

## SYMPTOMS TO DIAGNOSIS

GREGORY W. RUTECKI, MD, Section Editor

Baila R. Elkin, MD

Department of Internal Medicine,  
Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH

Megan McGervey, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, Cleveland Clinic,  
Cleveland, OH; Clinical Assistant Professor, Cleveland  
Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of Case Western  
Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; Program Director,  
Internal Medicine Residency Program,  
Cleveland Clinic Fairview Hospital, Cleveland, OH

# A 74-year-old woman with purple toes

A 74 YEAR-OLD WOMAN presented to the hospital from the podiatry clinic for evaluation of bilateral foot pain and purple toes. She had a history of Janus kinase (JAK) 2 V617F–positive polycythemia vera, Raynaud syndrome, gastroesophageal reflux disease, prior breast cancer and thyroid cancer, hypertension, and deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Her polycythemia vera had been treated with aspirin, which was discontinued due to stomach upset, and hydroxyurea, which was also recently discontinued. She was started on apixaban following her deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism episode and was still taking it at the time she presented.

The patient reported that her symptoms began about 5 months earlier. At that time, she experienced intermittent burning foot pain, worsened by prolonged sitting and standing. She developed painful ulcers on her right hallux, described as “black dots” that expanded, and later developed additional ulcers on her left lateral ankle and right anterior shin. The ulcer on her left ankle was biopsied and found to be consistent with livedoid vasculopathy.

She was started on pentoxifylline and nifedipine, and hydroxyurea was discontinued due to concern that it was contributing to her ulcerations. The ulcers initially improved with wound care. However, about 3 weeks before her current presentation, her toes started to become purple, with persistent “stinging” pain that improved somewhat with warmth and elevation.

## ■ PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

On presentation, violaceous discoloration of both feet was noted, with necrotic tissue present distally (Figure 1). Her feet were cold to the touch, with palpable dorsalis pedis pulses bilaterally and intact sensation

and strength. Cardiac examination was unremarkable, without murmurs, rubs, or gallops. Palpation of her abdomen did not reveal splenomegaly. No joint swelling, erythema, or tenderness to palpation was present.

## ■ DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

1 What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ Livedoid vasculopathy
- ☐ Critical limb ischemia
- ☐ Microthrombi
- ☐ Erythromelalgia

The differential diagnosis for purple digits is broad. In a hemodynamically stable patient, emergent etiologies include acute limb ischemia, embolic microthrombi, purpura fulminans,<sup>1</sup> and catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome (APS).<sup>2</sup> Purple digits stem from abnormal blood flow, which can have various causes. These include microembolisms from upstream clots, large aneurysms, peripheral vascular disease, vasospasm, vasculitis and pseudovasculitis, thrombosis or mechanical obstruction, cryoglobulinemia, myeloproliferative syndromes, and hypercoagulability secondary to malignancies or hypercoagulable syndromes.<sup>1,2</sup>

### Livedoid vasculopathy, and a “diagnostic time-out”

Livedoid vasculopathy, a thrombotic vasculopathy that is more common in females and presents with lower-extremity ulceration,<sup>3</sup> was initially considered on the differential. However, the presence of abnormal findings of purple toes supporting a competing diagnosis such as microthrombi, diagnostic uncertainty, and unanticipated deviation from the expected ulcer treatment course prompted a “diagnostic time-out”<sup>4,5</sup> to consider whether this patient’s presentation represented 1 process related to livedoid vasculopathy or 2 distinct processes.

doi:10.3949/ccjm.91a.24064



**Figure 1.** Violaceous discoloration of patient's toes on presentation.

Initially, the patient reported that the symptoms began 5 months previously. However, careful history revealed that her ulcers had been healing with the treatment for her livedoid vasculopathy, and the new symptoms of purple toes developed more recently. While livedoid vasculopathy presents with lower-extremity symptoms and burning, purple toes would be atypical. This prompted consideration of a separate process driving her current presentation or a unifying underlying condition tying these 2 distinct processes together.

### Limb ischemia or microthrombi

One of the first branch points in the evaluation of purple digits is the presence or absence of a peripheral pulse. Acute arterial occlusion typically presents with the 5 “Ps”: pain, pallor, paresthesia, paralysis, and pulselessness.<sup>6</sup> In this patient, palpable pulses, as well as intact strength and sensation, point away from acute limb ischemia requiring emergent evaluation

and treatment. However, palpable pulses do not rule out embolic or thrombotic etiologies. Cholesterol embolization famously produces “blue toe syndrome,” and similarly microthrombi, commonly from endocardial vegetations or thrombi, block vessels distal to the dorsalis pedis, leading to ischemia with a palpable pulse. A cardiopulmonary examination can reveal murmurs pointing to endocarditis or valvular abnormalities as a potential source for showering thrombi or vegetations, and a vascular examination can reveal bounding pulses pointing to vascular aneurysms.

### Erythromelalgia

Erythromelalgia is a complication of polycythemia vera that is thought to be mediated by a complex interplay of neural and vascular dysfunction involving arteriole-venule shunts<sup>7</sup> and by platelet dysfunction.<sup>8,9</sup> This disorder is marked by episodes of increased temperature, erythema, and burning pain in the extremities, and its symptoms are relieved by cooling of the

**TABLE 1**  
**Details of the patient's malignancy history**

	T1cN0M0 triple-negative breast cancer	Papillary thyroid carcinoma	Janus kinase V617F–positive polycythemia vera
Diagnosis timing	11 years before current presentation	14 years before current presentation	6 years before current presentation
Medical treatment	Adjuvant chemotherapy (docetaxel and cyclophosphamide)		Aspirin (initially discontinued due to stomach upset), hydroxyurea (discontinued due to leg ulcerations), ruxolitinib
Surgical treatment	Breast-conserving surgery	Total thyroidectomy	
Other treatment			Phlebotomy
Radiation	Radiation to right breast	Radiofrequency ablation	

TNM = tumor, node, metastasis

extremity and limb elevation.<sup>7</sup> Erythromelalgia was considered because the patient had been diagnosed with polycythemia vera but was not taking aspirin, which can improve symptoms or erythromelalgia,<sup>7</sup> and because she reported symptom improvement with leg elevation, suggesting hyperviscosity. She discontinued taking aspirin due to intolerance and was started on apixaban. However, the patient's report of symptom improvement with heat and her cold foot temperature made this diagnosis unlikely.

### Other concerns

With concern for small-vessel ischemia, a para-neoplastic vasculitis separate from polycythemia vera–related JAK2-mediated thrombosis was considered, given her history of breast cancer and thyroid cancer (Table 1). An autoimmune vasculitis was also considered given her history of Raynaud disease. The patient showed no joint swelling or tenderness, suggesting no autoimmune involvement of the joints, but this did not rule out autoimmune conditions or vasculitis.

Of note, hydroxyurea, a rare cause of both ulceration<sup>10</sup> and livedoid vasculopathy,<sup>11</sup> had been stopped in this patient previously due to concern it was contributing to her leg ulcerations.

### ■ CASE CONTINUED: NOTABLE VASCULAR AND LABORATORY TESTING RESULTS

Laboratory test results were notable for hyponatremia to 126 mmol/L (reference range 132–148) and hypokalemia to 3.6 mmol/L (3.7–5.1). A pulse volume recording showing an ankle-brachial index (ie, the systolic blood pressure in the ankle divided by the higher

of the systolic pressures in the 2 arms) of 1.08 on the right and 1.02 on the left (1–1.4). A complete blood cell count without differential showed the following:

- White blood cell count  $38.27 \times 10^9/L$  (3.7–10.4)
- Hemoglobin 12.9 g/dL (12.3–15.3)
- Platelet count  $323 \times 10^9/L$  (150–400).

A differential the next day showed the following: white blood cell count  $36 \times 10^9/L$ , with 89% neutrophils (42–75), 4% lymphocytes (16–52), 1% monocytes (1–11), 2% eosinophils (0–7), and 1% basophils (0–4).

A partial workup for thrombophilia had been done when the patient developed lower-extremity ulcers, but full lupus anticoagulant testing was not completed at that time.

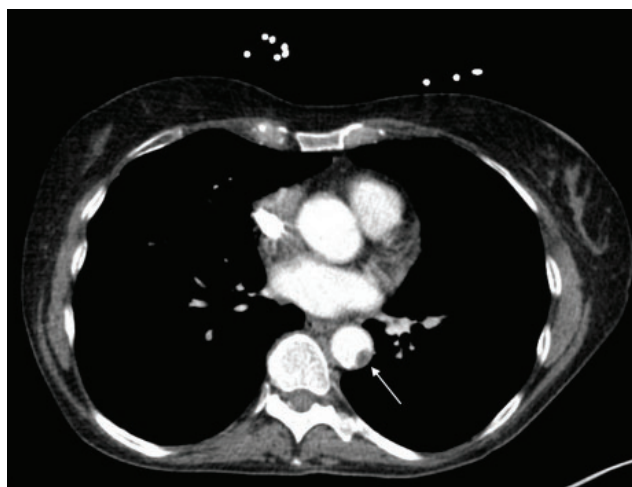
**2** What aspect of this patient's history or treatment would prevent full lupus anticoagulant testing?

- ☐ Use of a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC)
- ☐ History of breast cancer
- ☐ Polycythemia vera
- ☐ Use of hydroxyurea

APS is an autoimmune condition in which the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies leads to thrombosis or obstetric complications.<sup>12</sup> Clinical criteria include the presence of arterial, venous, or small-vessel thrombosis or obstetric complications, while laboratory criteria include the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies in plasma, namely lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin, or anti-beta-2-glycoprotein 1 antibodies.<sup>12,13</sup>

Full lupus anticoagulant testing could not be completed in this patient because she was taking apixaban.





**Figure 2.**Computed tomography scan showing aortic thrombus.

DOACs can affect APS laboratory assays, causing both false-positive and false-negative lupus anticoagulant findings,<sup>14,15</sup> and different DOACs affect the assays differently.<sup>14</sup> Other anticoagulants can also interfere with testing, but established neutralizers for heparin included in many reagents for the dilute Russell's viper venom time, a common test for lupus anticoagulant, help mitigate this.<sup>14</sup> Several strategies have been proposed to evaluate patients on DOACs for APS, including pausing DOAC, DOAC antagonists, and DOAC removal from the specimen,<sup>14,15</sup> although these are not available in many laboratories.

Apart from guiding the diagnostic workup, her laboratory workup showed significant leukocytosis, hyponatremia, and hypokalemia. The leukocytosis was felt to be reactive, the hyponatremia was likely hypovolemic and improved with fluids, and potassium was repleted.

### ■ CASE CONTINUED: FURTHER MANAGEMENT

The partial laboratory workup was negative for anticardiolipin, anti-beta-2-glycoprotein 1 antibodies, and cryoglobulins, and positive for antinuclear antibody (1:640).

With thrombi on the differential, apixaban was discontinued, unfractionated heparin was begun, and an echocardiogram was ordered. Given her history of Raynaud disease and concern for vasoconstriction, nifedipine, which had been started as part of her treatment for livedoid vasculopathy, was continued, and nitroglycerin topical ointment was ordered for treatment of the digital ulcers. To evaluate for neoplastic syndrome, a computed tomography imaging

of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis was obtained and showed an 8-mm thrombus (Figure 2).

**3** What is the most likely location of this patient's thrombus?

- ☐ Bilateral proximal deep veins of the left and right lower extremity
- ☐ Central clot in the inferior vena cava
- ☐ Aorta
- ☐ Carotid artery

The presence of bilateral symptoms from thromboembolic disease implies either bilateral thrombi or a central arterial thromboembolic source. Venous thrombi would propagate towards the heart, not distally. The central arterial source is most commonly the heart, where structural or functional abnormalities can cause clot to form, and thus an echocardiogram is an essential part of the evaluation for arterial thrombi,<sup>16,17</sup> even when, as in this patient, the cardiac examination revealed no murmurs or other abnormalities.

Thrombi within or proximal to the heart can embolize anywhere in the body, while more distal thrombi have fewer potential locations.<sup>17</sup> A thrombus in the carotid arteries would be more likely to embolize to the brain than to the lower extremities.<sup>17</sup> A rare but serious cause of peripheral embolism is mural thrombus in the aorta.<sup>16,18</sup>

### ■ THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE IN POLYCYTHEMIA VERA

The clinical question now centers on the development of a substantial thrombus in a patient taking apixaban and its management.

The patient was initially started on anticoagulation after she developed a deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in the setting of polycythemia vera. Thrombosis is a common complication of polycythemia vera, with an estimated incidence of 26% in patients followed for 20 years.<sup>19</sup> Most thrombotic events occur early in the disease course, often preceding diagnosis.<sup>20</sup> Interestingly, this patient's thrombotic event occurred years after her initial polycythemia vera diagnosis. The JAK2 V617F mutation is a strong independent risk factor for thrombosis through multifactorial mechanisms, including overexpression of procoagulant factors and platelet and endothelial cell dysfunction.<sup>21</sup>

There is no clear consensus on the use of vitamin K agonists such as warfarin vs DOACs in patients with polycythemia vera and other myeloproliferative disorders,<sup>19</sup> although there is a greater quantity of evidence

**TABLE 2**  
**Details of rheumatology consult clinical reasoning**

Clinical feature	Possible rheumatologic etiology	Evidence against rheumatologic etiology
Overall presentation	Lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, other antinuclear antibody spectrum disorders	No inflammatory joint pain, arthritis, serositis, mucositis, or renal involvement No family history of autoimmune disease
Foot ulceration	Raynaud phenomenon	Proximal ulcerations with preserved distal sensation
Rash	Vasculitis	Rash not characteristic of vasculitic etiology, no obvious thickening of large vessels

for vitamin K agonists.<sup>21</sup> The limited number of head-to-head studies comparing vitamin K agonists with DOACs in myeloproliferative disorders show similar outcomes, with some slightly favoring DOACs.<sup>21</sup>

While oral anticoagulation reduces both arterial and venous thrombus risk in patients with polycythemia vera, it is not as protective against arterial thrombus, which is mediated partially by platelet and endothelial dysfunction. Low-dose aspirin is typically used for primary prevention of thrombotic events, including arterial clots, in patients with polycythemia vera.<sup>19</sup> The patient had been taking aspirin before she started apixaban for deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism, at which point it was discontinued because of poor tolerance. It is unclear whether aspirin has an added benefit in patients with polycythemia vera on DOACs or merely increases bleeding risk without significant additional protection from thrombosis.<sup>19,21</sup> Further studies are needed.

This patient potentially had risk factors for thrombosis apart from polycythemia vera. She had undergone a partial workup for APS in the past, but a full workup was needed at this point, especially in the context of her developing thrombosis while taking apixaban.

### ■ CASE CONTINUED: RHEUMATOLOGY REFERRAL

The 8-mm thrombus identified on computed tomography was located in the mid-descending thoracic aorta. Similar thrombus was noted in the abdominal aorta close to the bifurcation, and splenic infarcts were noted as well. Echocardiography showed normal systolic and diastolic function and no thrombi or vegetations.

Rheumatology was consulted because of concern for an underlying autoimmune condition, noting the patient's high antinuclear antibody titer, lack of other clinical symptoms of systemic rheumatic disease, negative cryoglobulins, and no clinical or laboratory features of small-vessel vasculitis (Table 2). Rheumatology

recommended an APS workup, which was positive for lupus anticoagulant. Vascular medicine recommended repeat lupus anticoagulant testing in 12 weeks.

### ■ ANTICOAGULATION IN APS

**4** What is the preferred anticoagulant agent for APS?

- ☐ DOAC
- ☐ Warfarin
- ☐ Aspirin alone
- ☐ Clopidogrel alone

Two factors in the current presentation could disrupt testing: use of heparin and the presence of active thrombosis. While heparin can be neutralized by specific reagents during lupus anticoagulant testing, heparin levels can exceed the neutralizing ability, and these reagents are not usually present in activated partial thromboplastin time reagents.<sup>14</sup> Thus, results obtained in this clinical context should be interpreted with caution and repeated in the coming weeks, as recommended by vascular medicine.

APS is associated with a characteristic netlike “livedo” rash, which can be further classified into livedo reticularis and livedo racemosa.<sup>22</sup> Both are caused by reduced blood flow, but livedo racemosa is more widely distributed on the trunk and the limbs, is irregular and broken in shape, has abnormal histopathology findings, is always pathologic, and is associated with APS and several other diseases. Although this patient's skin findings were not characteristic of livedo, with violaceous digits rather than a net-like violaceous pattern, her APS adds further evidence for increased thrombotic risk.

In APS, positive lupus anticoagulant is associated with a high risk for thrombosis.<sup>23</sup> The presence of anticardiolipin and anti-β<sub>2</sub>-glycoprotein 1 antibodies may convey additional risk, and some

guidelines define a “high-risk” APS profile as the presence of lupus anticoagulant, presence of double-positive antibodies with or without lupus anticoagulant, triple-positive antibodies, or high antibody titers.<sup>24</sup>

Patients with APS with arterial thrombosis typically are treated more aggressively than those with venous thrombosis.<sup>23</sup> Current data show the risk of arterial thrombosis recurrence is lowest for patients on warfarin in combination with antiplatelet therapy, with some data, including a systematic review of 12 cohort studies and 4 randomized controlled trials, showing that international normalized ratio (INR) targets greater than 3 were associated with a lower risk of recurrence in patients with arterial thrombosis.<sup>25</sup> However, the risk of bleeding with the addition of an antiplatelet agent, oral anticoagulation, or a higher INR target must be weighed against the risk of recurrent arterial thrombosis, especially in the context of studies showing no benefit of high-intensity warfarin in APS for venous thrombus.<sup>23</sup>

The question of vitamin K agonists vs DOACs for APS is more clear-cut than for myeloproliferative disorder, with evidence favoring the former.<sup>19,23</sup> It is important to distinguish between low- and high-risk APS profiles when interpreting studies comparing DOACs vs vitamin K agonists, as some studies showing no differences in venous thrombosis outcomes are limited by underrepresentation of patients with a high-risk APS profile.<sup>24</sup>

Interestingly, in the 2018 Trial on Rivaroxaban in Antiphospholipid Syndrome (TRAPS)<sup>26</sup> comparing warfarin with rivaroxaban in patients with triple-positive APS, recurrent thromboses were seen more often in the rivaroxaban group and were largely arterial. Our patient likely would have been placed on warfarin had her APS diagnosis been established at the time of the initial venous thromboembolism event. Her treatment with apixaban was less protective against future thrombotic events, particularly arterial thrombosis, although it is important to note that the studies done used rivaroxaban, not apixaban. Further, there is a dearth of studies examining use of DOACs specifically for arterial thrombosis in patients with APS.

## CASE CONCLUDED

Vascular medicine recommended an intravenous heparin drip for 72 hours with a target activated partial thromboplastin time of 53 to 78 seconds, with a plan to transition to therapeutic enoxaparin 1 mg/kg twice daily for 4 weeks, followed by a bridge to warfarin with a target INR of 2 to 3 and clopidogrel. The patient’s burning bilateral foot pain continued despite the heparin therapy. She underwent aortography with suction thrombectomy of her infrarenal aortic thrombus, after which her pain improved, and she was discharged.

In patients with a descending thoracic aortic thrombus, the initial treatment strategy is typically conservative, with anticoagulation, sometimes antiplatelet agents and, rarely, thrombolytic therapy. Typically, endovascular treatments such as thrombectomy or surgical treatments are used in cases where conservative measures fail, as in this patient, although thrombus size and mobility and diagnostic uncertainty may lead to initially pursuing endovascular or surgical treatment options.<sup>27</sup>

Her hematology team transitioned her polycythemia vera treatment to ruxolitinib, a JAK1-JAK2 inhibitor shown to be superior to standard therapy in controlling hematocrit and symptoms in patients intolerant of hydroxyurea.<sup>28,29</sup>

## TAKE-HOME POINTS

- The differential diagnosis for purple toes is broad. A major branch point is the presence or absence of peripheral pulses to rule out critical limb ischemia necessitating urgent evaluation and management.
- Recurrent thrombosis in the setting of anticoagulation necessitates further workup.
- Patients may have multiple risk factors for thrombosis, which may change optimal anticoagulation management.
- The anticoagulation of choice for all patients with APS is warfarin.

## DISCLOSURES

The authors report no relevant financial relationships which, in the context of their contributions, could be perceived as a potential conflict of interest.

## REFERENCES

1. Brown PJ, Zirwas MJ, English JC 3rd. The purple digit: an algorithmic approach to diagnosis. *Am J Clin Dermatol* 2010; 11(2):103–116. doi:10.2165/11530180-000000000-00000
2. Hirschmann JV, Raugi GJ. Blue (or purple) toe syndrome. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2009; 60(1):1–22. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2008.09.038
3. Eswaran H, Googe P, Vedak P, Marston WA, Moll S. Livedoid vasculopathy: a review with focus on terminology and pathogenesis. *Vasc Med* 2022; 27(6):593–603. doi:10.1177/1358863X221130380
4. Clinical Excellence Commission. Take 2—Think, Do: Resource for Implementation. January 2016. [https://www.cec.health.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/305847/Take-2-Think,-Do-Resource-for-Implementation.pdf](https://www.cec.health.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/305847/Take-2-Think,-Do-Resource-for-Implementation.pdf). Accessed October 29, 2024.

5. Graber ML, Sorensen AV, Biswas J, et al. Developing checklists to prevent diagnostic error in emergency room settings. *Diagnosis (Berl)* 2014; 1(3):223–231. doi:10.1515/dx-2014-0019
6. Obara H, Matsubara K, Kitagawa Y. Acute limb ischemia. *Ann Vasc Dis* 2018; 11(4):443–448. doi:10.3400/avd.ra.18-00074
7. Caldito EG, Kaul S, Caldito NG, Piette W, Mehta S. Erythromelalgia. Part I: Pathogenesis, clinical features, evaluation, and complications. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2024; 90(3):453–462. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2023.02.071
8. Cuthbert D, Stein BL. Polycythemia vera-associated complications: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, and effects on outcomes. *J Blood Med* 2019; 10:359–371. doi:10.2147/JBM.S189922
9. Hou JL, Onajin O, Gangat N, Davis MD, Wolanskyj AP. Erythromelalgia in patients with essential thrombocythemia and polycythemia vera. *Leuk Lymphoma* 2017; 58(3):715–717. doi:10.1080/10428194.2016.1205740
10. Quattrone F, Dini V, Barbanera S, Zerbinati N, Romanelli M. Cutaneous ulcers associated with hydroxyurea therapy. *J Tissue Viability* 2013; 22(4):112–121. doi:10.1016/j.jtv.2013.08.002
11. Sirieix ME, Debure C, Baudot N, et al. Leg ulcers and hydroxyurea: forty-one cases. *Arch Dermatol* 1999; 135(7):818–820. doi:10.1001/archderm.135.7.818
12. Chaturvedi S, McCrae KR. Diagnosis and management of the antiphospholipid syndrome. *Blood Rev* 2017; 31(6):406–417. doi:10.1016/j.blre.2017.07.006
13. Garcia D, Erkan D. Diagnosis and management of the antiphospholipid syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 2018; 378(21):2010–2021. doi:10.1056/NEJMr1705454
14. Favaloro EJ, Pasalic L. Lupus anticoagulant testing during anticoagulation, including direct oral anticoagulants. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost* 2022; 6(2):e12676. doi:10.1002/rth2.12676
15. Siriez R, Dogné JM, Gosselin R, Laloy J, Mullier F, Doux fils J. Comprehensive review of the impact of direct oral anticoagulants on thrombophilia diagnostic tests: practical recommendations for the laboratory. *Int J Lab Hematol* 2021; 43(1):7–20. doi:10.1111/ijlh.13342
16. Tsilimparis N, Hanack U, Pisimisi G, Yousefi S, Wintzer C, Rückert RI. Thrombus in the non-aneurysmal, non-atherosclerotic descending thoracic aorta—an unusual source of arterial embolism. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2011; 41(4):450–457. doi:10.1016/j.ejvs.2010.11.004
17. Lyaker MR, Tulman DB, Dimitrova GT, Pin RH, Papadimos TJ. Arterial embolism. *Int J Crit Illn Inj Sci* 2013; 3(1):77–87. doi:10.4103/2229-5151.109429
18. Meyermann K, Trani J, Caputo FJ, Lombardi JV. Descending thoracic aortic mural thrombus presentation and treatment strategies. *J Vasc Surg* 2017; 66(3):931–936. doi:10.1016/j.jvs.2017.05.109
19. Tefferi A, Vannucchi AM, Barbui T. Polycythemia vera: historical oversights, diagnostic details, and therapeutic views. *Leukemia* 2021; 35(12):3339–3351. doi:10.1038/s41375-021-01401-3
20. Spivak JL. Polycythemia vera. *Curr Treat Options Oncol* 2018; 19(2):12. doi:10.1007/s11864-018-0529-x
21. How J, Story C, Connors JM. Prevention of recurrent thromboembolism in myeloproliferative neoplasms: review of literature and focus on direct oral anticoagulants. *Postgrad Med* 2021; 133(5):508–516. doi:10.1080/00325481.2021.1880844
22. Uthman IW, Khamashta MA. Livedo racemosa: a striking dermatological sign for the antiphospholipid syndrome. *J Rheumatol* 2006; 33(12):2379–2382. pmid:17143977
23. Sammaritano LR. Antiphospholipid syndrome. *Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol* 2020; 34(1):101463. doi:10.1016/j.berh.2019.101463
24. Tektonidou MG, Andreoli L, Limper M, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of antiphospholipid syndrome in adults. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2019; 78(10):1296–1304. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-215213
25. Ruiz-Irastorza G, Hunt BJ, Khamashta MA. A systematic review of secondary thromboprophylaxis in patients with antiphospholipid antibodies. *Arthritis Rheum* 2007; 57(8):1487–1495. doi:10.1002/art.23109
26. Pengo V, Denas G, Zoppellaro G, et al. Rivaroxaban vs warfarin in high-risk patients with antiphospholipid syndrome. *Blood* 2018; 132(13):1365–1371. doi:10.1182/blood-2018-04-848333
27. Nguyen Q, Ma X, Vervoort D, Luc JGY. Management strategies for descending thoracic aortic thrombus: a review of the literature. *Innovations (Phila)* 2022; 17(4):283–296. doi:10.1177/15569845221107011
28. Vannucchi AM, Kiladjan JJ, Griesshammer M, et al. Ruxolitinib versus standard therapy for the treatment of polycythemia vera. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372(5):426–435. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1409002
29. Harrison CN, Nangalia J, Boucher R, et al. Ruxolitinib versus best available therapy for polycythemia vera intolerant or resistant to hydroxycarbamide in a randomized trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2023; 41(19):3534–3544. doi:10.1200/JCO.22.01935

Address: Baila R. Elkin, MD, Department of Internal Medicine, Cleveland Clinic, 9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44195; elkinb@ccf.org