

# UNDERSTANDING VENO-OCCLUSIVE 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).<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>1,2</sup>



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{ MOD = renal  
or pulmonary  
dysfunction }



**Vigilance**  
over patients at  
risk for VOD

## INCIDENCE & RISKS<sup>3-7</sup>



### Patient-related

- Age
- Preexisting hepatic disturbance or dysfunction
  - Liver fibrosis
  - Previous liver disease
- Elevated pre-HSCT AST/ALT
- Hepatotoxic medication



### Transplant-related

- Allogeneic 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

## SIGNS & SYMPTOMS<sup>8,9</sup>



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:<sup>3,4,9</sup>

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



## IMPACT



**Detection/Diagnosis**  
of VOD progression as  
soon as possible

### REFERENCES

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