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PHLEBTHROMBOSIS: CORRELATION BETWEEN RISK FACTORS, SYMPTOMS AND COLOR DOPPLER ULTRASOUND

Central University Military Hospital Tirana, Albania.

Aim of the study: To evaluate risk factors, symptoms and ultrasonographic data in the patients with deep vein thrombosis {DVT}.

Material and Methods:

The study involved the period of time between January 2003 till September 2006. We studied 153 patients admitted in our emergency department or referred by other specialists for DVT.

Time by onset of symptoms varied from some hours to 30 days. The age of the patients ranged 18-75 years old. The

diagnosis was verified by color doppler ultrasound and/or CT, or Phlebography.

Results:

Risk factors were revealed in 117 cases. These risk factors were sedentary life, dislipidemia, surgery, trauma, neoplasia, pregnancy. The diagnosis was verified with ultrasound in 56.2 % of cases referred by other specialists and 97.6 % of cases firstly seen by vascular surgeons.

Conclusions:

1-The symptoms that generally are seen for DVT, not always verify this diagnosis if we perform more specific investigations.

2-The best prevention of DVT is achieved if we know and control risk factors.

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