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Relationships between the use of pharmacomechanical catheter-directed thrombolysis, sonographic findings, and clinical outcomes in patients with acute proximal DVT: Results from the ATTRACT Multicenter Randomized Trial

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**Relationships Between the Use of Pharmacomechanical Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis,
Sonographic Findings, and Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Acute Proximal DVT:
Results from the ATTRACT Multicenter Randomized Trial**

Running Head: Sonographic Findings and Clinical Outcomes ATTRACT

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Abstract

Few studies have documented relationships between endovascular therapy, duplex ultrasonography (DUS), post thrombotic syndrome (PTS), and quality of life (QOL). The Acute Venous Thrombosis: Thrombus Removal with Adjunctive Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis (ATTRACT) trial randomized 692 patients with acute proximal deep vein thrombosis (DVT) to receive anticoagulation or anticoagulation plus pharmacomechanical catheter directed thrombolysis (PCDT). Compression DUS was obtained at baseline, 1-month and 12-months. Reflux DUS was obtained at 12-months in a subset of 126 patients. Clinical outcomes were collected over 24 months. At 1-month, patients who received PCDT had less residual thrombus compared to Control patients evidenced by non-compressible common femoral vein (CFV) (21% vs. 35%, $p < 0.0001$), femoral vein (51% vs. 70%, $p < 0.0001$) and popliteal vein (61% vs. 74%, $p < 0.0001$). At 12 months in the ultrasound substudy, valvular reflux prevalence was similar between groups (85% vs. 91%, $p=0.35$). CFV non-compressibility at 1 month was associated with higher rates of any PTS (61% vs. 46%, $p<0.001$), a higher incidence of moderate-or-severe PTS (30% vs. 19%, $p=0.003$), and worse QOL (difference 8.2 VEINES-QOL points; $p=0.004$) at 24 months. Valvular reflux at 12 months was associated with moderate-or-severe PTS at 24 months (30% vs. 0%, $p=0.01$), but not with any PTS (63% versus 53%, $p=0.47$). In summary, PCDT results in less residual thrombus but does not reduce venous valvular reflux. CFV non-compressibility at 1 month is associated with more PTS, more severe PTS, and worse QOL at 24 months. Valvular reflux may predispose to moderate-or-severe PTS.

Keywords: Deep vein thrombosis, thrombolytic therapy, ultrasound, post-thrombotic syndrome

Introduction

Post thrombotic syndrome (PTS) describes a spectrum of adverse clinical signs and symptoms that may develop after deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Clinical features range from minor limb discomfort to severe leg pain, intractable edema, irreversible skin changes, and ulceration¹.

These sequelae often result in reduced quality of life (QOL) and financial burden^{2, 3}.

Unfortunately, PTS is common, developing in approximately 40% of patients after a first episode of symptomatic DVT^{3, 4}. Once it develops, treatment of PTS is often ineffective. Little is known about how to prevent PTS once a DVT has occurred^{1, 5, 6}.

The natural history of DVT⁷, the use of duplex ultrasonography (DUS) for the diagnosis of DVT,⁸ and longitudinal post-DVT DUS characteristics have all been described^{9, 10}. Venous thrombus burden diminishes in most patients following DVT and often a lumen is re-established, a process known as recanalization. Proximal thrombus location and greater thrombus burden are associated with lower recanalization rates than thrombi that are confined to the distal venous segments¹¹. More rapid thrombus resolution may result in improved valvular function^{12, 13}. In tandem, after DVT, the prevalence of venous reflux increases over time¹⁰. Venous hypertension, vein wall inflammation and valvular reflux are considered central to the pathophysiology of PTS¹⁴.

The Acute Venous Thrombosis: Thrombus Removal with Adjunctive Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis (ATTRACT) trial (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00790335) randomized patients with acute proximal DVT to receive anticoagulation or anticoagulation plus pharmacomechanical catheter-directed thrombolysis (PCDT)¹⁵. In ATTRACT, patient outcomes were collected over 2 years, including the occurrence and severity of PTS and health-related QOL. The main study outcomes have been reported elsewhere¹⁶⁻¹⁸. We performed the current analyses to describe the

extent of residual thrombus and valvular reflux during the 12 months after proximal DVT, to determine if PCDT reduced residual thrombus and valvular reflux, and to determine if residual thrombus and reflux in the first 12 months resulted in increased PTS and reduced QOL at 24 months.

Methods

This was a phase 3, multicenter, randomized, open-label, assessor-blinded, controlled clinical trial¹⁶. The trial was approved by the institutional review boards at all participating centers, and all participants provided written informed consent.

Patients with acute symptomatic proximal DVT involving the femoral, common femoral, and/or iliac veins (with or without other involved ipsilateral veins) were enrolled at 56 centers in the United States. Participants were excluded if they had symptoms for more than 14 days. Complete inclusion and exclusion criteria have been previously published¹⁵.

Patients were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive anticoagulation (control) or anticoagulation and PCDT (intervention). Randomization was stratified according to clinical center and thrombus extent (i.e. iliofemoral DVT or femoral-popliteal DVT). All patients in both treatment groups were provided sized-to-fit 30-40 mmHg, knee-high, graduated elastic compression stockings and were instructed to wear them during the daytime throughout follow-up. Clinical follow-up was performed through 24 months post-randomization.

A study flow diagram is presented in Figure 1. In the overall trial, 692 patients were randomized (355 to Control, 337 to PCDT). One patient was found to not have qualifying proximal DVT immediately after randomization to PCDT and was excluded from all analyses. Five control arm patients crossed over to receive PCDT during the first 7 days post-randomization, and 11 patients randomized to the PCDT arm did not have the procedure within 7 days, leaving 350 patients in the control arm and 325 patients in the PCDT arm for the per-protocol data set that was used in these analyses.

Clinical outcomes

PTS was assessed at all scheduled follow-up visits by clinician examiners who were blinded to treatment allocation. The occurrence of PTS was counted when, in the index leg, a patient had a Villalta Scale score¹⁹ of 5 or greater or a venous stasis ulcer at one or more of the 6, 12, 18 or 24 month scheduled follow-up visits after randomization. PTS was also counted if a patient underwent an unplanned endovascular procedure during follow-up due to severe, progressive venous-related limb symptoms (unless a Villalta score within the previous 4 weeks was lower than 5). The severity of PTS was assessed using the continuous Villalta score and was also categorized as moderate-or-severe PTS if the Villalta score was ≥ 10 on any occasion. PTS severity was also measured by the venous clinical severity score (VCSS, score ranges from 0 to 27)²⁰. For both scales, higher scores indicate more severe PTS.

In the study, venous disease-specific QOL was assessed at baseline and through 24 months post-randomization using the patient-reported Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Study Quality of Life (VEINES-QOL) measure where lower scores indicated reduced QOL²¹.

Ultrasound assessments

Prior to randomization, all patients were required to have baseline venous compression DUS that assessed the compressibility of the common femoral vein (CFV), femoral vein (FV), and popliteal vein (PV) in the index leg. To minimize barriers to enrollment, these exams could be done at external facilities. The exams had to be done within 7 days prior to randomization.

At the 30-day post-randomization visit, all patients were required to undergo bilateral venous DUS to evaluate residual thrombus extent. On these exams, the compressibility of the veins (CFV, FV, PV) was recorded as being either fully compressible (defined as complete apposition of the vein walls during application of external ultrasound probe pressure), or non-compressible

(any other state). In addition, the extent of proximal vein thrombus was drawn on a standardized figure, and the residual antero-posterior diameter of the externally compressed vein was assessed (as a measure of residual thrombus) for the CFV at the inguinal ligament level and for the PV at the mid-popliteal fossa level.

Ultrasound Substudy:

An ultrasound substudy, with enrollment of 142 consecutive patients in 5 designated clinical centers, was planned as part of the original study design. During the first 12 months of follow-up, 13 patients were lost to follow-up, and an additional 3 patients could not have their ultrasound examinations included in the analysis due to data transmission errors. Hence, a total of 126 patients (61 PCDT Arm, 65 Control Arm) had analyzable data from the 12-month ultrasound exams.

These patients underwent a detailed venous DUS of the index leg 12 months post-randomization with evaluation of thrombus extent and valvular reflux. The protocol for performing DUS was standardized across all sites by the ultrasound core laboratory. Briefly, patients were placed in a supine position with the leg externally rotated at the hip and slightly flexed at the knee. Veins were serially visualized from the CFV to the tibio-peroneal trunk. In each segment B-mode gray scale imaging was performed with and without compression maneuvers, as well as color and spectral Doppler imaging.

Reflux DUS was performed in the standing position²². Using an automated cuff inflator/deflator with appropriately sized cuffs, the presence of reflux was assessed in the CFV, FV, profunda femoral vein, PV, great saphenous vein, and small saphenous vein. While insonating the vein, the cuff was rapidly inflated and then rapidly deflated. Spectral Doppler waveforms as well as

valve closure time following augmentation were recorded. Color Doppler was used to display presence or absence of flow reversal within the vein. Reversed flow >0.5 seconds was considered positive for reflux in any given deep or superficial vein segment. For purposes of this analysis, the outcome "any reflux" was defined as the presence of reflux in any of the veins evaluated, while "deep reflux" was defined as the presence of reflux in the CFV, FV, profunda femoral vein, or PV.

The ultrasound studies were performed in vascular laboratories that were accredited by the American College of Radiology or the Intersocietal Accreditation Commission – Vascular Testing Division. The exams were performed by registered vascular technologists who had completed an ultrasound protocol training session.

An independent core-laboratory (VasCore, the Vascular Ultrasound Core Laboratory, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA) credentialed the sonographers, led the ultrasound protocol training, provided ongoing quality oversight for the DUS exams, and adjudicated the ultrasound substudy 12-month compression and reflux DUS exams. Baseline and 1-month compression DUS exams were not routinely reviewed by the core laboratory.

A modified Venous Segmental Disease Score (VSDS) was calculated, as not all segments were available to report the original VSDS²³. Obstruction was scored in the CFV (2 points), FV (1 point), profunda femoral vein (1 point), PV (2 points), and great saphenous vein (1 point); the points were summed to calculate the VSDS obstruction score (total possible = 7 points). If any flow was present on color and/or spectral Doppler, a score of '0' was assigned to the segment. If there was no flow present on color and spectral Doppler, the total possible points for that segment were assigned. Reflux was scored in the great saphenous vein (1 point), small saphenous vein (0.5 point), CFV (1 point), FV (1 point), profunda femoral vein (1 point), and PV

(2 points); the points were summed to calculate the VSDS reflux score (total possible = 6.5 points). If flow reversal was present for >0.5 seconds, the full possible score was counted for that segment. Missing segments were scored as '0', for both the obstruction and reflux scores.

Statistical Analysis

Because the focus of these analyses was on disease mechanisms, the analysis population consisted of those patients who were randomized, had DVT at enrollment, and received the assigned treatment. Only the index leg was included in the analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize demographic and clinical characteristics using mean (standard deviation) or median (25th, 75th) for continuous variables, and frequency (percentage) for categorical variables. Evaluation of differences in venous sonographic outcomes (non-compressible vs compressible vein segments) between the control and PCDT groups used multivariable logistic regression to adjust for baseline compressibility status. Differences in residual diameter between the control and PCDT groups were evaluated using multivariable linear regression to adjust for baseline compressibility status.

The association of compressibility status of vein segments (non-compressible vs compressible) with late clinical and anatomical outcomes used t-tests for continuous outcomes and chi square tests for categorical outcomes in the overall cohort. To examine if change in CFV compressibility from baseline to 1 month influenced late clinical and anatomical outcomes, these analyses were also done on the following mutually exclusive subgroups: those who had a compressible CFV at baseline and those who had a non-compressible CFV at baseline, using the same analysis methods.

In the ultrasound substudy, the association of compressibility status of vein segments (non-compressible vs compressible) and presence of any or deep reflux with late clinical and anatomical outcomes used Wilcoxon tests for continuous outcomes and chi square tests for categorical outcomes.

A two-sided P value of 0.01 or lower was considered statistically significant for all analyses to account for multiple testing. All analyses were conducted in SAS v9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary NC).

Results

Baseline thrombus distribution, as evident from the proportion of non-compressible venous segments, was similar in the PCDT and control arms (Table 1). The baseline characteristics of the ultrasound substudy patients were similar to the characteristics of the overall ATTRACT trial population (Table 1).

Effect of PCDT Treatment Upon DUS Outcomes

At 1 month, in the overall trial, patients in the PCDT arm had less residual thrombus as evidenced by: a lower proportion of non-compressible venous segments (Table 2) - CFV (21% PCDT vs. 35% Control, $p<0.0001$), FV (51% PCDT vs. 70% Control, $p<0.0001$), and PV (61% PCDT vs. 74% Control, $p<0.0001$); and smaller residual diameters of the CFV and PV (Table 2).

At 12 months, in the ultrasound substudy participants, patients in the PCDT arm also had less residual thrombus, which reached statistical significance for the proportion with FV non-compressibility (Table 2). The VSDS obstruction score at 12 months did not differ between groups. The distribution of completely obstructed venous segments at 12 months can be found in Supplemental Table S1.

At 12 months, in the ultrasound substudy, the proportions of patients with reflux in any vein (85% PCDT vs. 91% Control, $p=0.35$) and any deep vein (83% PCDT vs. 86% Control, $p=0.71$) were similar in both groups. The anatomical distribution of refluxing segments can be found in Supplemental Table S2. VSDS reflux score at 12 months was similar in both groups (Table 2).

Relationship of 1-month DUS findings to 12-month and 24-month outcomes

In the overall trial, CFV non-compressibility at 1 month was associated with a higher rate of PTS (61% vs. 46%, $p<0.001$), a higher rate of moderate-or-severe PTS (30% vs. 19%, $p=0.003$), and lower QOL scores (difference 8.2 VEINES-QOL scale units, $p=0.004$) at 24 months (Table 3). In contrast, the presence of either femoral vein or popliteal vein non-compressibility at 1 month was not associated with a lower rate of PTS (52% vs. 44%, $p=0.07$), moderate-or-severe PTS (23% vs. 19%, $p=0.23$), or better QOL ($p=0.26$). In the analysis that included only those patients with a non-compressible CFV at baseline, restoration of CFV compressibility at 1-month was associated with better clinical outcomes – this reached statistical significance for 24-month PTS (62% vs. 46%, $p=0.004$) and QOL (difference 7.3 VEINES-QOL scale points, $p=0.01$), but not moderate-or-severe PTS (29% vs. 21%, $p=0.07$) (Supplemental Table S3). In the analysis that included only those patients with a compressible CFV at baseline, there continued to be no relationship between 1-month compressibility of the femoral and popliteal veins and late clinical outcomes (Supplemental Table S3).

In the ultrasound substudy, CFV non-compressibility at 1 month did not predict the presence of valvular reflux in the deep veins or any veins at 12 months. In contrast, FV or PV non-compressibility at 1 month appeared to be associated with more valvular reflux at 12 months which reached statistical significance for any reflux (93% vs. 70%, $p=0.002$) and the VSDS Reflux Score (3.2 [1.6] vs. 1.9 [1.7], $p = 0.002$) but not for deep reflux (88% vs. 70%, $p = 0.02$).

Relationship of 12-month DUS findings to 24-month clinical outcomes

In the ultrasound substudy, compressibility of the CFV at 12 months appeared to be associated with favorable clinical outcomes at 24 months – these relationships approached statistical

significance for any PTS (83% vs. 57%, $p=0.02$) but were less compelling for moderate-or-severe PTS (39% vs. 22%, $p=0.09$) and QOL (difference 7.5 VEINES-QOL scale points, $p=0.08$) (Table 4). Compressibility of both the femoral vein and popliteal vein (compared to non-compressibility of one or both) at 12 months was not associated with lower rates of PTS (56% vs. 64%, $p=0.40$) or with less moderate-or-severe PTS (21% vs. 27%, $p=0.41$) at 24 months. While reflux at 12 months was not associated with more any PTS (63% vs. 53%, $p=0.47$), it was associated with more moderate-or-severe PTS (30% vs. 0%, $p=0.01$) at 24 months. Similarly, there was no association of deep vein reflux with any PTS (63% vs. 58%, $p=0.70$), but deep vein reflux appeared to be associated with moderate-or-severe PTS (30% vs. 5%, $p=0.02$).

Of patients who had a compressible CFV and no valvular reflux at 12 months follow-up, 6/13 (46%) developed PTS but none (0%) developed moderate-or-severe PTS. Of patients who had both a non-compressible CFV and valvular reflux at 12 months follow-up, PTS developed in 16/20 (80%) and moderate-or-severe PTS developed in 9/20 (45%).

Discussion

In this large, randomized study of anticoagulation alone versus anticoagulation and PCDT for acute proximal DVT, our findings collectively suggest that: 1) the use of PCDT is associated with lower thrombus burden at 1-month and likely also at 12 months; 2) a thrombus-free CFV at 1 month is associated with improved 24-month clinical outcomes, including PTS, moderate-or-severe PTS, and QOL, but the same is not true for a thrombus-free femoral-popliteal venous segment; 3) in patients presenting with CFV thrombus, successful restoration of full CFV compressibility during the first month is associated with reduced PTS and improved QOL, and possibly also with reduced moderate-or-severe PTS; 4) the use of PCDT is not associated with less venous valvular reflux at 12 months; and 5) venous valvular reflux was not associated with any PTS but may have a role in progression to moderate-or-severe PTS.

Venous obstruction and valvular reflux contribute to venous hypertension, which has been considered a central component of the pathophysiology of PTS. The “open vein hypothesis” has posited that preservation of late venous patency and valvular competence may prevent PTS, and that early thrombus removal may assist this process²⁴⁻²⁶. In a series of ultrasound studies in anticoagulated DVT patients, Meissner et al. found that venous segments showing delayed thrombus clearance were more likely to develop valvular reflux, and that reflux developed more often if there was DVT propagation or re-thrombosis²⁷. In a randomized trial evaluating compression therapy, Prandoni et al. found that PTS developed more frequently in proximal DVT patients with residual venous thrombus or popliteal valvular reflux at 6-month follow-up (n = 180, 47% vs. 23%, $p < 0.01$)²⁸. In a prospective analysis of 93 patients who presented with iliofemoral DVT and underwent CDT, combining various DUS-derived measures including thrombus burden, venous obstruction, and venous valvular reflux was useful in PTS prediction²⁹.

However, the relationships among thrombus burden, the presence and sites of valvular reflux, and PTS have not been consistent²⁴. Previous studies have demonstrated substantial rates of both residual thrombus and valvular reflux in patients with and without PTS. While the degree of initial venous occlusion may correlate with later reflux²⁹, the effect of treatment has remained uncertain.

Role of Residual Thrombus Burden and Venous Obstruction

In ATTRACT, PCDT resulted in reduced thrombus burden at 1 month and at 12 months in the lower extremity proximal veins. This finding is very similar to what was observed in a previous multicenter randomized trial that evaluated CDT in 189 patients with proximal DVT (the CaVenT study). In that study, iliofemoral venous obstruction at 2 years (assessed by a combination of DUS and air plethysmography) was less prevalent in patients who underwent CDT (25% vs. 40%)³⁰, to a similar degree as in ATTRACT. Furthermore, in CaVenT, iliofemoral venous obstruction was present in more patients who developed PTS (Villalta score \geq 5) as compared with those without PTS (44% vs. 23%).

Of note, the proportion of patients with residual thrombus during follow-up was higher than one might expect given the extensive nature of the endovascular procedures in both studies. It is unclear if this is the result of venographically occult thrombus that remained after PCDT, versus later development of asymptomatic recurrent thrombosis, and if additional focus on minimizing recurrence in the early weeks after PCDT (e.g., with improved antiplatelet and anticoagulation strategies, improved PCDT technique up front, or additional imaging surveillance) may prove beneficial in increasing the effectiveness of PCDT in PTS prevention.

Role of Valvular Reflux

In the Control arm of the ultrasound substudy of the ATTRACT trial, 86% of patients had deep venous valvular reflux after 12 months follow-up. This finding is consistent with previous studies that have reported high rates of valvular reflux in patients who experienced a proximal DVT and were treated with either anticoagulation alone (including the randomized CaVenT study, 83% at 2 years)³⁰ or with systemic thrombolysis (Laiho et al, 81%)³¹.

However, in ATTRACT, PCDT did not reduce the occurrence of valvular reflux. This finding differs substantially from what has been observed in previous retrospective studies³² and smaller randomized trials^{30, 33}. In a randomized trial comparing pulse-spray CDT to anticoagulation alone for patients with iliofemoral DVT, results at 6 months were available in 35 patients and reflux was present in fewer patients in the pulse-spray CDT arm (11% vs. 41%)³³. In the CaVenT trial (n=189), femoral-popliteal reflux at 2 years was present in fewer patients who underwent CDT (66.7% vs. 83.2%, $p = 0.009$)³⁰. In that study, patients who developed PTS had more venous reflux at 2 years as compared with those who did not develop PTS (89.8% vs. 61.9%).

The reasons for the differences in the effect of catheter intervention upon valvular reflux between ATTRACT and CaVenT are unknown. In both studies the presence of reflux was adjudicated by an independent core-laboratory, but the thrombus removal method used (CDT in CaVenT, PCDT in ATTRACT) differed to an extent. One possibility is that the use of mechanical thrombectomy devices for PCDT may promote valve injury, which could be either macroscopic or related to aggravation of inflammation or other biological mechanisms. Another possibility is that a longer period of thrombolysis (e.g., the 48 hours in CaVenT versus the 20 hours in ATTRACT) could provide more complete thrombus clearance or improved inflow, contributing to restoration of normal vein function. Of course, it is also possible that the observed differences in valvular

reflux between the studies are unrelated to the procedure type but stem more from differences in the conduct of the ultrasound assessments, differences in study size or location (Norway versus United States), or from the overall level of methodological rigor applied. Unfortunately, ATTRACT does not provide insight into how to minimize the development of valvular reflux.

Study Limitations

This study is not without limitations. For budgetary reasons, it was only possible to perform detailed ultrasound examinations at 12 months in 142 patients, which reduced our ability to assess inter-relationships with the 12-month ultrasound assessments. Baseline and 1-month compression ultrasound assessments were not routinely centrally interpreted. Information on the baseline presence of reflux was not available since the study patients were only identified after the diagnosis of acute DVT. Our analysis involved substantial multiple testing. Finally, while most of the design and outcomes were pre-specified, the sonographers did not use the defined VSDS venous obstruction criteria, which reduced the utility of that assessment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, residual thrombus and valvular reflux are present with high frequency after proximal DVT. PCDT leads to reduced late residual thrombus burden but does not prevent venous valvular reflux from developing. While less clot burden in the CFV is associated with less PTS, less moderate-or-severe PTS, and better QOL, that is not the case for clot burden in the FV and PV. Valvular reflux may have a role in progression to moderate-or-severe PTS. Thus, to reduce PTS, additional study of the open vein hypothesis in the iliofemoral venous segment may be helpful, but new insights into alternative mechanisms (biochemical, genetic, inflammatory, and/or microvascular) will likely be needed to fully elucidate the pathophysiology of PTS.

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Table 1: Baseline characteristics for overall trial participants and ultrasound substudy participants

	Overall Trial			Ultrasound Substudy		
	Total¹ (N=675)	PCDT (N=325)	Control (N=350)	Total¹ (N=126)	PCDT (N=61)	Control (N=65)
Age (years), <i>median (SD)</i>	52.0 (42.0, 62.0)	52.0 (41.0, 61.0)	53.0 (43.0, 62.0)	52.0 (41.0, 59.0)	52.0 (39.0, 57.0)	52.0 (42.0, 62.0)
Male, <i>n (%)</i>	416 (62%)	197 (61%)	219 (63%)	76 (60%)	33 (54%)	43 (66%)
White, <i>n (%)</i>	528 (78%)	257 (79%)	271 (77%)	107 (85%)	54 (89%)	53 (82%)
Hispanic or Latino, <i>n (%)</i>	41 (6%)	15 (5%)	26 (7%)	9 (7%)	3 (5%)	6 (9%)
BMI, <i>median (SD)</i>	30.6 (26.8, 35.7)	30.9 (27.5, 36.0)	30.5 (26.2, 35.1)	31.4 (27.5, 35.6)	31.6 (27.8, 35.5)	31.1 (26.4, 36.4)
eGFR, <i>median (SD)</i>	84.2 (72.0, 98.0)	78.0 (70.0, 97.0)	88.0 (74.0, 102.0)	93.5 (70.0, 108.0)	72.0 (69.0, 97.0)	102.0 (92.0, 116.0)
DVT Left Leg, <i>n (%)</i>	416 (62%)	203 (63%)	213 (61%)	78 (62%)	40 (66%)	38 (59%)
Non-compressible CFV, <i>n (%)</i>	364/644 (57%)	179/308 (58%)	185/336 (55%)	67/122 (55%)	31/58 (53%)	36/64 (56%)
Non-compressible FV, <i>n (%)</i>	598/644 (93%)	286/308 (93%)	312/336 (93%)	116/122 (95%)	53/58 (91%)	63/64 (98%)
Non-compressible PV, <i>n (%)</i>	554/643 (86%)	267/308 (87%)	287/335 (86%)	108/121 (89%)	48/58 (83%)	60/63 (95%)

¹Treatment groups are per-protocol patients

BMI=Body Mass Index, eGFR=Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate, DVT=Deep Vein Thrombus, CFV=Common Femoral Vein, FV=Femoral Vein, PCDT=Pharmacomechanical Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis, PV=Popliteal Vein, SD=Standard Deviation

Table 2. Effect of PCDT on Venous Sonographic Outcomes at 1 month and 12 months

Overall Trial	Status at 1 Month	PCDT¹	Control	p-value²
	Non-compressible CFV, <i>n (%)</i>	63/307 (21%)	107/310 (35%)	<0.0001
	CFV diameter (mm), <i>mean (SD)</i>	1.5 (4.3)	3.4 (7.3)	0.0002
	Non-compressible FV, <i>n (%)</i>	155/307 (51%)	218/312 (70%)	<0.0001
	Non-compressible PV, <i>n (%)</i>	185/306 (61%)	231/312 (74%)	<0.0001
	PV diameter (mm), <i>mean (SD)</i>	4.1 (4.9)	6.4 (7.2)	<0.0001
Ultrasound Substudy	Status at 12 Months	PCDT¹	Control	p-value²
	Non-compressible CFV, <i>n (%)</i>	8/60 (13%)	15/62 (24%)	0.07
	CFV diameter (mm), <i>mean (SD)</i>	0.5 (1.4)	1.2 (2.4)	0.02
	Non-compressible FV, <i>n (%)</i>	27/61 (44%)	43/62 (69%)	0.01
	Non-compressible PV, <i>n (%)</i>	28/61 (46%)	45/62 (73%)	0.05
	PV diameter (mm), <i>mean (SD)</i>	1.9 (2.4)	3.2 (2.3)	0.05
	Obstruction score ³ , <i>mean (SD)</i>	0.08 (0.4)	0.14 (0.4)	0.49
	Reflux score ³ , <i>mean (SD)</i>	2.7 (1.7)	3.0 (1.7)	0.39
	Any reflux present, <i>n (%)</i>	51/60 (85%)	57/63 (91%)	0.35
	Deep reflux present, <i>n (%)</i>	50/60 (83%)	54/63 (86%)	0.71

¹ Treatment groups are per-protocol patients

² Comparisons adjusted for baseline compressibility status for CFV, PV and FV at 1 month and 1 year

³ Scores are derived from the modified Venous Segmental Disease Scale (VSDS)

CFV=Common Femoral Vein, FV=Femoral Vein, PCDT=Pharmacomechanical Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis, PV=Popliteal Vein, SD=Standard Deviation

Table 3. Association of venous non-compressibility at 1 month with late clinical, anatomical, and physiological outcomes

Clinical Outcome		Status of CFV at 1 Month			Status of FV and PV at 1 Month		
		Non-compressible	Compressible	p-value	Either non-compressible	Both compressible	p-value
Overall Trial	Any PTS, <i>n (%)</i>	104/170 (61%)	205/447 (46%)	<0.001	241/464 (52%)	70/160 (44%)	0.07
	Moderate-or-Severe PTS, <i>n (%)</i>	51/170 (30%)	85/447 (19%)	0.003	108/464 (23%)	30/160 (19%)	0.23
	Villalta score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	5.2 (5.8)	4.0 (4.6)	0.10	4.4 (5.1)	3.9 (4.4)	0.24
	VCSS score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	2.7 (3.3)	2.1 (2.7)	0.21	2.5 (3.1)	1.7 (2.4)	0.02
	VEINES-QOL score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	73.2 (24)	81.4 (20)	0.004	79.2 (21)	79.3 (24)	0.26
Anatomical/Physiological Outcome		Status of CFV at 1 Month			Status of FV and PV at 1 Month		
		Non-compressible	Compressible	p-value	Either non-compressible	Both compressible	p-value
Ultrasound Substudy	Non-compressible CFV at 12 months, <i>n (%)</i>	22/36 (61%)	1/83 (1%)	<0.001	18/93 (19%)	5/28 (18%)	0.86
	Non-compressible FV at 12 months, <i>n (%)</i>	23/36 (64%)	46/84 (55%)	0.35	67/94 (71%)	2/28 (7%)	<0.001
	Non-compressible PV at 12 months, <i>n (%)</i>	18/36 (50%)	53/84 (63%)	0.18	72/94 (77%)	0/28 (0%)	<0.001
	Obstruction score at 12 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	0.2 (0.6)	0.1 (0.4)	0.15	0.1 (0.5)	0.04 (0.2)	0.33
	CFV diameter (mm), <i>mean (SD)</i>	2.8 (2.8)	0.05 (0.4)	<0.001	0.9 (2.1)	0.6 (1.5)	0.57
	PV diameter (mm), <i>mean (SD)</i>	2.0 (2.5)	2.8 (2.4)	0.07	3.3 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	<0.001
	Reflux score at 12 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	3.0 (1.8)	2.8 (1.7)	0.57	3.2 (1.6)	1.9 (1.7)	0.002
	Any reflux present at 12 months, <i>n (%)</i>	31/36 (86%)	74/84 (88%)	0.76	88/95 (93%)	19/27 (70%)	0.002
	Deep reflux present at 12 months, <i>n (%)</i>	30/36 (83%)	71/84 (85%)	0.87	84/95 (88%)	19/27 (70%)	0.02

CFV=Common Femoral Vein, FV=Femoral Vein, PTS=Post-thrombotic syndrome, PV=Popliteal Vein, SD=Standard Deviation, VCSS=Venous Clinical Severity Score, VEINES-QOL=Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Study Quality of Life

Table 4. Association of 12-month venous sonographic findings with 24-month clinical outcomes in Ultrasound Sub-study

Clinical Outcome	Status of CFV at 12 Months			Status of FV and PV at 12 Months		
	Non-compressible	Compressible	p-value	Either non-compressible	Both compressible	p-value
Any PTS, <i>n (%)</i>	19/23 (83%)	56/99 (57%)	0.02	54/84 (64%)	22/39 (56%)	0.40
Moderate-or-Severe PTS, <i>n (%)</i>	9/23 (39%)	22/99 (22%)	0.09	23/84 (27%)	8/39 (21%)	0.41
Villalta score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	6.4 (5.5)	4.2 (4.3)	0.06	4.8 (4.8)	4.1 (4.3)	0.45
VCSS score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	2.8 (2.7)	1.9 (2.5)	0.11	2.4 (2.7)	1.5 (2.2)	0.05
VEINES-QOL score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	72.2 (19)	79.7 (22)	0.08	77.9 (21)	78.8 (24)	0.37

Clinical Outcome	Any Reflux at 12 Months			Deep Reflux at 12 Months		
	Yes	No	p-value	Yes	No	p-value
Any PTS, <i>n (%)</i>	68/108 (63%)	8/15 (53%)	0.47	65/104 (63%)	11/19 (58%)	0.70
Moderate-or-Severe PTS, <i>n (%)</i>	32/108 (30%)	0/15 (0%)	0.01	31/104 (30%)	1/19 (5%)	0.02
Villalta score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	4.9 (4.8)	2.7 (2.7)	0.10	4.9 (4.8)	3.2 (3.1)	0.23
VCSS score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	2.3 (2.6)	1.3 (1.9)	0.12	2.3 (2.7)	1.4 (1.8)	0.24
VEINES-QOL score at 24 months, <i>mean (SD)</i>	77.3 (22)	82.0 (20)	0.39	77.5 (22)	79.9 (22)	0.53

CFV=Common Femoral Vein, FV=Femoral Vein, PTS=Post-thrombotic syndrome, PV=Popliteal Vein, SD=Standard Deviation, VCSS=Venous Clinical Severity score, VEINES-QOL=Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Study Quality of Life

Figure 1: Consort diagram

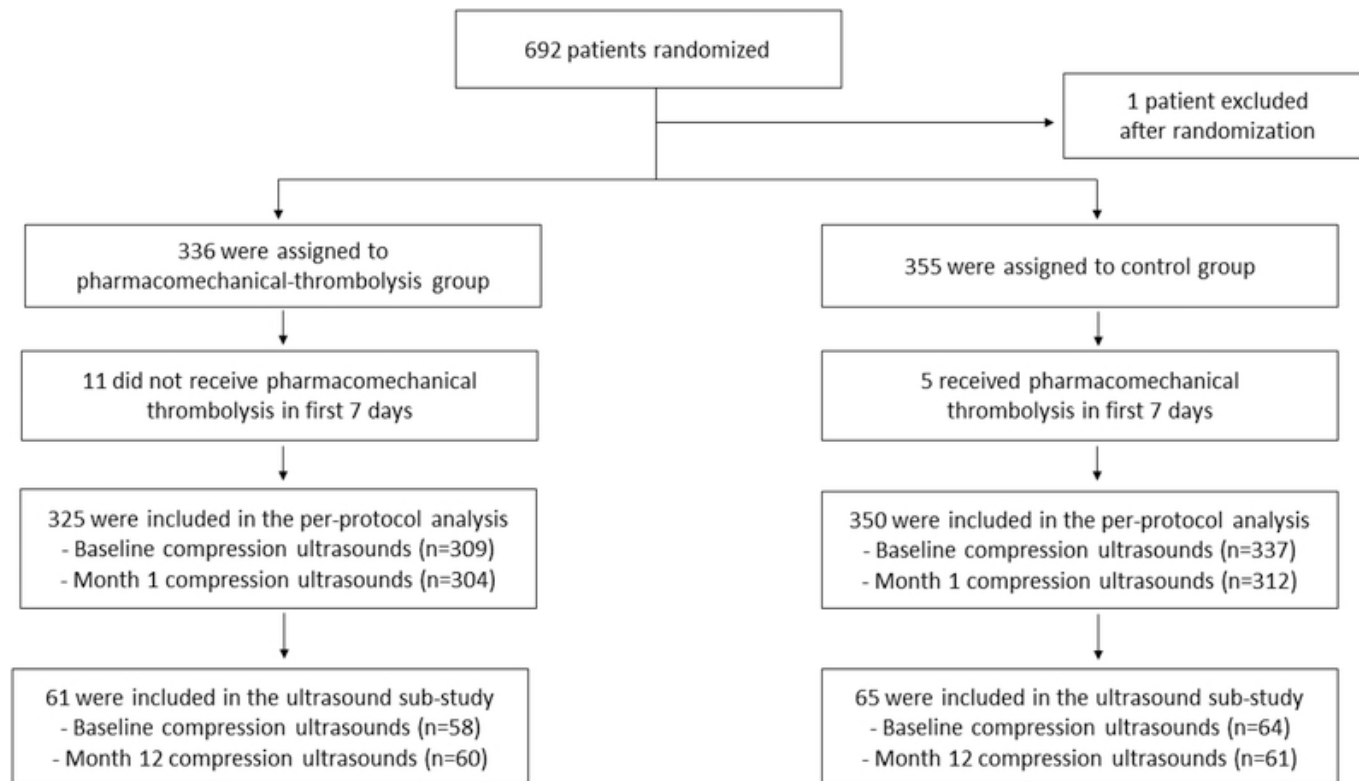


Figure 1 Legend: Study flow diagram for the overall ATTRACT Trial and the ultrasound substudy

Supplemental Table S1

Percentage of Patients in Ultrasound Substudy with **Obstruction***
in each evaluated venous segment at 12 months

Venous Segment	Total (N=123)	PCDT (N=60)	Control (N=63)
CFV Obstructed, <i>n (%)</i>	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)
FV Obstructed, <i>n (%)</i>	8 (6.5%)	3 (5.0%)	5 (7.9%)
Profunda FV Obstructed, <i>n (%)</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Popliteal Obstructed, <i>n (%)</i>	2 (1.6%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.6%)
GSV Obstructed, <i>n (%)</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Iliac Obstructed, <i>n (%)</i>	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)

* Complete absence of flow on color and spectral Doppler

CFV=Common Femoral Vein, FV=Femoral Vein, GSV=Great Saphenous Vein,
SSV=Small Saphenous Vein

Supplemental Table S2

Percentage of Patients in Ultrasound Substudy with **Reflux**
in each evaluated venous segment at 12 months

Venous Segment	Total	PCDT	Control
CFV Reflux, <i>n (%)</i>	46/123 (37%)	23/60 (38.3%)	23/63 (36.5%)
FV Reflux, <i>n (%)</i>	74/122 (61%)	33/60 (55.0%)	41/62 (66.1%)
Profunda FV Reflux, <i>n (%)</i>	21/123 (17%)	7/60 (11.7%)	14/63 (22.2%)
Popliteal Reflux, <i>n (%)</i>	84/123 (68%)	38/60 (63.3%)	46/63 (73.0%)
GSV Reflux, <i>n (%)</i>	29/123 (24%)	16/60 (26.7%)	13/63 (20.6%)
SSV Reflux, <i>n (%)</i>	30/123 (24%)	14/60 (23.3%)	16/63 (25.4%)

Supplemental Table S3

Association of restoration of venous non-compressibility at 1 month with late outcomes

Clinical Outcome		Status of CFV at 1 Month for Patients with Non-Compressible CFV at Baseline			Status of FV and PV at 1 Month for Patients with Compressible CFV at Baseline		
		Still Non-compressible	Became Compressible	p-value	Either non-compressible	Both now compressible	p-value
Overall Trial	Any PTS, <i>n</i> (%)	91/147 (62%)	82/179 (46%)	0.004	99/220 (45%)	22/46 (48%)	0.73
	Moderate-Severe PTS, <i>n</i> (%)	43/147 (29%)	37/179 (21%)	0.07	42/220 (19%)	9/46 (20%)	0.94
	Villalta score at 24 months, <i>mean</i> (<i>SD</i>)	5.2 (6.0)	4.3 (4.8)	0.18	3.8 (4.5)	4.3 (4.5)	0.55
	VCSS score at 24 months, <i>mean</i> (<i>SD</i>)	2.7 (3.4)	2.3 (3.0)	0.32	2.1 (2.7)	1.6 (1.7)	0.26
	VEINES-QOL score at 24 months, <i>mean</i> (<i>SD</i>)	73.0 (24)	80.3 (21)	0.01	82.4 (19)	75.7 (25)	0.09

CFV=Common Femoral Vein, FV=Femoral Vein, PV=Popliteal Vein, SD=Standard Deviation, VCSS=Venous Clinical Severity Score, VEINES-QOL=Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Study Quality of Life, PTS=post-thrombotic syndrome

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