



#### SYNDROME DES ANTIPHOSPHOLIPIDES

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#### Network

Connective Tissue and Musculoskeletal Diseases (ERN ReCONNET)

## Critères cliniques

#### THROMBOSE(S) (artérielle, veineuse, ou microvasculaire)

 Au moins 1 épisode clinique dans tout tissu ou organe (sauf TVS), confirmé par imagerie, Doppler, histologie (sans inflammation pariétale significative).

#### MORBIDITE GRAVIDIQUE

- 3 FCS consécutives inexpliquées < 10 SA</li>
- OU 1 mort fœtale dès 10 SA inexpliquée par ailleurs,
- OU 1 naissance prématurée (< 34 SA) d'un nouveau-né normal, liée à une (pré)éclampsie ou une insuffisance placentaire ++

## Critères biologiques

#### Nécessitent UNE COnfirmation au delà de 6 puis 12 semaines

- Anticorps anticardiolipine IgG et/ou M (ACL), à titre MOYEN ou ELEVE, par un test ELISA standardisé (> 40 U ou > 99<sup>e</sup> percentile)
- Anti-Béta2GP1 en élisa (IgG ou IgM, > 99<sup>e</sup> percentile)
- ou anticoagulant circulant lupique

#### SAPL = 1 CRITERE CLINIQUE + 1 CRITERE BIOLOGIQUE

## Anticoagulant circulant lupique

**HEMOSTASE --> 3 Etapes** 

Dans 2 tests de coagulation: TCA (indice de Rosner), DRVVT

- ACC suspecté sur l'allongement d'un temps de coagulation PL-dépendant
- Inhibiteur démontré par le mélanges de plasmas (malade + témoin)
- ACC confirmé par tests de neutralisation (temps de coagulation normalisé par PL)

Recherche possible sous AVK, mais pas sous héparine ++

## « Triple positivité »

- Anticoagulant circulant lupique (ACC)
- AC anti-cardiolipine
- AC anti-b2 GPI

### Risque accru de :

- complications obstétricales
- thromboses (y compris CAPS)

## **Attention**

 30 à 40% des patients lupiques ont une biologie antiphospholipides

Pour le syndrome, Il faut un évènement clinique

SAPL Primaire ou associé…

## Epidémiologie du SAPL

Prévalence estimée : 0,5% population générale

· Âge moyen au diagnostic : 34 ans

Ratio F/M :

SAPL primaire: 3,5 F/1 H

SAPL associé au lupus : 7/1

Taux de mortalité globale : 5%

# **CLINIQUE**

## SAPL et Phénotypes

#### Obstétrical :

- 1<sup>ier</sup> trimestre
- 2<sup>ième</sup> et 3<sup>ième</sup> trimestre

### Thrombotique :

- Veineux
- Artériel : cerveau ++ ----

#### Phénotype artériel:

- AVC
- Comitialité
- Valvulopathie
- Livedo
- Chorée
- Thromboses intra-rénales, HTA
- Thrombopénie
- Triple positivité APL
- CAPS

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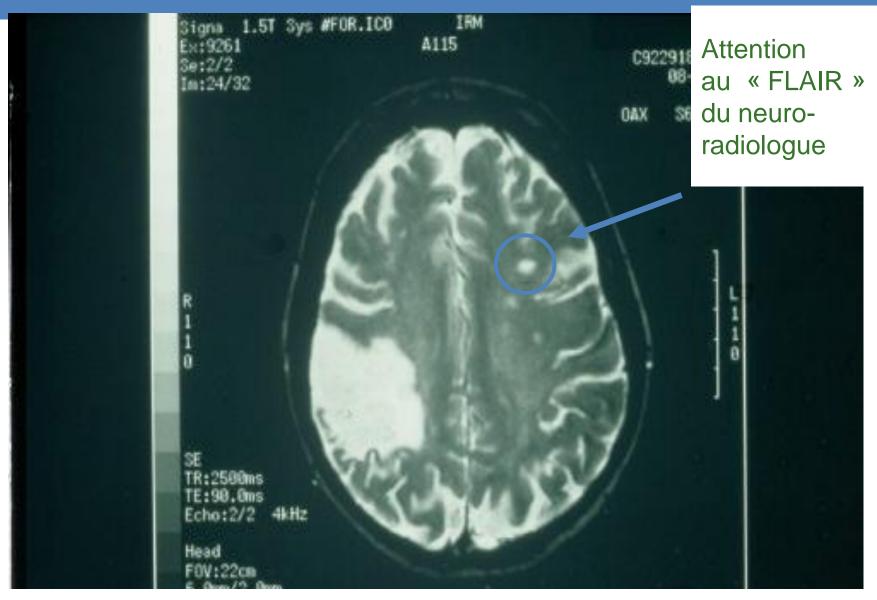
#### Antiphospholipid Syndrome

Clinical and Immunologic Manifestations and Patterns of Disease Expression in a Cohort of 1,000 Patients

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Miguel Ingelmo,<sup>1</sup> for the Euro-Phospholipid Project Group

Table 3. Cumulative clinical features during the evolution of disease in 1,000 patients with antiphospholipid syndrome

Peripheral thrombosis Deep vein thrombosis Superficial thrombophlebitis in the legs Arterial thrombosis in the legs Arterial thrombosis in the legs Arterial thrombosis in the arms Arterial thrombosis Arterial thrombosis in the arms Arterial thrombosis in the arms Arterial thrombosis Arterial thrombosis in the arms Arterial thrombosis Ar	15 (1.5) 11 (1.1) 5 (0.5) 4 (0.4) 7 (0.7) 241 (24.1) 55 (5.5) 39 (3.9) 33 (3.3) 21 (2.1) 7 (0.7) 387 (38.7)
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Pulmonary manifestations Pulmonary embolism Pulmonary hypertension Pulmonary microthrombosis  Pulmonary microthrombosis  Retinal vein thrombosis  Optic neuropathy Ear, nose, and throat manifestations Nasal septum perforation	15 (1.5)
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Pulmonary microthrombosis 15 (1.5) Nasal septum perforation	10 (1.0)
	8 (0.8)
	0 (0.0)
Other (adult respiratory distress syndrome, $7 (0.7)$ Thrombocytopenia (<100,000 platelets/ $\mu$ l)	296 (29.6)
pulmonary hemorrhage, pulmonary artery  Hemolytic anemia	97 (9.7)
thrombosis)  Obstetric manifestations (n = 590 pregnant women)	51 (5.1)
Cardiac manifestations  Preeclampsia	56 (9.5)
Valve thickening/dysfunction 116 (11.6) Eclampsia	26 (4.4)
Myocardial infarction 55 (5.5) Abruptio placentae	12 (2.0)
Angina 27 (2.7) Postpartum cardiopulmonary syndrome	3 (0.5)
Myocardiopathy $29 (2.9)$ Fetal manifestations (n = 1,580 pregnancies)	3 (0.3)
Vegetations $(1 - 1,300 \text{ pregnancies})$ Vegetations $(27 (2.7))$ Early fetal loss (<10 weeks)	560 (35.4)
Coronary bypass rethrombosis $11 (1.1)$ Late fetal loss ( $\geq 10$ weeks)	267 (16.9)
Intracardiac thrombus $4(0.4)$ Live birth	753 (47.7)
	80/753 (10.6)
Renal manifestations (glomerular thrombosis, 27 (2.7)	00/133 (10.0)
renal infarction, renal artery thrombosis, renal	
vein thrombosis)	



AVC, AIT, atteintes rétiniennes, thrombophlébite cérébrale, chorée, hémiballisme, épilepsie, syndrome extra-pyramidal, myélite transverse, migraine, démence

## Hétérogénéité du « neurolupus »

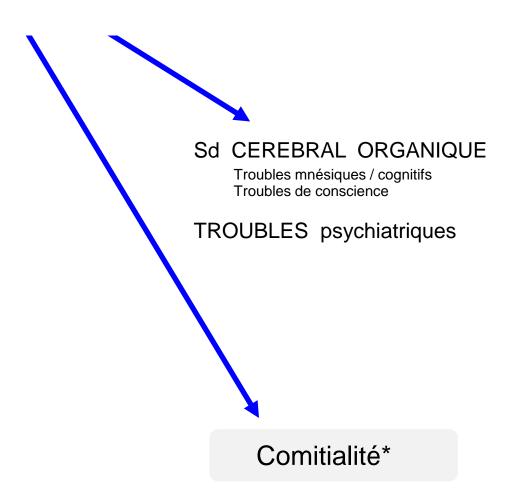
#### **MANIFESTATIONS FOCALES\***

AVC ischémiques\* constitués transitoires

Nerfs crâniens

Myélopathie transverse\*

Chorée\*



\* association avec aPL

# Long-Term Outcome of 32 Patients With Chorea and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus or Antiphospholipid Antibodies

Peggy Reiner, MD,<sup>1\*</sup> Damien Galanaud, MD, PhD,<sup>3</sup> Gaëlle Leroux, MD,<sup>2</sup> Marie Vidailhet, MD,<sup>4</sup> Julien Haroche, MD, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Du Le Thi Huong, MD,<sup>2</sup> Camille Francès, MD,<sup>5</sup> Thomas Papo, MD,<sup>6</sup> Christian de Gennes, MD,<sup>2</sup> Lucile Musset, MD, PhD,<sup>7</sup> Bertrand Wechsler, MD,<sup>2</sup> Zahir Amoura, MD,<sup>2</sup> Jean-Charles Piette, MD,<sup>2</sup> and Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>

Movement Disorders, Vol. 26, No. 13, 2011

Conclusions: Chorea had a good outcome in itself. This long-term follow-up shows, for the first time, that these patients have substantial risk for further arterial thrombosis. © 2011 *Movement* Disorder Society

- Risque artériel ++
- Risque obstétrical ++

#### Phénotype artériel:

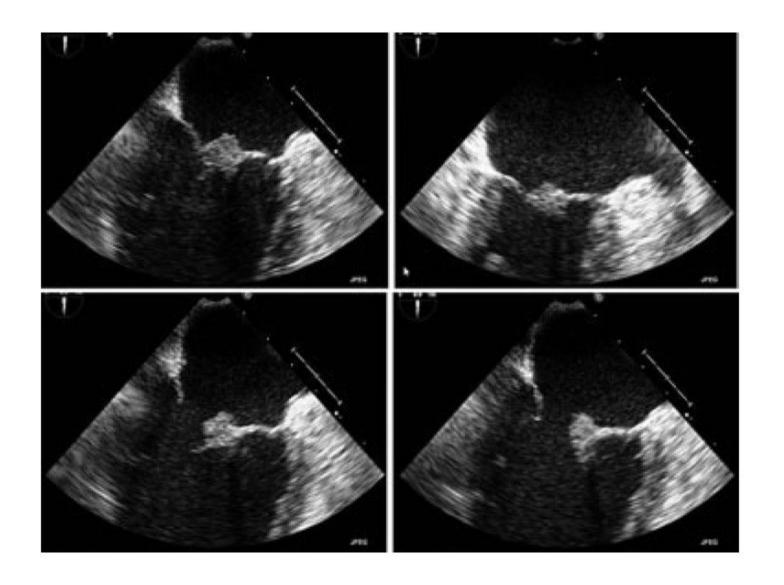
- AVC
- Comitialité
- Valvulopathie
- Livedo
- Chorée
- Thromboses intra-rénales, HTA
- Thrombopénie
- -Triple positivité APL
- CAPS

Table 3. Cumulative clinical features during the evolution of disease in 1,000 patients with antiphospholipid syndrome

Manifestation	No. (%) of patients	Manifestation	No. (%) of patients
Peripheral thrombosis		Gastrointestinal manifestations (esophageal or	15 (1.5)
Deep vein thrombosis	389 (38.9)	mesenteric ischemia)	( )
Superficial thrombophlebitis in the legs	117 (11.7)	Splenic infarction	11 (1.1)
Arterial thrombosis in the legs	43 (4.3)	Pancreatic infarction	5 (0.5)
Venous thrombosis in the arms	34 (3.4)	Addison's syndrome	4 (0.4)
Arterial thrombosis in the arms	27 (2.7)	Hepatic manifestations (Budd-Chiari syndrome,	7(0.7)
Subclavian vein thrombosis	18 (1.8)	small hepatic vein thrombosis)	(311)
Jugular vein thrombosis	9 (0.9)	Cutaneous manifestations	
Neurologic manifestations	( )	Livedo reticularis	241 (24.1)
Migraine	202 (20.2)	Leg ulcers	55 (5.5)
Stroke	198 (19.8)	Pseudovasculitic lesions	39 (3.9)
Transient ischemic attack	111 (11.1)	Digital gangrene	33 (3.3)
Epilepsy	70 (7.0)	Cutaneous necrosis	21 (2.1)
Multiinfarct dementia	25 (2.5)	Splinter hemorrhages	7 (0.7)
Chorea	13 (1.3)	Osteoarticular manifestations	, (011)
Acute encephalopathy	11 (1.1)	Arthralgia	387 (38.7)
Transient amnesia	7 (0.7)	Arthritis	271 (27.1)
Cerebral venous thrombosis	7 (0.7)	Avascular necrosis of bone	24 (2.4)
Cerebellar ataxia	7 (0.7)	Ophthalmologic manifestations	21 (211)
Transverse myelopathy	4 (0.4)	Amaurosis fugax	54 (5.4)
Hemiballismus	3 (0.3)	Retinal artery thrombosis	15 (1.5)
Pulmonary manifestations		Retinal vein thrombosis	9 (0.9)
Pulmonary embolism	141 (14.1)	Optic neuropathy	10 (1.0)
Pulmonary hypertension	22 (2.2)	Ear, nose, and throat manifestations	10 (1.0)
Pulmonary microthrombosis	15 (1.5)	Nasal septum perforation	8 (0.8)
Fibrosing alveolitis	12 (1.2)	Hematologic manifestations	0 (0.0)
Other (adult respiratory distress syndrome,	7 (0.7)	Thrombocytopenia (<100,000 platelets/μl)	296 (29.6)
pulmonary hemorrhage, pulmonary artery	, (0.7)	Hemolytic anemia	97 (9.7)
thrombosis)		Obstetric manifestations ( $n = 590$ pregnant women)	) ( (). ( )
Cardiac manifestations		Preeclampsia	56 (9.5)
Valve thickening/dysfunction	116 (11.6)	Eclampsia	26 (4.4)
Myocardial infarction	55 (5.5)	Abruptio placentae	12 (2.0)
Angina	27 (2.7)	Postpartum cardiopulmonary syndrome	3 (0.5)
Myocardiopathy	29 (2.9)	Fetal manifestations (n = 1,580 pregnancies)	3 (0.3)
Vegetations	27 (2.7)	Early fetal loss (<10 weeks)	560 (35.4)
Coronary bypass rethrombosis	11 (1.1)	Late fetal loss (≥10 weeks)	267 (16.9)
Intracardiac thrombus	4 (0.4)	Live birth	753 (47.7)
Intraabdominal manifestations	T (U.4)	Premature birth, no. premature/no. live births	80/753 (10.6)
Renal manifestations (glomerular thrombosis, renal infarction, renal artery thrombosis, renal vein thrombosis)	27 (2.7)	Tremature onth, no. premature/no. nve onths	ou/133 (10.0)



Mitrale > Aortique > Tricuspide Epaississement diffus >> localisé (végétation) Régurgitation >> Sténose ou mixte Risques: embolie (cérébrale ++) > dysfonction > Osler



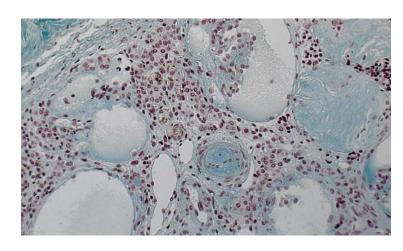
ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM Vol. 65, No. 4, April 2013, pp 851–852

Table 3. Cumulative clinical features during the evolution of disease in 1,000 patients with antiphospholipid syndrome

	No. (%)		No. (%)
Manifestation	of patients	Manifestation	of patients
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Arterial thrombosis in the legs	43 (4.3)	Pancreatic infarction	5 (0.5)
Venous thrombosis in the arms	34 (3.4)	Addison's syndrome	4 (0.4)
Arterial thrombosis in the arms	27 (2.7)	Hepatic manifestations (Budd-Chiari syndrome,	7 (0.7)
Subclavian vein thrombosis	18 (1.8)	small hepatic vein thrombosis)	
Jugular vein thrombosis	9 (0.9)	Cutaneous manifestations	
Neurologic manifestations	` /	Livedo reticularis	241 (24.1)
Migraine	202 (20.2)	Leg ulcers	55 (5.5)
Stroke	198 (19.8)	Pseudovasculitic lesions	39 (3.9)
Transient ischemic attack	111 (11.1)	Digital gangrene	33 (3.3)
Epilepsy	70 (7.0)	Cutaneous necrosis	21 (2.1)
Multiinfarct dementia	25 (2.5)	Splinter hemorrhages	7 (0.7)
Chorea	13 (1.3)	Osteoarticular manifestations	(3.7)
Acute encephalopathy	11 (1.1)	Arthralgia	387 (38.7)
Transient amnesia	7 (0.7)	Arthritis	271 (27.1)
Cerebral venous thrombosis	7 (0.7)	Avascular necrosis of bone	24 (2.4)
Cerebellar ataxia	7 (0.7)	Ophthalmologic manifestations	` /
Transverse myelopathy	4 (0.4)	Amaurosis fugax	54 (5.4)
Hemiballismus	3 (0.3)	Retinal artery thrombosis	15 (1.5)
Pulmonary manifestations	, ,	Retinal vein thrombosis	9 (0.9)
Pulmonary embolism	141 (14.1)	Optic neuropathy	10 (1.0)
Pulmonary hypertension	22 (2.2)	Ear, nose, and throat manifestations	` /
Pulmonary microthrombosis	15 (1.5)	Nasal septum perforation	8 (0.8)
Fibrosing alveolitis	12 (1.2)	Hematologic manifestations	` /
Other (adult respiratory distress syndrome,	7 (0.7)	Thrombocytopenia (<100,000 platelets/μl)	296 (29.6)
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Cardiac manifestations		Preeclampsia	56 (9.5)
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Myocardial infarction	55 (5.5)	Abruptio placentae	12 (2.0)
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Myocardiopathy	29 (2.9)	Fetal manifestations ( $n = 1,580$ pregnancies)	. ,
Vegetations	27 (2.7)	Early fetal loss (<10 weeks)	560 (35.4)
Coronary bypass rethrombosis	11 (1.1)	Late fetal loss (≥10 weeks)	267 (16.9)
Intracardiac thrombus	4 (0.4)	Live birth	753 (47.7)
Intraabdominal manifestations	·	Premature birth, no. premature/no. live births	80/753 (10.6)
Renal manifestations (glomerular thrombosis,	27 (2.7)		
renal infarction, renal artery thrombosis, renal			
vein thrombosis)			

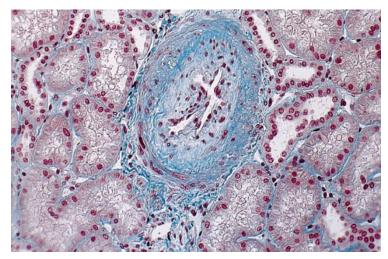
## **CAPS** et rein (73% .... Ou 100%)

# HTA PROTEINURIE Insuffisance Rénale



### Néphropathie APS

MAT, thrombi, hyperplasie fibreuse intimale, occlusion artérielle fibreuse, atrophie focale corticale

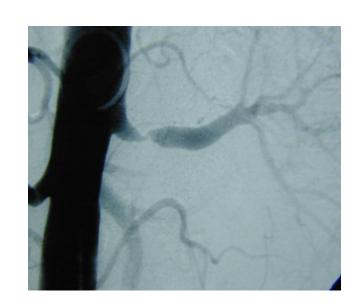


Nochy et al, J Am Soc Nephrol 10: 507–518, 1999 Daugas et al, J Am Soc Nephrol. 2002;13:42-52.

## **CAPS** et rein (73% .... Ou 100%)

# HTA PROTEINURIE Insuffisance Rénale

Thrombose des veines rénales Infarctus rénal Sténose des artères rénales

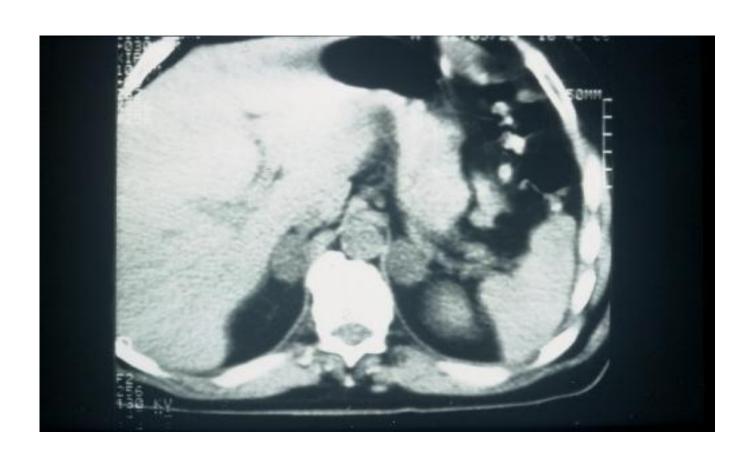


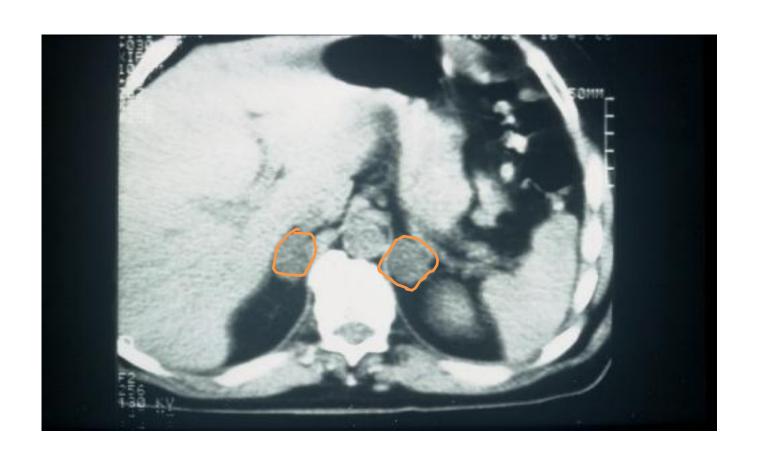
Nochy et al, J Am Soc Nephrol 10: 507–518, 1999 Daugas et al, J Am Soc Nephrol. 2002;13:42-52.

# Manifestations possibles

Patient ayant un SAPL avec AEG, insuffisance rénale, thrombopénie, hypotension artérielle, éventuellement stigmates de microangiopathie

Avec douleurs abdominales...







## Surrénales

- = thrombose bilatérale des veines surrénaliennes responsable de la constitution d'un infarctus veineux (ou infarcissement hémorragique) surrénalien donnant un aspect « d'hématome » de la surrénale.
- Si bilatérale => insuffisance surrénalienne habituellement définitive.
- L'imagerie abdominale montre initialement deux grosses surrénales évoluant secondairement vers l'atrophie.
- Aussi dans les méningococcémies et les TIH.

# Primary Adrenal Insufficiency Due to Bilateral Adrenal Hemorrhage-Adrenal Infarction in the Antiphospholipid Syndrome: Long-Term Outcome of 16 Patients

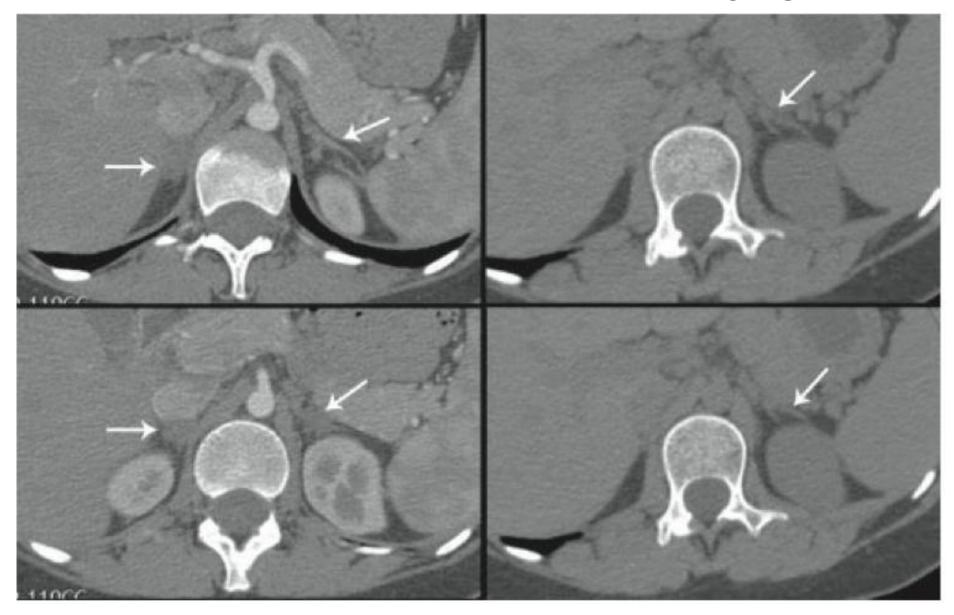
Isolde Ramon, Alexis Mathian, Anne Bachelot, Baptiste Hervier, Julien Haroche, Du Boutin-Le Thi Huong, Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau, Bertrand Wechsler, Rafik Karmali, Brigitte Velkeniers, Philippe Touraine, Christiane Coussieu, Abdelhai Bennani, Raphaele Renard-Penna, Philippe A. Grenier, Denis Wahl, Jean-Charles Piette, and Zahir Amoura\*

J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2013)



A 5 ans

## A 2 ans

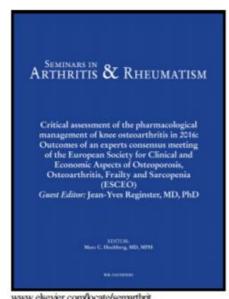


## **CAPS** => aspect de TIPMP

#### Author's Accepted Manuscript

Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome (CAPS)induced ischemic pancreatic ducts injury mimicking intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN)

Léa Savey, Jean-Charles Piette, Jérôme Bellanger, Laurent Palazzo, Zahir Amoura, Alain Sauvanet, Jean-François Pouget-Abadie, Philippe Sogni, Joseph Emmerich, Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau



www.elsevier.com/locate/semarthrit

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Deep vein thrombosis	389 (38.9)	mesenteric ischemia)	10 (110)
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Arterial thrombosis in the legs	43 (4.3)	Pancreatic infarction	5 (0.5)
Venous thrombosis in the arms	34 (3.4)	Addison's syndrome	4 (0.4)
Arterial thrombosis in the arms	27 (2.7)	Hepatic manifestations (Budd-Chiari syndrome,	7 (0.7)
Subclavian vein thrombosis	18 (1.8)	small hepatic vein thrombosis)	7 (0.7)
Jugular vein thrombosis	9 (0.9)	Cutaneous manifestations	
Neurologic manifestations	3 (0.5)	Livedo reticularis	241 (24.1)
Migraine	202 (20.2)	Leg ulcers	55 (5.5)
Stroke	198 (19.8)	Pseudovasculitic lesions	39 (3.9)
Transient ischemic attack	111 (11.1)	Digital gangrene	33 (3.3)
Epilepsy	70 (7.0)	Cutaneous necrosis	21 (2.1)
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Valve thickening/dysfunction	116 (11.6)	Eclampsia	26 (4.4)
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Myocardiopathy	29 (2.9)	Fetal manifestations (n = 1,580 pregnancies)	3 (0.3)
Vegetations	27 (2.7)	Early fetal loss (<10 weeks)	560 (35.4)
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Arthritis & Rheumatism, Vol 52, N0 6, June 2005, pp 1785-1793.

#### Dermatologic Manifestations of the Antiphospholipid Syndrome

Two Hundred Consecutive Cases

Camille Francès, Suzanne Niang, Emmanuel Laffitte, Francois le Pelletier, Nathalie Costedoat, and Jean Charles Piette





Table 2. Dermatologic manifestations

No. with manifestation (no. with manifestation as presenting symptom)\*

	(	1	
*	Primary APS (n = 100)	SLE-related APS (n = 100)	All APS (n = 200)
Any	45 (36)	53 (25)	98 (61)
Livedo reticularis	31 (21)	20 (14)	51 (35)
Digital necrosis	3 (1)	12 (4)	15 (5)
Subungual splinter hemorrhages	4(2)	6(2)	10 (4)
Superficial venous thrombosis	4 (1)	6(2)	10(3)
Post-phlebitic ulcers	2 (1)	7(0)	9(1)
Circumscribed cutaneous necrosis	5 (5)	2(2)	7(7)
Thrombocytopenic purpura	1(1)	6(2)	7(3)
Pseudovasculitis manifestations	4(3)	2(1)	6 (4)
Extensive cutaneous necrosis	1(1)	3 (3)	4 (4)
Primary anetoderma	2 (0)	2 (0)	4 (0)

<sup>\*</sup> There were no significant differences in the frequency of any dermatologic manifestation between the primary antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) group and the systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)-related APS group.









http://dermis.net

Table 3. Correlates of livedo reticularis in all APS patients, patients with primary APS, and patients with SLE-related APS\*

	LR+, %	LR-, %	OR	95% CI	P
Cerebral or ocular ischemic arterial events	_				
All patients	69	17	10.8	5.2-22.5	< 0.0001
Primary APS	68	23	7.0	2.7-17.8	< 0.0001
SLE-related APS	70	11	18.4	5.6-60	< 0.0001
Seizures					
All patients	29	6	6.5	2.6-16	< 0.001
Primary APS	19	8	3.0	0.9 - 10.9	0.09
SLE-related APS	45	8 5	15.5	4.1-59.2	< 0.0001
Arterial events					
All patients	85	39	6.0	2.9-12.6	< 0.0001
Primary APS	71	30	5.6	2.2-14.2	0.0002
SLE-related APS	85	39	9.0	2.4-33.1	0.0002
Heart valve abnormalities on echocardiography					
All patients	63	19	7.3	3.6 - 14.7	< 0.0001
Primary APS	55	17	5.8	2.2-14.8	0.0001
SLE-related APS	75	20	12.0	3.8-37.9	< 0.0001
Arterial systemic hypertension (≥160/90 mm Hg)					
All patients	43	21	2.9	1.5-5.7	0.0018
Primary APS	39	20	2.5	1.0-6.2	0.0521
SLE-related APS	50	21	3.7	1.3-10.3	0.0096
Venous thrombosis					
All patients	20	52	0.2	0.1-0.5	< 0.0001
Primary APS	16	51	0.2	0.1-0.5	0.0011
SLE-related APS	25	54	0.3	0.1-0.9	0.0213
Raynaud's phenomenon					
All patients	49	28	2.4	1.3 - 4.7	0.006

#### Livédo: phénotype artériel

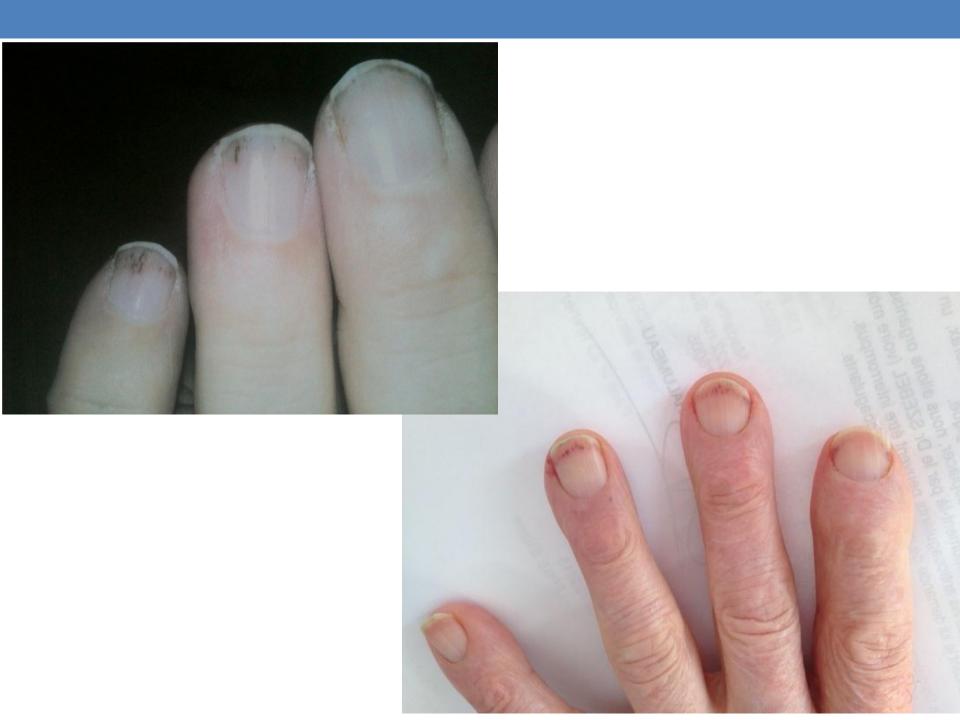
\*\* APS = antipnospholipid syndrome; SLE = systemic lupus erytnematosus; LR = livedo reticularis; OR = odds ratio; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval.

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# SAPL et Phénotypes

#### Obstétrical :

- 1<sup>ier</sup> trimestre
- 2<sup>ième</sup> et 3<sup>ième</sup> trimestre

### Thrombotique :

- Veineux
- Artériel : cerveau ++ ----

#### Phénotype artériel:

- AVC
- Comitialité
- Valvulopathie
- Livedo
- Chorée
- Thromboses intra-rénales, HTA
- Thrombopénie
- Triple positivité APL
- CAPS

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### Grossesse, lupus et SAPL

	MERE	ENFANT
LUPUS		
(S)APL		
Anti-SSA / SSB		
Traitements		

# Les risques

#### **MERE**

Poussée Iupique (rein)

Pré-éclampsie, HRP

**HELLP ± infarctus hépatique** 

**Thrombose** 

Hemolysis, Elevated Liver, low platelets

#### **ENFANT**

**Fausses couches** 

Mort foetale

Prématurité ++

**Hypotrophie** 

**Toxicité traitement** 

Lupus néonatal

Transmission...

# Grossesse, lupus et SAPL

	MERE	ENFANT	
LUPUS			FCS
(S)APL			2°, 3°
Anti-SSA / SSB			
Traitements			

# Grossesse, lupus et SAPL

	MERE	ENFANT	
LUPUS			71
(S)APL			
Anti-SSA / SSB			
Traitements			

### Prevention des FCS (APL ou ACC)

- 13 études (849 femmes).
- Mauvaise qualité (50%), grande hétérogénéité
  - heparine + aspirine (2 études; n = 140) > aspirine
     (RR 0.46, 95%IC: 0.29 à 0.71).
  - HBPM + aspirine idem aspirine (1 étude; n = 98)
     (RR 0.78, 95%IC: 0.39 to 1.57).
  - Héparine curative ou prophylactique : pas de différence (1 étude; n = 50).

### Prevention des FCS (APL ou ACC)

- 13 études (849 femmes).
  - Prednisone + aspirine (3 études; n = 286) pas de bénéfice mais effets II
  - IGIV pas de preuve d'efficacité

#### Conclusions:

- héparine + aspirine diminue FCS de 54%.
- Nécessité d'études randomisées +++

# Grossesse, lupus et SAPL

	MERE	ENFANT	
LUPUS			
(S)APL			
Anti-SSA / SSB			
Traitements			

# Vigilance

# Long-Term Outcome of 32 Patients With Chorea and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus or Antiphospholipid Antibodies

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Movement Disorders, Vol. 26, No. 13, 2011

Conclusions: Chorea had a good outcome in itself. This long-term follow-up shows, for the first time, that these patients have substantial risk for further arterial thrombosis. © 2011 *Movement* Disorder Society

- Risque artériel ++
- Risque obstétrical ++

#### Phénotype artériel:

- AVC
- Comitialité
- Valvulopathie
- Livedo
- Chorée
- Thromboses intra-rénales, HTA
- Thrombopénie
- -Triple positivité APL
- CAPS

### Des histoires de « petits lupus » ou autres...

Madame B, 35 ans, suivie pour sa 3ième grossesse.

- 1<sup>ière</sup> grossesse : mort fœtale à 23 SA (pb TCA pour l'évacuation)
- 2<sup>ième</sup> grossesse : mort fœtale à 24 SA => bilan : ACC, ACL, B2GP1 = SAPL obstétrical
- 3ième grossesse:

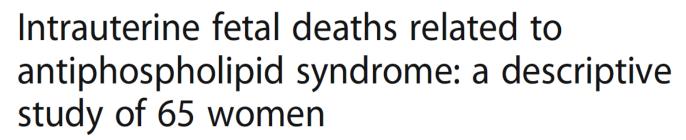
Attention au TCA +++ (et au VDRL)

Attention au péri et post-partum +++

=> EP post partum 15 jours en USIC.

#### **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

#### **Open Access**





Mériem Belhocine<sup>1</sup>, Laetitia Coutte<sup>1</sup>, Nicolas Martin Silva<sup>2</sup>, Nathalie Morel<sup>1</sup>, Gaëlle Guettrot-Imbert<sup>1</sup>, Romain Paule<sup>1</sup>, Claire Le Jeunne<sup>1</sup>, Micaela Fredi<sup>3</sup>, Michel Dreyfus<sup>4</sup>, Jean-Charles Piette<sup>5</sup>, Odile Souchaud-Debouverie<sup>6</sup>, Catherine Deneux-Tharaux<sup>7</sup>, Vassilis Tsatsaris<sup>8</sup>, Emmanuelle Pannier<sup>8</sup>, Véronique Le Guern<sup>1</sup> and Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau<sup>1,9\*</sup>

### Caractéristiques des patientes

**⇒** 65 patientes avec un SAPL

Age à la MFIU, médiane [IQR]

Première grossesse, n (%)

Naissance vivante avant la MFIU, n (%)

Thrombose avant la MFIU, n (%)

14 (22)

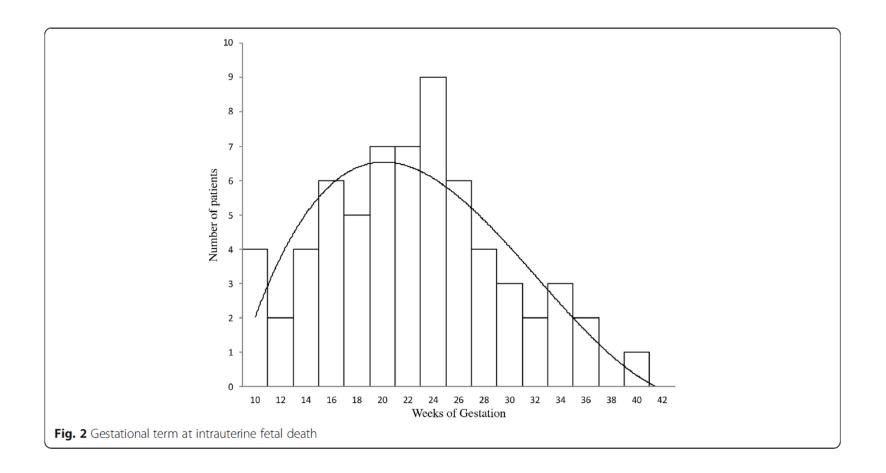
1ère manifestation du SAPL pour 48 patientes (74%)

# Biologie antiphospholipides

Anticardiolipine, n (%)	46 (71)
Anticardiolipine IgG, n (%)	43 (66)
Anticardiolipine IgM, n (%)	8 (12)
Anticoagulant circulant, n (%)	47 (72)
TCA et DRVVT, n (%)	34 (52)
DRVVT, n (%)	13 (20)
Anti-β2GP1, n (%)	33 (51)
Anti-β2GP1 IgG, n (%)	31 (48)
Anti-β2GP1 IgM , n (%)	8 (12)
Triple positivité, n (%)	23 (35)



### Terme de la MFIU



Terme médian : 24 SA [IQR: 18-27].

#### MFIU Index

- RCIU chez 25 des 50 fétus (50%) avec données échographiques ou poids de naissance disponibles.
- Complications obstétricales maternelles (n=16; 25%) :
  - Pré-éclampsie (n=12),
  - Syndrome HELLP (n=6)
  - Et/ou hématome rétroplacentaire (HRP) (n=5).
  - Pas de mortalité maternelle

# Thromboses et lupus systémique

Antécédent de thromboses avant MFIU, n (%)	14 (22)
Thromboses, n (%)	28 (43)
Lupus systémique avant la MFIU, n (%)	9 (14)
Lupus systémique, n (%)	19 (29)

Suivi médian : 4 ans [IQR: 2-9]

# Critères cliniques

#### THROMBOSE(S) (artérielle, veineuse, ou microvasculaire)

 Au moins 1 épisode clinique dans tout tissu ou organe (sauf TVS), confirmé par imagerie, Doppler, histologie (sans inflammation pariétale significative).

#### MORBIDITE GRAVIDIQUE

- 3 FCS consécutives inexpliquées < 10 SA 1,5%</li>
- OU 1 mort fœtale dès 10 SA inexpliquée par alleurs, 100%
- OU 1 naissance prématurée (< 34 SA) d'un nouveau-né normal, liée à une (pré)éclampsie ou une insuffisance placentaire</li>

### Mécanismes et phénotypes différents

#### Discussion

 La majorité des femmes (83%) ont pu avoir au moins une naissance vivante, mais la morbidité reste significative. ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM Vol. 64, No. 7, July 2012, pp 2311–2318 DOI 10.1002/art.34402 © 2012, American College of Rheumatology

#### Prediction of Adverse Pregnancy Outcome by the Presence of Lupus Anticoagulant, but Not Anticardiolipin Antibody, in Patients With Antiphospholipid Antibodies

Michael D. Lockshin,<sup>1</sup> Mimi Kim,<sup>2</sup> Carl A. Laskin,<sup>3</sup> Marta Guerra,<sup>4</sup> D. Ware Branch,<sup>5</sup> Joan Merrill,<sup>6</sup> Michelle Petri,<sup>7</sup> T. Flint Porter,<sup>5</sup> Lisa Sammaritano,<sup>1</sup> Mary D. Stephenson,<sup>8</sup> Jill Buyon,<sup>9</sup> and Jane E. Salmon<sup>1</sup>

#### **Etude PROMISSE**

### Vigilance ++ si

- Etude prospective PROMISSE (graves exclus)
  - 144 patientes APL +
  - Pas d'ACC : 2/76 (3%) d'accidents obstétricaux
  - Versus 25/64 (39%) dans le groupe avec ACC (p<0,0001)</li>
  - Aucun risque similaire si ACL ou antibéta2GP1 à titres élevés

# ACC meilleur prédicteur de complications obstétricales APL

### Vigilance ++ si

Etude prospective PROMISSE

144 patientes APL +

- ATCD de thrombose : 52% d'accidents obstétricaux
- Versus 13% dans le groupe sans thrombose (p<0,0001)</li>

Lupus: 23% d'accidents obstétricaux versus 17% si pas de

lunus (significatif en multivariá)

Attention si thrombose ou si lupus associé

#### **EXTENDED REPORT**

# The HELLP syndrome in the antiphospholipid syndrome: retrospective study of 16 cases in 15 women

D Le Thi Thuong, N Tieulié, N Costedoat, M-R Andreu, B Wechsler, D Vauthier-Brouzes, O Aumaître, J-C Piette

Ann Rheum Dis 2005;64:273-278. doi: 10.1136/ard.2003.019000

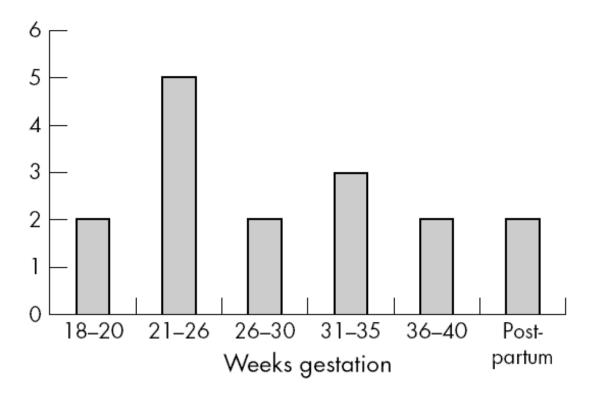
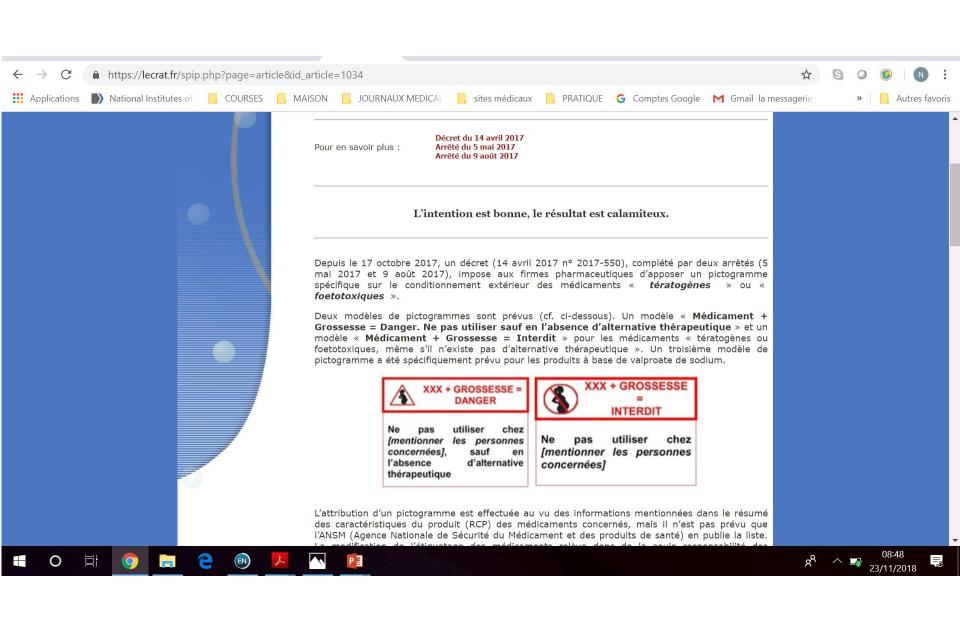


Figure 1 Date of HELLP onset in APS.





Une quinzaine de substances sont tératogènes chez l'humain (en dehors des antimitotiques), et une quarantaine sont foetotoxiques, ce qui représente environ 10% des spécialités sur le marché.

Or, environ 60 à 70 % des spécialités vont se voir apposer un pictogramme « Interdit » ou « Danger ».

Le CRAT, en profond désaccord avec les conséquences négatives de ce décret dont l'intention initiale est louable, ne peut que constater que la mise en circulation des premiers conditionnements avec pictogramme confirme les craintes vives qu'il n'a pas manqué de transmettre aux autorités compétentes en temps voulu

# **CAS CLINIQUE**

# Mme H. 30 ans,

- Thrombose artère sous clavière gauche à 20 ans
  - => Dg de SAPL devant ACC, ACL > 100, B2GP1
  - AVK avec objectif 3 à 4

- Première grossesse à 30 ans :
  - Relais AVK par HBPM efficace + aspégic
  - Plaquénil car anti-ADN ++ et C3 bas

### Mme H. 30 ans,

24 SA: douleur HCG...

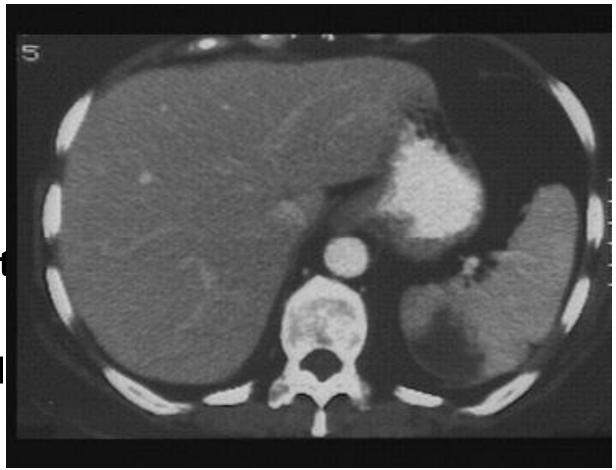
- 25 SA :
  - TA: 16/10, 18 g/l de protéinurie
  - 90 000 plaquettes
  - ASAT: 500
  - Haptoglobine effondrée

Pré-eclampsie + HELLP sévère => IMG

TDM

Maint

Amél

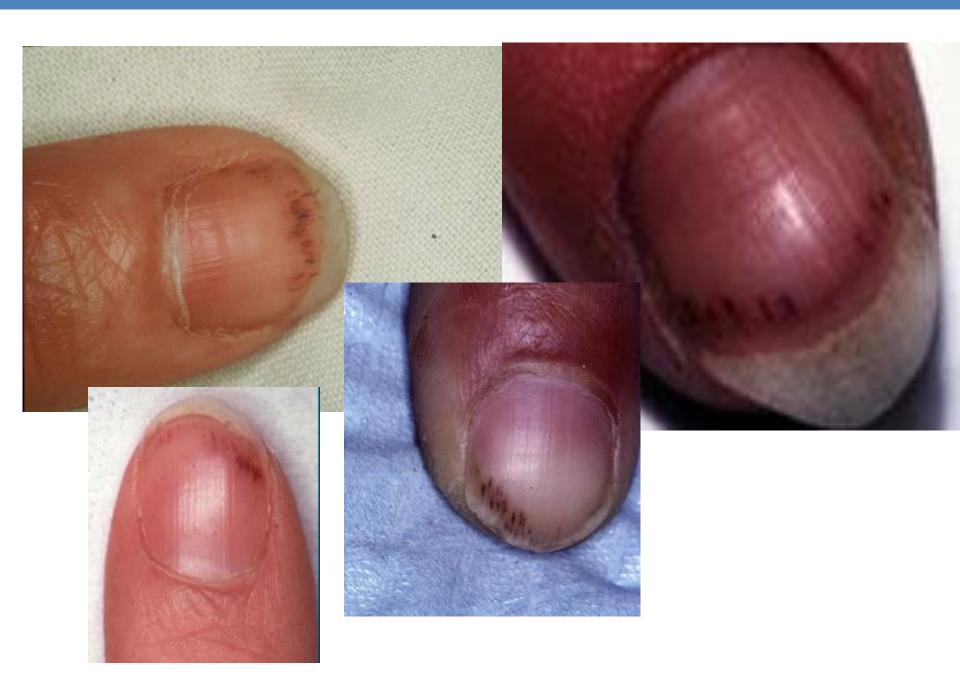


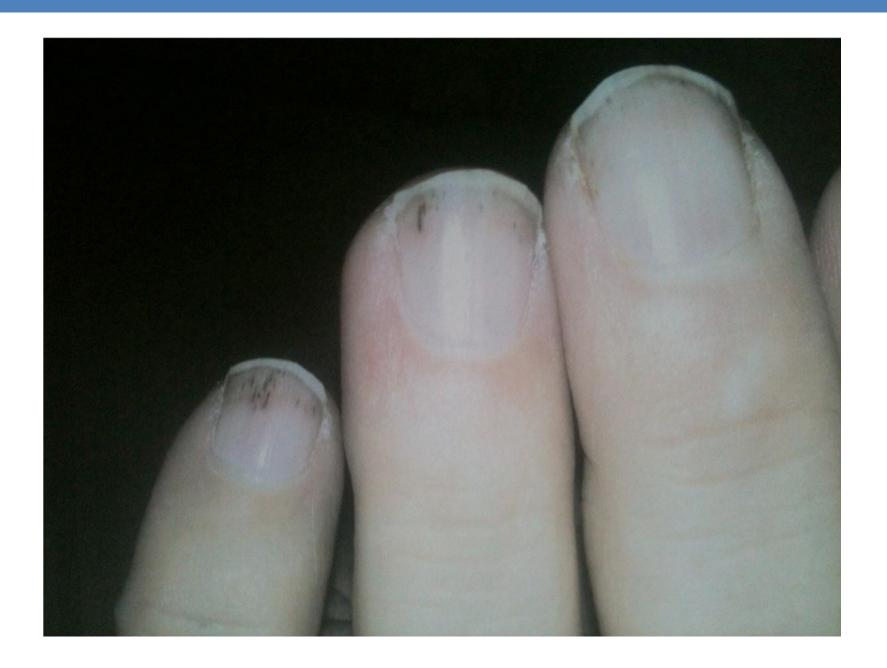
J3 post-abortum : dyspnée

Angio-TDM: pas d'EP

• 10h : FE 45 %

Coronarographie : pas de thrombus







Syndrome catastrophique des APL

20 heures : FE : 25 %

22 heures : FE : 15 %

Plaquettes: 40 000

 Pose d'une voie artérielle bras gauche : pression imprenable => ECMO ?

Attention thromboses artérielles

 Début traitement IGIV + Bolus de solumédrol et maintien HBPM efficace (puis calci) et reprise aspegic

- Parallèlement, le tableau se complète :
  - HTA +++
  - insuffisance rénale (1 séance de dialyse)

#### Syndrome catastrophique des APL

- Evolution favorable en quelques jours : à J6
  - Plaquettes : 312 000
  - Créatinine 65 µmol/l
  - FE: 50 %

## **CAPS**

#### **CAPS**

- Découvert en 1992 : multiples thromboses des petits vaisseaux pouvant conduire à une défaillance multiviscérale.
- C'est une MAT... (TIH...)
- 1% voire 5% (Taraborelli M, et al, J Rheumatol. 2017;44:1165-72) des SAPL,
- Registre international créé en 2000

# Validation of the preliminary criteria for the classification of catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome

R Cervera, J Font, J A Gómez-Puerta, G Espinosa, M Cucho, S Bucciarelli, M Ramos-Casals, M Ingelmo, J-C Piette, Y Shoenfeld, R A Asherson for the Catastrophic Antiphospholipid Syndrome Registry Project Group\*

Ann Rheum Dis 2005;64:1205–1209.

## **Table 4** Preliminary criteria for the classification of catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome<sup>4</sup>

- (1) Evidence of involvement of three or more organs, systems, and/or tissues\*
- (2) Development of manifestations simultaneously or in less than one week
- (3) Confirmation by histopathology of small vessel occlusion in at least one organ or tissue†
- (4) Laboratory confirmation of the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies (lupus anticoagulant and/or anticardiolipin antibodies)‡

#### Definite catastrophic APS: all four criteria

Probable catastrophic APS—any of the following:

- (a) All four criteria, except for only two organs, systems, and/or tissues involved
- (b) All four criteria, except for the absence of laboratory confirmation (within at least 6 weeks) owing to the early death of a patient never tested for aPL before the catastrophic APS
- (c) Criteria (1), (2), and (4)
- (d) Criteria (1), (3), and (4) and the development of a third event between one week and one month after presentation, despite anticoagulation

**Table 1** Previous antiphospholipid syndrome manifestations of the patients from the CAPS registry

Manifestation	n (%)
Deep vein thrombosis	44 (20)
Fetal loss	31 (20)*
Thrombocytopenia	29 (13)
Cerebrováscular accident	20 (9)
Skin ulcers	19 (9)
Pulmonary embolism	18 (8)
Livedo reticularis	17 (8)
Peripheral artery thrombosis	10 (5)
Myocardial infarction	9 (4)
Haemolytic anaemia	7 (3)
Seizures	7 (3)
Digital ischaemia	7 (3)
Valve lesions	5 (2)
No previous APS manifestations	104 (47)

<sup>\*</sup>Percentage relates to the female patient population. APS, antiphospholipid syndrome.

#### **ARTICLE IN PRESS**

AUTREV-01921; No of Pages 5

Autoimmunity Reviews xxx (2016) xxx-xxx



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### **Autoimmunity Reviews**





#### Review

Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome (CAPS): Descriptive analysis of 500 patients from the International CAPS Registry

Ignasi Rodríguez-Pintó <sup>a</sup>, Marta Moitinho <sup>a</sup>, Irene Santacreu <sup>a</sup>, Yehuda Shoenfeld <sup>b</sup>, Doruk Erkan <sup>c</sup>, Gerard Espinosa <sup>a</sup>, Ricard Cervera <sup>a,\*</sup>, the CAPS Registry Project Group (European Forum on Antiphospholipid Antibodies) <sup>1</sup>:

**Table 1**Demographic characteristics and precipitating factors of patients with CAPS.

	%
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	38 (17) <sup>a</sup>
Sex (female)	343 (69%) <sup>a</sup>
CAPS as first manifestation of APS	50 <sup>a</sup>
Diagnosis	
Primary APS	60 <sup>a</sup>
Associated SLE	$30^{a}$
SLE-like	4 <sup>a</sup>
Others	$6^{a}$
Precipitating factors (N = 481) <sup>b</sup>	65
Infections	49
Surgery	17
Malignancy	16
Contraceptives	10
Pregnancy related	8
Drugs	5
SLE flare	3
Trauma	2
Others	13

Results presented as percentages from the total number of episodes expect when otherwise stated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Frequency calculated excluding recurrent episodes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> In 13% of episodes more than one precipitating factor was identified.

	Clinical manifestations at the time of
presenta	tion with catastrophic antiphospholipid
syndrom	e in patients from the CAPS registry

, ,	0 ,
Feature	n (%)
Peripheral thrombosis	74 (34)
Deep vein thrombosis	50 (23)
Femoral artery	8 (4)
Radial artery	4 (2)
Other arteries	19 (9)
Cerebral	133 (60)
Infarcts	97 (44)
Encephalopathy	17 (8)
Seizures	13 (6)
Microthrombosis	10 (5)
Venous cerebral thrombosis	5 (2)
Coma	4 (2)
Transient ischaemic attack	2 (1)
Cardiac	115 (52)
Valve lesion	56 (26)
Myocardial infarction	50 (23)
Heart failure	22 (10)
Microthrombosis	10 (5)
Mural thrombi	9 (4)
Pulmonary	146 (66)
Acute RDS	74 (34)
Pulmonary embolism	54 (24)
Pulmonary haemorrhage	16 (7)
Address de la contraction de l	10.16

Abdominal	189 (86)
Renal	154 (70)
Hepatic	62 (28)
Splenic	41 (19)
Adrenal	33 (15)
Intestinal	27 (12)
Mesenteric	23 (11)
Pancreas	21 (10)
Portal vein thrombosis	7 (3)
Inferior cava thrombosis	7 (3)
Gallbladder thrombosis	6 (3)
Skin	104 (47)
Livedo reticularis	62 (28)
Skin ulcers	30 (14)
Digital ischaemia	21 (10)
Purpura	12 (6)
Necrosis	7 (3)
Microthrombosis	7 (3)
Splinter haemorrhages	5 (2)
Other manifestations	56 (25)
Retinal artery thrombosis	11 (5)
Bone marrow necrosis	7 (3)
Uterus	7 (3)
Neuropathy	7 (3)
Testides	4 (2)
Retinal vein thrombosis	4 (2)
Thyroid thrombosis	3 (1)
Avascular necrosis	4 (2)
Others	8 (4)

#### Cœur + poumons + reins

#### **Autres atteintes**

CAPS et anémie non régénérative, ou pancytopénie ?

= Nécrose diffuse de la moelle osseuse

Josse S, et al. Plaquettes-blues du post-partum. Rev Med Interne 2011;32:255–62.

#### **Autres atteintes**

- Rétinienne
- Neurologique périphérique
- Utérine, testiculaire
- Thyroïdienne
- Œsophagienne
- Cholécystite alithiasique
- Thrombose veineuse (25%) ou artérielle (17%)

#### Schizocytes: 22 %

**Table 2** Clinical manifestations<sup>a</sup>.

Clinical manifestation	%
Laboratory features	
Thrombocytopenia	67
Schistocytes	22
Thrombotic microangiopathy <sup>b</sup>	14
Disseminated intravascular coagulation <sup>c</sup>	11
Lupus anticoagulant	83
aCL IgG	81
aCL IgM	49
aβ2GPI IgG	78
aβ2GPI IgM	40
Antinuclear antibodies	57
Anti-DNA antibodies	32
Anti-ENA	10

Rodríguez-Pintó I, et al, Autoimmun Rev (2016)

#### Autres manifestations biologiques

- 57% des patients du registre ont des ANA
- D-dimères souvent (très) élevés

## **Diagnostics différentiels = MAT**

- Purpura thrombotique thrombopénique (PTT) (schizocytes+++,
   l'ADAMTS-13 effondrée, D-dimères peu élevés, pas de thrombose macro-vx)
- Thrombopénie induite par l'héparine (TIH),
- CIVD aiguë
- SHU, HELLP, Endocardite marastique, myxomes de l'oreillette gauche, cryoglobuline et cryofibrinogène, maladie des embols de cholestérol.

**Table 5.** Treatments used during the 242 episodes of CAPS\*

	No. (%) of CAPS episodes treated	No. (%) of CAPS episodes with recovery
Individual treatments		
ACs	206 (85.1)	130 (63.1)† 22 %
CS	190 (78.5)	106 (55.8) 56.9
CYC	75 (30.9)	39 (52) 57.8
PE	73 (30.1)	45 (61.6) 53.7
IVIGs	51 (21.1)	30 (58.8) 55.3
AGs	26 (10.4)	16 (61.5) 56.4

† P < 0.0001, odds ratio 5.98 (95% confidence interval 2.84–13.80) versus episodes not treated with ACs.

AC + CS + (EP (78%) ou IGIV (69%))

- Anticoagulants :
  - Même si....
  - HBPM ou HNF puis AVK dès que possible
  - Attention au TCA

- Corticoïdes :
  - □ Pour le SIRS ± le lupus
  - Bolus de solumédrol
  - Courte durée (sauf si lupus)
  - Ne pas oublier l'hydrocortisone ensuite si besoin

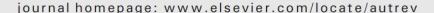
- Echanges plasmatiques (avec PFC) :
- |G|quotidiens puis espacés.
  - = ++ si hemizosyntemique instable (cœur),
  - ++ si thrombopénie prédomine
  - 2 g/kg sur 4 ou 5 jours

- □ Aspirine : en l'absence de thrombopénie importante
- Cyclophosphamide : si lupus systémique actif
- □ Anti-CD20 (Rituximab) : thrombopénie profonde et ?



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

#### **Autoimmunity Reviews**





Review

Rituximab use in the catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome: Descriptive analysis of the CAPS registry patients receiving rituximab

Horacio Berman <sup>a</sup>, Ignasi Rodríguez-Pintó <sup>a</sup>, Ricard Cervera <sup>a</sup>, Nathalie Morel <sup>b,e</sup>, Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau <sup>b,e</sup>, Doruk Erkan <sup>c</sup>, Yehuda Shoenfeld <sup>d</sup>, Gerard Espinosa <sup>a,\*</sup>, for the Catastrophic Antiphospholipid Syndrome (CAPS) Registry Project Group (European Forum on Antiphospholipid Antibodies) <sup>1</sup>

20 patients : 75% guéris, 20% décédés

- □ Aspirine : en l'absence de thrombopénie importante
- Cyclophosphamide : si lupus systémique actif
- □ Anti-CD20 (Rituximab) : thrombopénie profonde et ?
- Eculizumab et inhibiteurs de mTOR

**Eculizumab (SOLIRIS®)**: Ac monoclonal humanisé qui se lie à C5 et inhibe l'activation de la voie terminale du complément.

- Intérêt possible hors AMM dans transplantation rénale après CAPS (après vaccin quadrivalent méningococcique)
- Intérêt incertain dans CAPS

# **Sirolimus (RAPAMUNE®)**: Inhibiteur de la voie mTORC1

- Intérêt possible hors AMM dans transplantation rénale après CAPS
- Intérêt potentiel dans la vasculopathie aPL (hors thrombose)

# The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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## Inhibition of the mTORC Pathway in the Antiphospholipid Syndrome

Guillaume Canaud, M.D., Ph.D., Frank Bienaimé, M.D., Ph.D., Fanny Tabarin, M.S., Guillaume Bataillon, M.D., Danielle Seilhean, M.D., Laure-Hélène Noël, M.D., Marie-Agnès Dragon-Durey, M.D., Ph.D., Renaud Snanoudj, M.D., Ph.D., Gérard Friedlander, M.D., Ph.D., Lise Halbwachs-Mecarelli, Ph.D., Christophe Legendre, M.D., and Fabiola Terzi, M.D., Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2014;371:303-12.

- □ Aspirine : en l'absence de thrombopénie importante
- Cyclophosphamide : si lupus systémique actif
- □ Anti-CD20 (Rituximab) : thrombopénie profonde et ?
- Eculizumab et inhibiteurs de mTOR
- Traitement de l'éventuel facteur déclenchant
- Traitement symptomatique

#### EXTENDED REPORT

Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome during pregnancy and puerperium: maternal and fetal characteristics of 15 cases



This paper is freely available online under the BMJ Journals unlocked scheme, see http://ard.bmj.com/info/unlocked.dtl

José A Gómez-Puerta, Ricard Cervera, Gerard Espinosa, Ronald A Asherson, Mario García-Carrasco, Izaias P da Costa, Danieli C O Andrade, Eduardo F Borba, Alexander Makatsaria, Silvia Bucciarelli, Manuel Ramos-Casals, Josep Font, for the Catastrophic Antiphospholipid Syndrome Registry Project Group/European Forum on Antiphospholipid Antibodies\*

.....

Ann Rheum Dis 2007;66:740-746. doi: 10.1136/ard.2006.061671

#### Résultats

#### 15 cas:

- Age moyen 27 ans (17 38)
- 50 % pdt grossesse, 50 % post partum/abortum
- Pas de différence avec autres CAPS du registre, sauf plus de FCS
- HELLP associé dans 53 % des cas
- infarctus placentaire dans 27% des cas
- Mortalité maternelle : 46 %
- Mortalité fœtale : 54 %

#### Résultats de 13 cas Pitié, Cochin et St Antoine

RHEUMATOLOGY

Original article

Catastrophic anti-phospholipid syndrome and pregnancy: an experience of 13 cases

Guillaume Hanouna<sup>1,\*</sup>, Nathalie Morel<sup>1,\*</sup>, Du Le Thi Huong<sup>1</sup>, Laurence Josselin<sup>2</sup>, Danièle Vauthier-Brouzes<sup>3</sup>, David Saadoun<sup>1</sup>, Adrien Kettaneh<sup>2</sup>, Kateri Levesque<sup>1</sup>, Véronique Le Guern<sup>4</sup>, François Goffinet<sup>5</sup>, Bruno Carbonne<sup>6</sup>, Zahir Amoura<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Charles Piette<sup>1</sup>, Jacky Nizard<sup>3</sup> and Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau<sup>1</sup>

- Pas de décès chez les mères (immédiats)
- 2 morts fœtales, 5 morts périnatales (terme ++)

#### TRAITEMENT DU SAPL

- Si que APL (sans S!) ou SAPL obstétrical :
  - Aspirine 100 mg et prise en charge des grossesses
- Si SAPL (artériel ou veineux) :
  - AVK (objectif d'INR 2 à 3,5...)
- Education (tabac, contraception, AVK +++)

### Traitement grossesse et APL

#### SAPL artériel ou veineux :

- AVK prolongés
- Objectif INR: 3 3,5 ou 2 3

**HBPM** effic

+

**Aspirine** 

#### **SAPL obstétrical:**

- Aspirine 100 mg/j
- HBPM si situation à risque thrombotique

HBPM + Aspirine

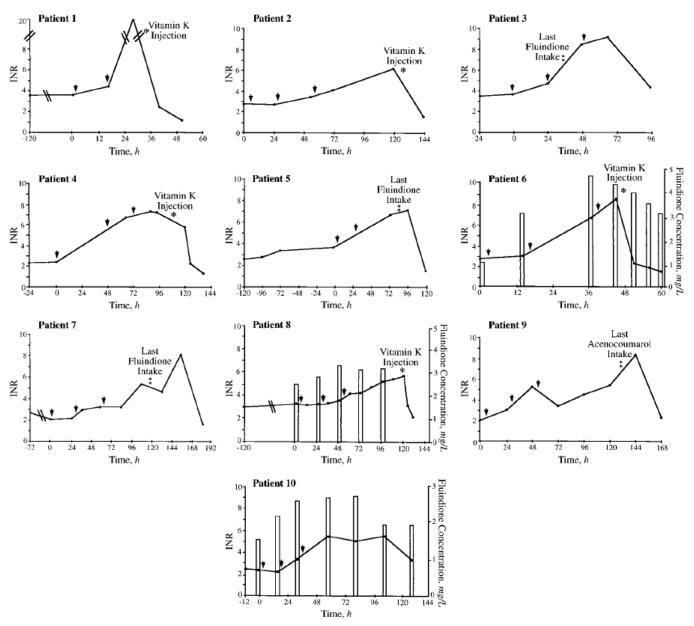
Hydroxychloroquine? Corticoides?

# Attention si SAPL thrombotique et poussée de lupus

#### Potentiation of Vitamin K Antagonists by High-Dose Intravenous Methylprednisolone

Nathalie Costedoat-Chalumeau, MD; Zahir Amoura, MD; Guy Aymard, PhD; Odile Sevin, MD; Bertrand Wechsler, MD; Patrice Cacoub, MD; Le Thi Huong Du, MD; Bertrand Diquet, MD; Annick Ankri, MD; and Jean-Charles Piette, MD

Ann Intern Med. 2000;132:631-635.



**Figure 1.** Potentiation of vitamin K antagonists by intravenous high-dose methylprednisolone in patients 1 through 10. Arrows indicate administration of pulse intravenous high-dose methylprednisolone; bars indicate total fluindione concentration; solid lines indicate the international normalized ratio (*INR*).

# Direct oral anticoagulants (DOA)



# Rivaroxaban vs warfarin in high-risk patients with antiphospholipid syndrome

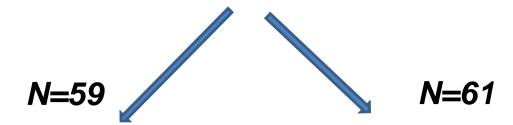
Vittorio Pengo, Gentian Denas, Giacomo Zoppellaro, Seena Padayattil Jose, Ariela Hoxha, Amelia Ruffatti, Laura Andreoli, Angela Tincani, Caterina Cenci, Domenico Prisco, Tiziana Fierro, Paolo Gresele, Arturo Cafolla, Valeria De Micheli, Angelo Ghirarduzzi, Alberto Tosetto, Anna Falanga, Ida Martinelli, Sophie Testa, Doris Barcellona, Maria Gerosa and Alessandra Banzato

# Direct oral anticoagulants (DOA)

120 triple positive high risk APS patients

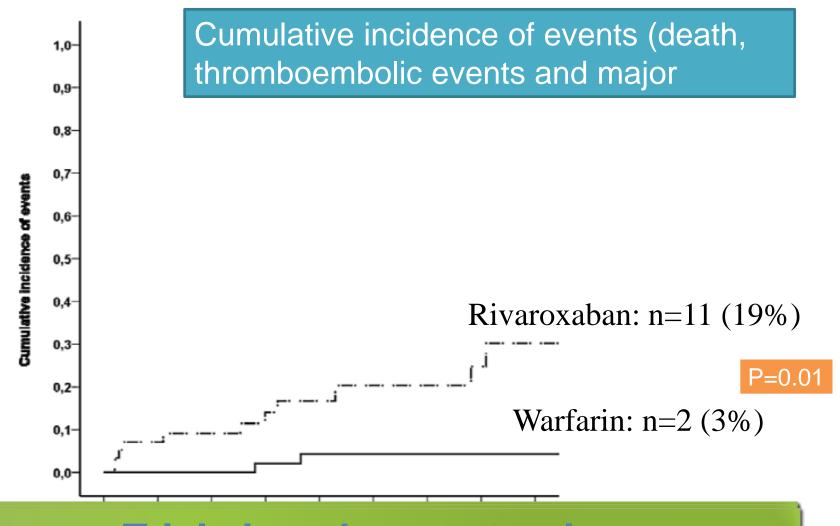
Randomized, openlabel, non-inferiority study with blinded endpoint adjudication.

\*
Randomization



Rivaroxaban 20mg/d

Warfarin (INR 2.5)



Trial closed prematurely (after the enrollment of 120 patients)



#### Autoimmunity Reviews

Available online 11 August 2018
In Press, Corrected Proof



Increased risk of thrombosis in antiphospholipid syndrome patients treated with direct oral anticoagulants. Results from an international patient-level data meta-analysis

- ✓ Meta-analysis of 47 studies (447 APS patients on DAO)
- ✓ Rivaroxaban (64.8%), dabigatran (32.2%) or apixaban (3%)
- √16% had a thrombosis (42.5% arterial) after a mean time of
  12.5 months
- √56% had a thrombosis among triple positive patients.

# LES PIÈGES

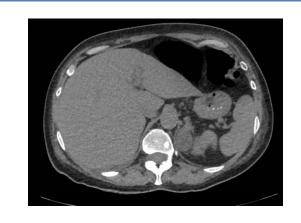
Les confusions fréquentes

## Quelques exemples

### Mme Le...,

- Lupus et SALP connu,
- HELLP <u>puis</u> cardiopathie du post-partum + PTI + néphropathie lupique <u>puis</u> TVP
- => OK avec IGIV, corticoïdes puis anticoagulation
   (2 mois réa)

# Quelques exemples



### Mme Du...,

- Lupus et SALP
- Relais AVK/HBPM <u>puis</u>:
  - myocardite (lupique ? infectieuse ?)
  - + PTI ? TIH ?
  - + IRA (produits de contraste ? lupus ? sepsis ?)

Un patient avec SAPL qui a la plus petite anomalie = CAPS jusqu'à preuve du contraire

# Et on peut aller plus loin

Un patient avec SAPL qui a la plus petite anomalie = CAPS jusqu'à preuve du contraire

Un patient « lupique » qui a la plus petite anomalie = CAPS jusqu'à preuve du contraire

### 100 patients avec un SAPL primaire

Nombre de critères SLICC de classification pour lupus

Nombre de critères SLICC remplis	Patients (%)	
1 critère	30 (30)	
2 critères	27 (27)	
3 critères	14 (14)	
4 critères	28 (28)	

Classification théorique en LES

Donnée(s) analysée(s)	Patients SAPL primaire	≥ 4 critères SLICC	< 4 critères SLICC	p
Ph. artériel	N=100 28 (28)	N=28 14 (50)	N=72 14 (19)	0.005
Ph. veineux	46 (46)	11 (39)	35 (49)	0.5
Ph. obstétrical	26 (26)	3 (11)	23 (32)	0.04
CAPS	11 (11)	9 (32)	2 (3)	0.0001

## Bien « classer » le patient

- Attention aux ANA et à l'ACC « lupique »
- Attention au diagnostic de TIH ou de PTI
- Attention au « neurolupus »
- Attention à la « myocardite lupique / virale / du postpartum »
- Attention à la « néphropathie lupique / IRA fonctionnelle »
- Attention à l'hémorragie intra-alvéolaire, aux surrénales

### Si révélateur :

### Défaillance multiviscérale, MAT et :

- Contexte d'HTA
- ATCD de pertes foetales
- Notion de sérologie TPHA-VDRL dissociée
- TCA spontanément allongé
- Anticorps antinucléaires positifs
- MAT avec peu de schizocytes et D-dimères très élevés
- Thrombose périphérique

# **CAPS**

**Comment l'éviter ?** 

# **Traitement préventif ++**

- Education
- Traitement précoce des infections (attention interactions avec AVK)
- Mise à jour des vaccinations
- Prise en charge adaptée des grossesses
- Pas d'arrêt intempestif des AVK
- Eviter la chirurgie (si possible)

La Revue de médecine interne xxx (2012) xxx-xxx



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Mise au point

#### Le syndrome catastrophique des antiphospholipides

Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome

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Z. Amoura<sup>a</sup>, J.-C. Piette<sup>a</sup>

#### Tableau 2

Prévention du syndrome catastrophique des antiphospholipides (CAPS) en période périopératoire.

#### Évaluation préopératoire

L'allongement du TCA dû à l'anticoagulant circulant n'est pas une contre-indication à la chirurgie

La thrombopénie modérée du SAPL ne nécessite pas de traitement spécifique et ne protège pas de la thrombose

La decision d'un geste chirurgical ou de procedures invasives doit reposer sur une indication formelle en l'absence d'alternative

#### Précautions périopératoires

Réduire au minimum les manipulations intravasculaires (voies d'accès et surveillance)

Ne pas prendre la tension au brassard trop fréquemment pour réduire au minimum la stase veineuse distale

#### Éviter les garrots

Tout événement anormal doit faire suspecter un phénomène thrombotique

Un collapsus peut traduire une insuffisance surrénale aigue parfois révélatrice du CAPS

#### Anticoagulation périopératoire

Réduire les périodes sans anticoagulation au strict minimum

Utiliser les moyens mécaniques de prévention des thromboses veineuses

Reprendre le traitement antithrombotique en postopératoire, le plus tôt possible

Savoir que le patient peut développer une récidive de thrombose malgré un traitement anticoagulant adapté

Prendre en charge les patientes avec un SAPL exclusivement obstétrical comme si elles avaient un antécédent thrombotique

#### D'après [34] modifié.

L'intérêt de ces mesures est renforcé en cas d'antécédent de syndrome catastrophique des antiphospholipides.

# Merci pour votre attention

