

Predictive value of platelet aggregation rate in postpartum deep venous thrombosis and its possible mechanism

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Abstract. The present study investigated the predictive value of the platelet aggregation rate in postpartum deep venous thrombosis and its possible mechanism. From January 2014 to January 2016, 23 patients with postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity treated in the Department of Obstetrics of Beijing Chaoyang Hospital were assigned as the observation group. At the same time, 25 cases with normal recovery were assigned as the control group. Blood samples were collected from all the subjects. The platelet aggregation rate was measured using a platelet aggregation apparatus. Plasma platelet activating factor (PAF) levels were measured by ELISA. The positive rate of platelet P-selectin (CD62p) and lysosomal membrane glycoprotein (CD63) was measured by flow cytometry. PI3K expression and AKt phosphorylation levels were measured by western blot analysis. The ROC curve was used to evaluate the value of the platelet aggregation rate in predicting postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity. The correlation between the platelet aggregation rate and PAF and PI3K/Akt expression was also analyzed. The cesarean section rate, platelet 5-min maximum aggregation rate, PAF level and the positive rate of CD62p and CD63 were significantly higher in the control than those in the observation group ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, the platelet aggregation rate was positively correlated with the expression of PAF, CD62p and CD63 ($r=0.389, 0.451$, and 0.452 ; all $P<0.05$). The platelet 5-min maximum aggregation rate for predicting postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity was reflected by the area under the ROC curve ($AUC=0.797$, $P=0.000$). The PI3Kp110 β / β -actin and p-Akt/Akt ratio was significantly higher in the observation compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). In addition, the platelet aggregation rate was positively correlated with the expression of PI3K and phosphorylation level of Akt ($r=0.441, 0.430$; all $P<0.05$). The

results suggested that platelet aggregation activity is elevated in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients. It has a certain predictive value for the occurrence of postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity. Thus, the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway may be one of the mechanisms of platelet aggregation.

Introduction

Deep vein thrombosis is one of the common complications of postpartum (1). Maternal blood composition, exacerbated hypercoagulable state of the blood caused by the changes in blood cell activity, pregnancy uterine oppression, slow deep vein blood flow caused by postpartum bed rest and breastfeeding while sitting, combined with birth trauma activation of coagulation, has made women a high-risk population for deep venous thrombosis. Deep vein thrombosis has high morbidity and mortality, and is a serious threat to maternal life and health (2).

Early identification and active intervention can effectively reduce the incidence and mortality rates of deep vein thrombosis. However, clinical methods for detecting deep vein thrombosis cannot effectively identify the early changes of deep vein thrombosis. Therefore, strengthening studies on the development of laws and the pathogenesis of deep vein thrombosis would contribute to the early identification of deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity. Platelet aggregation is an important part of thrombus formation (3). A related study revealed that (4) the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway can be involved in the regulation of platelet adhesion and aggregation activity (5). However, changes in platelet aggregation rate and the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in postpartum deep venous thrombosis patients needs to be further confirmed.

In the present study, platelet aggregation rate, platelet activity indicators and PI3K expression level, and changes in Akt phosphorylation were preliminarily analyzed in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients, in order to explore the platelet aggregation activity changes and its possible mechanism in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients, with the aim to provide a theoretical basis for the early diagnosis of patients with postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity.

Materials and methods

Patients. A total of 23 patients with postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity treated in the Department of

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Obstetrics of Beijing Chaoyang Hospital (Beijing, China) from January 2014 to January 2016 were selected for the study. The age of these patients was 21-39 years, and the mean age was 28.75 ± 6.72 years. Of the 23 patients, 14 patients had cesarean section, while 9 patients had vaginal delivery. These patients were assigned as the observation group. The inclusion criteria were as follows: i) Lower extremity swelling, pain, superficial varicose veins and other clinical manifestations for deep vein thrombosis; and ii) deep venous thrombosis diagnosed by ultrasound. During the same period, 25 patients with normal recovery were assigned as the control group. The age of these patients was 21-40 years, and the mean age was 29.29 ± 8.01 years. Of these patients, eight patients had cesarean section, while 17 patients had vaginal delivery. The inclusion criteria were as follows: i) No clinical manifestations for deep venous thrombosis, and no history of thrombosis and ii) no deep venous thrombosis detected by ultrasound. Exclusion criteria for the two groups were: i) Patients who had pregnancy-induced hypertension, gestational glucose, placental abruption and other pregnancy disorders; ii) patients with severe heart, liver and kidney dysfunction, or severe infection and iii) patients associated with immune system diseases or active bleeding and other diseases. In the present study, all the subjects or their families provided signed informed consent. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Beijing Chaoyang Hospital.

Methods

Groupings. Patients were diagnosed for postpartum deep venous thrombosis according to the diagnostic and therapeutic criteria for deep venous thrombosis (2015 revision) (6) were assigned as the observation group. During the same period, 25 postpartum with normal recovery were assigned as the control group.

Collection and processing of blood samples. Since deep venous thrombosis occurred within 1-2 weeks postpartum (7), venous blood samples at two weeks postpartum in the control group and venous blood samples after diagnosis in the observation group were tested. The collected venous blood was centrifuged for 30 min at $1,500 \times g$ at 4°C the plasma was drawn, and GPIb and platelet-activating factor (PAF) content was determined. The specimens were centrifuged for 10 min at $700 \times g$ at 4°C to obtain the upper plasma, the platelet rich plasma (PRP) was prepared, centrifuged again for 15 min at $700 \times g$ at 4°C to draw the upper plasma, the platelet poor plasma (PPP) was prepared and the number of platelets were measured in five categories using a hemocytometer (Abbott Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Lake Bluff, IL, USA). PPP was adjusted with PRP to a platelet concentration of 3×10^8 cells/ml was counted, and these were stored by cryopreservation.

Determination of platelet aggregation rate. The adjusted PRP was placed into a four-channel platelet aggregation instrument (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) to determine the 5-min maximum platelet aggregation rate with ADP as an inducer (at a final concentration of $20 \mu\text{mol/l}$).

Detection of platelet activity indicators. The blood GPIb and PAF content of subjects were determined using an ELISA kit

purchased from a test company (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA), and the test procedure was carried out in strict accordance with reagent instructions. Flow cytometry was used to measure platelet membrane platelet P-selectin (CD62p) and lysosomal membrane glycoprotein (CD63) positive rate. After PRP was adjusted, 1% paraformaldehyde was added, fixed in room temperature for 15 min, washed twice with PBS-EDTA solution, centrifuged, and the supernatant was taken. Then, CD62p-FITC and CD63-FITC, were added, mixed by blowing, allowed to react for 30 min in the dark at room temperature, washed twice, and suspended in PBS solution. Then, flow cytometry (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) was performed for detection. An excitation wavelength of 490 nm was selected, the angular voltage was adjusted, the target platelet community was divided, and the positive rate of CD62p and CD63 was calculated.

Detection of PI3K and AKt phosphorylation levels. The adjusted PRP was added to the lysate to lyse the platelets, the protein concentration was measured using the BCA method, the sample was run on the gel, transferred onto a membrane, closed with milk, and incubated with primary rabbit anti-human AKt polyclonal antibody (1:600; cat. no. LS-C183748-100), phosphorylated AKt polyclonal antibody (1:1,000; cat. no. LS-C122634-50), PI3Kp110 β monoclonal antibody (1:1,000; cat. no. 3011) and β -actin monoclonal antibody (1:1,000; cat. no. LS-B1625). Then it was incubated with goat anti-rabbit secondary polyclonal antibody (1:1500; cat. no. LS-C56309). All antibodies were purchased from LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc. (Seattle, WA, USA). The PI3Kp110 β antibody was purchased from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Danvers, MA, USA). Then, an ECL luminescent developer was added, exposed and imaged.

Statistical analysis. SPSS 19.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) software was used to analyze the experimental data. The platelet aggregation rate, platelet activity indicators and other measurement data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). The t-test was used to compare the mean of two groups, and countable data by Chi-square test were performed. The ROC curve was drawn to evaluate the value of platelet aggregation in predicting the occurrence of postpartum deep venous thrombosis of lower extremity. Pearson's correlation was performed to analyze the platelet aggregation rate and the plasma platelet activity factor content of subjects, and a correlation analysis was performed on the expression level of PI3K/Akt. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Comparison of the general information and platelet aggregation rate between the two groups. A comparison of the age and 5-min maximum platelet aggregation rate between the two groups is shown in Table I. The difference in age between the two groups was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). However, compared with the control group, the cesarean section rate and 5-min maximum platelet aggregation rate of subjects in the observation group was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$).

Evaluation of the value of platelet aggregation in predicting the occurrence of postpartum deep venous thrombosis of

Table I. Comparison of general data and the platelet aggregation rate between the two groups.

Groups	No. of cases	Age (years)	Cesarean section rate (%)	Five-minute maximum platelet aggregation rate (%)
Observation	23	28.75±6.72	60.87	62.57±11.63
Control	25	29.29±8.01	20.00	49.06±10.74 ^a
t-test/ χ^2		-0.252	8.367	4.184
P-value		0.802	0.004	>0.05

^aCompared with the observation group, P<0.05.

Table II. Comparison of platelet activity indicators between the two groups.

Groups	No. of cases	PAF (pg/ml)	CD62p (%)	CD63 (%)
Observation	23	13.40±2.34	31.07±6.37	36.00±9.63
Control	25	8.55±1.56 ^a	14.51±3.54 ^a	19.71±4.06 ^a
t-test		8.513	11.253	7.748
P-value		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

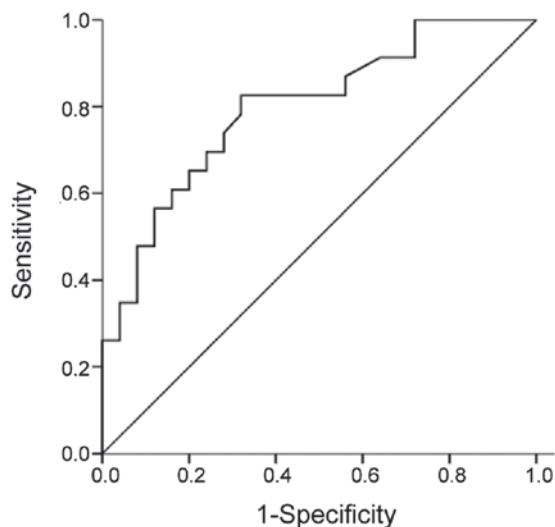
^aCompared with the observation group, P<0.05. PAF, plasma platelet activating factor; CD62p, platelet membrane platelet P-selectin; CD63, lysosomal membrane glycoprotein.

Figure 1. ROC curve of the platelet aggregation rate for predicting postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity.

lower extremity. Postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients with illness in the observation group=1 and normal recovery subjects without illness in the control group=0, and the ROC curve of the 5-min maximum platelet aggregation rate to predict the occurrence of postpartum deep vein thrombosis was drawn (Fig. 1). The area under the ROC curve (AUC) was 0.797 (P>0.05, 95% CI: 0.672-0.923).

Analysis of the platelet activity indicators of subjects and its correlation with platelet aggregation rate. The expression of PAF, CD62p and CD63 was detected in subjects in the two groups, and the results were analyzed. The expression levels of

Table III. The correlation between platelet activity indicators and the platelet aggregation rate.

Correlation index	PAF	CD62p	CD63
r-value	0.389	0.451	0.452
P-value	0.006	0.001	0.001

the three platelet activity indicators were significantly higher in the observation than those in the control group, (all P<0.05, Table II). The correlation between the platelet activity indicators and platelet aggregation rate in subjects was analyzed, and it was found that the expression levels of PAF, CD62p and CD63 were positively correlated with the platelet aggregation rate (r=0.389, 0.451 and 0.452; all P<0.05 (Table III).

Change of PI3K and AKt expression in platelets. Change of PI3K and AKt expression in platelets of subjects in the two groups were detected by western blot analysis to analyze the gray value of each band. In the observation group, the PI3Kp110 β / β -actin and p-AKt/AKt gray value ratios of subjects were significantly higher than those in the control group (all P<0.05; Fig. 2).

Analysis of the correlation between the platelet aggregation rate of subjects and the change of PI3K and AKt expression in platelets. The correlation between the platelet aggregation rate of subjects and PI3K expression and AKt phosphorylation levels in platelets were analyzed. Results revealed that the platelet aggregation rate of subjects was positively correlated

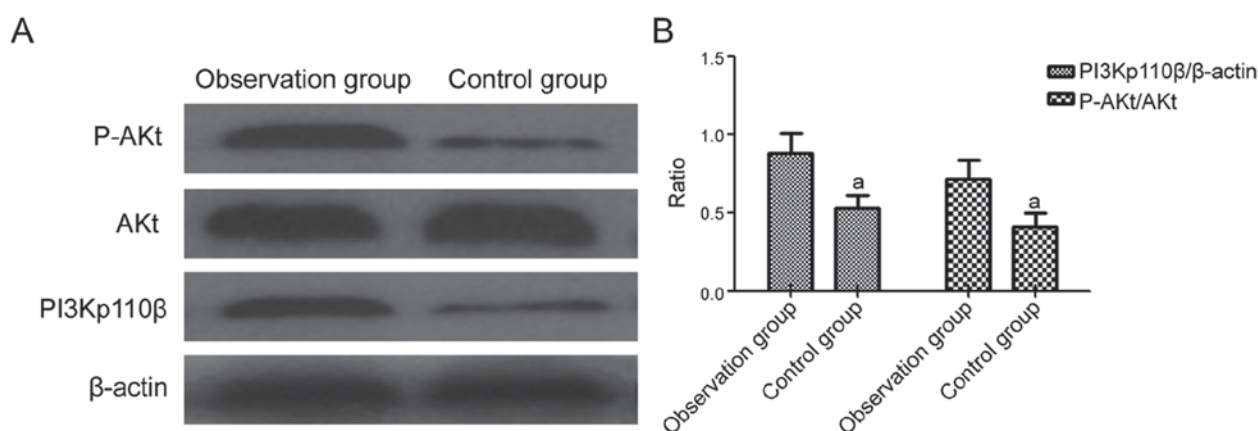


Figure 2. Change of PI3K and AKt expression in platelets. ^aP<0.05, compared with observation group.

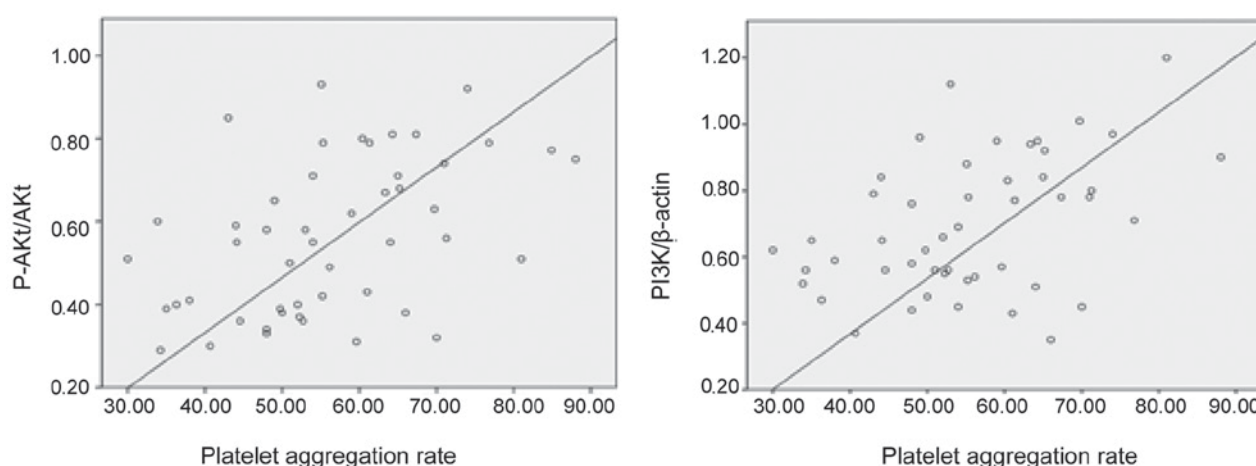


Figure 3. Correlation between the platelet aggregation rate and the PI3K expression and AKt phosphorylation levels in platelets.

with PI3K levels and p-Akt levels in platelets ($r=0.441, 0.430$; all $P<0.05$; Fig. 3).

Discussion

Due to changes in maternal blood physiology and anatomical structures, and the two risk factors of slow deep venous blood flow and blood hypercoagulable state, postpartum deep venous thrombosis has become a common postpartum complication (8). Strengthening the study of the mechanism of deep venous thrombosis and determining effective diagnostic indicators would contribute to the early prevention and treatment of postpartum deep vein thrombosis. Platelets are important components of thrombosis. They play a vital role in the formation of thrombus, and activate platelet adhesion, aggregation and the release of active substances that participate in the series of changes in thrombosis formation. Hence, the platelet aggregation rate is increased in patients with thrombosis, and the expression of platelet-associated active substances is enhanced. In addition, findings have shown that the expression of the PI3K/Akt pathway in platelets was enhanced in thrombosis patients (9), the PI3K/Akt pathway participates in cell activation, proliferation, apoptosis and other processes (10), and platelet adhesion, aggregation

and release are closely related (11). Therefore, it could be considered that the activation of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway is one of the mechanisms of platelet activation. The changes in platelet activity and the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in patients with postpartum deep vein thrombosis remain to be confirmed. Therefore, in the present study, 23 subjects with postpartum deep venous thrombosis were assigned to the observation group and the 25 subjects with postpartum normal recovery were assigned to the control group. The platelet aggregation rate, PAF, CD62p, CD63, as well as the platelet activity indicators and expression level of the PI3K/Akt pathway, were analyzed to investigate platelet activity changes in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients, and the mechanism involved.

Platelet adhesion aggregation is a key link in thrombosis. Adhesion molecules in plasma bind to platelet surface glycoprotein receptors to mediate platelet aggregation, blood platelet aggregation substance expression in thrombus patients is enhanced, platelets are activated under the action of a variety of coagulation factors, the amount of platelet membrane glycoprotein and plasma adhesive molecule expression becomes significantly elevated, and a large number of procoagulant platelet factors are released into the blood. Therefore, thrombosis may promote the expression

of PAF (12) and significantly increase the platelet release of CD62p (13), CD63 and other (14) platelet activity markers. Thus, the platelet aggregation rate of thrombosis patients is increased. In the study conducted by Signorelli *et al*, it was suggested that the platelet aggregation activity of patients with deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity is enhanced (15). By analyzing the expression of the three substances (PAF, CD62p, and CD63) in the two groups, it was found that the expression levels of the three substances were significantly higher in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients than in subjects with normal recovery. Similar results were obtained in studies conducted by Gerdson *et al* (16) and Malaponte *et al* (17). The analysis of the platelet aggregation rate revealed that the 5-min maximum platelet aggregation rate for postpartum deep vein thrombosis of lower extremity was significantly higher than that for postpartum normal recovery. Furthermore, the expression level of the three substances was positively correlated with the platelet aggregation rate, suggesting that platelet aggregation activity increased in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients. The ROC curve of postpartum deep venous thrombosis was predicted through the 5-min maximum platelets aggregation. The AUC obtained was 0.797 ($P>0.05$), and it was observed that the increased platelet aggregation rate has a certain value in predicting postpartum deep venous thrombosis. These results suggest that the platelet aggregation activity of postpartum deep venous thrombosis of lower extremity is significantly enhanced, and has a certain predictive value for the occurrence of the disease.

The PI3K/Akt pathway intervenes with the platelet adhesion process by mediating the GPIb-IX signal (18). PI3K can affect the activity of GPIb, GPIIb/IIIa and GPIV (19), which plays a role in controlling platelet aggregation and release; while Akt platelets could promote the release of the active substance (20). The study conducted by Chen *et al* revealed that the tryptophan derivative CD-26 exerts an anti-thrombotic effect by inhibiting the PI3K/Akt pathway in platelets (9). Furthermore, the study conducted by Hao *et al* suggested that lutein A may inhibit platelet activation by inhibiting the PI3K/Akt pathway (21). Thus, the PI3K/Akt pathway is an important participant in the regulation of platelet activity. Western blot analysis was used in this study to detect the PI3Kp110 β and p-Akt levels of platelets in subjects. The analysis revealed that PI3Kp110 β expression and Akt phosphorylation levels were significantly higher in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients than in subjects in the control group, suggesting that the expression of the PI3K/Akt pathway in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients was enhanced. A correlation analysis on PI3Kp110 β expression and Akt phosphorylation levels and the platelet aggregation rates of subjects was conducted. It was found that the platelet aggregation rate was positively correlated with PI3Kp110 β expression and Akt phosphorylation levels. The findings suggests, that the enhancement of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients may be one of the mechanisms of platelet aggregation.

Platelet is a key link in thrombosis. The study of changes in platelet function and its mechanism for patients with thrombosis would help to determine the early diagnostic indicators of thrombosis, providing a theoretical basis for the early prevention and treatment of thrombosis. Due to the limited amount of experimental samples, the changes in

platelet activation and aggregation activity, and the expression level of the intracellular PI3K/Akt signaling pathway in patients with postpartum deep vein thrombosis remain to be further studied. It can only be speculated that the enhancement of the expression of the PI3K/Akt pathway is one of the mechanisms of platelet aggregation in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients. The intracellular signal transduction process is very complex. Therefore, the specific mechanism of platelet aggregation activity in patients with postpartum deep vein thrombosis needs to be further confirmed. It is considered that the mechanism of platelet activation can be elucidated through the continuous study of platelet function changes in patients with thrombosis, in order to develop new sensitive and specific diagnostic indicators for early postpartum deep venous thrombosis. In future research, we aim to analyze the changes of platelet aggregation activity and PI3K/Akt expression before and after the clinical intervention, to further clarify the predictive value of platelet aggregation activity in postpartum deep venous thrombosis and its mechanism.

In summary, the results of this study revealed that platelet aggregation activity increased in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients, it has a certain predictive value for the occurrence of postpartum deep venous thrombosis. Furthermore, platelet PI3K expression and Akt phosphorylation levels increased, suggesting that the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway may be one of the mechanisms of platelet aggregation. This further elucidates the changes in postpartum deep vein thrombosis patients and its mechanism, and provide a theoretical basis for the early diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

MS drafted the manuscript and collected the blood samples. CL helped with platelet aggregation rate. NZ and KM detected platelet activity indicators. ZZ detected PI3K and Akt phosphorylation levels. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Beijing Chaoyang Hospital (Beijing, China). Written informed consents were signed by the patients and/or guardians.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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