



Systematic Review of Clinical Predictors of Deep Vein Thrombosis

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DESCRIPTION

The artery is a blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to smaller arteries. After delivering nourishment to critical organs, blood returns to the lungs via veins for re-oxygenation. Deep Vein Thrombi (DVT) is blood clots that form in the deep leg veins. When clots break off from vein walls and migrate through the heart to the pulmonary arteries, Pulmonary Embolism (PE) develops. Venous thromboembolism refers to DVT, PE, or a combination of the two (VTE). Pulmonary embolism is the most serious DVT complication, which occurs when a fragment of the clot breaks off and travels through the bloodstream to the lungs, causing a blockage PE. People can recover from PE if the clot is tiny and treated properly. People can recover from PE if the clot is tiny and treated properly.

A pulmonary embolism is a formation of a blood clot in one of the body's blood vessels. It then makes its way to a lung artery, where it inhibits blood flow. A blood clot is a blood clot that starts in one region of the body, breaks off, and moves to another section of the body via the bloodstream. A clot that forms in a blood vessel is known as an embolus. Blood flow to a certain organ may be shut off as a result of this. A blood arterial obstruction produced by an embolus is known as an embolism. The heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins make up the body's circulatory system. The heart exerts a great deal of force when pumping blood into the arteries. From there, blood enters the capillaries which mean tiny blood vessels in the tissues. When

the heart pumps blood into the arteries, it uses a lot of force. From there, blood enters the capillaries. Blood is returned to the heart through the veins. As blood returns to the heart through the veins, it slows down. Clots can sometimes form as a result of the restricted blood flow.

Hemorrhage is stopped by blood coagulation, which is a biological process. Blood clots form in the body, which are then broken down. The body may be unable to break down a clot in rare instances. This could lead to major health issues. A shortage of blood flow, an atypical clot, or damage to the blood vessel wall can all produce blood clots in veins. Blood clots can occur in arteries and veins. Vein clots are blood clots that form in the veins. Leg veins can be superficial near the surface of the skin or deep below the surface of the skin located near the bone and surrounded by muscle.

Venous clots are most typically found in the deep veins of the legs. When a clot forms in the deep veins of the leg, a piece of the clot may break off and move through the bloodstream to another part of the body, most commonly the lung. A pulmonary embolism is most commonly caused by a Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT). A fat embolus (typically associated with the shattering of a big bone), amniotic fluid embolus, air bubbles, and a deep vein thrombosis in the upper body are all less common causes of pulmonary embolism. Clots on the end of an indwelling Intra Venous (IV) catheter can also form, break off, and migrate to the lungs.

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