

Index

A

ACCP. *See American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) consensus statement on antithrombotic therapy.*

Acute venous thromboembolism
thrombolytic therapy for
local and systemic, **73–90**. *See also Deep venous thrombosis; Pulmonary embolism.*

Age
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 1–2

American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP)
consensus statement on antithrombotic therapy,
137–149. *See also Venous thromboembolism, treatment of, ACCP consensus statement related to.*
evolution of, 140–142, 142–144
future directions related to, 146
impact of, 144–146
perceptions of, 144–146
rules of evidence in, 137–140

Angiography
pulmonary
in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 13–14
in venous thromboembolism in ICU
patients, 114
spiral CT
in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 14–16

Antibody(ies)
antiphospholipid
thrombophilia caused by, 157–158

Anticoagulant(s)
cessation of
recurrent venous thromboembolism after
risk factors for, 63–66
for venous thromboembolism
ACCP consensus statement related to,
137–149
bleeding associated with
risk factors for, 66

duration of
comparisons of, 67–68

Antiphospholipid antibodies
thrombophilia due to, 157–158

Antithrombin
heparin and, 41–44

Antithrombin III deficiency
thrombophilia caused by, 152–153

Aspirin
in venous thromboembolism prevention
ACCP consensus statement related to, 143

B

Bleeding
during anticoagulation therapy
risk factors for, 66

C

Calf vein thrombosis
treatment of
ACCP consensus statement related to, 142

Cancer
recurrent venous thromboembolism associated
with, 64

Cardiac arrest
thrombolytic therapy for, 83

Catheter(s)
central venous
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5

Central venous catheters
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5

Chemotherapy agents
thrombophilia caused by, 159

Chest radiography
in acute pulmonary embolism diagnosis,
29–30

- Computed tomography (CT)
 in acute pulmonary embolism diagnosis
 pitfalls and artifacts of, 33
 spiral
 in acute pulmonary embolism diagnosis,
 31–33
 accuracy of, 33–34
 technique for, 34–35
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients,
 113–114
- Contraceptive(s)
 oral
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
 thrombophilia caused by, 159
- Contrast venography
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 112
- Coumarin(s)
 for venous thromboembolism, 57–58
- CT. *See Computed tomography (CT).*

D

- D-dimer
 recurrent venous thromboembolism associated
 with, 66
- D-dimer assays
 in venous thromboembolism diagnosis, 17–19
- D-dimer levels
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients,
 111–112
- Deep venous thrombosis. *See also Acute
 venous thromboembolism.*
 incidence of, 73
 residual, 65
 thrombolytic therapy for, 83–85
 delivery methods, 85
 dosage of, 85
 efficacy of, 83–85
 hemorrhagic complications of, 85
 versus pulmonary embolism, 64–65
- Dextran
 in venous thromboembolism prevention
 ACCP consensus statement related to,
 142–143
- Drug(s)
 in venous thromboembolism prevention,
 49–50
 in medically ill patients, 93–95

- Dysfibrinogenemia
 thrombophilia caused by, 153–154

E

- ECG. *See Electrocardiography (ECG).*
- Echocardiography
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients,
 112–113
- Electrocardiography (ECG)
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 109
- Embolism
 pulmonary. *See Pulmonary embolism.*
- End-tidal CO₂
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients,
 110–111

F

- Factor IX
 elevation of
 thrombophilia caused by, 156
- Factor VIII
 elevated
 thrombophilia caused by, 154
- Factor XI
 elevation of
 thrombophilia caused by, 156
- Factor XII
 deficiency of
 thrombophilia caused by, 156

G

- Gender
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 2

H

- Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study
 (HERS), 159
- Hemorrhage
 thrombolytic therapy for deep venous thrombosis
 and, 85
 thrombolytic therapy for pulmonary embolism
 and, 80

Heparin, **39–47**
 antithrombin activity of, 43–44
 described, 39
 for venous thromboembolism
 ACCP consensus statement related to, 140
 historical background of, 39–40
 in venous thromboembolism prevention
 ACCP consensus statement related to,
 143–144
 low molecular weight. *See Low molecular weight
 heparin (LMWH).*
 for venous thromboembolism, 50–56. *See also
 Venous thromboembolism, treatment of,
 outpatient, LMWH in.*
 low-density unfractionated
 in venous thromboembolism prevention in
 medically ill patients, 93–95
 pharmacokinetics of, 40
 thrombophilia caused by, 159–160

Heparin cofactor II deficiency
 thrombophilia caused by, 155–156

Homocystinuria
 thrombophilia caused by, 155

Hormone replacement therapy
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 67
 thrombophilia caused by, 159

Hospitalization for acute medical illness or nursing
 home confinement
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 3

Hyperhomocysteinemia
 thrombophilia caused by, 154

I

ICU. *See Intensive care unit (ICU).*

Impedance plethysmography
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 112

Inferior vena cava filter
 for venous thromboembolism
 ACCP consensus statement related to,
 141–142

Inflammatory bowel disease
 thrombophilia caused by, 157

Intensive care unit (ICU)
 venous thromboembolism in patients in,
 101–120. *See also Venous thromboembolism,
 in ICU patients.*

L

Leg(s)
 venous ultrasound of
 in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 14

Lipoprotein(s)
 elevation of
 thrombophilia caused by, 156

Liver disease
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5

LMWH. *See Low molecular weight
 heparin (LMWH).*

Low molecular weight heparin (LMWH)
 biologic effects of
 activity against free thrombin, 42
 activity against free factor Xa, 41–42
 antithrombin in mediation of, 41
 effects not mediated by antithrombin, 42–43
 measuring of, 40–43
 for venous thromboembolism. *See Venous throm-
 boembolism, treatment of, LMWH in.*
 in venous thromboembolism prevention
 ACCP consensus statement related to,
 143–144
 in medically ill patients, 94–95

Low-density unfractionated heparin
 in venous thromboembolism prevention in med-
 ically ill patients, 93–95

M

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 113

Malignancy
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 3–4
 thrombophilia caused by, 156–157

Medically ill patients
 venous thromboembolism prevention in, **91–99.**
*See also Venous thromboembolism, prevention
 of, in medically ill patients.*

MRI. *See Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).*

Mutation(s)
 rare
 thrombophilia caused by, 155
 thrombomodulin
 thrombophilia caused by, 155

N

- Neoplasm
 malignant
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 3–4
- Nephrotic syndrome
 thrombophilia caused by, 157
- Neurologic disease
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 4

O

- OHSS. *See Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS).*
- Oral contraceptives
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
 thrombophilia caused by, 159
- Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS), 159

P

- Pacemaker(s)
 transvenous
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
- Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
 thrombophilia caused by, 157
- Plasma protein
 abnormalities of
 thrombophilia caused by, 156
- Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1
 elevation of
 thrombophilia caused by, 156
- Plasminogen deficiency
 thrombophilia caused by, 155
- Polymorphic changes
 thrombophilia caused by, 155
- Pregnancy
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 67
 in venous thromboembolism, **121–135**. *See Venous thromboembolism, in pregnancy.*
 thrombophilia caused by, 158
- Protein C deficiency
 thrombophilia caused by, 153
- Protein S deficiency
 thrombophilia caused by, 153
- Prothrombin G20210A gene polymorphism
 thrombophilia caused by, 152

- Puerperium
 as factor in venous thromboembolism, 67
- Pulmonary angiography
 in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 13–14
 in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 114
- Pulmonary embolism. *See also Acute venous thromboembolism.*
 acute
 CT in
 pitfalls and artifacts of, 33
 diagnosis of, **29–38**
 chest radiography in, 29–30
 imaging algorithm in, 37
 outcome studies, 35–36
 spiral CT in, 31–33
 accuracy of, 33–34
 technique for, 34–35
 ventilation–perfusion scintigraphy in, 30–31
 diagnosis of, **13–28**
 before thrombolytic therapy, 80–81
 clinical assessment in, 16–17
 D-dimer assays in, 17–19
 prognostic significance of tests in, 24–25
 pulmonary angiography in, 13–14
 spiral CT angiography in, 14–16
 venous ultrasound of legs in, 14
 ventilation-perfusion lung scanning in, 14
 incidence of, 73
 suspected
 diagnostic management of patients with, 20–24
 thrombolytic therapy for, 74–83
 administration of
 guidelines for, 81
 agents in, 78–79
 delivery methods, 79
 efficacy of, 74–78
 for cardiac arrest, 83
 hemorrhagic complications of, 80
 in right-sided heart thromboemboli, 81–83
 in special circumstances, 81–83
 indications for, 77–78
 practical aspects of, 80–81
 randomized trials of, 74–75
 right ventricular dysfunction and, 75–77
 risk stratification in, 75–77
 timing of, 79–80
 versus deep venous thrombosis, 64–65

Q

-
- Quantitative coagulation factor abnormalities of
thrombophilia caused by, 156

R

-
- Radiography
chest
in acute pulmonary embolism diagnosis,
29–30
- Rheumatologic disorders
thrombophilia caused by, 158

S

-
- Scintigraphy
ventilation–perfusion
in acute pulmonary embolism diagnosis,
30–31
in venous thromboembolism in ICU
patients, 113
- Spiral computed tomography angiography
in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 14–16
- Statin therapy
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 6–7
- Superficial vein thrombosis
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
- Surgery
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 2–3
thrombophilia caused by, 158

T

-
- TAFI. *See Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI).*
- Tamoxifen
thrombophilia caused by, 159
- Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI)
elevation of
thrombophilia caused by, 156
- Thromboembolism
right-sided heart
thrombolytic therapy for, 81–83
venous. *See Venous thromboembolism.*
- Thrombolytic therapy
for acute venous thromboembolism, **73–90**

- Thrombomodulin mutations
thrombophilia caused by, 155

Thrombophilia, 151–168

- acquired, 156–160
antiphospholipid antibodies and, 157–158
antithrombin III deficiency and, 152–153
causes of, 151–160
combined risk factors for, 160
dysfibrinogenemia and, 153–154
elevated factor VIII and, 154
evaluation of, 160–163
factor IX elevation and, 156
factor XI elevation and, 156
factor XII deficiency and, 156
heparin cofactor II deficiency and,
155–156
heparin-induced, 159–160
homocystinuria and, 155
hyperhomocysteinemia and, 154
inflammatory bowel disease and, 157
inherited, 151–152
laboratory assessment in, 161–162
lipoprotein elevation and, 156
malignancy and, 156–157
nephrotic syndrome and, 157
paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
and, 157
patient history in, 161
physical examination in, 161
plasma protein abnormalities and, 156
plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 elevation
and, 156
plasminogen deficiency and, 155
polymorphic changes and, 155
pregnancy and, 158
protein C deficiency and, 153
protein S deficiency and, 153
prothrombin G20210A gene polymorphism
and, 152
quantitative coagulation factor abnormalities
and, 156
rare mutations and, 155
recurrent venous thromboembolism associated
with, 63–64
rheumatologic disorders and, 158
screening for
benefits of, 162–163
risks involved in, 162–163
surgery and, 158
TAFI elevation and, 156
therapy-related, 159–160
thrombomodulin mutations and, 155

- tissue plasminogen activator abnormalities
and, 155
trauma and, 158
travel and, 158–159
venous thrombophilia in pregnancy and,
123–125
- Thrombosis
deep venous
thrombolytic therapy for, 83–85.
*See also Deep venous thrombosis,
thrombolytic therapy for.*
- Thrombotic therapy
for venous thromboembolism
ACCP consensus statement related to,
141–142
- Tissue plasminogen activator (TPA)
abnormalities of
thrombophilia caused by, 155
- Transvenous pacemakers
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
- Trauma
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 3
thrombophilia caused by, 158
- Travel
thrombophilia caused by, 158–159
- U**
-
- Ultrasonography
in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 112
of legs
in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 14
- V**
-
- Varicose veins
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
- Vein(s)
varicose
as factor in venous thromboembolism, 5
- Venal caval filters
recurrent venous thromboembolism associated
with, 65–66
- Venography
contrast
in venous thromboembolism in ICU
patients, 112
- Venous thromboembolic disease
acute
outpatient treatment of, **49–61**. *See also
Venous thromboembolism, treatment
of, outpatient.*
- Venous thromboembolism
acute
thrombolytic therapy for
local and systemic, **73–90**
treatment of
anticoagulants and
bleeding during, 66
anticoagulants in
duration of, 67–68
duration of, **63–72**
D-dimer assays in, 17–19
diagnosis of
D-dimer assays in, 17–19
in ICU patients, **101–120**
clinical features of, 109
diagnosis of, 108–114
algorithms for, 109
contrast venography in, 112
D-dimer levels in, 111–112
ECG in, 109
echocardiography in, 112–113
end-tidal CO₂ in, 110–111
impedance plethysmography in, 112
MRI in, 113
pulmonary angiography in, 114
spiral CT in, 113–114
ultrasonography in, 112
ventilation–perfusion scintigraphy in, 113
epidemiology of, 101–103
morbidity of, 103
mortality of, 103
prevention of, 105–108
risk factors for, 103–105
treatment of, 114–115
in medically ill patients
mortality associated with, 91
in pregnancy, **121–135**
acute
management of, 128–130
diagnostic issues regarding, 126–127
epidemiology of, 121–122
labor and delivery considerations in,
130–131
pathogenesis of, 122–123
prevention of, 131–133
recurrent, 125–126
therapy in, 127–128
thrombophilia and, 123–125

- prevention of
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 142–144
 - aspirin in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 143
 - dextran in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 142–143
 - heparin in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 143–144
- in medically ill patients, **91–99**
 - clinical risk factors associated with, 92–93
 - evidence-based recommendations for, 95–97
 - LMWH in, 94–95
 - low-density unfractionated heparin in, 93–95
 - need for, 91
 - nonpharmacologic strategies in, 93
 - pharmacoeconomic data related to, 97
 - pharmacologic agents in, 93–95
- low molecular weight heparin in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 143–144
- mechanical
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 144
 - pharmacologic agents in, 49–50
- recurrent
 - after anticoagulation therapy cessation
 - risk factors for, 63–66
 - cancer and, 64
 - D-dimer and, 66
 - deep venous thrombosis and, 64–65
 - importance of, 66
 - multiple previous episodes and, 65
 - thrombophilia and, 63–64
 - vena caval filters and, 65–66
- risk factors for, **1–12**, 92–93
 - age, 1–2
 - central venous catheters, 5
 - gender, 2
 - hormone replacement therapy, 67
 - hospitalization for acute medical illness or nursing home confinement, 3
 - liver disease, 5
 - malignant neoplasm, 3–4
 - neurologic disease, 5
 - oral contraceptives, 5
 - population-attributable, 7–8
 - pregnancy, 67
 - puerperium, 67
 - statin therapy, 6–7
 - superficial vein thrombosis, 5
 - surgery, 2–3
 - transvenous pacemakers, 5
 - trauma, 3
 - varicose veins, 5
- treatment of
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, **137–149**. *See also American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) consensus statement on antithrombotic therapy.*
 - anticoagulation therapy in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, **137–149**
 - calf vein thrombosis
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 142
 - goals of, 49
 - heparin in
 - initial
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 140
 - inferior vena cava filter in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 141–142
 - inpatient
 - LMWH in
 - clinical trials of, 50–51
 - LMWH in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 140–141
 - outpatient, **49–61**
 - coumarins in, 57–58
 - criteria for, 56–57
 - LMWH in, 51–54
 - health-related quality of life studies of, 55–56
 - observational studies of, 55
 - pharmacoeconomic studies of, 55–56
 - practical aspects of, 57
 - thrombotic therapy in
 - ACCP consensus statement related to, 141–142
- Venous thrombosis
 - deep
 - thrombolytic therapy for, 83–85. *See also Deep venous thrombosis, thrombolytic therapy for.*
- Ventilation-perfusion lung scanning
 - in pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 14
- Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy
 - in acute pulmonary embolism diagnosis, 30–31
 - in venous thromboembolism in ICU patients, 113