



Deep Vein Thrombosis

Deep Vein Thrombosis

By: Deepak G. Nair, MD

Occurs when your blood thickens in a clump that becomes solid, forming a clot. Nearly 300,000 first-time cases of DVT occur in the U.S. every year, usually in the leg.

Requires prompt attention

If you develop a clot and a piece of it breaks off, it could travel to one of your lungs and make breathing difficult, or even cause death.

Medically treatable

Most commonly treated with blood thinners.

Medium term

Can last from weeks to months.

Have specific questions? Find a vascular specialist near you.

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doctor or other health care professional.

Symptoms

May be Absent

DVT can occur without any warning signs.

Discomfort Along the Affected Vein

Swelling, pain, redness or warmth along the vein that has the clot.

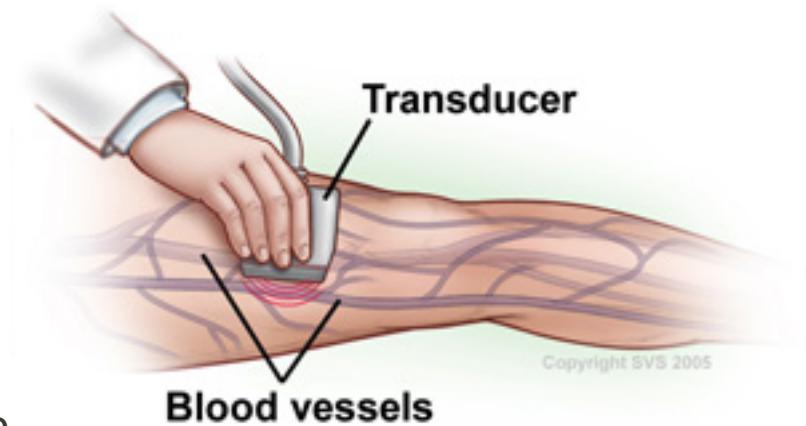
Causes

DVT forms when your blood flow becomes very slow.

Some specific causes of DVT include:

- Inactivity, such as after a major operation or during a flight.
- Damage to a vein can cause a clot to form - especially damage from a catheter, like those used in dialysis , or from a PICC line.
- Cancer and certain other diseases and genetic conditions, called hypercoagulable states, that cause your blood to clot more easily.
- Medications, especially hormones.

Diagnosis



See a Vascular Surgeon

You will be asked questions about symptoms and medical history, including questions about family members. The vascular surgeon will also perform a physical exam.

Tests May Be Recommended

- A blood test known as a D-dimer
- A duplex ultrasound test

Treatments

DVT is usually treated with medication.

Blood Thinners

Also known as anticoagulants, are the most common medicines used for treating DVT. They prevent blood clots from getting larger by decreasing your blood's ability to clot. Over time, your body works with the blood thinners to decrease the size and consistency of the clot. Blood thinners can be taken as a pill, as an injection or intravenously (through an IV). Blood thinners can increase your chance of bleeding, so careful follow-up with your vascular surgeon is necessary.

Thrombolytic Therapy

Sometimes used to quickly dissolve a blood clot, especially if the clot is large and causing severe symptoms. This treatment brings a much higher risk of bleeding than blood thinners, so it is not used unless truly necessary.

An IVC Filter

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Placed inside the inferior vena cava, one of the largest veins in the body, may be an option. The filter does not stop a blood clot from forming, but can prevent a large clot from entering your lungs.

Staying Healthy

Maintain good overall health to decrease your risk of DVT.

- Stay physically active. This is very important following surgery and during long trips.
- Maintain a normal weight.
- Seek treatment quickly for any medical problem, such as infection or cancer.
- If you have a blood clot now or ever had one, it is important to discuss the risks and benefits of staying on blood thinners with your vascular surgeon.

Resources

Six things to know about traveler's thrombosis
Thrombolytic Therapy
Catheter-Directed Thrombolytic Therapy

Find a vascular specialist near you