Conclusions: Percutaneous PFO closure is safe and effective therapeutic approach for patients with cryptogenic stroke and an underlying hypercoagulable state.

TCT-86
Efficacy And Safety Of Percutaneous Patent Foramen Ovale Closure In Patients With A Hypercoagulable Disorder

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Background: The presence of a patent foramen ovale (PFO) has been associated with an increase incidence of cryptogenic stroke. Patients who have a PFO and an associated thrombophilia may have an increased risk of cerebral ischemic events. Percutaneous PFO closure could be a safe and effective alternative therapeutic approach for these patients.

Methods: Consecutive patients who underwent PFO closure at a large academic center were evaluated. All patients underwent hypercoagulation testing with functional assays for homocysteine; proteins C and S; antithrombin III; factor II mutation; factor V-Leiden mutation; lipoprotein (a); elevated levels of antiphospholipids; including lupus anticoagulant (LAC), anticardiolipin (aCL). We compared the safety and efficacy of percutaneous PFO closure in this group of patients versus the group of patients without a hypercoagulable state.

Results: Of 728 consecutive patients with PFO undergoing percutaneous PFO closure, a hypercoagulable state was found in 234 patients (32.1%). There were no significant differences on baseline demographics or echocardiographic characteristics. There were no differences on success rate and complication rate between both groups. Follow up was available in 708 patients (97.3%). Median follow-up was 17 month. During follow-up there were no differences in TIA/stroke incidence (0.4% in the group with coagulation disorder and 0.6% in the non-hypercoagulable group, log rank test p =0.97).

Conclusions: Percutaneous PFO closure is safe and effective therapeutic approach for patients with cryptogenetic stroke and an underlying hypercoagulable state.