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Title: Venous thromboembolic disease and bronchial cancer

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Body: Venous thromboembolic disease (VTED), defined by the occurrence of a deep thrombosis and/or lung embolism. It is a frequent complication of cancer, particularly during chemotherapy. On average, it occurs with 15 to 20% of the patients, and is one of the main causes of death (one hospitalized cancer patient out of seven). We have retrospectively evaluated the occurrence of VTED in 139 bronchial cancer patients treated at the pneumology service of CHU Bab El Oued over a twelve-month duration. The incidence was of 8.6% (twelve cases out of 139), 50% of the VTED were present at the time of diagnosis and 50% appeared during the three following months. Among the twelve VTED diagnosed cases (three women and nine men), we found a predominance of the adenocarcinoma type (41.66%). All cases were stage III and IV and had received chemotherapy, with complementary surgical treatment for two patients. The twelve VTED cases had received an anticoagulant treatment with six deaths occurring after six months of treatment, three recoveries and three patients still under anticoagulants. In conclusion: bronchial cancer predisposes the occurrence of a venous thromboembolic event which, once associated to neoplasia, is a factor of high mortality risk. VTED is more frequent with advanced stages bronchial cancer patients, in adenocarcinoma and with patients under chemotherapy. Response to anticoagulant treatment is uncertain and death can occur after stopping the treatment, which justifies discussing the continuance of anticoagulants, and sometimes even their prescription as preventive treatment.