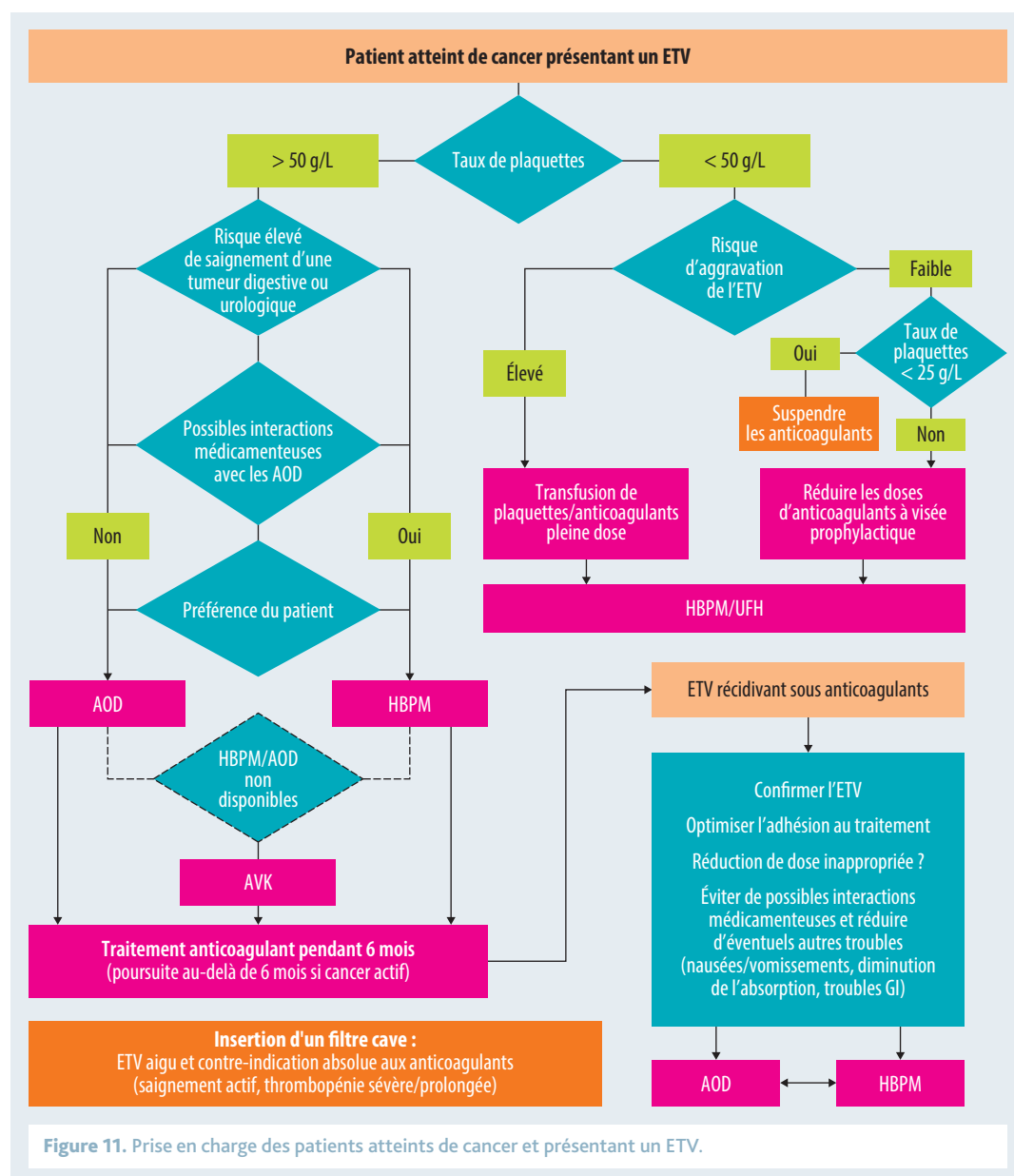


Conclusion

En conclusion, il ressort de ce congrès que les experts s'accordent que, dans la pratique, le choix du traitement anticoagulant chez un patient atteint de cancer prend en compte un certain nombre de paramètres, d'autant plus que les patients à haut risque de saignement ont été exclus des essais cliniques [32] : l'existence d'un cancer digestif associé à des facteurs de risque (chirurgie, troubles de l'absorption, traitement par inhibiteur de la pompe à protons ou agissant sur la motilité

gastrique), une insuffisance hépatique significative (Child-Pugh classe B ou C), un saignement en cours ou à haut risque d'une tumeur digestive ou urologique (tumeur primitive en place par exemple), un taux de plaquettes $< 50 \times 10^9/L$ (figure 11), de possibles interactions médicamenteuses liées à de puissants inducteurs ou inhibiteurs de P-GP ou du CYP3A4, des pathologies cancéreuses avec des données limitées sur cette question (par exemple, les leucémies aiguës).



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