ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS is a serious complication that is frequently encountered in medical and surgical practice. Approximately 2 million people each year suffer from deep vein thrombosis and approximately 6 lakhs of these individual will suffer pulmonary embolism which is fatal in 2 lakhs patients annually. Our data is simplification of process by risk levels based on operation, duration of surgery, age, varicose vein, family history of thrombosis and cancer patients.

PATIENTS AND METHODS:

Our study included 224 patients who underwent the surgery under regional or general anaesthesia with monitoring of risk factors favouring to development of the post operative DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS without preoperative thromboembolism prophylaxis.

RESULTS:

In our study we have derived 47 patients developed DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS post operatively among the 224 patients underwent surgery without preoperative thromboembolism prophylaxis.
CONCLUSIONS

In our study DVT RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS showed moderate and high risk group patients underwent surgery definitely needed thromboprophylaxis preoperatively to prevent the post-operative DVT.

Keywords: DVT, thromboprophylaxis, patients, surgical