

## Retrospective Study

# possible role of soluble fibrin monomer complex after gastroenterological surgery

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## Abstract

### AIM

To examine the role of soluble fibrin monomer complex (SFMC) in the prediction of hypercoagulable state after gastroenterological surgery.

### METHODS

We collected data on the clinical risk factors and fibrin-related makers from patients who underwent gastroenterological surgery at Hiroshima University Hospital between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015. We investigated the clinical significance of SFMC, which is known to reflect the early plasmatic activation of coagulation, in the view of these fibrin related markers.

## RESULTS

A total of 123 patients were included in the present study. There were no patients with symptomatic VTE. Thirty-five (28%) patients received postoperative anticoagulant therapy. In the multivariate analysis, a high SFMC level on POD 1 was independently associated with D-dimer elevation on POD 7 (OR = 4.31, 95%CI: 1.10-18.30,  $P = 0.03$ ). The cutoff SFMC level was 3.8  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  (AUC = 0.78, sensitivity, 63%, specificity, 89%). The D-dimer level on POD 7 was significantly reduced in high-SFMC patients who received anticoagulant therapy in comparison to high-SFMC patients who did not.

## CONCLUSION

The SFMC on POD 1 strongly predicted the hypercoagulable state after gastroenterological surgery than the clinical risk factors and the other fibrin related markers.

**Key words:** Hypercoagulable state; Gastroenterological surgery; Soluble fibrin monomer complex; Venous thromboembolism; Anticoagulant therapy

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**Core tip:** We found that the plasma level of soluble fibrin monomer complex (SFMC) on POD 1 was more strongly associated with D-dimer elevation on POD 7 than were the clinical risk factors or other fibrin-related markers in 123 cases after gastroenterological surgery, suggesting the possible role of SFMC in the prediction of a hypercoagulable state and subsequent venous thromboembolism. The present study also demonstrated the possibility that the plasma levels of SFMC could be used as an indication for anticoagulant therapy in patients who have undergone gastroenterological surgery.

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## INTRODUCTION

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) remains a significant complication after gastroenterological surgery. Thrombosis is sometimes fatal and can worsen a patient's quality of life<sup>[1]</sup>. VTE is an important, potentially preventable condition that has the potential to increase the rates of morbidity and mortality<sup>[2,3]</sup>.

The current American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP 2012) guideline recommends pharmacological prophylaxis with low-molecular weight heparin or low-dose unfractionated heparin in addition to mechanical

prophylaxis such as elastic stockings and intermittent pneumatic compression (IPC) for general and abdominal-pelvic surgery patients who are at high risk for VTE (approximately 6.0%)<sup>[4,5]</sup>. The Caprini score is widely accepted for selecting patients with a high clinical risk for VTE (score  $\geq 5$ ); however, the majority of patients who undergo gastroenterological surgery for malignant tumors are considered to be high risk. Although postoperative anticoagulant therapy is regarded as important for preventing VTE, it is not routinely used after gastroenterological surgery, mainly because it is associated with bleeding complications and epidural hematoma after epidural anesthesia.

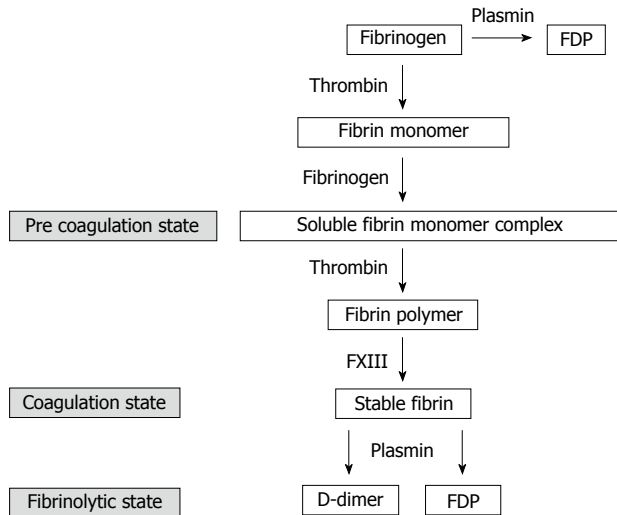
The risk of VTE varies according to the thrombotic risk factors of individual patients; these include age, sex, obesity, cancer, familial history, infection, heart disease, respiratory disease, hormone treatment and poor functional status<sup>[1,4,6]</sup>. Thus, in order to confirm a suspected VTE event after gastroenterological surgery, it is important to develop a diagnostic marker with high sensitivity and specificity. The establishment of a marker that can identify patients who are at high risk for VTE will help to minimize the disadvantages associated with anticoagulant therapy and unnecessary radiography.

Soluble fibrin monomer complex (SFMC) appears in the bloodstream during the extremely early stage of blood coagulation. Thrombin cleaves fibrinopeptides from a fibrinogen molecule, and yields a fibrin monomer. When fibrin monomers are produced in the presence of fibrinogens, two fibrinogen molecules and one fibrin monomer create a soluble complex known as SFMC (Figure 1). SFMC reflects the plasmatic activation of coagulation and fibrinolysis<sup>[7,8]</sup>. However, there is little known about the clinical significance of SFMC after gastroenterological surgery.

The aim of the present study was to examine the possible role of the plasma level of SFMC in the prediction of hypercoagulable state and the subsequent VTE after gastroenterological surgery and to assess whether it can be used to indicate postoperative anticoagulant therapy.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

We retrospectively collected data related to the clinical risk factors for VTE and fibrin-related makers from 135 consecutive patients who had undergone gastroenterological surgery due to a diagnosed malignance or to treat a general abdominal disorder at Hiroshima University Hospital between April 1, 2014, and March 31, 2015. The levels of D-dimer, fibrin degradation products (FDP), SFMC, and thrombin antithrombin complex (TAT) (fibrin-related markers) were measured at four time points in the perioperative period (before and 1, 3, and 7 d after surgery). Twelve patients were excluded from the study due to missing fibrin-related marker data.



**Figure 1 Schema of soluble fibrin monomer complex.** Soluble fibrin monomer complex (SFMC) appears in the bloodstream during the extremely early stage of blood coagulation, and reflects the plasmatic activation of coagulation and fibrinolysis.

Symptomatic VTE did not occur in this study population. The D-dimer level on POD 7 reflected the hypercoagulable state after surgery and it have previously demonstrated the association of the presence of VTE; therefore, the D-dimer level on POD 7 was used as the main outcome in this study.

#### VTE prevention in the perioperative period

Mechanical prophylaxis against VTE, including the postoperative use of elastic stockings (ESs) and IPC was routinely applied in all cases. In the present study, unfractionated heparin (*via* continuous infusion unfractionated heparin for one week at a dose that maintained the APTT at 1.5 to 2 times the reference value) was administrated for the patients who was preoperatively medicated by anticoagulant therapy. Pharmacological prophylaxis was administered to the patients at high clinical risk of VTE, as determined by the original risk classification based on the Caprini score and the Japanese VTE guidelines. The safety and validity of this risk classification were demonstrated in the previous article<sup>[9]</sup>. Pharmacological prophylaxis was administrated by low molecular weight heparin: Enoxaparin sodium [*via* subcutaneous injection, two times a day, with enoxaparin sodium (2000 IU) for one week]. Thus, postoperative anticoagulant therapy was administrated in 35 patients (28%). Unless contraindicated, anticoagulant therapy initiated from 24 h after surgery to one week after surgery.

Post-operative pain control in patients receiving anticoagulant therapy was achieved *via* intravenous anesthesia (as a substitute for epidural anesthesia).

#### Plasma sample analyses

The levels of D-dimer (LIAS AUTO® D-dimer NEO, Sysmex, Kobe, Japan), SFMC (AUTO LIA® FM, Sysmex,

Kobe, Japan), and FDP (LIAS AUTO® P-FDP, Sysmex, Kobe, Japan) were measured by the latex agglutination method using a commercial immunoassay kit (LIAS AUTO® D-dimer NEO, Sysmex, Kobe, Japan). All tests were performed on a Sysmex CS5100 analyzer (Sysmex, Kobe, Japan).

TAT was measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (HISCL® TAT, Sysmex, Kobe, Japan). This test was performed on a Sysmex HISCL2000i analyzer (Sysmex, Kobe, Japan). In all analyses, statistical significance was set at a *P* value less than 0.05. The standard values were as follows: D-dimer,  $\leq 1 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ; FDP,  $\leq 5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ; SFMC,  $\leq 7 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ; and TAT,  $< 4 \text{ ng/mL}$ .

#### Statistical analysis

Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test was used to analyze each clinical characteristic, in order to determine the factors associated with postoperative hypercoagulability. These variables were dichotomized in the analysis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were created to determine the appropriate cutoff points. Factors with a *P* value of  $< 0.05$  on the univariate analysis were subjected to a multivariate analysis using a logistic regression model. The results of the multivariate analysis are presented as the odds ratio (OR) and 95% CI with the corresponding *P*-value. All of the analyses were performed using the JMP software program (version 11, SAS Institute, Cary, NC, United States). The statistical methods of this study were reviewed by Minoru Hattori from Hiroshima University.

## RESULTS

#### Patient characteristics

The final study population included 123 patients (68 males and 55 females), the median age was 67 years (range, 32 to 89 years), the median operation time was 319 min (range, 74-795), the median bleeding volume was 70 mL (range, 5-4135). The patients' characteristics and clinical data are summarized in Table 1. There were no patients with symptomatic VTE in this study population. Thirty-five patients (28%) received postoperative anticoagulant therapy. Bleeding complications occurred in 5 (14%) patients who received anticoagulant therapy (Clavien-Dindo Grade 1,  $n = 4$ ; Grade 2,  $n = 1$ ).

#### Univariate and multivariate analyses of the risk factors for D-dimer elevation on POD 7 in patients without anticoagulant therapy

We analyzed the correlation between D-dimer elevation on POD 7 and the clinical risk factors for VTE among the 88 patients who did not receive anticoagulant therapy. The median cutoff level for D-dimer on POD 7 was 6.45. In the univariate analysis the group with a higher D-dimer level ( $\geq 6.45 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) on POD 7, included a greater number of patients of  $\geq 75$  years

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of the patients *n* (%)

Characteristic	<i>n</i> = 123
Age, median (range)	67 (32-89)
Sex, Female	55 (45)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ), median (range)	22.8 (15.2-33.2)
Performance status	
0-2	119 (97)
3-4	4 (3)
Surgical procedure	
Gastrectomy	32 (26)
Small bowel resection	5 (4)
Colectomy	45 (36)
Proctectomy	32 (26)
Stoma closure	2 (2)
Others	7 (6)
Surgical technique	
Laparoscopic surgery	86 (70)
Operative time (min), median (range)	319 (74-795)
Bleeding volume (ml), median (range)	70 (5-4135)
Clinical risk factors for VTE	
Malignancy	118 (96)
Metastatic disease	16 (13)
Diabetes mellitus	16 (13)
Varicose vein	1 (0.8)
Hormone therapy	4 (3)
CV catheter	4 (3)
Preoperative infection	7 (6)
Cardiovascular disease	6 (5)
Antiplatelet therapy	10 (8)
Pelvic surgery	22 (18)
Previous history of VTE	0

BMI: Body mass index; CV: Central vein; VTE: Venous thromboembolism.

of age, required a longer surgical time ( $\geq 321$  min), and had a higher levels of D-dimer, FDP, TAT, and SFMC on POD 1 than the group of patients with lower D-dimer levels ( $< 6.45$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) on POD 7. According to a multivariate analysis, the SFMC on POD 1 (OR = 4.31, 95%CI: 1.10-18.30,  $P = 0.03$ ) was an independent risk factor for D-dimer elevation on POD7 (Table 2). Their cutoff points with sensitivities and specificities were determined by a ROC analysis. The cutoff point of SFMC was 3.8  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , with an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.78, a sensitivity of 63% and a specificity of 89%.

#### Univariate and multivariate analyses of the risk factors for SFMC elevation on POD 1 in the whole study population

We analyzed the correlation between SFMC elevation on POD 1 and the clinical risk factors and surgical factors. In the univariate analysis, there were significant differences in age, the operative time, and the administration of antiplatelet therapy. Subsequently, in the multivariate analysis, age and operative time were found to be independent risk factors for SFMC elevation on POD 1 (Table 3).

#### Possible indications for anticoagulant therapy based on the SFMC level on POD 1

The anticoagulant therapy group and the no anti-

coagulant therapy group ( $n = 88$ ) were divided into two subgroups [the SFMC-high group (POD 1 SFMC  $\geq 3.8$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) and the SFMC-low group (POD 1 SFMC  $< 3.8$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )], and the D-dimer levels on PODs 1, 3, and 7 were examined to confirm the patients' hypercoagulability. In the no anticoagulant therapy group, the D-dimer levels were significantly higher at every point of measurement than they were in the SFMC-low group. In the anticoagulant therapy group, however, there was no significant difference in the D-dimer levels on POD 7 ( $P = 0.14$ ). Among the SFMC-High group, the D-dimer level on POD 7 was significantly reduced in patients who underwent anticoagulant therapy in comparison to patients who did not. This suggests the possibility that anticoagulant therapy might be indicated based on the SFMC level.

## DISCUSSION

In the current study, we demonstrated the SFMC predicted the postoperative hypercoagulable state more strongly than other clinical risk factors, including the Caprini score and the levels of other fibrin related markers on POD 1.

A hypercoagulable state is a precursor condition of VTE, which is a significant complication that is associated with a poor prognosis, increased morbidity and a longer hospital stay<sup>[3]</sup>. Since it is well known that most cases of VTE are asymptomatic, perioperative patients who do not receive pharmacological prophylaxis should be carefully monitored to allow for the early detection of VTE<sup>[10]</sup>. If we could detect the hypercoagulable state and presence of VTE using a simple blood test, we could expect a dramatic reduction in unnecessary imaging examinations, which would reduce both radiation exposure and the use of contrast agents that are needed for computed tomographic pulmonary angiography (CTPA)<sup>[11,12]</sup>. The aim of a marker that identifies patients with a high risk of developing VTE will help to minimize the disadvantages of anticoagulant therapy and unnecessary radiographic examinations.

SFMC, which reflects acute intravascular fibrin formation, has been recognized as an independent marker for predicting VTE after orthopedic surgery, due to the substantial elevation of SFMC levels in patients who develop VTE<sup>[3,10,11,13]</sup>. Although SFMC is a cost-effective and safe diagnostic method, little is known about the changes in SFMC levels after gastroenterological surgery. No studies have evaluated SFMC levels or the cutoff SFMC level for the diagnosis of thrombosis after gastroenterological surgery. Since most VTE events occur during the first week after surgery, we evaluated the risk factors based on the characteristics of patients, surgical factors, and blood tests on POD 1 with the aim of detecting suspected cases of VTE during the early postoperative phase<sup>[3,7,10,11,13]</sup>.

In the current study, we demonstrated that among



**Table 2** The relationship between the D-dimer level on POD 7 and the clinical characteristics of patients who did not receive anticoagulant therapy

Clinical risk factors for VTE	D-dimer (POD 7)		Univariate <i>P</i> value	Multivariate		
	Low ( $< 6.45$ )	High ( $\geq 6.45$ )		OR	95%CI	<i>P</i> value
Age						
< 75	37	26	< 0.01	2.48	0.70-9.21	0.15
$\geq 75$	7	18				
Sex						
Male	20	21	0.83			
Female	24	23				
Performance status						
0-2	43	43	1.00			
3-4	1	1				
Operative time (min)						
< 321	32	19	< 0.01	2.09	0.64-6.92	0.21
$\geq 321$	12	25				
Bleeding volume (mL)						
< 113	35	28	0.09			
$\geq 113$	9	16				
Laparoscopic surgery						
No	11	16	0.24			
Yes	33	28				
Malignancy						
Absence	2	3	0.64			
Presence	42	41				
Metastatic disease						
Absence	38	39	0.74			
Presence	6	5				
Diabetes mellitus						
Absence	39	39	1.00			
Presence	5	5				
Hormone therapy						
Absence	43	43	1.00			
Presence	1	1				
CV catheter						
Absence	42	43	0.55			
Presence	2	1				
Preoperative infection						
Absence	42	41	0.64			
Presence	2	3				
Antiplatelet therapy						
Absence	41	40	0.69			
Presence	3	4				
Pelvic surgery						
Absence	41	41	1.00			
Presence	3	3				
Caprini score						
< 7	24	15	0.05			
$\geq 7$	20	29				
Fibrin-related markers						
D-dimer ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )						
< 0.6			0.11			
Preoperative $\geq 0.6$	13	21				
D-dimer ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )						
$\geq 0.6$	33	11	< 0.01	2.88	0.56-14.82	0.19
< 3.8						

POD1 $\geq 3.8$	11	33	< 0.01	1.42	0.25-7.65	0.68
FDP ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	38	18				
< 10.1						
POD1 $\geq 10.1$	6	26				
TAT (ng/mL)			< 0.01	1.83	0.44-7.27	0.39
POD1						
< 8.3	34	12	< 0.01	4.31	1.10-18.30	0.03
$\geq 8.3$	10	32				
SFMC ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	39	16	< 0.01	4.31	1.10-18.30	0.03
< 3.8						
POD1 $\geq 3.8$	5	28				

VTE: Venous thromboembolism; CV: Central vein; FDP: Fibrin degradation products; TAT: Thrombin antithrombin complex; SFMC: Soluble fibrin monomer complex; POD: Postoperative day.

88 patients without anticoagulant therapy, the SFMC level on POD 1 was an independent risk factor for D-dimer elevation on POD 7. There were no significant differences in the other clinical risk factors or fibrin-related markers. With a cutoff point of 3.8  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , the diagnostic sensitivity, specificity and odds ratio of the SFMC on POD 1 were 63%, 89% and 4.31, respectively. In previous studies in which SFMC was used to predict VTE (cutoff points: 7.05-19.8  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) the sensitivity and specificity were 88% and 62 to 90%, respectively<sup>[10,13]</sup>. This difference in the cutoff points is considered to be due to the clinical endpoint (D-dimer elevation or the occurrence of VTE). An ROC analysis showed moderate accuracy in the prediction of D-dimer elevation on POD 7 using a cutoff point of 6.45  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  (AUC: 0.78). Given that some reports used postoperative D-dimer cutoff values of 6.1 to 7.5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  for predicting the VTE, we consider this clinical endpoint to be reasonable<sup>[11,14]</sup>.

Although, patients who are considered to have a high clinical risk for VTE based on the presence of risk factors such as pelvic surgery, obesity, and a previous history of thrombosis tend to receive appropriate perioperative anticoagulant therapy, the administration of perioperative anticoagulant therapy to patients who are deemed to have a low clinical risk of VTE is controversial<sup>[15]</sup>. Surgeons may withhold perioperative anticoagulant therapy due to the risk of bleeding complications. Major bleeding is reported to occur in 2.9% to 9.4% of patients during the period of pharmacological prophylaxis<sup>[16,17]</sup>. In the current study, post-operative bleeding complications, including subcutaneous bleeding, conjunctival bleeding, melena, and intraabdominal hemorrhage, occurred in 11.4% (5 of 35) of the patients. However, the incidence of major bleeding that necessitated a blood transfusion was 2% (1 of 35). The bleeding complications were classified as Grade 1,  $n = 4$ ; Grade 2,  $n = 1$  (Clavien-Dindo classification). We were therefore able to administer chemoprophylaxis without serious bleeding complications. Although this study did not use epidural anesthesia to avoid the risk of spinal epidural hematoma, previous studies have reported spinal

**Table 3** The relationship between the soluble fibrin monomer complex on POD 1 and the clinical characteristics of the patients

Clinical risk factors for VTE	SFMC (POD 1)		Univariate <i>P</i> value	Multivariate		
	Low ( $< 3.8$ )	High ( $\geq 3.8$ )		OR	95%CI	<i>P</i> value
Age						
< 75	59	27	0.01	2.44	1.07-5.66	0.03
$\geq 75$	16	21				
Sex						
Male	45	23	0.18			
Female	30	25				
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )						
< 27	71	47	0.37			
$\geq 27$	4	1				
Performance status						
0-2	73	46	0.64			
3-4	2	2				
Operative time (min)						
< 321	45	18	0.01	2.33	1.08-5.12	0.02
$\geq 321$	30	30				
Bleeding volume (mL)						
< 113	47	28	0.63			
$\geq 113$	28	20				
Laparoscopic surgery						
No	25	12	0.32			
Yes	50	36				
Malignancy						
Absence	5	0	0.06			
Presence	70	48				
Metastatic disease						
Absence	65	42	0.89			
Presence	10	6				
Diabetes mellitus						
Absence	67	40	0.33			
Presence	8	8				
Varicose vein						
Absence	75	47	0.2			
Presence	0	1				
Hormone therapy						
Absence	72	47	0.55			
Presence	3	1				
CV catheter						
Absence	72	47	0.55			
Presence	3	1				
Preoperative infection						
Absence	71	45	0.83			
Presence	4	3				
Cardiovascular disease						
Absence	73	44	0.15			
Presence	2	4				
Antiplatelet therapy						
Absence	72	41	0.03	3.04	0.74-15.30	0.12
Presence	3	7				
Pelvic surgery						
Absence	62	39	0.84			
Presence	13	9				
Caprini score						
< 7	36	17	0.16			
$\geq 7$	39	31				

Fibrin-related markers			
D-dimer ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) $< 0.6$	26	11	0.12
Preoperative $\geq 0.6$	30	25	

SFMC: Soluble fibrin monomer complex; POD: Postoperative day; VTE: Venous thromboembolism; BMI: Body mass index; CV: Central vein.

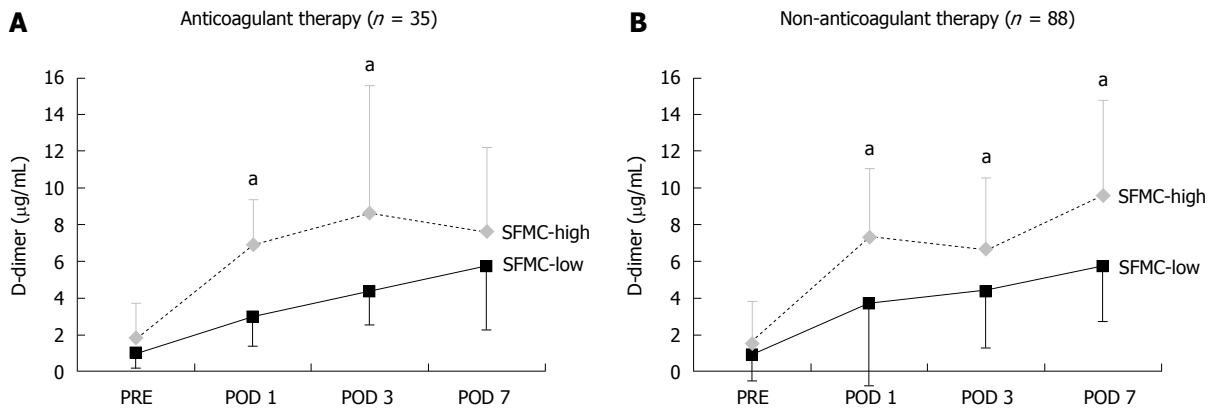
epidural hematoma due to anticoagulant therapy to be extremely rare<sup>[18]</sup>. Thus, the use of epidural anesthesia during anticoagulant therapy should be the subject of future studies.

In the current study, elderly patients and a longer duration of surgery had an impact on the occurrence of SFMC elevation on POD 1 (Table 3), and anticoagulant therapy inhibited D-dimer elevation on POD 7 in the SFMC-high group (Figure 2). These results suggest that the selective administration of anticoagulant therapy to the patients of the SFMC-high group, especially patients who had these two risk factors, might be effective for preventing the development of VTE.

The relationship between the preoperative SFMC and D-dimer levels and the development of VTE after surgery is important; however, the preoperative SFMC and D-dimer levels could not predict postoperative VTE in previous studies<sup>[10,13]</sup>. These studies indicate that the preoperative SFMC level was not increased in patients who developed postoperative VTE.

This study is associated with several limitations. First, because there were no cases of symptomatic VTE was found, the D-dimer level on POD 7, which is well known to have high sensitivity (79%-95%) and a negative predictive value of nearly 100%, was used for the clinical endpoint, rather than the occurrence of VTE<sup>[10,19,20]</sup>. However, D-dimer elevation can also represent infection, malignancy, heart failure, chronic renal disease and liver disease<sup>[19]</sup>. Thus, it might not reflect true VTE. It would be therefore be better to consider the inclusion of asymptomatic VTE and to confirm the cutoff points in further clinical studies. Second, the further diagnostic work-up of patients with asymptomatic VTE, such as ultrasound, CT and CTPA, was performed at the discretion of the surgical team.

In conclusion, the plasma level of SFMC on POD 1 strongly associated with D-dimer elevation on POD7 than the clinical risk factors and the other fibrin related markers, which indicated the possible role of SFMC in the prediction of hypercoagulable state and subsequent VTE. The present study also demonstrated the possibility that the plasma levels of SFMC could be used as an indication for anticoagulant therapy, and the selective administration of anticoagulant therapy to the patients of the SFMC-high group would be effective for preventing the development of VTE. We are planning to perform another prospective study to examine the protective effects against VTE that are achieved by administering anticoagulant therapy based



**Figure 2** The postoperative kinetics of the D-dimer levels in patients who received anticoagulant therapy (A) and those who did not receive anticoagulant therapy (B). In the soluble fibrin monomer complex (SFMC)-High group, the plasma levels of D-dimer (POD 7) in patients who received anticoagulant therapy were reduced in comparison to those who did not. The mean D-dimer level  $\pm$  SD in the SFMC-High group and - the SFMC-Low group.  $^aP < 0.05$ .

on the plasma levels of SFMC on POD 1.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## COMMENTS

### Background

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) remains a significant complication after gastroenterological surgery. Therefore, a diagnostic marker with high sensitivity and specificity that can be used to identify patients at high risk for a hypercoagulable state and subsequent VTE will help to minimize the disadvantages associated with anticoagulant therapy and unnecessary radiography.

### Research frontiers

The risk of VTE varies according to the thrombotic risk factors of individual patients; these include age, sex, obesity, cancer, family history, infection, heart disease, respiratory disease, hormone treatment and poor functional status. However, there is no simple marker that detects the hypercoagulable state and the presence of VTE after gastroenterological surgery.

### Innovations and breakthroughs

This paper reports that the soluble fibrin monomer complex (SFMC) on POD 1 was more strongly associated with D-dimer elevation on POD 7 than were the clinical risk factors or other fibrin-related markers after gastroenterological surgery.

### Applications

SFMC was able to be used as a marker to predict a postoperative hypercoagulable state and subsequent VTE after gastroenterological surgery. The present study also demonstrated the possibility that the plasma levels of SFMC could be used as an indication for anticoagulant therapy for patients who have undergone gastroenterological surgery.

### Terminology

SFMC appears in the bloodstream during the extremely early stage of blood coagulation. It reflects the plasmatic activation of coagulation and fibrinolysis.

### Peer-review

The authors examined the role of SFMC in the prediction of hypercoagulable state after gastroenterological surgery, and they concluded that the SFMC on POD 1 strongly predicted the hypercoagulable state after gastroenterological surgery than the clinical risk factors and the other fibrin related markers. VTE

is serious problem after surgery. This article is thought to be significant for prediction of hypercoagulable state on early phase after gastroenterological surgery.

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