

## Symptoms

## Hypercoagulability

### Hiker-clogs

Also called thrombophilia or a prothrombotic state, hypercoagulability is an abnormal coagulation of blood resulting in increased risk for thrombosis (formation of blood clots in blood vessels). In factor V Leiden, factor V cannot be inactivated because it lacks the APC cleavage site which causes increased clotting (hypercoagulability).

## Recurrent DVT (Increased Risk of Thromboembolism)

### DVT with redness and swelling

Due to their hypercoagulable state, patients can develop recurrent deep vein thromboses (DVT). DVT is typically characterized by unilateral limb swelling, tenderness and erythema, although some patients with DVT may be asymptomatic. With increased risk of DVT, inherently, there is a higher chance of thromboembolism and thromboembolic event in patients. Factor V Leiden mutation is also a risk factor for cerebral, mesenteric and portal vein thromboses.

## Considerations

### Avoid Oral Contraceptives

#### Avoid-sign with OCP-case

Oral contraceptives increase the risk of developing venous thromboses. Having factor V Leiden and taking oral contraceptives greatly increases the risk of developing thromboses and therefore patients with a mutated factor V are advised against taking oral contraceptives. Those who wish to take oral contraceptives need to consult their hematologist.

### Caution During Pregnancy

#### Caution-tape Pregnancy

Since pregnancy is associated with a prothrombotic state, pregnant patients with Factor V Leiden should be closely monitored. This disorder may play a role in cases of recurrent late pregnancy loss, possibly because of thrombosis of the placental vessels.