



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Capturing venous thromboembolism: imaging and outcomes of venous thromboembolism

Jong, C.M.M. de

Citation

Jong, C. M. M. de. (2026, January 22). *Capturing venous thromboembolism: imaging and outcomes of venous thromboembolism*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/4287402>

Version: Publisher's Version

[Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

License: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/4287402>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



CHAPTER 9

Incidence and impact of anticoagulation-associated abnormal menstrual bleeding in women after venous thromboembolism

Cindy M.M. de Jong, Marc Blondon, Cihan Ay, Andrea Buchmuller, Jan Beyer-Westendorf, Judith Biechele, Laurent Bertoletti, Giovanna Colombo, Marco Paolo Donadini, Stephan V. Hendriks, Luis Jara-Palomares, Stephan Nopp, Pedro Ruiz-Artacho, Pauline Stephan, Cecile Tromeur, Thomas Vanassche, Peter E. Westerweel, and Frederikus A. Klok for the TEAM-VTE investigators

Blood. 2022 Oct 20; 140(16):1764-1773

Abstract

Preliminary data and clinical experience have suggested an increased risk of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) in women of reproductive age treated with anticoagulants, but solid data are lacking. The TEAM-VTE study was an international, multicentre, prospective cohort study in women aged 18 to 50 years diagnosed with acute venous thromboembolism (VTE). Menstrual blood loss was measured by Pictorial Blood Loss Assessment Charts (PBAC) at baseline for the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis and prospectively for each cycle during 3 to 6 months of follow-up. AUB was defined as an increased PBAC score (>100 or >150) or self-reported AUB. AUB-related quality of life (QoL) was assessed at baseline and the end of follow-up using the Menstrual Bleeding Questionnaire (MBQ). The study was terminated early because of slow recruitment attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 98 women, 65 (66%) met at least one of the 3 definitions of AUB during follow-up (95% confidence interval [CI] 57-75%). AUB occurred in 60% of women (36 of 60) without AUB before VTE diagnosis (new-onset AUB; 95% CI 47-71%). Overall, QoL decreased over time with a mean MBQ score increase of 5.1 points (95% CI 2.2-7.9), but this decrease in QoL was observed only among women with new-onset AUB. To conclude, 2 of every 3 women who start anticoagulation for acute VTE experience AUB, with a considerable negative impact on QoL. These findings should be a call to action to increase awareness and provide evidence-based strategies to prevent and treat AUB in this setting.

This was an academic study registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov as #NCT04748393; no funding was received.

Introduction

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) is a highly prevalent condition, affecting 10% to 30% of women of reproductive age, based on objective measurement of menstrual blood loss and self-reported information.¹ In general, abnormal menstrual bleeding is associated with negative perceptions and limited social and professional activities as well as poorer quality of life (QoL) compared with patients without abnormal menstrual bleeding: health-related QoL scores in women with AUB have been shown to be below the 25th percentile of scores for the general female population of similar age.¹⁻³ In addition to the burden to the individual, the conservatively estimated annual direct and indirect economic costs of AUB are approximately \$1 billion and \$12 billion, respectively, underlining its relevance to society at large.¹

The prevalence of AUB in women treated with oral anticoagulants is considerably higher than in women who do not take such medications, although exact estimations of the incidence, prevalence, and impact of anticoagulation-induced AUB remain unavailable to date.⁴ Data from registries and randomized trials have shown that the incidence of major uterine bleeding after initiation of anticoagulant treatment is low.⁵⁻⁷ However, standard major bleeding definitions are insufficient to capture AUB because they fail to account for its chronic and recurrent nature or its major psychological impact. Several studies have suggested that the incidence of AUB is higher in patients treated with oral Xa inhibitors than in patients treated with vitamin K antagonists (VKAs) or oral thrombin inhibitors.⁸⁻¹⁸ However, randomized trials comparing oral anticoagulant agents are unavailable, and reliable data to guide management decisions in clinical practices are lacking.

To quantify the burden of AUB and identify unmet clinical needs in women given anticoagulant therapy, we set out to acquire high-quality prospective data on the incidence, prevalence and relevance of AUB in women starting anticoagulant therapy because of acute venous thromboembolism (VTE). More specifically, we aimed to evaluate the incidence of any AUB and new-onset AUB in these patients, consequent changes in health-related QoL, relevant determinants and predictors of AUB, and the effect of treatment interventions aimed to mitigate menstrual bleeding.

Methods

The TEAM-VTE study was an international, multicentre, observational prospective study conducted at 12 hospitals across 8 countries between August 2018 and September 2021. Its primary aim was to evaluate the incidence of AUB among women of reproductive age who were treated with oral anticoagulants for acute VTE.

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC; for all participating hospitals in The Netherlands) and by all local institutional review boards of the participating hospitals in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. All patients provided written informed consent.

Patients

We included consecutive women aged at least 18 years and no older than 50 years of childbearing potential with objectively confirmed symptomatic first or recurrent VTE who fulfilled all of the inclusion criteria and none of the exclusion criteria presenting to one of the participating sites: patients with an active menstrual cycle with or without hormonal regulation of any kind (initiated for either contraception or for treatment of abnormal menstrual bleeding) were eligible. Exclusion criteria were premature menopause established before study inclusion, history of hysterectomy or chemically-induced menopause, pregnancy or post-partum (first 3 months), active in vitro fertilization or planned in vitro fertilization treatment during the study period, planned treatment with parenteral anticoagulation without a plan to switch to oral drugs, and inability to comply with study follow-up.

Study procedures

Study enrolment occurred shortly after VTE diagnosis (before the first day of the next menstrual cycle after VTE diagnosis or within 1 month after the VTE diagnosis, whichever came first). At baseline, we collected data on demographic characteristics, VTE, comorbidities, and bleeding history. Participants completed the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH) bleeding assessment tool (BAT; cut-off for abnormal bleeding score in women is ≥ 6 points)^{19,20}, the Menstrual Bleeding Questionnaire (MBQ) to assess menstrual bleeding-specific QoL²¹, and the Pictorial Blood Loss Assessment Chart (PBAC)²², a validated self-reporting tool for assessing menstrual blood loss based on their experience before VTE. Specifically, the PBAC related to the last menstrual period in retrospect provided an estimation of the amount of blood loss during the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis. In addition, laboratory test results assessed during routine clinical care were collected.

We prospectively followed participants until discontinuation of the anticoagulant treatment or 6 months, whichever occurred first. A PBAC was self-completed prospectively for each menstrual cycle that occurred. Women were contacted every 2 months to evaluate the presence of self-reported AUB and to evaluate the completed PBACs. At the time of anticoagulant cessation or at the end of 6-month follow-up, whichever came first,

menstrual bleeding-related QoL assessment and laboratory tests were repeated. In case of AUB, a diagnostic work-up was suggested to the investigators, consisting of an evaluation of the presence of von Willebrand disease and referral to a gynaecologist to rule out coexisting comorbidities. However, this was not dictated by the study protocol. Patients were followed for recurrence of symptomatic VTE, any bleeding event other than AUB, and all-cause mortality, and were managed according to international guidelines, local preference, and standard of care at the participating centres with respect to treatment of VTE as well as management of (abnormal menstrual) bleeding or recurrent VTE. Results of diagnostic work-up and details of treatments related to AUB were collected.

A patient panel was involved in the design of the study. They provided advice on the optimal study outcomes and agreed that the burden of the study procedures was acceptable.

Outcomes

The primary outcome was the overall incidence of AUB during the follow-up period and the incidence of new-onset abnormal menstrual bleeding. Because different definitions of AUB are used in the literature, abnormal menstrual bleeding was defined according to 3 definitions in the current study: 1) PBAC score >100 during one menstrual period, 2) PBAC score >150 during one menstrual period, or 3) self-reported increased menstrual volume, regardless of regularity, frequency, or duration according to the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) classification of AUB.²²⁻³⁰ A PBAC score of 100 is indicative of 80 mL of blood loss.^{22,26} The definitions of PBAC score >100 points and >150 points partly overlap; all women with a PBAC score >150 automatically met the definition of a PBAC score >100 . New-onset AUB was defined as AUB (according to any of the 3 definitions) in women with a retrospective PBAC score ≤ 100 or ≤ 150 , respectively. Details on the assessment of uterine bleeding by the PBAC are provided in supplemental **Appendix 1**, available on the Blood website.

Main secondary outcomes were the change in QoL, the results of routine diagnostic work-up, and treatment in patients with abnormal menstrual bleeding. We assessed QoL specific to the menstrual cycle with the MBQ as detailed in online **Appendix 1**.^{21,31} Higher MBQ scores indicate worse outcome.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are expressed as means with standard deviation (SD) or medians with interquartile range (IQR), according to their distribution; categorical variables are reported as frequencies with percentages.

The primary outcome was calculated with corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI), according to the 3 different definitions of AUB. To assess the incidence of new-onset AUB, women without AUB before VTE diagnosis (based on the PBAC completed at baseline for the last menstrual cycle in retrospect) were taken into account. In the primary analysis, we estimated the risk of AUB at any time during the follow-up period with the use of descriptive statistics: median PBAC scores for each menstrual cycle, absolute numbers of women with AUB and proportion of women with AUB according to the different definitions of AUB. Because menstrual cycles occur irregularly and not all women experienced a cycle every month during the follow-up period, analyses were performed per menstrual cycle.

In the secondary analyses, we evaluated associations of previous AUB based on the retrospective baseline PBAC or previous abnormal bleeding based on the baseline ISTH BAT score with AUB during anticoagulant treatment using crude odds ratios (ORs). We explored median PBAC scores over time and the proportion of women with AUB in 2 subgroup analyses (women with AUB who received treatment versus women who did not receive treatment related to AUB; anticoagulant drug class according to the anticoagulant treatment initiated at VTE diagnosis). To study the impact of (new-onset) AUB on QoL, mean differences in MBQ score between baseline and end of follow-up were calculated with 95% CIs obtained from paired T-tests, and mean differences in MBQ score between subgroups were calculated with 95% CIs, provided that the differences were normally distributed. Finally, we described the results of routine diagnostic work-up and the proportion of women receiving treatments related to AUB, along with specification of treatment.

An originally considered sample size of 210 was calculated to estimate the primary endpoint with a 95% CI of a maximum of 6 percentage points above or below the point estimate. As a result of slow recruitment in the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of resources to complete the original study, which was planned to end in August 2022, the study was terminated early. Study enrolment was discontinued after March 2021, followed by completion of the follow-up period on 30 September 2021.

Missing data were not imputed. Analyses were performed in SPSS version 25.0.

Results

From August 2018 to March 2021, 98 women with confirmed symptomatic first or recurrent VTE and active menstrual cycle were included, with a mean age of 34 years (SD 9.4). The baseline characteristics of the study patients are summarized in **Table 1**. Pulmonary embolism (PE) was diagnosed in 46% of women, deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in 34%, and both DVT and PE in 20%. Nearly two thirds of women had provoked VTE, with oral contraceptive use or hormone treatment as the most common contributing factor (62%; 40 of 65). The 2-month follow-up visits were completed for all women, including the PBAC scores. One woman

did not complete PBAC scores after the 2-month follow-up visit, resulting in 4 missing measurements. The ISTH BAT was completed in 97 of 98 women, and measurements of the MBQ at baseline and the end of follow-up were available in 74 of 98 women.

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of 98 female VTE patients of reproductive age.

Patient characteristics (n=98)	
Age - years (mean, SD)	34 (9.4)
BMI - kg/m ² (mean, SD) (categories as n, %), data available in n=95	27 (6.8)
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	25 (26%)
<i>Index VTE diagnosis - n (%)</i>	
DVT	33 (34%)
PE	45 (46%)
Both DVT and PE	20 (20%)
Unprovoked	33 (34%)
Provoked*	65 (66%)
Surgery	9
Immobilization, including hospitalization	10
Trauma	4
Travel (≥ 6 h), flight	6
Oral contraceptive use or hormone treatment	40
Known genetic thrombophilia	2
Hypercoagulability due to other cause (COVID-19, CMV infection, nephrotic syndrome)	3
<i>Treatment initiated at time of VTE diagnosis - n (%)</i>	
Reperfusion therapy	2 (2.0%)
Anticoagulant therapy	98 (100%)
DOAC	85 (87%)
Apixaban	26 (27%)
Rivaroxaban	42 (43%)
Edoxaban	10 (10%)
Dabigatran	7 (7.1%)
Vitamin K antagonist (LMWH lead-in)	12 (12%)
LMWH	1 (1.0%)
<i>Anticoagulant therapy at 2-month follow-up - n (%)</i>	
DOAC	85 (87%)
Apixaban	24 (25%)
Rivaroxaban	41 (42%)
Edoxaban	13 (13%)
Dabigatran	7 (7.1%)
Vitamin K antagonist	11 (11%)
LMWH	1 (1.0%)
Fondaparinux	1 (1.0%)
<i>Anticoagulant therapy at end of follow-up - n (%)</i>	
DOAC	83 (85%)
Apixaban	21 (21%)
Rivaroxaban	42 (43%)
Edoxaban	13 (13%)
Dabigatran	7 (7.1%)
Vitamin K antagonist	11 (11%)
LMWH	3 (3.1%)
Fondaparinux	1 (1.0%)

Table 1: Continued

Patient characteristics (n=98)	
<i>Medical history - n (%)</i>	
Previous VTE	15 (15%)
Active malignancy	0
Smoking	24 (25%)
Previous gynaecological findings**	22 (22%)
Abnormal cervical cytology or histology	2
Endometriosis	4
Ovarian cyst	3
Polycystic ovary syndrome	7
Uterine fibroid(s)/myoma(s), or polyp(s)	7
<i>Medication use at the moment of VTE diagnosis - n (%)</i>	
Anticoagulation or antiplatelet therapy	0
Oral contraceptives (estrogenic)	32 (33%)
Other hormonal contraceptives	9 (9.2%)
NuvaRing	6
Implanon	1
Evra patch	2
Intrauterine device	6 (6.1%)
Hormone-containing	5
Copper	1

*Provocative factors were not mutually exclusive. 15/98 women had more than one provocative factor: 13 women with two provocative factors, two women with three provocative factors. In 12 women, VTE was provoked by the combination of oral contraceptive use/hormone treatment and another provocative factor.

**Previous gynaecological findings were not mutually exclusive. One woman had two gynaecological findings (endometriosis and ovarian cyst).

Abbreviations VTE: venous thromboembolism, n: number, SD: standard deviation, BMI: body mass index, DVT: deep vein thrombosis, PE: pulmonary embolism, COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019, CMV: cytomegalovirus, DOAC: direct oral anticoagulant, LMWH: low molecular weight heparin.

In 57 of 98 women, anticoagulant treatment was continued during the full 6-month follow-up. Two women underwent anticoagulation dose reduction by the treating physician during the follow-up as a result of AUB temporarily or after the first 3 months of treatment. Three women experienced symptomatic recurrent VTE during the follow-up period: 2 were receiving therapeutic anticoagulant therapy at the time of the recurrence; the third woman did not receive anticoagulant therapy at the time of recurrence because the 3-month treatment for her provoked DVT had already been completed. No major non-menstrual bleeding events occurred, and no women died.

Incidence of AUB

Overall, at least one of the 3 definitions of AUB was met in 66% of the women (65 of 98) at any time during the follow-up period (95% CI 57-75%); for the majority of women (90%), this was in the first 2 months following the VTE diagnosis. The incidences of AUB were 57% (56 of 98), 45% (44 of 98), and 48% (47 of 98) according to PBAC score >100,

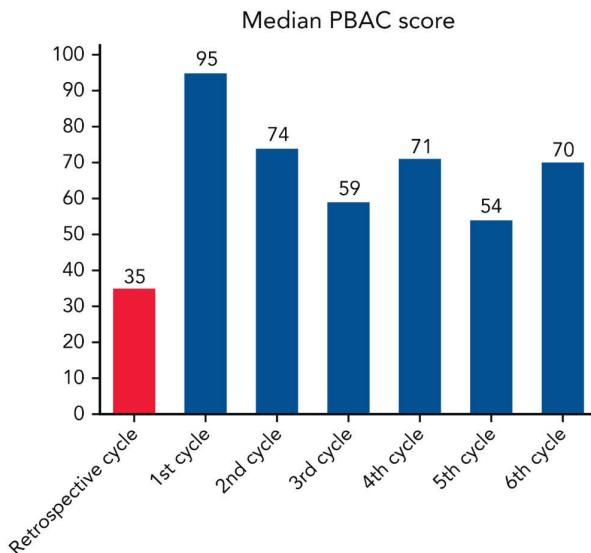
>150, and the self-reported definition, respectively. Of the 65 women with AUB during follow-up, 58% (38 of 65) had an increased PBAC score >100 and self-reported AUB, 14% (9 of 65) met only the self-reported definition of AUB, and 28% (18 of 65) met only the PBAC score >100 definition of AUB. Among women without AUB before VTE based on retrospective PBAC \leq 100 and \leq 150 thresholds, new-onset AUB according to any of the 3 definitions occurred in 60% (36 of 60; 95% CI 47-71%; 37% [36 of 98] of the overall population) and 63% (42 of 67; 95% CI 51-73%; 43% [42 of 98] of the overall population), respectively.

Risk according to time, previous bleeding, and treatment type

Median PBAC score increased during the first menstrual cycle compared with the retrospective PBAC assessing blood loss during the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis (median PBAC scores of 35 [IQR 8-114] for the retrospective cycle and 95 [27-248] for the first cycle; median difference 49, 95% CI 18-85). After the first menstrual cycle, a gradual decrease in the amount of blood loss was observed, followed by steady median PBAC scores for the second to the sixth menstrual cycle that were still doubled compared to the retrospective PBAC score (Figure 1). A decrease in prevalence of AUB was observed during the follow-up period (Figure 2).

9

Figure 1: Median PBAC score per menstrual cycle.

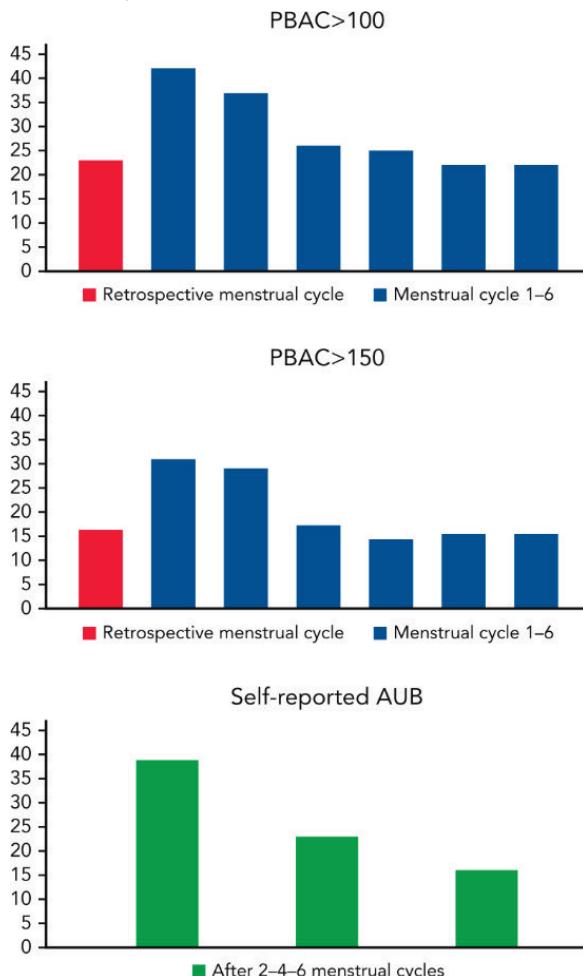


Retrospective menstrual cycle: PBAC for the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis was available in 83 of 98 women.

Abbreviations PBAC: pictorial blood loss assessment chart, VTE: venous thromboembolism.

Generally, women with self-reported AUB had higher median PBAC scores for all menstrual cycles than women without self-reported AUB, corresponding to more menstrual blood loss (**supplementary Table S1**). A retrospective PBAC score >100 or >150 (before anticoagulation) was associated with AUB during the follow-up period (OR 7.0, 95% CI 1.5-33 and OR 8.9, 95% CI 1.1-72, respectively), in contrast to the baseline ISTH BAT, which was not (OR 0.98, 95% CI 0.17-5.7).

Figure 2: Prevalence of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) expressed in absolute number of women meeting the definition of AUB, based on each of the three definitions.



Retrospective menstrual cycle: PBAC for the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis was available in 83 of 98 women.

Abbreviations AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding, PBAC: pictorial blood loss assessment chart, VTE: venous thromboembolism.

Table 2: Frequencies of women who received treatment related to abnormal menstrual bleeding within routine clinical care.

Parameters	Women with AUB* (n=65), (n, %)
Treatment related to AUB	21 (32%)
<i>Details about treatment**</i>	
<i>Medical treatment</i>	
Red blood cell transfusion	2
Intravenous iron infusion	4
Oral iron supplements	7
Reduced dose of anticoagulant	2
Temporary stop of anticoagulant	1
Tranexamic acid	1
Oral contraceptives started or intensified	8
IUD insertion***	5
Implanon insertion	1
<i>Surgical treatment</i>	
Hysterectomy	1
Polypectomy****	1

*According to at least one of the three definitions for AUB, at least at one moment during follow-up.

**Not mutually exclusive.

***Hormone (progesterone) containing IUD in 3 women; copper IUD in 2 women.

****Planned treatment.

Abbreviations AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding, IUD: intrauterine device, n: number.

In contrast to patients treated with oral Xa inhibitors (n=78) or VKA/low molecular weight heparin (n=13), the 7 participants treated with dabigatran did not experience an increase in menstrual blood loss during the first menstrual cycle compared with the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis (**supplementary Figure S1**). Notably, these women had a considerably higher median PBAC score for the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis than those treated with other anticoagulant agents. Comparing the oral Xa inhibitors, the differences in median PBAC score between the first menstrual cycle after VTE diagnosis and the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis were +54 for the apixaban subgroup, +90 for the rivaroxaban subgroup, and +39 for the edoxaban subgroup.

Estrogen-containing contraceptives (oral contraceptives, vaginal ring, contraceptive patch) were discontinued at the time of VTE diagnosis in 15 of 40 women who used estrogenic contraceptives at baseline. The retrospective PBAC score was >100 in 3 of the 15 women and >150 in 2 of them. In a logistic regression analysis, the use and continuation of estrogenic contraceptives at baseline and discontinuation of estrogenic contraceptives at the time of VTE diagnosis or within the first week after VTE diagnosis were not significantly associated with the occurrence of AUB according to any of the 3

definitions at any time during the follow-up period, with an OR of 2.82 (95% CI 0.72-11.1) for women using estrogenic contraceptives at baseline who stopped at the time of VTE diagnosis or within the first week afterward versus women who did not use estrogenic contraceptives at baseline, and an OR of 2.24 (95% CI 0.78-6.4) for women who continued estrogenic contraceptives versus women who did not use estrogenic contraceptives at baseline.

Diagnostic work-up and management of AUB

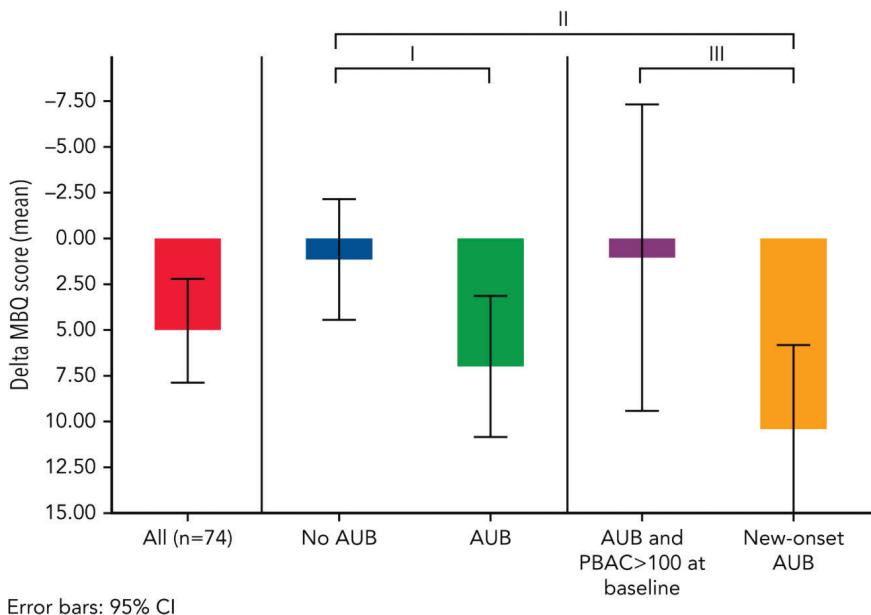
Diagnostic work-up with transvaginal ultrasound was performed in 51% of the women with AUB and 44% of the women with new-onset AUB, revealing abnormalities in 30% and 25% of the women who underwent transvaginal ultrasound, respectively (**supplementary Table S2**). None of the women had thrombocytopenia or was diagnosed with von Willebrand disease.

Of the 65 women with AUB according to at least one definition, treatment related to abnormal menstrual bleeding was initiated in 32% (21 of 65). Details about AUB-related treatment are displayed in **Table 2**. The proportion of women receiving treatments related to AUB was comparable in subgroup analyses for the 3 different definitions separately. Among the women with AUB who had received any treatment related to AUB, a decrease in the PBAC score as well as the prevalence of AUB was observed after the first cycle; this decrease was more pronounced than in women with AUB who did not receive dedicated treatment related to AUB (**supplementary Figure S1**).

Impact of AUB

Overall, QoL decreased significantly over time with a mean increase in MBQ score of 5.1 points (95% CI 2.2-7.9; **Figure 3**) between baseline and cessation of anticoagulation or the 6-month follow-up visit. When stratifying by the presence of AUB and new-onset AUB, this decrease in QoL was observed only among women who had new-onset AUB, with a mean difference in MBQ score of +9.2 points for women with new-onset AUB versus women without AUB (95% CI 3.4-15.0). Moreover, when comparing women with new-onset AUB to women with pre-existing AUB, a decrease in QoL was observed as well (mean difference in MBQ score of +9.3 points, 95% CI 0.9-17.7).

Figure 3: Change in Menstrual Bleeding Questionnaire (MBQ) score between measurement at the end of follow-up and at baseline.



Error bars: 95% CI

Higher scores indicate worse quality of life.

Mean difference with corresponding 95% CI:

¹ AUB (n=50) versus no AUB (n=24): 5.9 (-0.1 – 11.8).

¹¹ New-onset AUB (n=30) versus no AUB (n=24): 9.2 (3.4-15.0).

¹¹¹ New-onset AUB (n=30) versus AUB with PBAC>100 at baseline (n=16): 9.3 (0.9 – 17.7).

Abbreviations AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding, PBAC: pictorial blood loss assessment chart, CI: confidence interval.

9

Discussion

In this dedicated prospective multicentre cohort, two thirds of women of reproductive age who received anticoagulant treatment for acute VTE experienced AUB. Importantly, AUB was associated with a considerable negative impact on QoL, which was most pronounced in women with new-onset AUB. Currently, qualifying or quantifying menstrual blood loss in patients with VTE is not part of routine patient care, nor is it recommended by any of the major guidelines. Our findings highlight the critical need to incorporate assessment of AUB in daily practice, because of its impact and easily available treatment options.

Our study showed remarkably high rates of AUB compared with rates as high as 30% described in the general population of women of reproductive age,^{1,2} although it could be expected that the incidence of AUB in women who receive oral anticoagulants is higher than in the general population. Some previous studies estimated the risk of AUB in women receiving oral anticoagulation – however, not all with the use of PBACs – and found rates comparable with our findings.^{15,32,33} In an observational study, 70% of women reported a change in the bleeding pattern of their menstrual cycle after initiation of VKA therapy, with a mean increase in duration from 5.4 to 6.6 days (p=0.0008).³² One study assessed the effect of initiation of VKA on menstrual bleeding in 90 women and found an increase in self-reported menorrhagia from 44% to 71%.³³ In a case series of 178 women treated with oral Xa inhibitors, 57 women (32%) had self-reported vaginal bleeding events.¹⁰ In these women, 72 events of vaginal bleeding occurred, including 59 reports of heavy menstrual bleeding defined as self-reported unusually intense or prolonged bleeding related to the menstrual cycle; these were not measured objectively. Of note, in subanalyses of the large phase 3 direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) trials, the incidence of AUB was estimated to be much lower (0-8%), but with a likely low sensitivity to detect AUB given the lack of structural assessment of menstrual blood loss.³⁴ Our study supports the proposed association of incident AUB with anticoagulation. In the general population, half of women with AUB have related conditions such as myoma or polyps, whereas this was only 25-30% in our cohort.^{2,35} Moreover, none of the women with AUB in our cohort was diagnosed with von Willebrand disease, whereas the overall prevalence is 13% in the general population of women with AUB.³⁶ The particularly high prevalence of AUB during the first menstrual cycle after the VTE diagnosis in our study could be related to the higher initial dose of anticoagulant agents, in particular rivaroxaban (3 weeks, 15 mg twice daily) and apixaban (1 week, 10 mg twice daily).

The frequent need for medical treatment related to AUB further confirms the relevance of these bleeding events that usually do not meet the ISTH criteria for major bleeding. In the present study, we observed that 32% of women with AUB received dedicated treatment, including invasive procedures such as hysterectomy and polypectomy. Previous studies reported even higher rates of necessary medical treatment or required hospital admission in women with AUB, with one study reporting 43% of women needing medical treatment and another reporting surgical treatment of 14% of women with heavy menstrual bleeding events while receiving oral Xa inhibitors.^{10,11,17,18} Our study provides important insights into the corresponding impact of AUB on QoL, measured by a validated patient-reported questionnaire developed for women with AUB. Our results show that women with (new-onset) AUB experienced a remarkable decrease

in QoL, which is a relevant finding with clinical implications, although a minimal clinically important difference for the MBQ is not available to date. AUB-associated loss of quality-adjusted life years could be one of the explanations for the consistently reported decreased QoL in female versus male PE survivors, another indication that AUB should be taken very seriously and prompts counselling by an expert gynaecologist.^{34,37}

In a subgroup analysis, we observed that the few women treated with dabigatran did not experience an increase in menstrual blood loss during the first menstrual cycle after VTE diagnosis, in contrast to women receiving oral Xa inhibitors and VKAs. However, the median retrospective PBAC score was higher in women treated with dabigatran, indicating pre-existing AUB in these women. Treatment with dabigatran was found to be associated with a lower incidence of AUB compared with warfarin in a previous study as well, and Xa inhibitors have indeed been suggested to increase the risk of AUB compared with VKA.^{8-13,15-18} However, the observational design of our study and the low number of patients exposed to the different drug classes prevent us from drawing any conclusions on differences between DOACs. Ongoing randomized trials are expected to shed more light on this important issue.^{38,39}

What are the implications of our study? Despite the early study termination and the resulting lower-than-intended sample size, we provide the most accurate and valid assessment of the risk and impact of AUB in women with VTE to date. Our findings should be a call to action to increase awareness of AUB in patients undergoing anticoagulant therapy. A careful history should be obtained, with special attention to AUB, and VTE caretakers should be trained in the relevant counselling of patients.⁴⁰ Assessment of the severity of the last menstrual cycle before VTE diagnosis by completing a PBAC at the time of VTE diagnosis predicted the occurrence of AUB after the start of anticoagulant treatment, but not new-onset AUB. The ISTH BAT that assesses the pretest probability of an underlying bleeding disorder, of which none were found in our population, did not prove relevant either. Women diagnosed with AUB should be referred to a gynaecologist to rule out alternative causes.⁴¹ Treatment options to mitigate the blood loss include tranexamic acid during the menstrual period, use of a (progestogen-containing) intrauterine device, progestin-only therapy, or combined hormonal contraceptives.⁴¹ Continuation of hormonal contraceptives is suggested to be safe considering the suppression of the prothrombotic effect of hormonal therapy by therapeutic anticoagulation.^{40,42} However, combined oral contraceptives should be discontinued some time before anticoagulant cessation.^{34,40-42} Modifications in anticoagulant treatment including reduced dosing of DOACs or switching of anticoagulant agents could be considered in women with AUB.^{41,43} A decrease in duration and intensity of

menstrual bleeding was found with rivaroxaban 10 mg once daily compared with 20 mg once daily for extended treatment of VTE after completion of 6 to 12 months of anticoagulation.⁴⁴ The ongoing heavy MEnstrual bleeding in premenopausal women treated with DirEct oral Anticoagulants (MEDEA) randomized clinical trial is currently evaluating management strategies, including switching to dabigatran, in women of reproductive age with AUB while receiving factor Xa inhibitors.³⁹

Strengths of this study include the prospective multicentre observational design and a follow-up period of 6 months (or for the duration of anticoagulant therapy) in which each menstrual cycle that occurred was assessed. The use of PBACs allowed for quantification of the amount of blood loss and comparison of menstrual blood loss before and during anticoagulation. By also using a self-reported definition of AUB, we captured the patients' perspective in the definition of abnormal menstrual blood loss and were able to show the overlap and discrepancies between prevalence of AUB based on the different definitions. The discrepancy between self-reported and criteria-diagnosed AUB is relevant, as it shows that women may have more than average menstrual blood loss without knowing.

The study has some limitations. First, the originally considered sample size of 210 patients was not reached as a result of slow recruitment in the pandemic and a lack of resources. Consequently, the primary endpoint contains a wider 95% CI than prespecified in the study protocol. Second, because subgroups were small, no valid comparisons other than descriptive analyses could be performed. Third, the existence of AUB before VTE was determined based on a single retrospective PBAC assessment. However, assessment of multiple PBACs at baseline for several menstrual cycles in retrospect seems infeasible and would increase the risk of recall bias. The clear impact on QoL of new-onset AUB (as defined in our study) shows the relevance of our approach. Fourth, because not all women had a menstrual cycle every month during the follow-up period because of the irregular nature of menstrual cycles, and because the duration of anticoagulant therapy in the study population varied, we could not provide absolute risks per month and realize that the results are therefore less easy to interpret. As a solution for this, we performed analyses per menstrual cycle and calculated the overall prevalence of AUB at any time during the follow-up period. We do consider this to be an adequate approach to analyse the data, reflecting the natural occurrence of menstrual cycles.

In conclusion, this study provides important data on the risk and impact of AUB in women of reproductive age treated with anticoagulants for VTE, showing that AUB is highly incident in this setting and negatively impacts QoL. VTE caretakers should be aware of this, take appropriate action to assess menstrual blood loss in all women with a new VTE diagnosis routinely, and adequately treat incident AUB. Furthermore, our findings underline the need for future studies assessing the optimal strategies for the prevention and management of AUB in this group of patients.

References

1. Liu Z, Doan QV, Blumenthal P, et al. A systematic review evaluating health-related quality of life, work impairment, and health-care costs and utilization in abnormal uterine bleeding. *Value Health.* 2007;10(3):183-94.
2. Whitaker L, Critchley HO. Abnormal uterine bleeding. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol.* 2016;34:54-65.
3. Davies J, Kadir RA. Heavy menstrual bleeding: An update on management. *Thromb Res.* 2017;151 Suppl 1:S70-s7.
4. Klok FA, Schreiber K, Stach K, et al. Oral contraception and menstrual bleeding during treatment of venous thromboembolism: Expert opinion versus current practice: Combined results of a systematic review, expert panel opinion and an international survey. *Thromb Res.* 2017;153:101-7.
5. Huang TY, Hou L, Anderson A, et al. Incidence of severe uterine bleeding outcomes among oral anticoagulant users and nonusers. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2022;226(1):140-3.
6. Eworuke E, Hou L, Zhang R, et al. Risk of Severe Abnormal Uterine Bleeding Associated with Rivaroxaban Compared with Apixaban, Dabigatran and Warfarin. *Drug Saf.* 2021;44(7):753-63.
7. Weaver J, Shoaiib A, Truong HQ, et al. Comparative Risk Assessment of Severe Uterine Bleeding Following Exposure to Direct Oral Anticoagulants: A Network Study Across Four Observational Databases in the USA. *Drug Saf.* 2021;44(4):479-97.
8. Ferreira M, Barsam S, Patel JP, et al. Heavy menstrual bleeding on rivaroxaban. *Br J Haematol.* 2016;173(2):314-5.
9. Beyer-Westendorf J, Michalski F, Tittl L, et al. Vaginal bleeding and heavy menstrual bleeding during direct oral anti-Xa inhibitor therapy. *Thromb Haemost.* 2016;115(6):1234-6.
10. Beyer-Westendorf J, Michalski F, Tittl L, et al. Management and outcomes of vaginal bleeding and heavy menstrual bleeding in women of reproductive age on direct oral anti-factor Xa inhibitor therapy: a case series. *Lancet Haematol.* 2016;3(10):e480-e8.
11. Martinelli I, Lensing AW, Middeldorp S, et al. Recurrent venous thromboembolism and abnormal uterine bleeding with anticoagulant and hormone therapy use. *Blood.* 2016;127(11):1417-25.
12. Myers B, Webster A. Heavy menstrual bleeding on Rivaroxaban - Comparison with Apixaban. *Br J Haematol.* 2017;176(5):833-5.
13. Bryk AH, Piróg M, Plens K, et al. Heavy menstrual bleeding in women treated with rivaroxaban and vitamin K antagonists and the risk of recurrent venous thromboembolism. *Vascul Pharmacol.* 2016;87:242-7.
14. Alotaibi GS, Almodaique H, McMurtry MS, et al. Do women bleed more than men when prescribed novel oral anticoagulants for venous thromboembolism? A sex-based meta-analysis. *Thromb Res.* 2013;132(2):185-9.
15. De Crem N, Peerlinck K, Vanassche T, et al. Abnormal uterine bleeding in VTE patients treated with rivaroxaban compared to vitamin K antagonists. *Thromb Res.* 2015;136(4):749-53.
16. Huisman MV, Ferreira M, Feiring M, et al. Less abnormal uterine bleeding with dabigatran than warfarin in women treated for acute venous thromboembolism. *J Thromb Haemost.* 2018;16(9):1775-8.
17. Scheres L, Brekelmans M, Ageno W, et al. Abnormal vaginal bleeding in women of reproductive age treated with edoxaban or warfarin for venous thromboembolism: a post hoc analysis of the Hokusai-VTE study. *Bjog.* 2018;125(12):1581-9.
18. Brekelmans MP, Scheres LJ, Bleker SM, et al. Abnormal vaginal bleeding in women with venous thromboembolism treated with apixaban or warfarin. *Thromb Haemost.* 2017;117(4):809-15.
19. Rodeghiero F, Tosetto A, Abshire T, et al. ISTH/SSC bleeding assessment tool: a standardized questionnaire and a proposal for a new bleeding score for inherited bleeding disorders. *J Thromb Haemost.* 2010;8(9):2063-5.
20. Elbatarny M, Mollah S, Grabell J, et al. Normal range of bleeding scores for the ISTH-BAT: adult and pediatric data from the merging project. *Haemophilia.* 2014;20(6):831-5.
21. Matteson KA, Scott DM, Raker CA, et al. The menstrual bleeding questionnaire: development and validation of a comprehensive patient-reported outcome instrument for heavy menstrual bleeding. *Bjog.* 2015;122(5):681-9.
22. Higham JM, O'Brien PM, Shaw RW. Assessment of menstrual blood loss using a pictorial chart. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol.* 1990;97(8):734-9.

23. Cohen H, Arachchillage DR, Beyer-Westendorf J, et al. Direct Oral Anticoagulants and Women. *Semin Thromb Hemost*. 2016;42(7):789-97.
24. Gupta B, Mittal S, Misra R, et al. Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system vs. transcervical endometrial resection for dysfunctional uterine bleeding. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*. 2006;95(3):261-6.
25. Kouides PA, Byams VR, Philipp CS, et al. Multisite management study of menorrhagia with abnormal laboratory haemostasis: a prospective crossover study of intranasal desmopressin and oral tranexamic acid. *Br J Haematol*. 2009;145(2):212-20.
26. Spence M, de Repentigny K, Bowman M, et al. Validation of the pictorial blood loss assessment chart using modern sanitary products. *Haemophilia*. 2021;27(5):e632-e5.
27. Busfield RA, Farquhar CM, Sowter MC, et al. A randomised trial comparing the levonorgestrel intrauterine system and thermal balloon ablation for heavy menstrual bleeding. *Bjog*. 2006;113(3):257-63.
28. Zakhherah MS, Sayed GH, El-Nashar SA, et al. Pictorial blood loss assessment chart in the evaluation of heavy menstrual bleeding: diagnostic accuracy compared to alkaline hematin. *Gynecol Obstet Invest*. 2011;71(4):281-4.
29. Herman MC, Mak N, Geomini PM, et al. Is the Pictorial Blood Loss Assessment Chart (PBAC) score associated with treatment outcome after endometrial ablation for heavy menstrual bleeding? A cohort study. *Bjog*. 2017;124(2):277-82.
30. Munro MG, Critchley HOD, Fraser IS. The two FIGO systems for normal and abnormal uterine bleeding symptoms and classification of causes of abnormal uterine bleeding in the reproductive years: 2018 revisions. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*. 2018;143(3):393-408.
31. Matteson KA. Menstrual questionnaires for clinical and research use. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol*. 2017;40:44-54.
32. Huq FY, Tvrkova K, Arafa A, et al. Menstrual problems and contraception in women of reproductive age receiving oral anticoagulation. *Contraception*. 2011;84(2):128-32.
33. Själlander A, Friberg B, Svensson P, et al. Menorrhagia and minor bleeding symptoms in women on oral anticoagulation. *J Thromb Thrombolysis*. 2007;24(1):39-41.
34. Klok FA, Barco S. Optimal management of hormonal contraceptives after an episode of venous thromboembolism. *Thromb Res*. 2019;181 Suppl 1:S1-s5.
35. Practice bulletin no. 128: diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding in reproductive-aged women. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2012;120(1):197-206.
36. Shankar M, Lee CA, Sabin CA, et al. von Willebrand disease in women with menorrhagia: a systematic review. *Bjog*. 2004;111(7):734-40.
37. Valerio L, Barco S, Jankowski M, et al. Quality of Life 3 and 12 Months Following Acute Pulmonary Embolism: Analysis From a Prospective Multicenter Cohort Study. *Chest*. 2021;159(6):2428-38.
38. Kline J. ClinicalTrials.gov: RAMBLE-Rivaroxaban vs. Apixaban for Heavy Menstrual Bleeding (RAMBLE) [updated December 6, 2019]. Available from: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT0289957>.
39. Hamulyák EN, Wieggers HMG, Scheres LJJ, et al. Heavy menstrual bleeding on direct factor Xa inhibitors: Rationale and design of the MEDEA study. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost*. 2021;5(1):223-30.
40. Klok FA, Ageno W, Ay C, et al. Optimal follow-up after acute pulmonary embolism: a position paper of the European Society of Cardiology Working Group on Pulmonary Circulation and Right Ventricular Function, in collaboration with the European Society of Cardiology Working Group on Atherosclerosis and Vascular Biology, endorsed by the European Respiratory Society. *Eur Heart J*. 2022;43(3):183-9.
41. Boonyawat K, O'Brien SH, Bates SM. How I treat heavy menstrual bleeding associated with anticoagulants. *Blood*. 2017;130(24):2603-9.
42. Baglin T, Bauer K, Douketis J, et al. Duration of anticoagulant therapy after a first episode of an unprovoked pulmonary embolus or deep vein thrombosis: guidance from the SSC of the ISTH. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2012;10(4):698-702.
43. Klok FA, Huisman MV. How I assess and manage the risk of bleeding in patients treated for venous thromboembolism. *Blood*. 2020;135(10):724-34.
44. Boonyawat K, Lensing AWA, Prins MH, et al. Heavy menstrual bleeding in women on anticoagulant treatment for venous thromboembolism: Comparison of high- and low-dose rivaroxaban with aspirin. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost*. 2021;5(2):308-13.

Supplementary material

Table S1: Median PBAC score per menstrual cycle in women with AUB according to the self-reported definition and women without self-reported AUB during the follow-up period.

Women with AUB according to the self-reported definition (n=47)

	PBAC retro-spective	PBAC month 1	PBAC month 2	PBAC month 3	PBAC month 4	PBAC month 5	PBAC month 6
median (IQR)	84 (10-191)	203 (82-488)	154 (45-314)	110 (21-246)	114 (34-247)	146 (19-246)	129 (22-256)
cycles*n	43	44	42	35	33	27	27

Women without self-reported AUB during the follow-up period (n=51)

	PBAC retro-spective	PBAC month 1	PBAC month 2	PBAC month 3	PBAC month 4	PBAC month 5	PBAC month 6
median (IQR)	21 (5-50)	45 (1-118)	36 (1-102)	27 (0-66)	23 (0-95)	33 (3-86)	40 (5-104)
cycles*n	40	45	44	35	29	29	28

*Number of menstrual cycles evaluated. Note: not all women had a menstrual cycle every month during the follow-up period.

Abbreviations PBAC: pictorial blood loss assessment chart, AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding, n: number, IQR: interquartile range.

Table S2: Results of routine diagnostic work-up of anticoagulated female VTE patients with abnormal menstrual bleeding and new-onset abnormal menstrual bleeding.

Parameters	Women with AUB* (n=65) (n, %)	Women with new-onset AUB** (n=36) (n, %)
Pregnancy test performed	17 (26%)	13 (36%)
Positive result	0	0
<i>Referral to gynaecologist</i>		
Transvaginal ultrasound performed	33 (51%)	16 (44%)
Abnormal findings	10	4
Endometrial hypertrophy	2	1
Hydrosalpinx	1	1
Uterine fibroid(s)/myoma(s), or polyp(s)	7	2
Endometrial biopsy performed	1 (1.5%)	0
Abnormal findings	0	
<i>Laboratory results</i>		
Thrombocytopenia	0 (available in 30/65)	0 (available in 16/36)
Von Willebrand disease	0 (available in 18/65)	0 (available in 10/36)

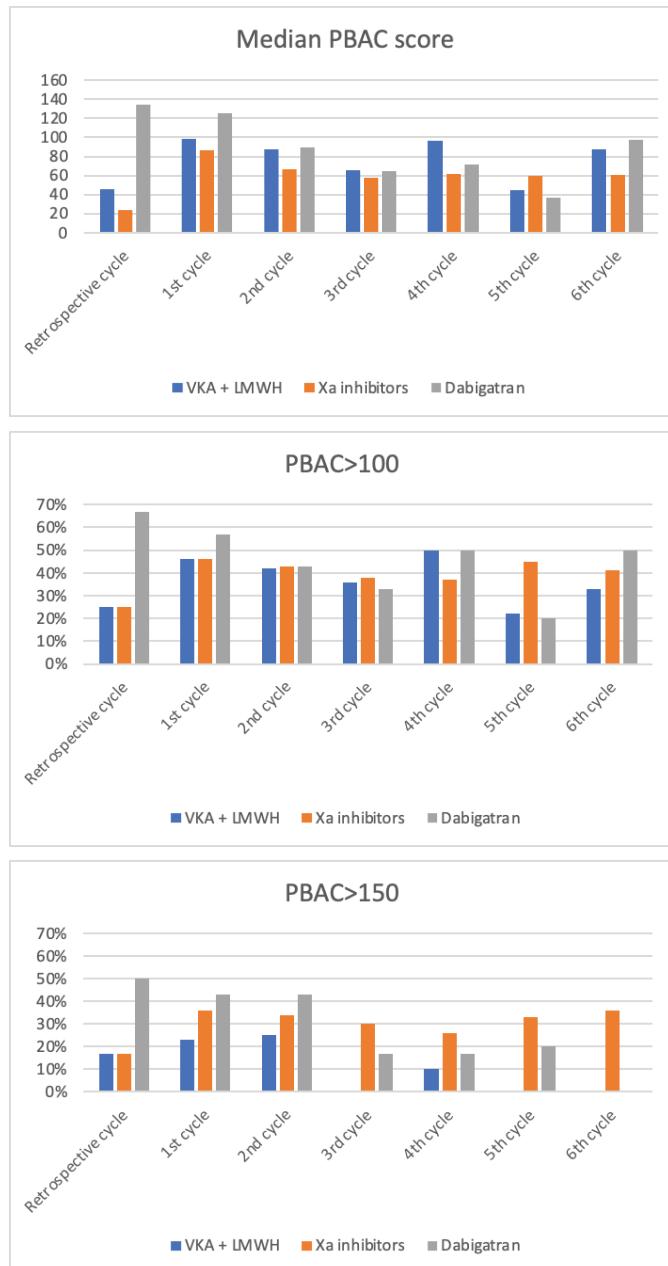
*According to at least one of the three definitions of AUB.

**Of the women with PBAC ≤ 100 before VTE diagnosis (n=60), 36 women had new-onset AUB according to at least one of the three definitions of AUB.

Abbreviations VTE: venous thromboembolism, AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding, n: number, PBAC: pictorial blood loss assessment chart.

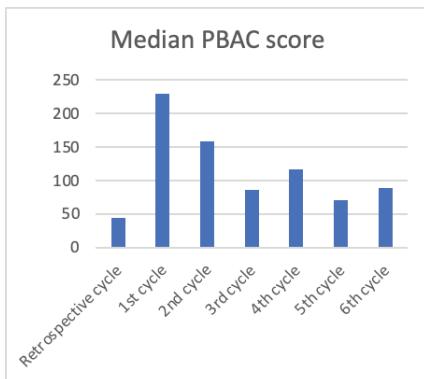
Figure S1: Median PBAC score per menstrual cycle, and proportion of women with AUB according to PBAC score >100 or PBAC score >150 , shown for the different anticoagulant drug classes and shown for women who received AUB-related treatment versus women with AUB who did not receive AUB-related treatment.

Different anticoagulant drug classes

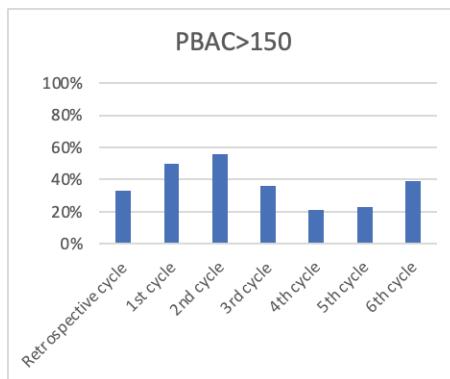
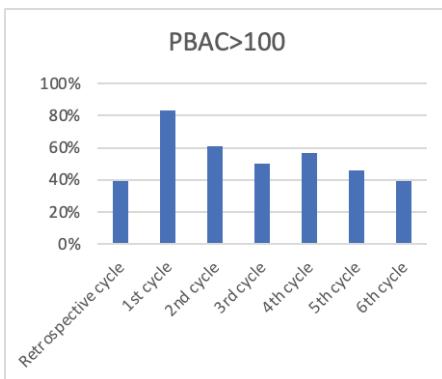


Women who received treatment for AUB (n=20)

Median PBAC score per menstrual cycle

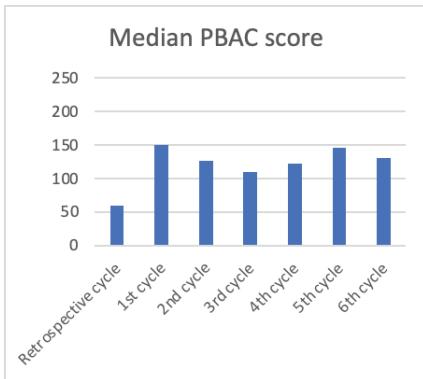


Proportion of women with AUB according to PBAC score >100 or PBAC score >150

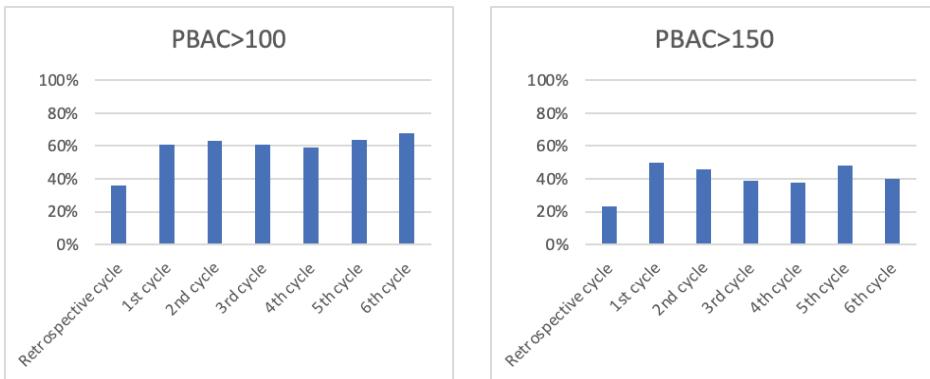


Women with AUB who did not receive treatment for AUB (n=45)

Median PBAC score per menstrual cycle



Proportion of women with AUB according to PBAC score >100 or PBAC score >150



Abbreviations PBAC: pictorial blood loss assessment chart, AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding, VKA: vitamin K antagonist, LMWH: low molecular weight heparin, n: number.