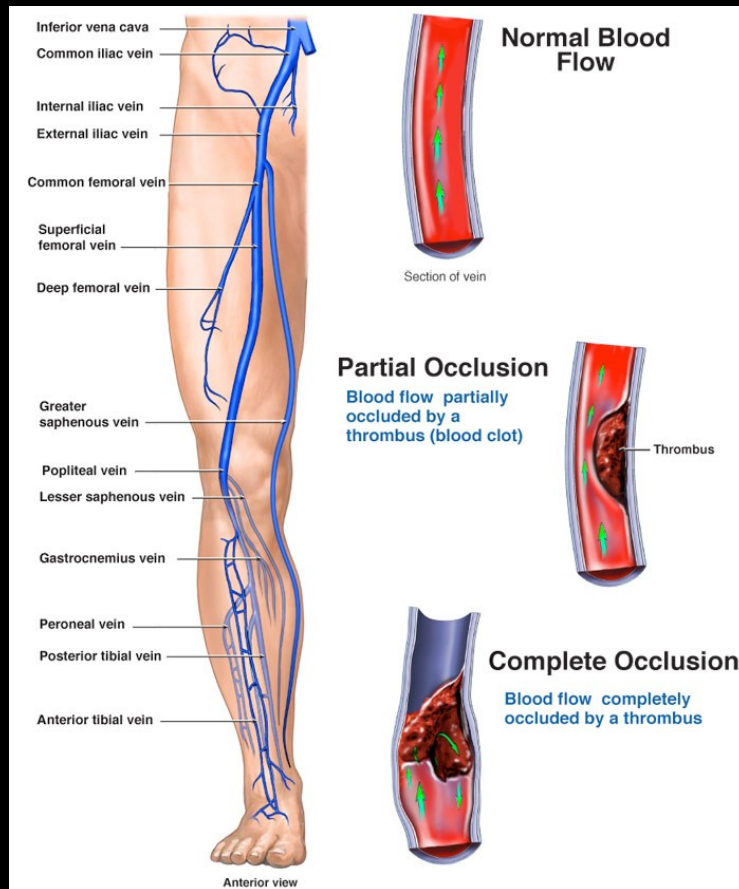


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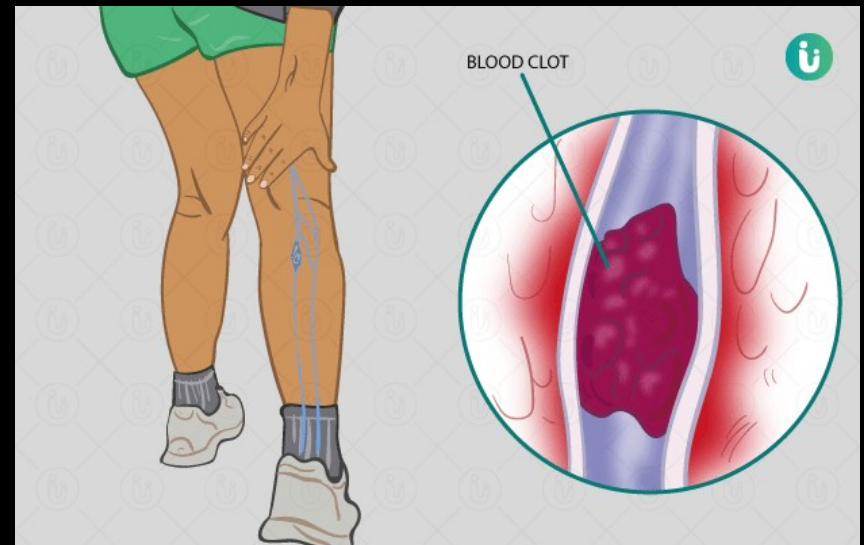
DR. H.S. PALIWAL

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS



DVT

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is the formation of a blood clot in a deep vein, most commonly in the legs or pelvis. Symptoms can include pain, swelling, redness, and enlarged veins in the affected area, but some DVTs have no symptoms.



DVT

It is also called “phlebo-thrombosis”.

Etiology –

Virchow's triad – 1. stasis 2. hypercoagulability 3. vein wall injury.

“THROMBOSIS”

Trauma – injury to the vessel wall

Hormones – increased coagulability

Road traffic accidents

Operations – cholecystectomy
Malignancy – sluggish blood flow
Blood disorders – polycythaemia
Orthopedic surgery, obesity, old age.
Serious illness (stroke, M.I.)
Immobilization
Splenectomy



CLINICAL FEATURE

C/F:

Maximum incidences occurs on 2nd day & 5th to 6th day in the postoperative period.

First complaint is usually oedema, erythema, dilated veins of leg.

Dull aching pain in the calf muscles.

Superficial blebs on the skin.

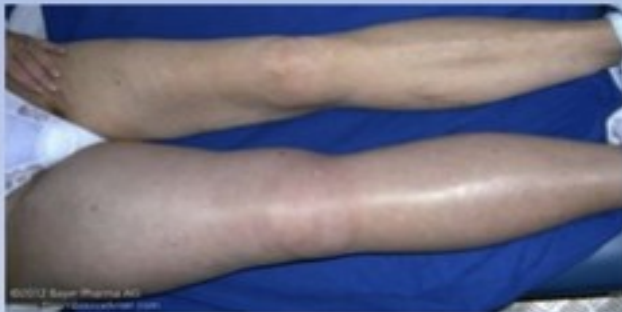
Low grade fever.

Leg is tense, tender, warm, pale/bluish with stretched & shiny skin.

“**phlegmasia alba dolens**” refers to white leg. It occurs when the thrombus extends from calf region to ilio-femoral vein.

“**phlegmasia cerulea dolens**” refers to blue leg with loss of superficial tissues of the legs.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens



- Painful white edema
- “Milk leg or white leg”
- First described in pregnant and postpartum women.
- Total occlusion of deep iliofemoral venous system.
- Open superficial venous system.
- Edema, pain, blanching without cyanosis.

Phlegmasia Cerulea Dolens



- Occlusion of both deep and superficial venous system.
- Fluid sequestrations, significant edema, agonizing pain, cyanosis, bullae.
- Compartment syndrome, acute ischemia.

SIGNS (DVT)

Homan's test – forcible dorsiflexion of foot results in severe pain in the calf region.

Moses' test – (ideally should not be done for fear of embolism). Tenderness over calf muscle on squeezing the muscle from side to side.

INVESTIGATION –

1. Venous Doppler
2. Duplex scanning.

HOMAN'S SIGN

The Homans' Sign for DVT

1. In the supine position, the knee of the suspected leg of the patient should be flexed
 2. The examiner should then forcibly and abruptly dorsiflex the patient's ankle
 3. The examiner observes whether or not the patient reports pain in this calf and popliteal region
- * Pain indicates a positive sign.



MOSES TEST



Moses Test: tenderness over calf muscles on squeezing the muscles from side to side. Not done now for the fear of embolism

TREATMENT

Bed rest

Elevation of limb

Bandaging the entire limb with crepe bandage

Anticoagulants

Surgical T/T:

1. Venous thrombectomy
2. Plasma operation
3. May-husni operation

COMPLICATION

Permanent oedema of the limb. The limb has an inverted beer bottle appearance.

Pulmonary embolism bcoz the thrombus is not attached to vessel wall.

Secondary varicosity & nonhealing ulcer.

Note- sudden pain in the calf region with fever and oedema of the ankle region suggests DVT.

DVT will have **Bursting** type pain on walking.

Champagne bottle sign

- Inverted beer bottle look
- Contraction of ankle skin and s/c tissue with prominent edematous calf



**Thank
You**

