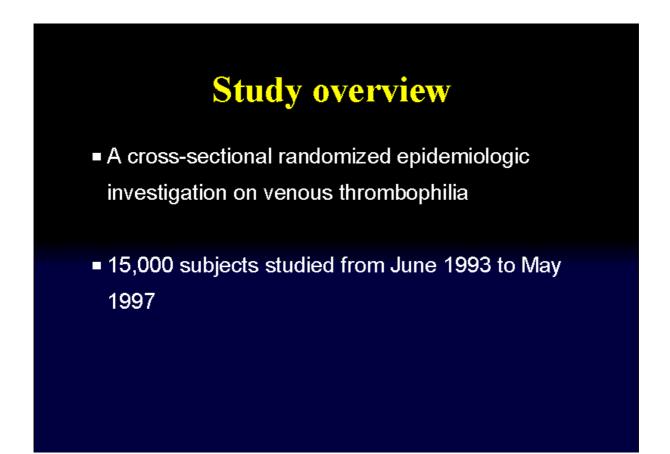
VIcenza Thrombophilia and Arteriosclerosis Project

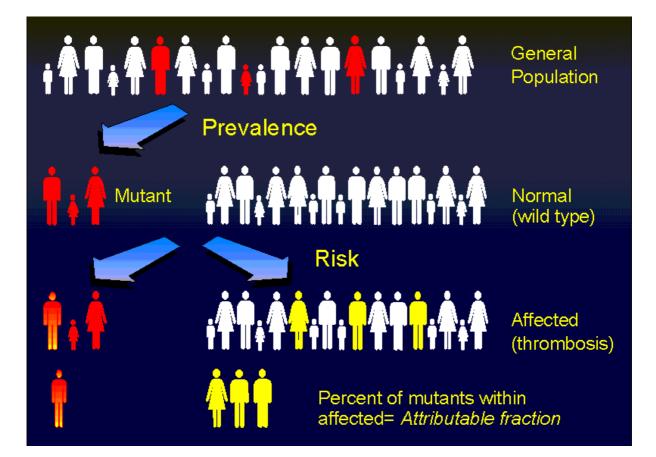
An epidemiologic investigation on the prevalence of thrombophilia in the general population. For a detailed overview, look in *Thromb. Haemostas, Vol* 78:636-640, 1997.

Take a look to the slides of the presentation given at the XVIth Congress of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis, June 1997



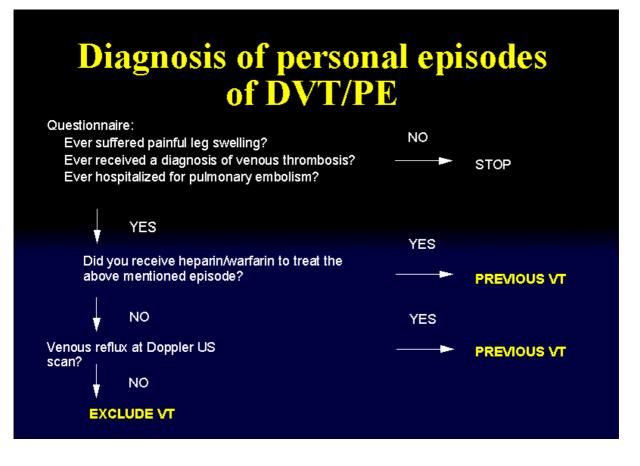
Why a cross-sectional study?

- Absence of referral bias
- Exact prevalence measurement
- Estimation of risk
- Estimation of attributable fraction
- Personal and familial investigation



Studied Sample

- From June 1993 to May 1997, we recruited 15,000
 Caucasian subjects aged 18 67, 7045 males
 7955 females
- The overall participation rate was 64.3% (78.3% for those contacted with a phone call)
- Sample composition almost equal to that of the target population as for age and sex



Diagnosis of VTE/EP

 A validated methodology with high sensitivity (71.3%) and specificity (98.9%)

Frezzato et al., Am.J.Epidemiol, 1996

Scoring system for DVT/PE in subjects participating to the VITA Project

Event	Associated risk factor	Score
DVT or PE, Age < 45	None	4
DVT or PE, Age < 45	Pregnancy- puerperium, estrogen therapy	2
DVT or PE, Age > 45	None	2
DVT or PE, any age	Surgery, trauma	1

The VITA Project: some preliminary results

- Prevalence of past DVT/PE
- Prevalence of thrombophilia
- APC resistance and FV Leiden in the general population: prevalence and risk
- C677T mutation in the MTHFR gene and DVT
- C20210 mutation and DVT

Prevalence of confirmed VTE in subjects enrolled by the VITA Project (May 1993 - December 1996)

	Overall	Males	Females
Subjects enrolled	12,020	5602	6325
Proven VTE	93	32	61
Prevalence	0.77 % 1:129 subjects	0.57 % 1:175 subjects	0.96 % 1:103 subjects