UNDERSTANDING VENO-OCCCLUSIVE DISEASE (VOD)

Hepatic veno-occlusive disease (VOD), also known as sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS), is a potentially devastating complication that can occur following hematopoietic stem-cell transplant (HSCT). In up to half of all cases, VOD progresses to VOD with multi-organ dysfunction (VOD with MOD), which has been shown to be deadly in 84% of patients.1,2

VIGILANCE

Over patients at risk for VOD

INCIDENCE & RISKS

9–14% of HSCT patients

Patient-related

- Age
- Pre-existing hepatic disturbance or dysfunction
- Liver fibrosis
- Previous liver disease
- Elevated pro-HSC AST/ALT
- Hepatotoxic medication

Transplant-related

- Allergic transplant
- HLA mismatch
- Previous myeloablative HSCT
- High-intensity conditioning regimens
- Oral busulfan
- Busulfan, in combination with cyclophosphamide
- Total body irradiation (high or single dose)

OBSERVATION

For signs and symptoms of VOD progression

RIGHT UPPER QUADRANT PAIN/HEPATOMEGALY

Weight gain

Elevated bilirubin

First 21 days signs and symptoms emerge

Monitor starting at Day 0 following HSCT for signs and symptoms of VOD, such as:2,3,4,5

- Weight gain
- Fluid retention
- Edema and ascites
- Hepatomegaly
- Jaundice
- Abdominal discomfort

DETECTION/DIAGNOSIS

Of VOD progression as soon as possible

IMPACT

VOD

Progresses in ~30 – 50% of cases2

VOD with MOD

84% of VOD with MOD cases1

FATAL

REFERENCES