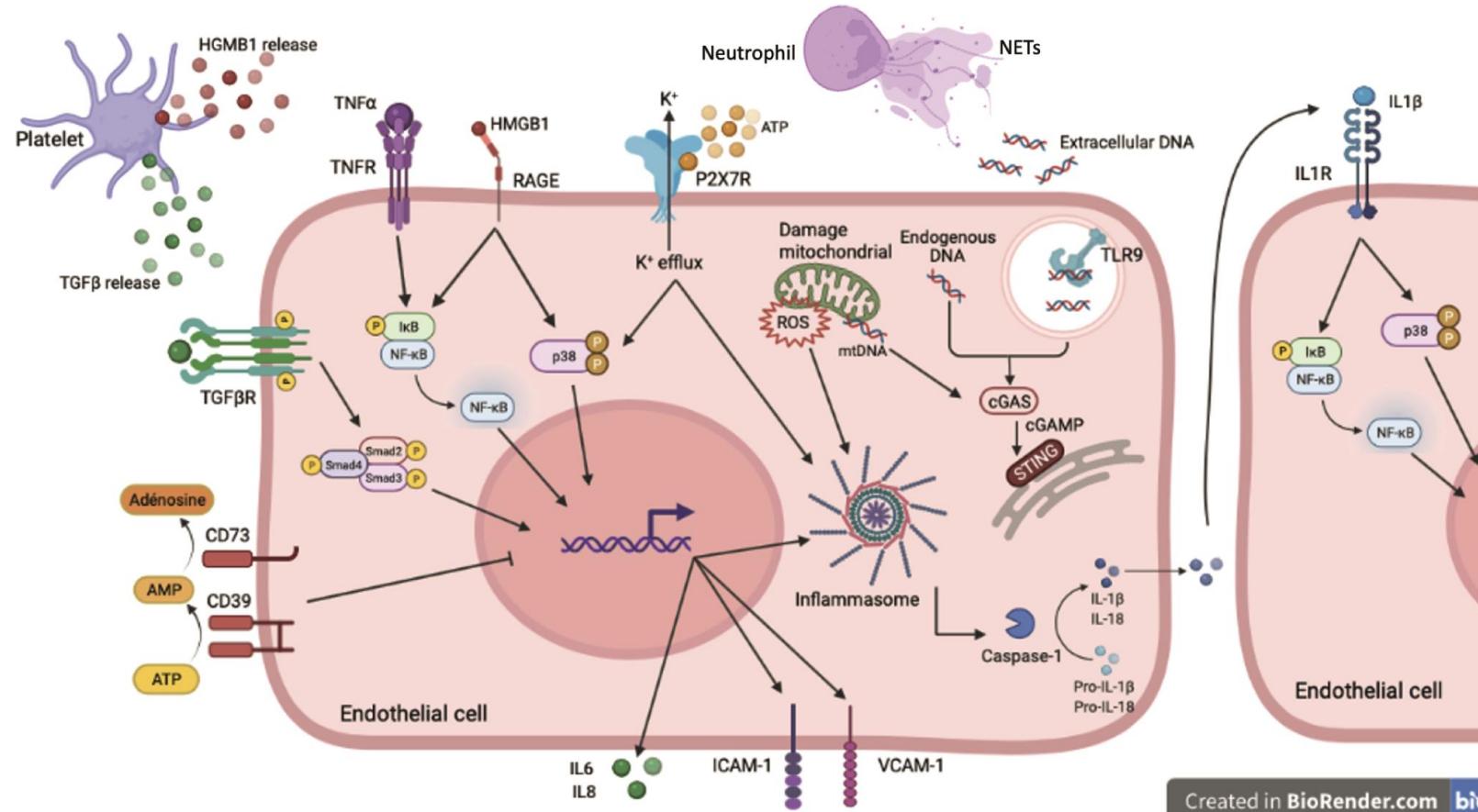
ELISA indicates enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; TNF, tumor necrosis factor- α ; epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; MIP-1 α , macrophage inflammatory protein-1 α ; and JE/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. Measurements are expressed in picograms per milliliter.

* $P\le.05$, † $P\le.01$ compared with baseline.

‡ $P\le.05$, § $P\le.01$, shams compared with thrombosed veins.

Environmental cues inducing disruption of homeostasis

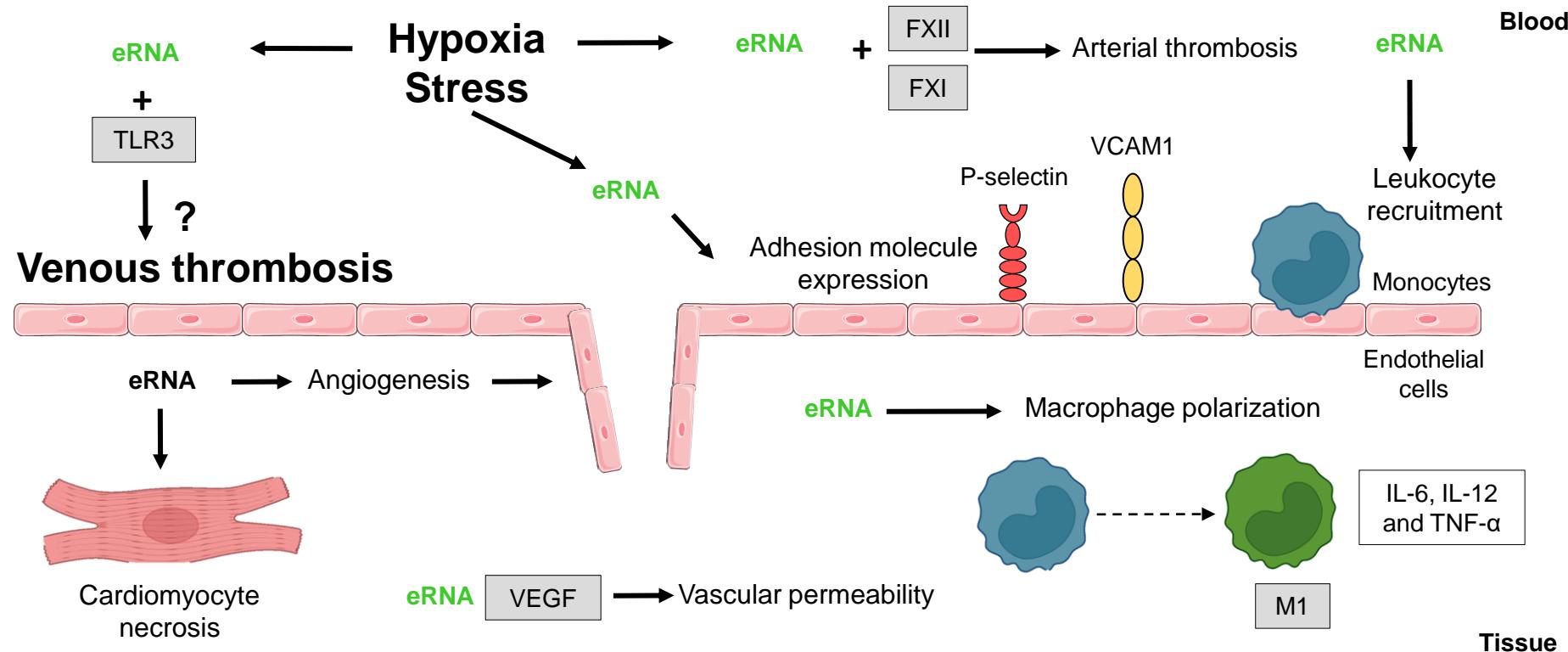
Endothelial cell and inflammation



Created in BioRender.com

Marion Pilard, Estelle Ollivier, Virginie Gourdou-Latzszenok, Francis Couturaud and Catherine A. Lemarié. Frontiers in CV April 2022.

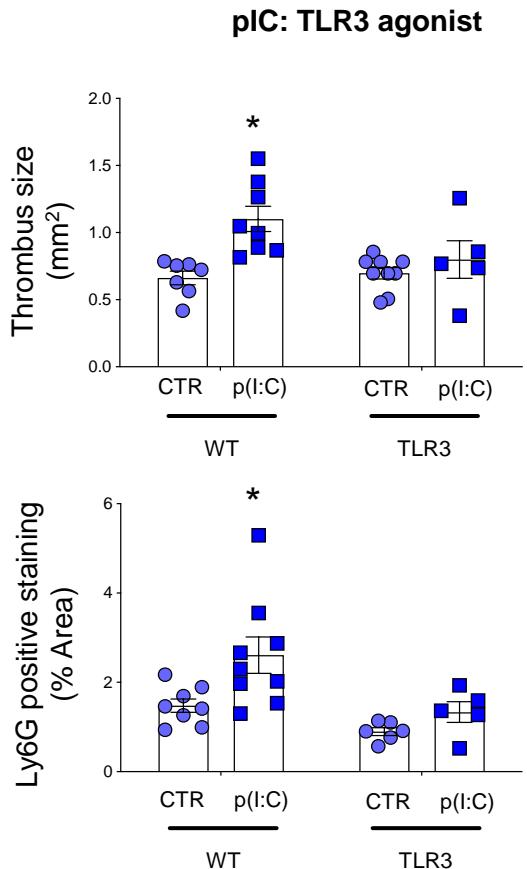
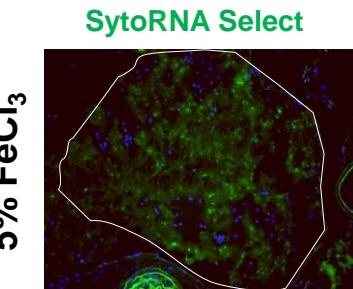
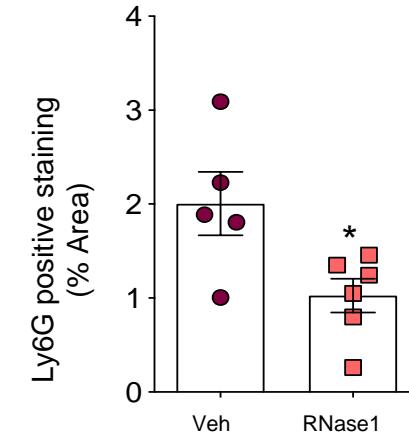
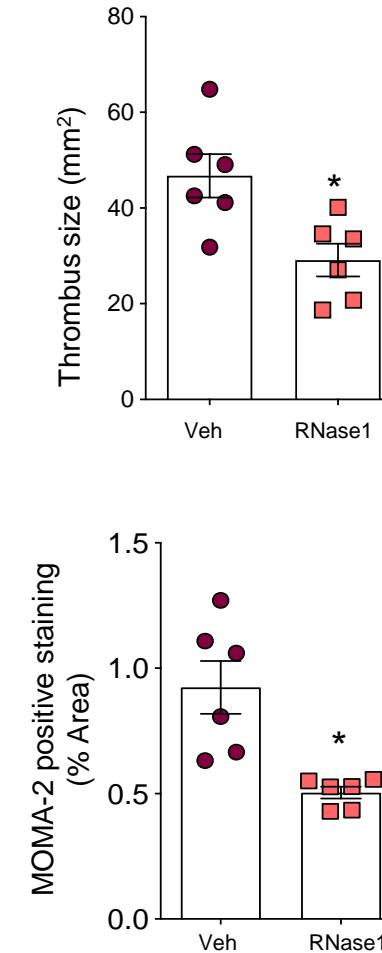
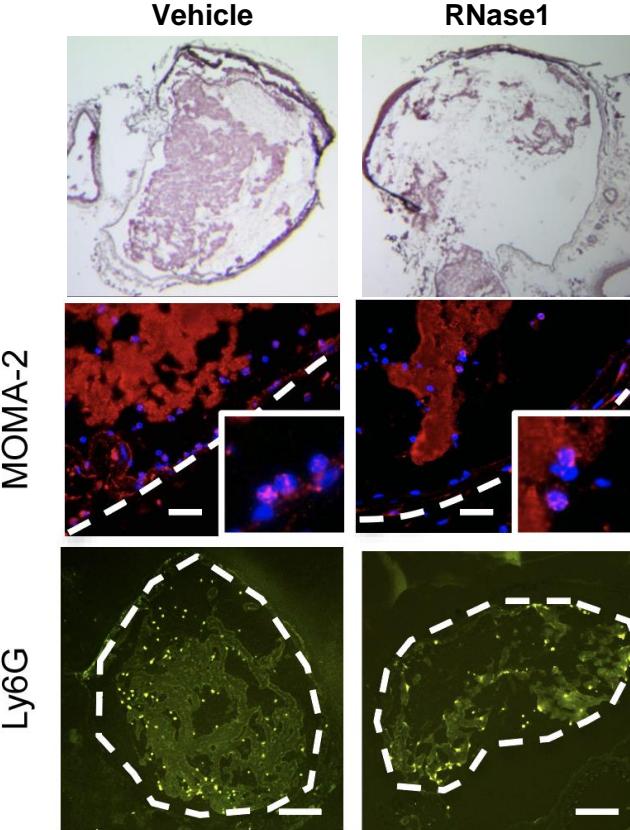
Environmental cues : extracellular RNA



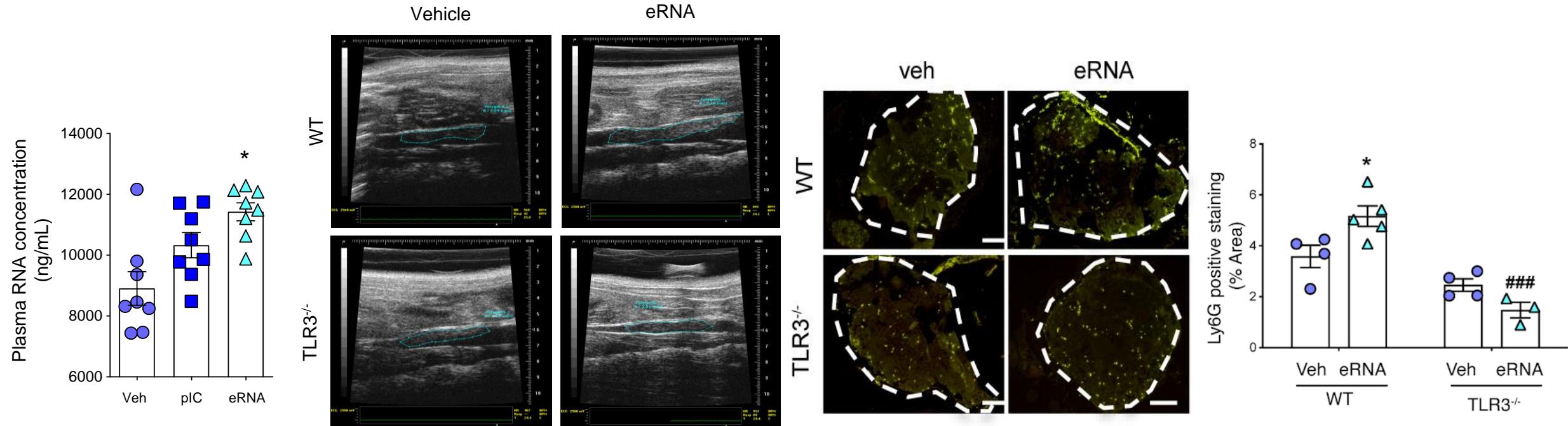
Environmental cues : extracellular RNA

Maria Najem, PhD

Hypothesis: eRNA promote the inflammatory development of venous thrombosis via endothelial TLR3.

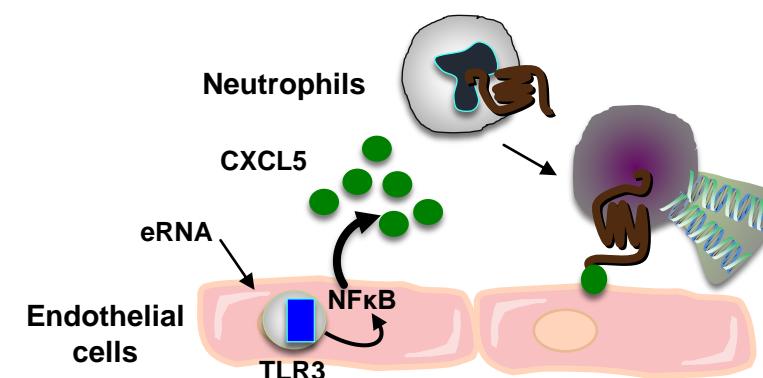
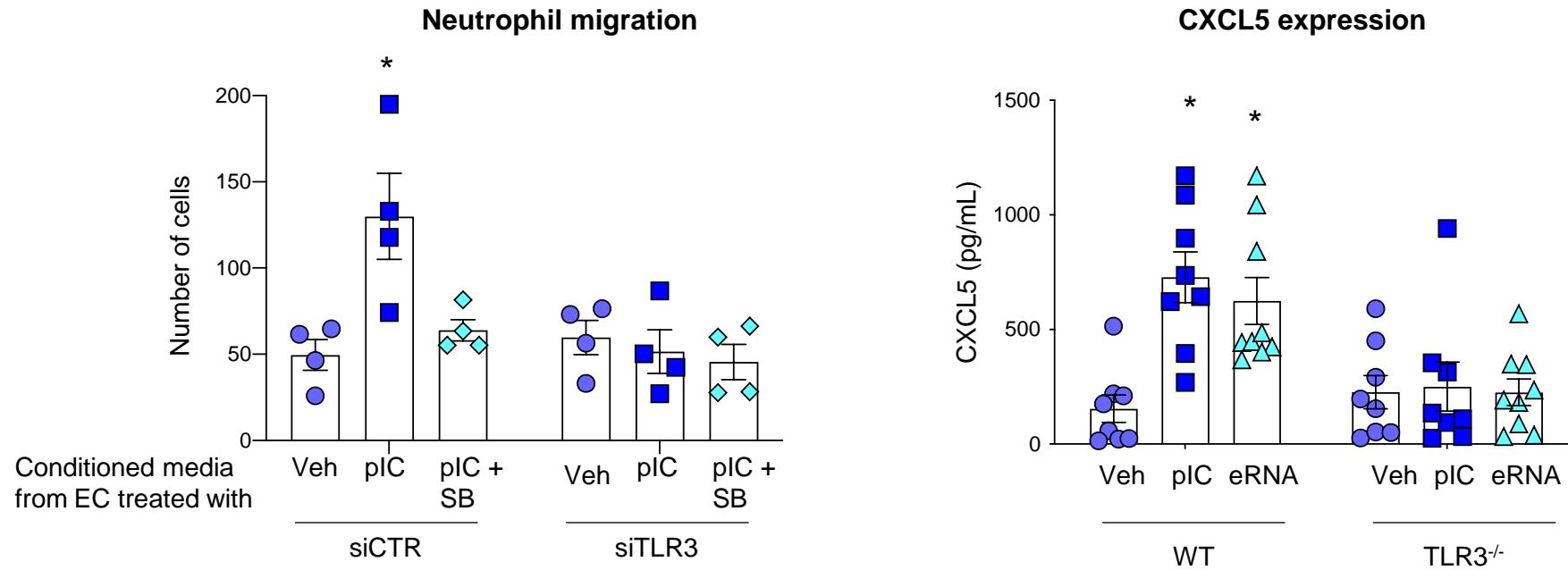


Environmental cues : extracellular RNA

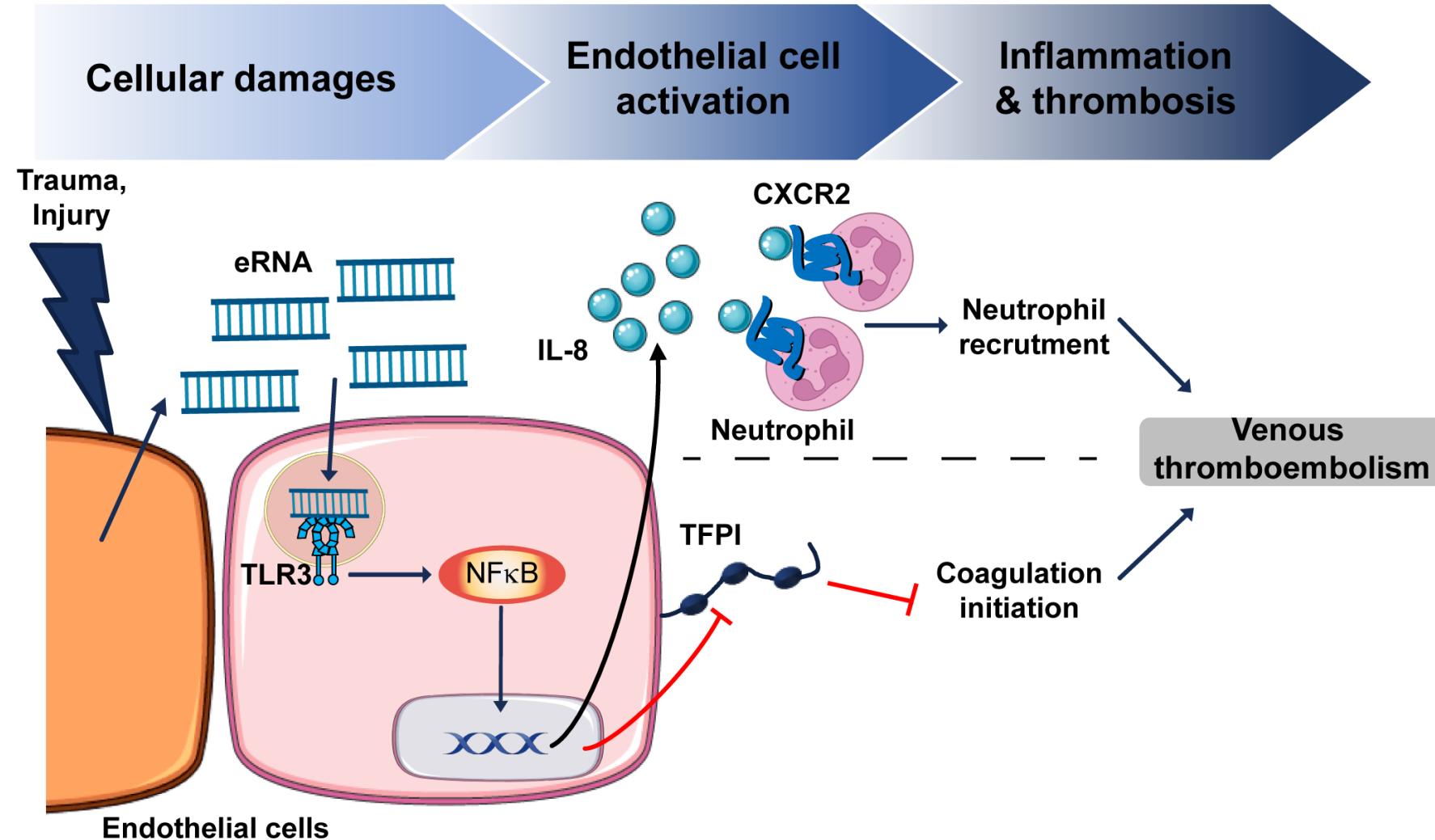



eRNA promote neutrophil recruitment

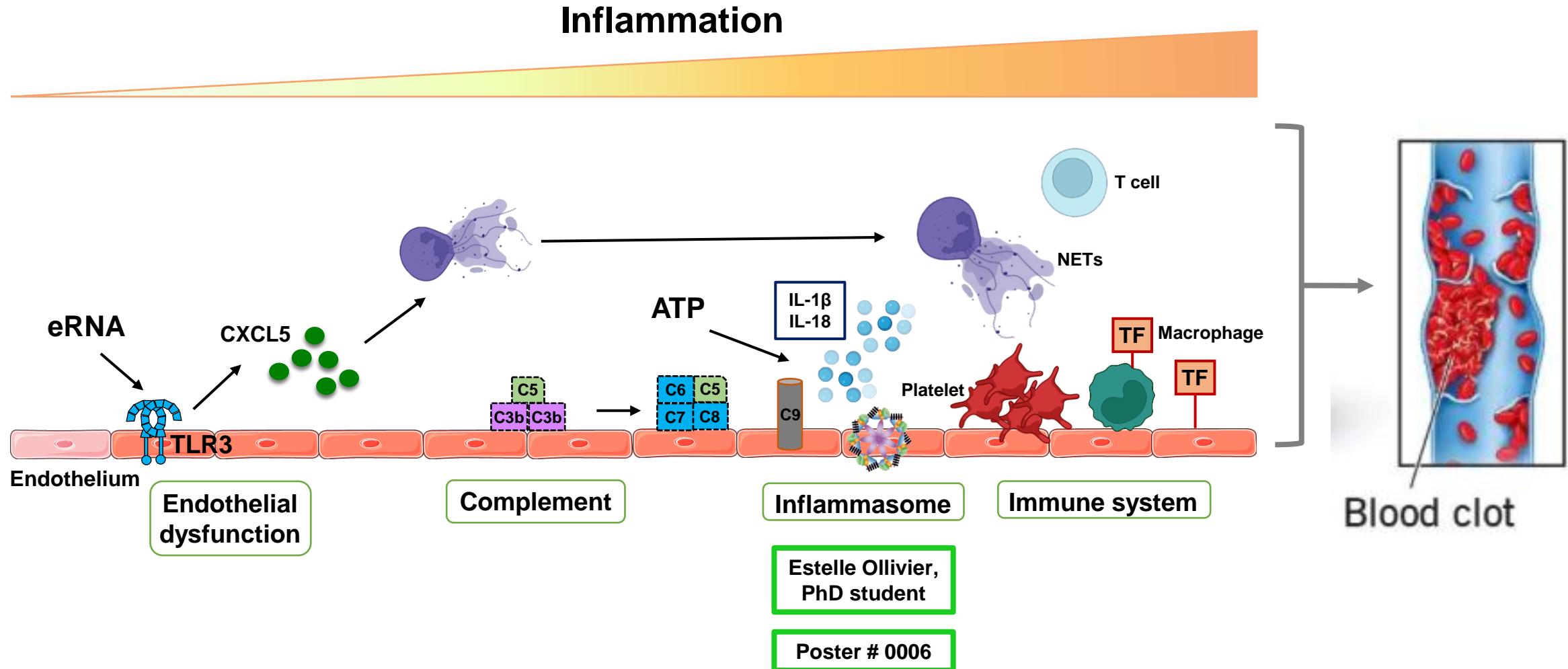
Environmental cues : extracellular RNA



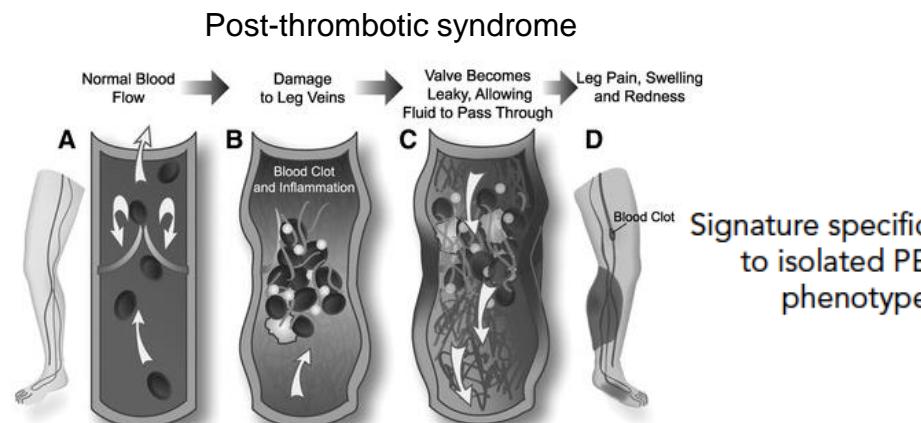
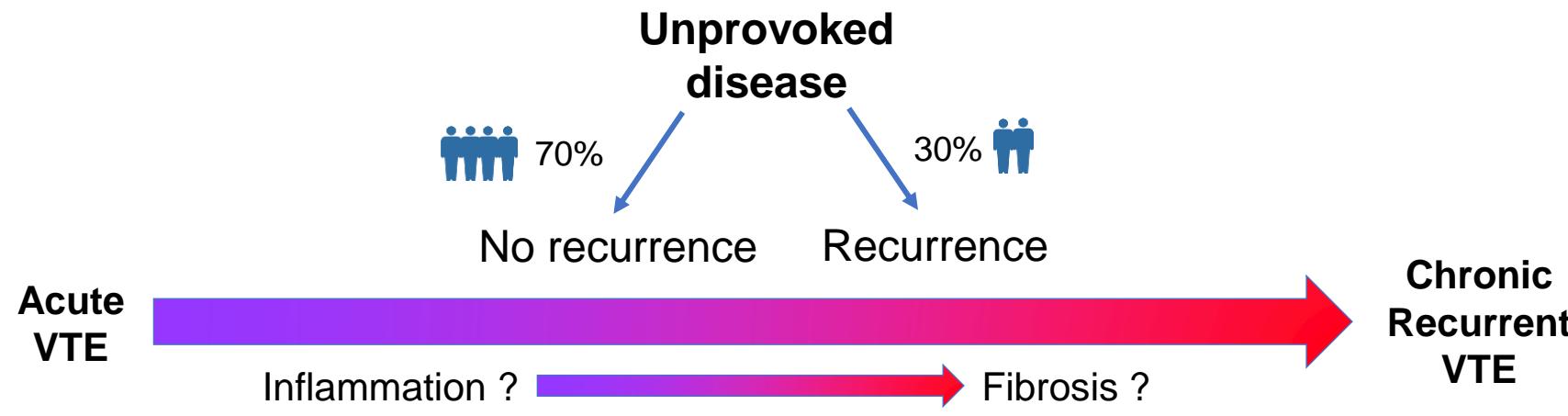
Environmental cues : extracellular RNA → Endothelial dysfunction



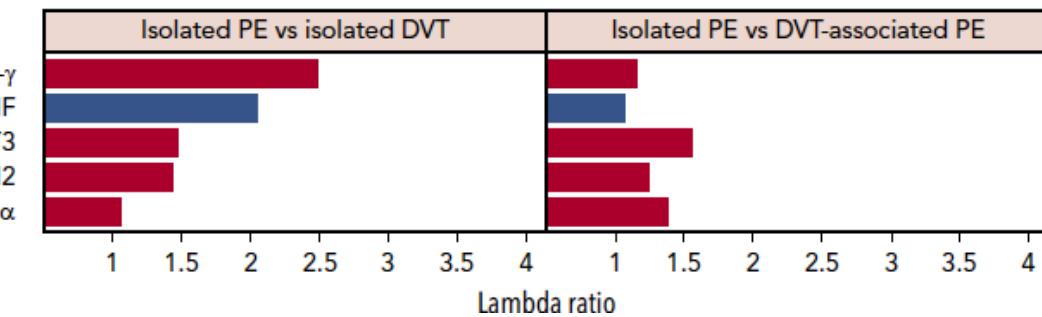
Endothelium, inflammation and VTE occurrence



Mechanisms of VTE recurrence



Post-PE syndrome
 (residual vascular obstruction, dyspnea, CTEPH..)



Residual vascular obstruction

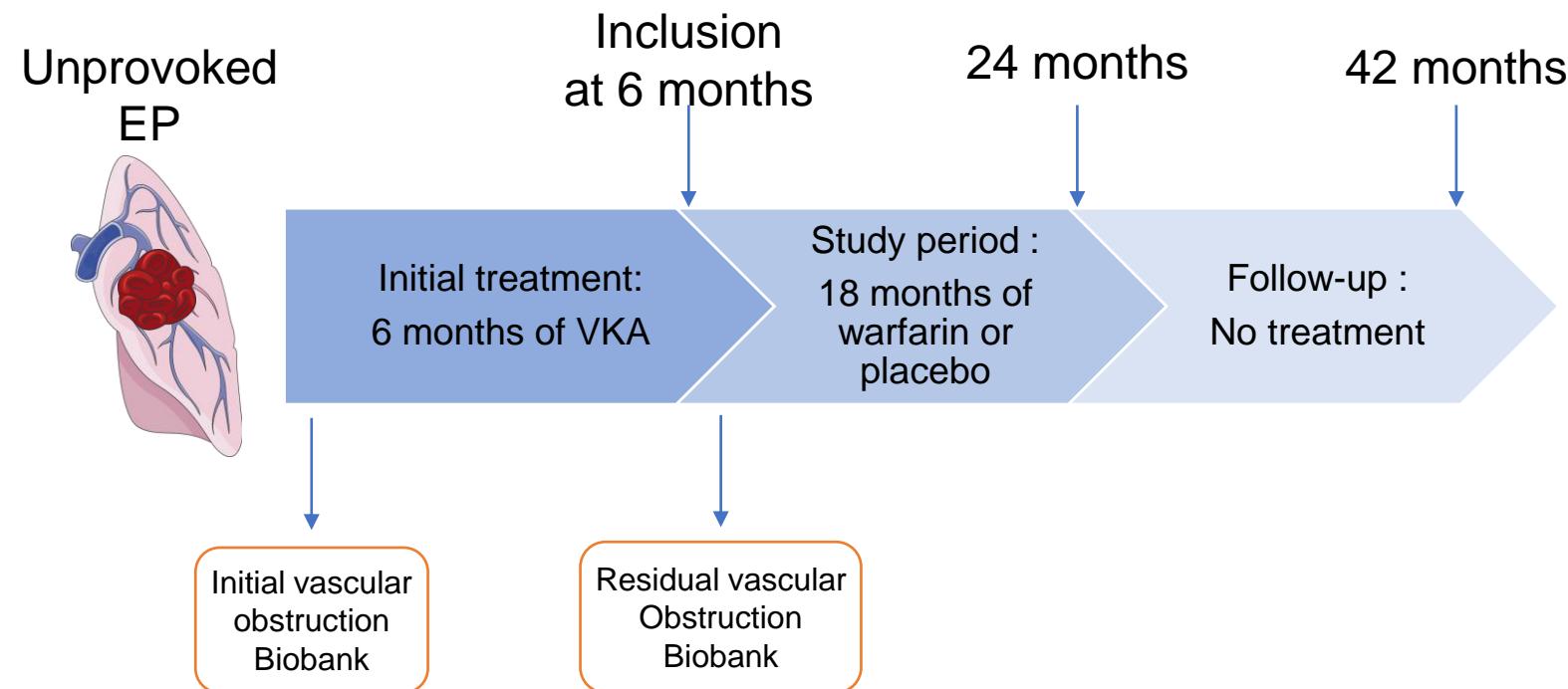
Vasquez and Kahn Circulation. 2010;121:e217–e219.

Cate et al. Blood. 2021;137:2681–2693.

Mechanisms involved in venous thromboembolism → Chronic disease

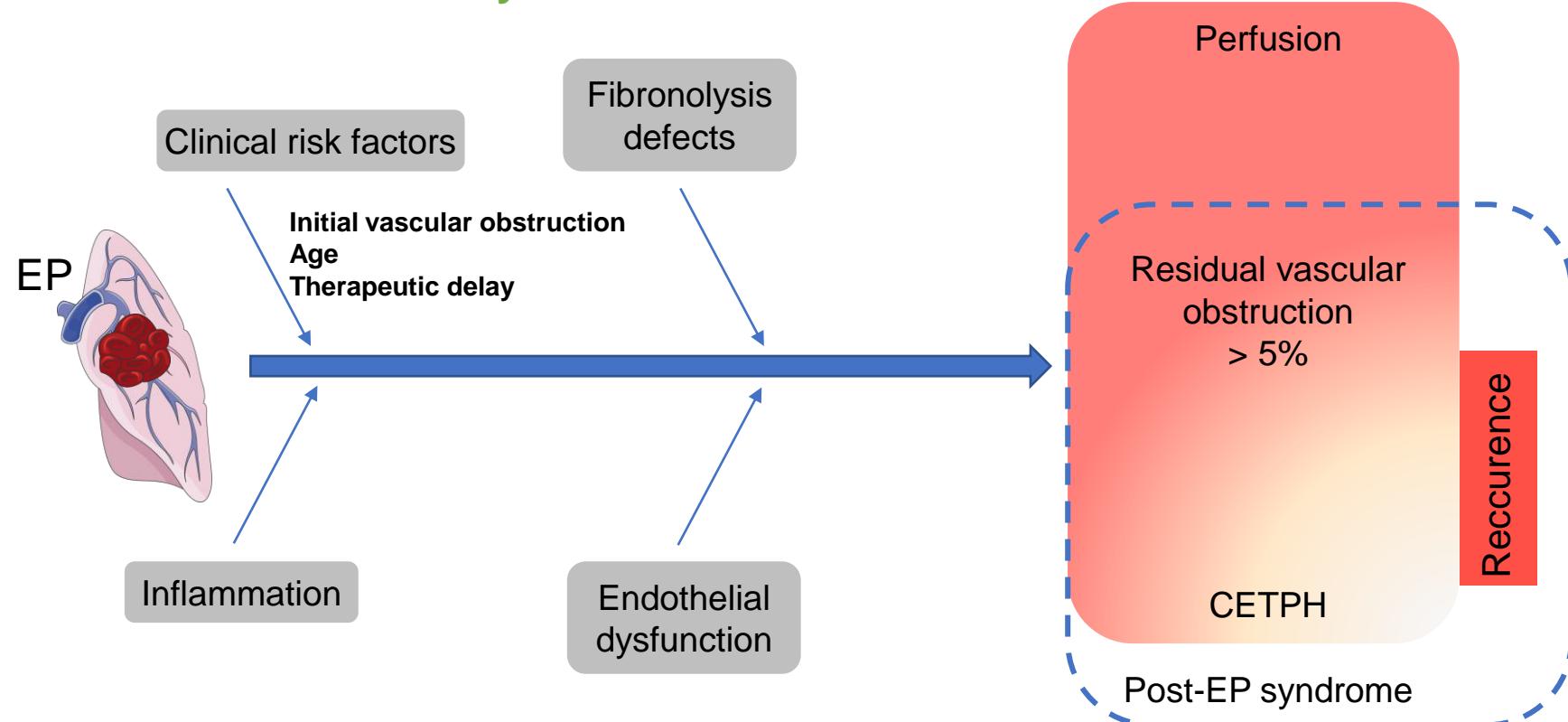
How VTE occurs and recurs?

PADIS-EP clinical study – Pr Francis Couturaud



Mechanisms involved in venous thromboembolism → Chronic disease

PADIS-EP clinical study



Mechanisms involved in venous thromboembolism → Chronic disease

PADIS-EP clinical study

Residual vascular obstruction (RVO)

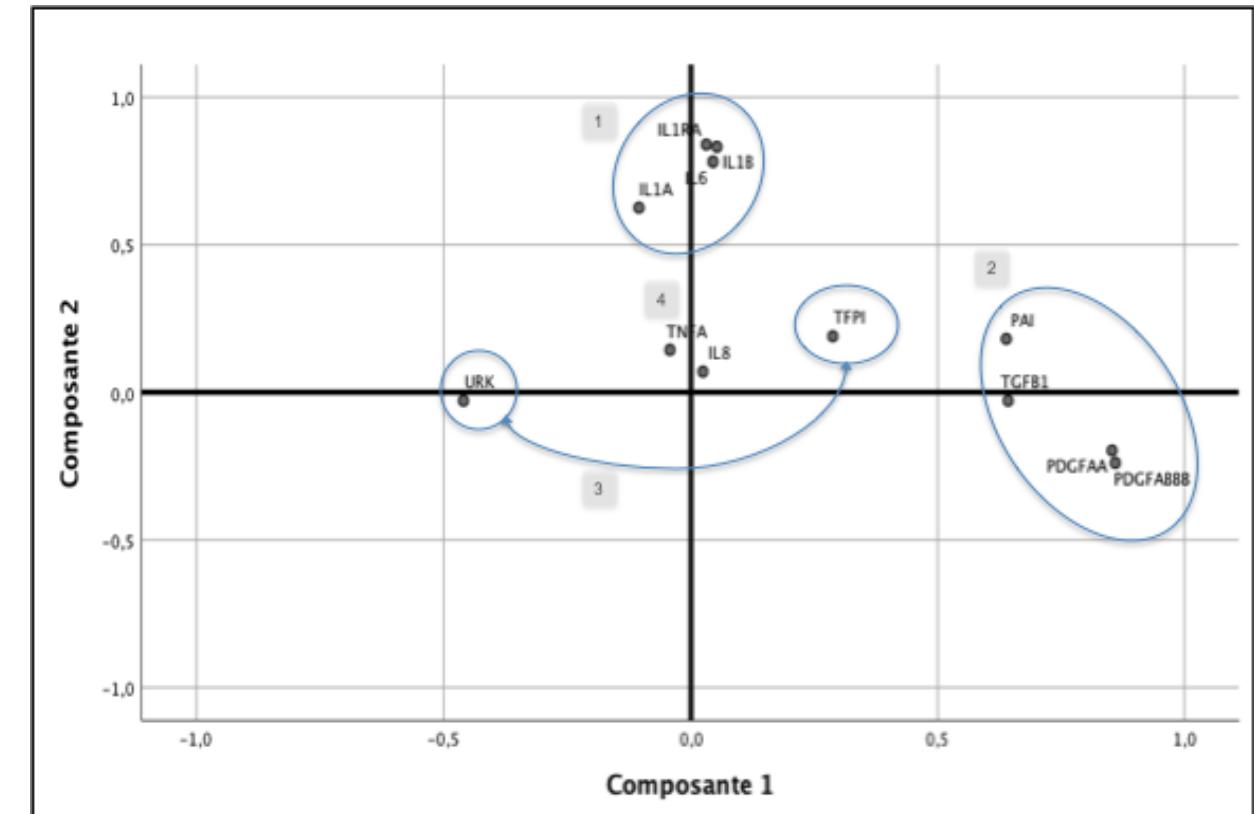
- group 1 : RVO < 5% without recurrence
- group 2 : RVO < 5% with recurrence
- group 3 : RVO > 5% without recurrence
- group 4 : RVO > 5% with recurrence

Results

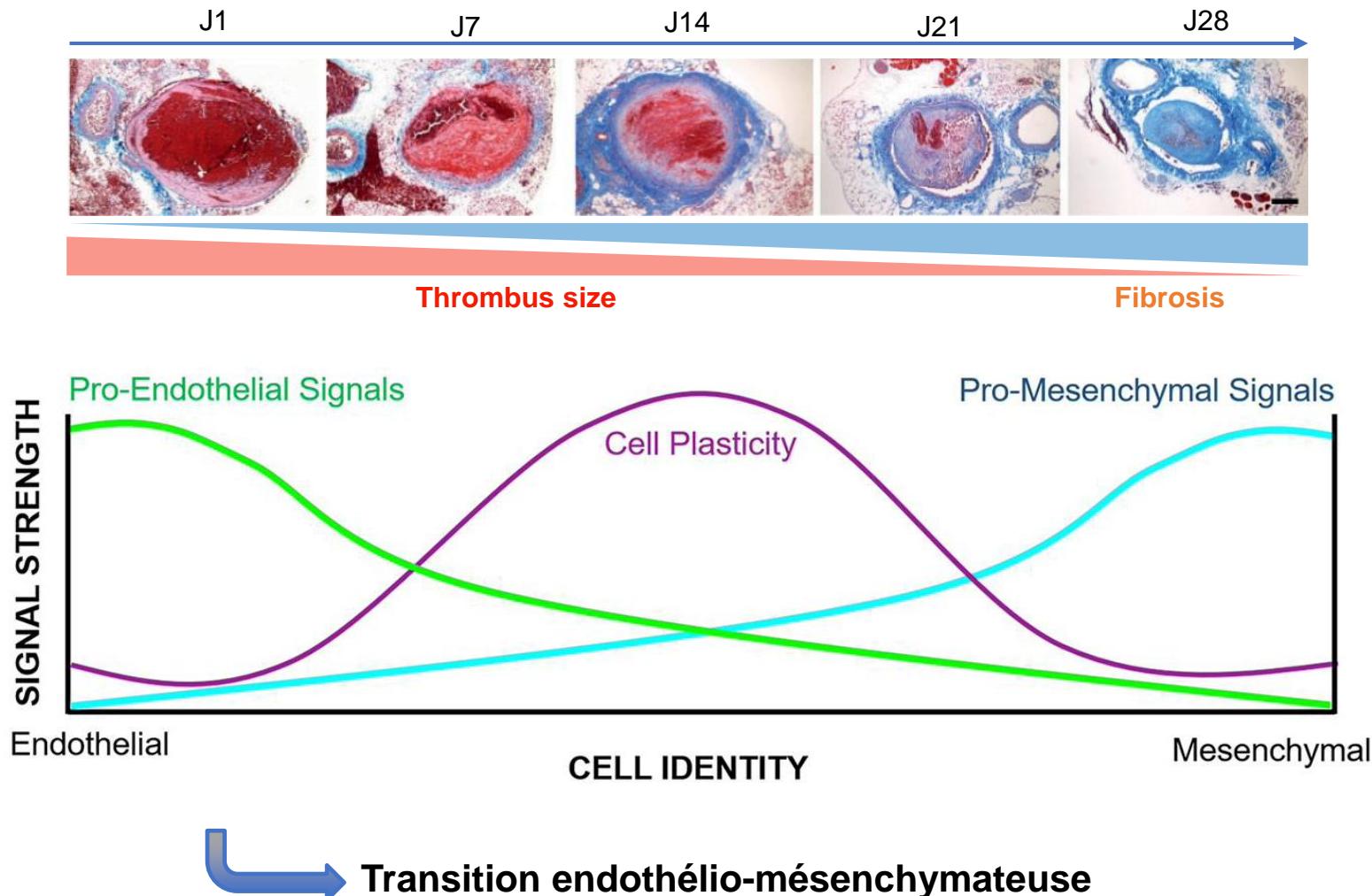
Markers of inflammation: higher with RVO > 5%.

Markers of endothelial dysfunction: higher with recurrence.

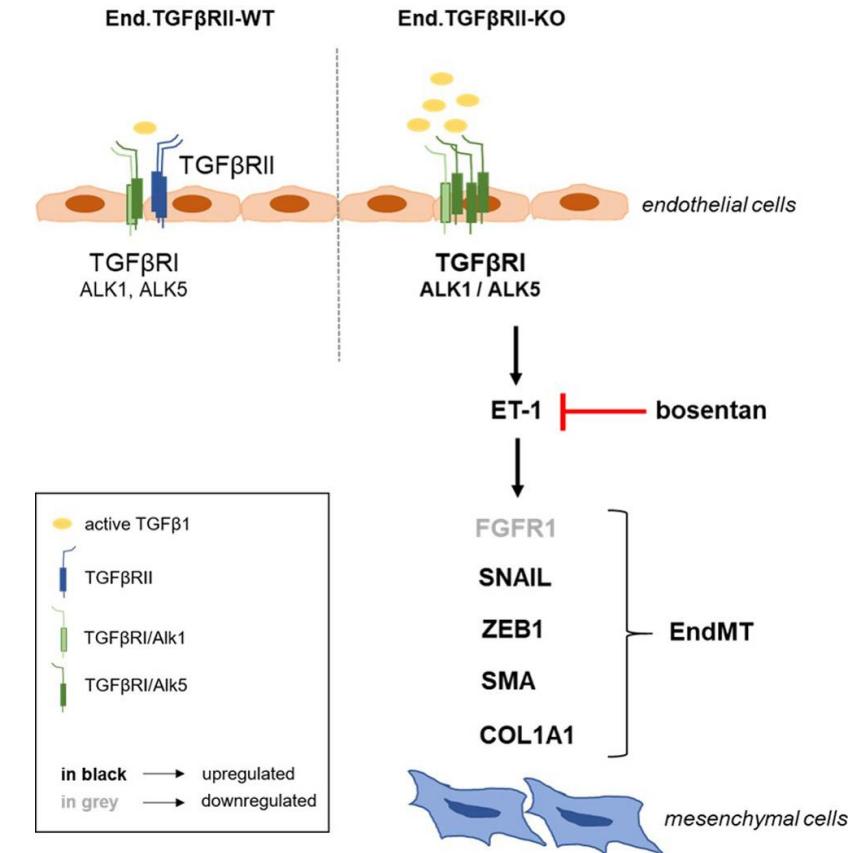
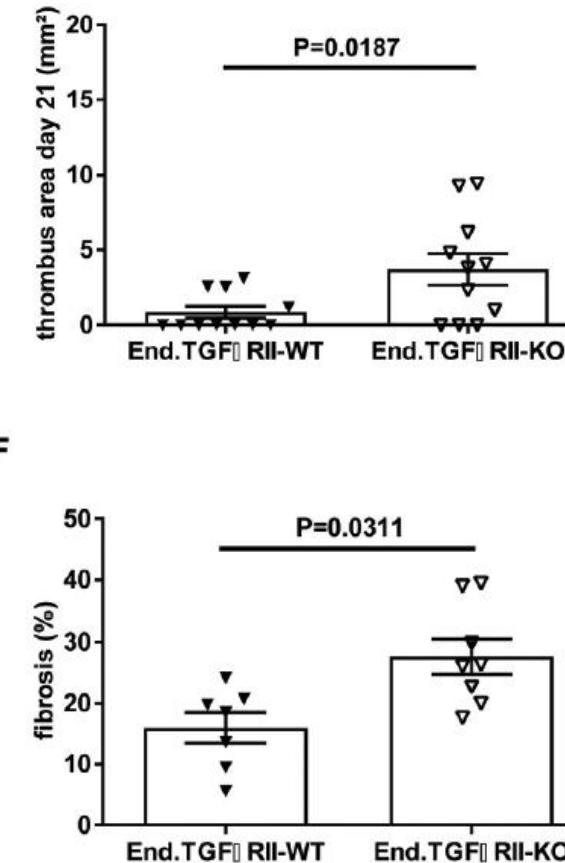
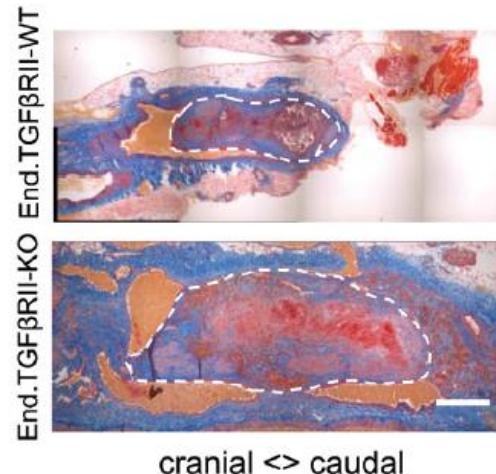
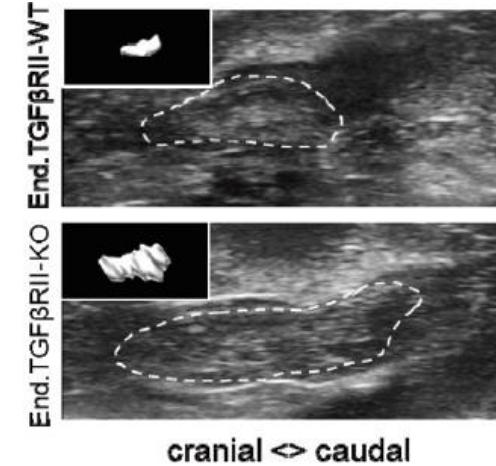
PAI-1 levels are associated with RVO > 5%.



Endothelial cell response : mechanisms, regulation ?



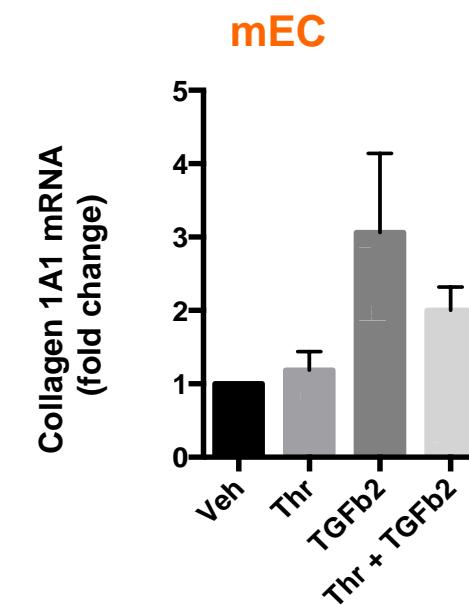
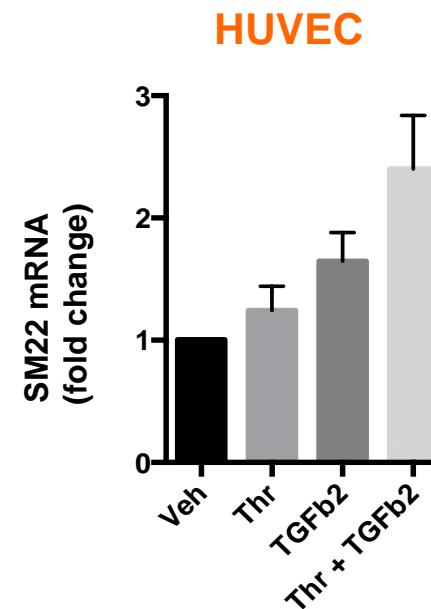
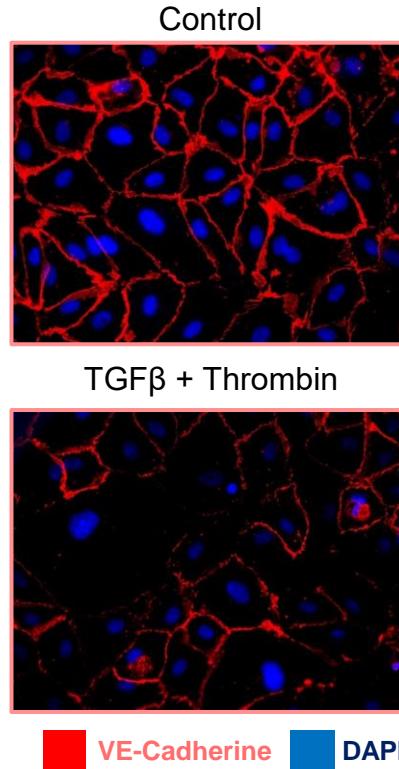
Endothelial cell response : mechanisms, regulation ?



Endothelial cell response : mechanisms, regulation ?

Hypothesis: Epigenetic regulation of EndMT in VTE: role in recurrent events?

Marion Pilard, PhD student

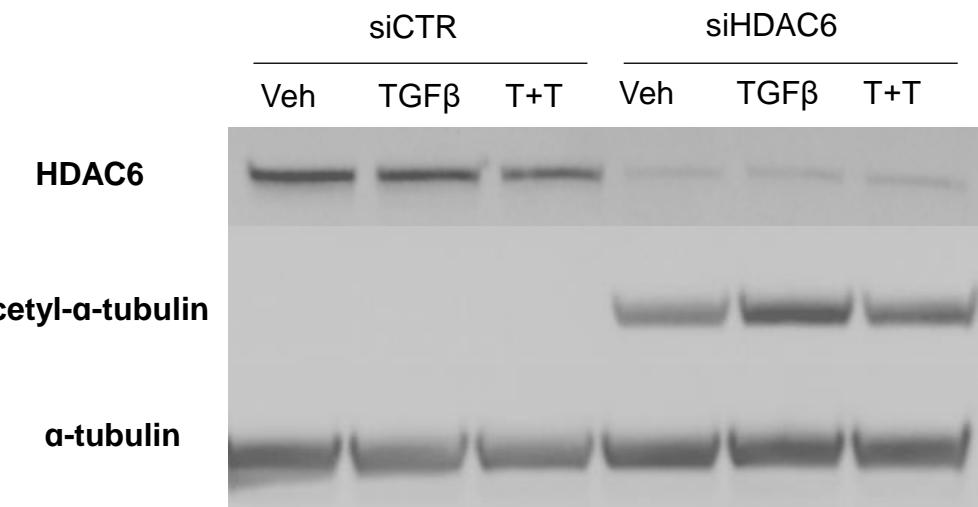
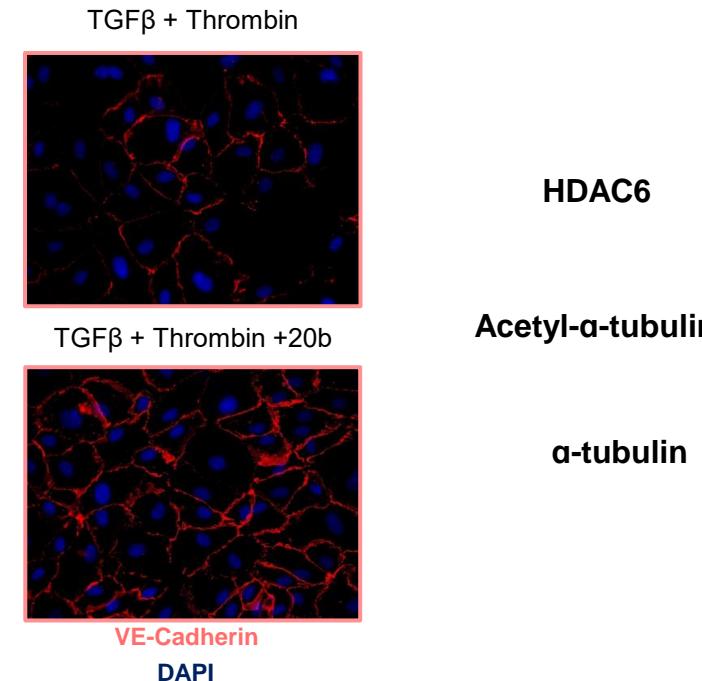
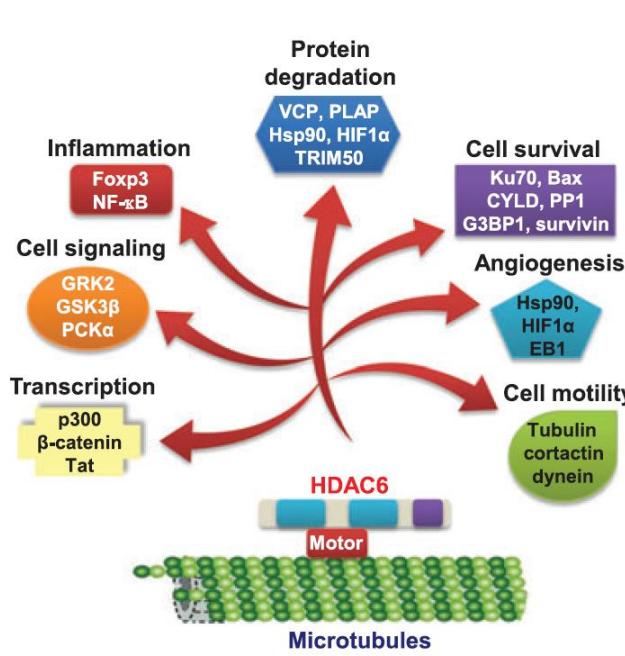


Mechanisms, regulation: HDACs?

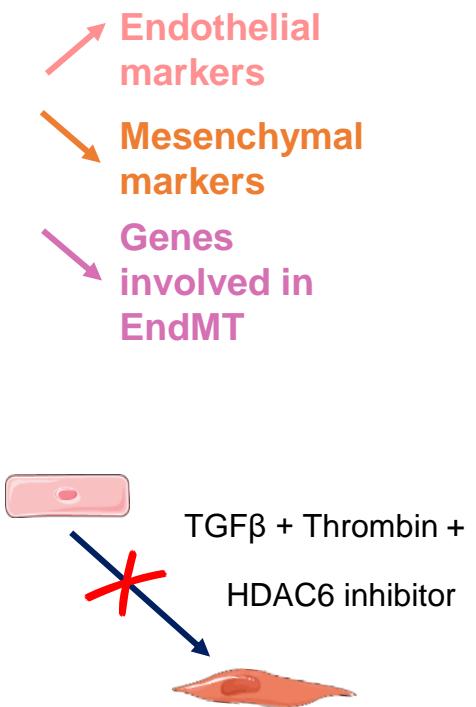
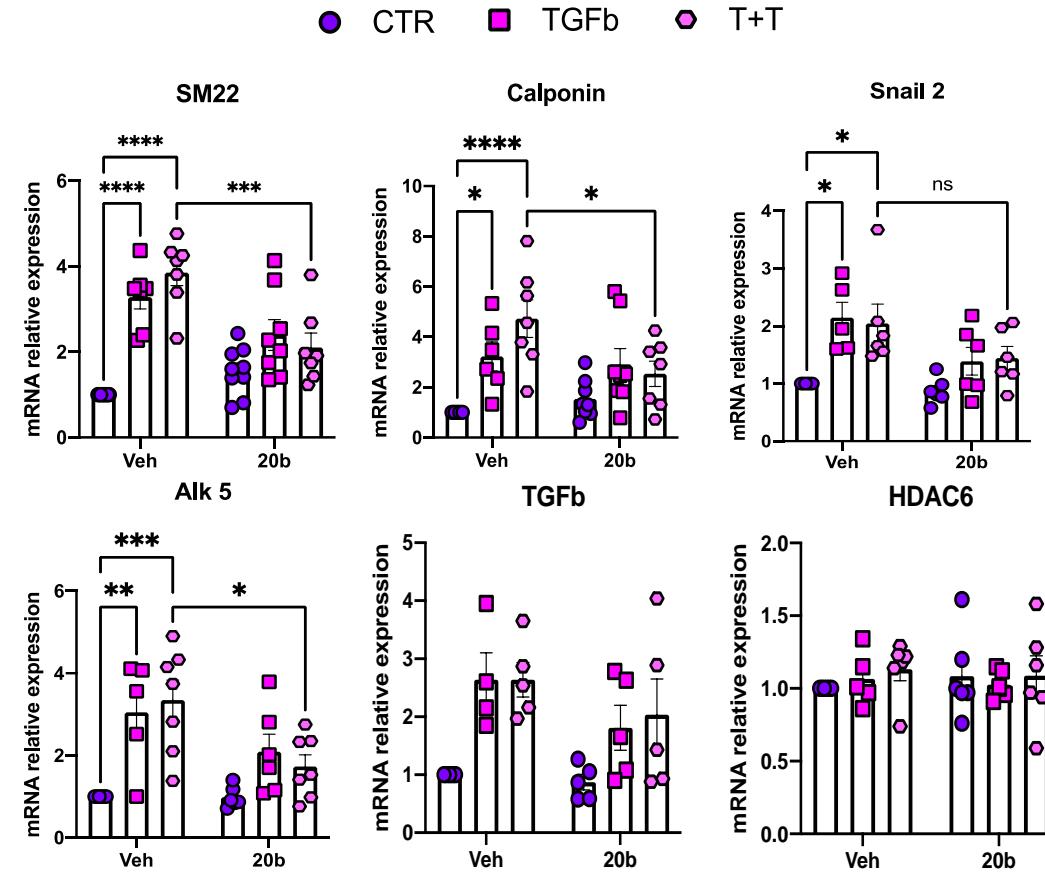
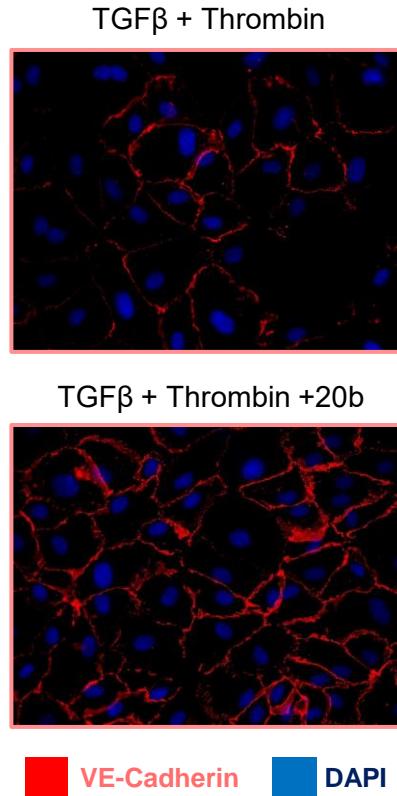
Vascular remodeling, fibrosis, endothelial integrity and differentiation

HDAC6 controls numerous processes, impacting cell migration, proliferation and survival

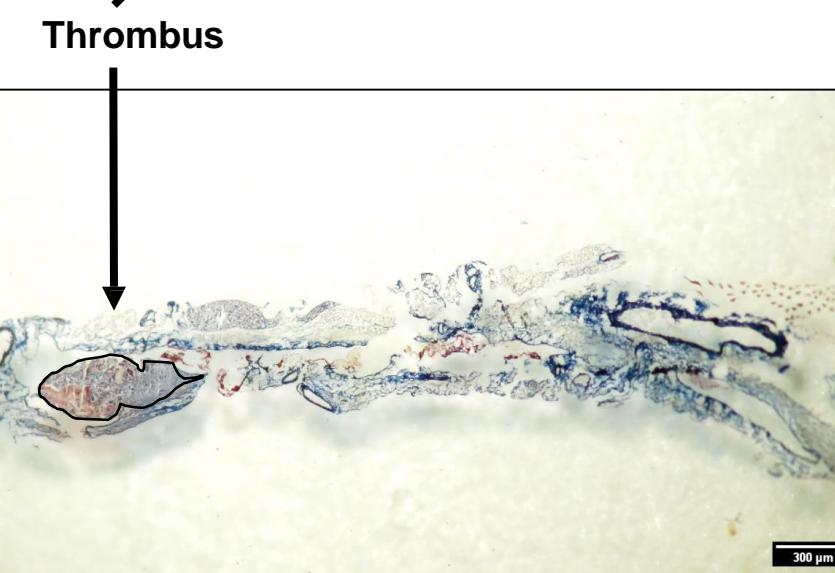
Lanig Civi, M2 student



Endothelial cell response : endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition ?

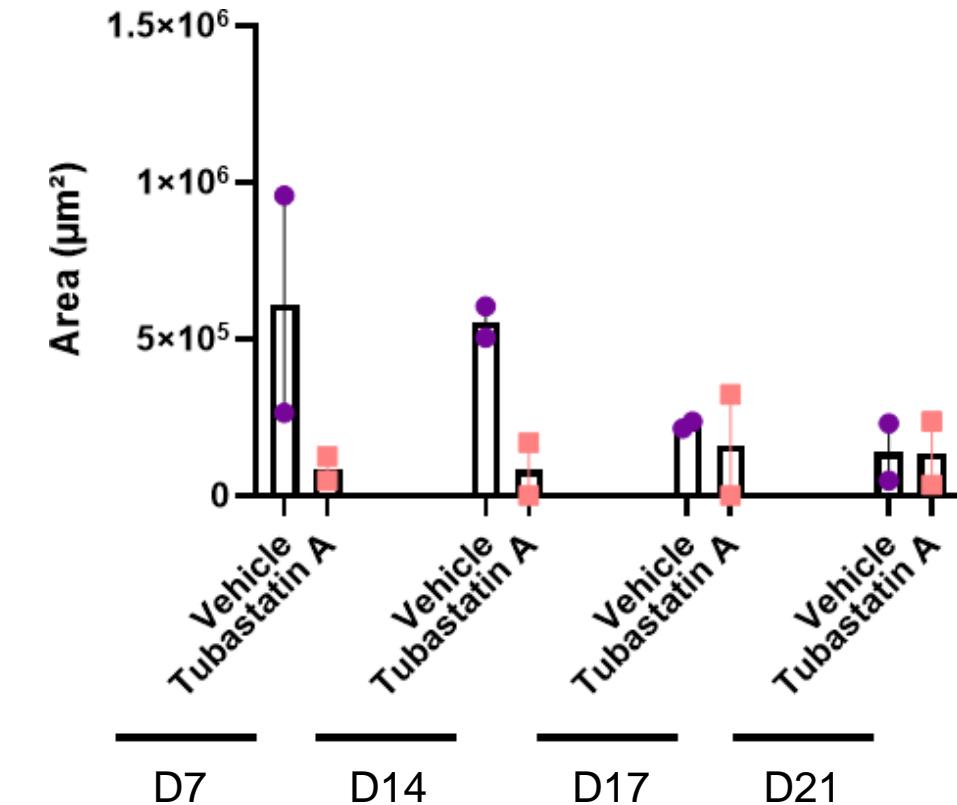


Mechanisms of endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition ?

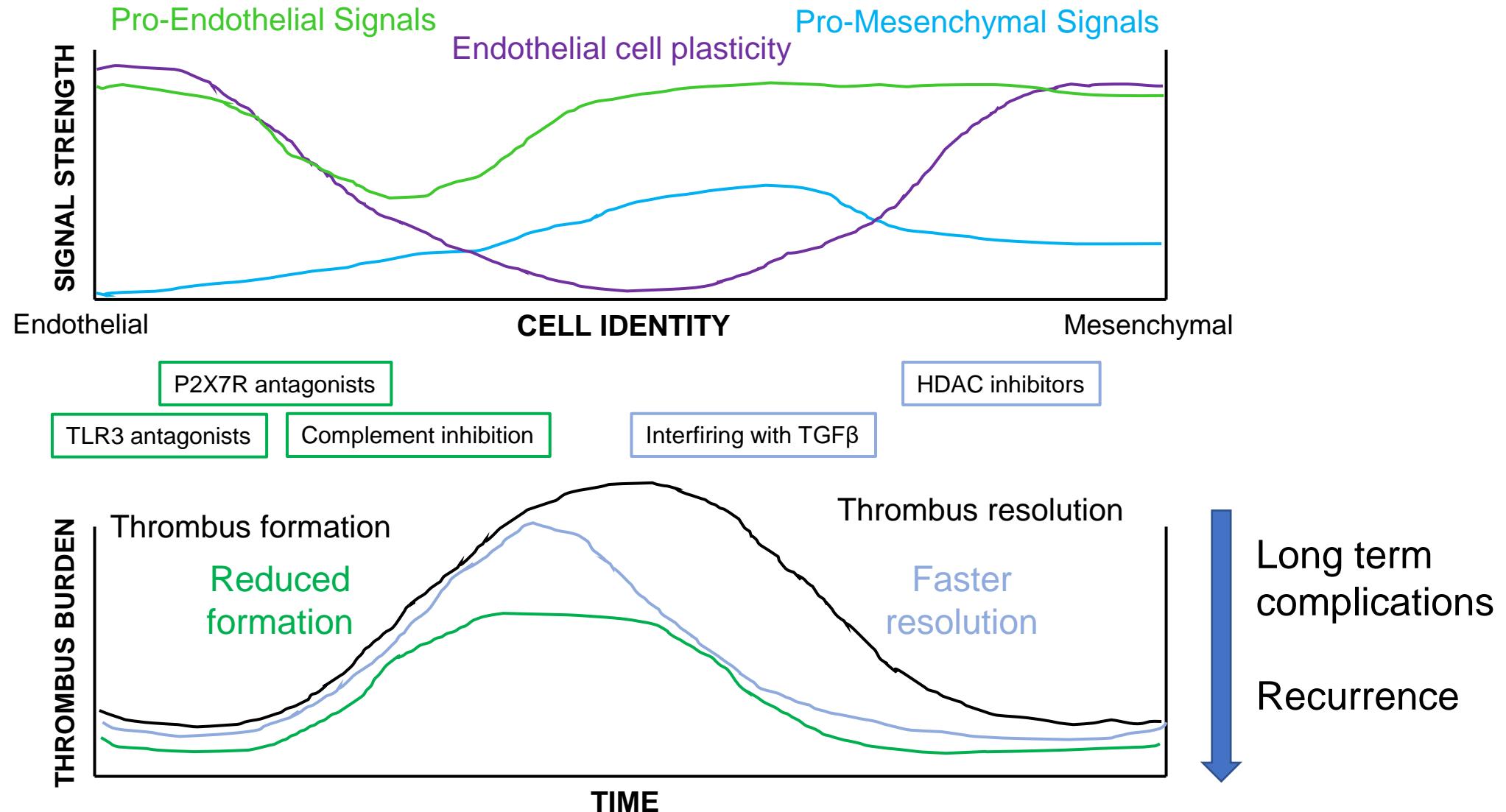


D7
Vehicle

D7
Tubastatin A



Anti-endothelial dysfunction therapy ?



Acknowledgements



Lab members

Rozenn Le Corre, MCF

Virginie Gourdou-Latzszenok, IGE

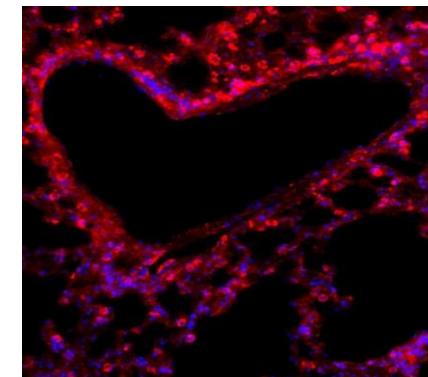
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