Deep Vein Thrombosis

Thrombus formation in deep veins of legs or thighs

Tibial veins, soleal/gastrocnemius veins, popliteal vein, femoral vein, deep femoral vein, common femoral vein, iliac veins.

Approximately 600,000 new cases are diagnosed in the U.S. each year.
Deep Vein Thrombosis

Approximately one-third develop pulmonary embolism
VTE: Epidemiology

- Untreated Proximal DVT
  - 30-50% risk PE
  - 12-15% mortality

- Treated DVT
  - <8% risk PE
  - Mortality <2%
VTE: Epidemiology

- Incidence - USA/Europe
  - DVT: 160 per 100,000
  - Symptomatic non-fatal PE: 20 per 100,000
  - Fatal PE: 50 per 100,000
Virchow’s Triad

- Alterations in blood flow - Venous Stasis
- Alterations in blood constituents
- Vascular endothelium damage
VTE: Predisposing Factors

- Principal Risk Factors
  - Immobilization
  - Trauma
  - Surgery
  - Infection
  - Post-partum period

- Other Factors
  - Age
  - Obesity
  - Malignancy
  - Previous VTE
  - Varicose Veins
  - Dehydration
  - Hormonal Therapy
VTE: Signs & Symptoms

- DVT
  - Asymptomatic
  - Pain/tenderness
  - Erythema
  - Acute swelling
  - Pallor - Phlegmasia Alba
  - Cyanosis-Phlegmasia Cerulea

- PE
  - Dyspnea & Tachypnea
  - Diaphoresis
  - Hemoptysis
  - Low-grade fever
  - Pleuritic CP
  - Cough
  - Hypotension
  - Coma
  - CXR
  - EKG
VTE: Diagnosis

- Venography – ex-gold standard
- Duplex Ultrasound
  - Comfortable
  - Inexpensive
  - No risk
  - Good sensitivity and specificity for distal
  - Less sensitive for proximal DVT
Arteries and Veins
A total of 46 family practitioners and general internists, 95 anatomists, and 85 laboratory directors.

Only 24% (11/46) of the respondents would have administered anticoagulants to the patient as described.
Only 3% (3/95) of anatomists felt the term "superficial femoral vein" was correct, 22% (21/95) felt it was an acceptable alternative, and only 7% (7/95) of anatomists felt the term was preferred for everyday use.

The term "superficial femoral vein" is used by 93% (79/85) of vascular laboratories in lower limb venous duplex reports.
### Guidelines 1.1.0 of the American Venous Forum on development and anatomy of the venous system

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>The main deep vein of the thigh between the popliteal and the common femoral vein is the femoral vein. The old term “superficial femoral vein” should be abandoned</td>
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<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>The main superficial veins of the lower limbs are the great saphenous vein and the small saphenous vein</td>
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<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>The old terms “Cockett” and “Giacomini” veins should be replaced by the new terms “posterior tibial perforating vein” and “intersaphenous vein”, respectively. The use of eponyms is discouraged</td>
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The term “superficial femoral vein “ should never be used, because the femoral vein is in fact a deep vein and is not part of the superficial venous system.

Confusion arising from use of the inappropriate name has been responsible for many cases of clinical mismanagement and death

Management of “superficial femoral vein” thrombosis should be the same as any DVT
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