

The VWF/ADAMTS13 axis exerts a pivotal role in vascular inflammation and thrombosis [21]. This was the "dominant scientific view" until the new concept of "immunothrombosis" was introduced [22]. Several studies suggest how thrombosis can be considered a mechanism of intravascular immunity, limiting bacteria from spreading in the bloodstream. On the other hand, systemic inflammation and uncontrolled immunity response (i.e., sepsis) can lead to the extreme "pathological" activation of thrombotic cascade and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) [22]. Thrombosis, with the recruitment of platelets to the site of vessel's injury, and immune response, with the recruitment of leukocytes in inflamed tissues, have traditionally been considered two distinct pathways.