ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF HEMOSTATIC SYSTEM INDICATORS IN PATIENTS WITH IMMUNE MICROTHROMBOVASCULITIS UNDERGOING ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY

Z.Ch. Kurbanova, S.A. Babadjanov, U.A. Begmatova
Tashkent State Medical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract

Immune microthrombovasculitis represents a complex pathological condition characterized by immune-mediated inflammation and microthrombotic events within small vessels, often complicating systemic vasculitides such as Behçet's disease, Kawasaki disease, and eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA). This study analyzes the dynamics of hemostatic system indicators in patients undergoing anticoagulant therapy, drawing from recent clinical cases and systematic reviews spanning 2023–2025. Through a synthesis of data from pediatric and adult cohorts, we evaluate changes in coagulation parameters, thrombus resolution, and clinical outcomes. Key findings indicate that anticoagulant regimens, including heparin and vitamin K antagonists, facilitate thrombus resolution within 1–4 months, with normalization of indicators like international normalized ratio (INR) and eosinophil counts. However, efficacy varies by vasculitis subtype, underscoring the need for tailored monitoring. This analysis highlights the high relevance of anticoagulant therapy in mitigating thrombotic risks while emphasizing the importance of integrated immunosuppressive approaches for optimal hemostatic stability.

Keywords: immune microthrombovasculitis, anticoagulant therapy, hemostatic dynamics, vasculitis, thrombosis resolution, coagulation parameters, Behçet's disease, Kawasaki disease, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis

Introduction

Immune microthrombovasculitis is an emerging concept in rheumatology and hematology, encompassing immune-driven microvascular thrombosis and vasculitic inflammation, frequently observed in autoimmune disorders such as Behçet's disease (BD), Kawasaki disease (KD), and eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA). This condition predisposes patients to severe complications, including cerebral infarction, pulmonary embolism, and coronary thrombosis, with a heightened risk in pediatric populations. Recent epidemiological data from 2023–2025 underscore its increasing incidence, particularly in vasculitis-associated thrombotic events, where immune dysregulation disrupts hemostatic balance, leading to hypercoagulability and microvascular occlusion.

The relevance of this topic lies in the evolving therapeutic landscape, where anticoagulant therapy plays a pivotal role in managing thrombotic manifestations, yet its impact on hemostatic dynamics remains underexplored. Studies from the past two

years reveal variable responses to anticoagulants, influenced by factors like aneurysm presence and underlying immune activity. This thesis aims to evaluate the temporal changes in hemostatic indicators—such as INR, eosinophil counts, and thrombus imaging—during anticoagulant treatment, synthesizing evidence from high-impact sources to inform clinical practice and reduce misdiagnosis rates in immune-mediated thrombotic vasculopathies.

Materials and Methods

This analysis is based on a systematic review of literature published between 2023 and 2025, sourced from PubMed and high-impact journals (impact factors >4.0). Search terms included "anticoagulant therapy in vasculitis," "immune thrombosis dynamics," "hemostatic parameters in microthrombovasculitis," and variants, with filters for human studies, case reports, and reviews. Inclusion criteria encompassed studies reporting on patients with immune-mediated vasculitides involving microthrombosis, anticoagulant interventions (e.g., heparin, warfarin, vitamin K antagonists), and serial monitoring of hemostatic indicators (e.g., INR, eosinophil levels, D-dimer if available).

Data extraction focused on patient demographics (age, vasculitis subtype), baseline and follow-up hemostatic metrics, treatment regimens (anticoagulants combined with immunosuppressants like steroids, cyclophosphamide, or rituximab), and outcomes (thrombus resolution via imaging, clinical improvement). Qualitative synthesis was employed due to heterogeneity, with descriptive statistics for dynamics (e.g., time to resolution). Risk of bias was assessed using Joanna Briggs Institute tools for case reports and PRISMA guidelines for reviews. A total of six key studies were selected for in-depth analysis, representing pediatric and adult cohorts with immune microthrombovasculitis features.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of recent data reveals consistent patterns in hemostatic dynamics under anticoagulant therapy. In a pediatric KD case with giant coronary aneurysms, initial sub-therapeutic INR (<2.0) correlated with thrombus formation; initiation of heparin infusion followed by warfarin and aspirin led to complete thrombus resolution within one month, as evidenced by serial echocardiography. INR normalized to therapeutic levels (2.0–3.0), demonstrating rapid hemostatic stabilization without bleeding complications.

Similarly, in EGPA with cerebellar infarction, eosinophil counts peaked at 4.9 × 10^9/L amid suspected microthrombosis; anticoagulation alongside steroids and cyclophosphamide normalized counts by follow-up, with resolution of neurological symptoms. No specific coagulation assays were detailed, but clinical improvement suggests attenuated hypercoagulability.

For BD-associated venous thrombosis, heparin and vitamin K antagonists facilitated thrombus resolution in the pulmonary artery over 4–6 months, per imaging

follow-ups. A systematic review of vascular BD (n=34 studies) showed anticoagulant coverage varying from 10.8% to 98.6%, with reduced thrombotic recurrence (odds ratio 0.3–0.7) and low bleeding incidence (<5%). However, neutral effects in some cohorts highlight subtype-specific variability—e.g., higher efficacy in venous vs. arterial involvement.

Discussion: These findings indicate that anticoagulant therapy modulates hemostatic dynamics by promoting fibrinolysis and inhibiting propagation, with temporal improvements most evident in INR and thrombus burden. Immune aspects, such as eosinophilia in EGPA, integrate with coagulation pathways, necessitating combined immunosuppression. Limitations include small sample sizes and lack of standardized hemostatic assays across studies, potentially underestimating long-term dynamics. Compared to pre-2023 data, recent advances emphasize tailored regimens, reducing mortality from 18–20% in untreated cases.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, anticoagulant therapy significantly influences hemostatic dynamics in immune microthrombovasculitis, fostering thrombus resolution and parameter normalization within months, particularly when integrated with immunosuppression. Key vasculitis subtypes like BD, KD, and EGPA benefit from this approach, with high clinical relevance for preventing ischemic events.

Recommendations: (1) Implement routine serial monitoring of INR, eosinophil counts, and imaging in affected patients; (2) Adopt individualized anticoagulant protocols (e.g., heparin bridging to warfarin) based on thrombosis site and immune activity; (3) Conduct prospective trials to standardize hemostatic assessments; (4) Prioritize early diagnosis in pediatric cases to mitigate long-term vascular sequelae. These strategies could enhance outcomes in this high-impact area of vascular immunology.

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