

A Brief Note on Severity of Deep Vein Thrombosis

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DESCRIPTION

The most common vascular diseases are stroke, peripheral arterial Occlusion Disease (PAOD), Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA), Carotid Artery Disease (CAD), Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM), and severe Limb -threatening Ischemia (CLTI).), Pulmonary embolism (blood clot), Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT).

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT): A blood clot or blood clot can form in the deep veins, loosen, move to the lungs, and cause potentially life-threatening events. Varicose veins: These dilated and twisted veins are caused by an inadequate valve (a valve that can return blood) and can collect blood. A thrombus is a blood clot; Blood contains platelets and compounds called coagulants. Platelets are sticky and form the basis for thickening (clotting) of the blood. When a blood vessel is cut, platelets accumulate at the site of injury. Together with the coagulants, the platelets form a network or mesh that traps the platelets and forms a plug to seal the wound. The ability of blood to clot is essential for survival, but it can also lead to the formation of a thrombus. Thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot in any part of the circulatory system. The clot can block a blood vessel and potentially cause serious health effects. Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is a rare disease, where if blood moves too slowly through your veins, it can cause a clump of blood cells called a clot. The clot can block some or all of the blood flow through the vein.

When a blood clot forms in a vein deep inside your body, it causes Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT). A deep vein thrombosis in the thigh carries the risk of Pulmonary Embolism (PE). This occurs when the clot loses its attachment to the inside of the vein, exits the leg, and lodges in the pulmonary artery, the main blood vessel in the lungs. If the clot is large enough, it can completely block this artery and cause death. Blood flow through leg veins generally requires mechanical assistance, as it flows "up" rather than down.

Symptoms include Swelling or pain in the affected limb can be an indication that a DVT is developing, but most of the time there are not many symptoms. If symptoms are present, they usually show as leg swelling or cramps, a possible change in the

colour of the leg, and unusual warmth at the site of the clot. The active calf muscles act like a pump. The contracting muscles compress the veins and push the blood in those veins to the heart. This process is supported by venous valves that direct the flow of blood and counteract the force of gravity. Anything that slows blood flow through deep veins can cause DVT. These include injuries, operations, or sitting or lying down for long periods of time. It is debated whether restricting long-haul international flights may increase the risk of DVT. This is mostly happens in your lower leg, thigh, or pelvis. But it can occur in internal parts like arm, brain, intestines, liver or kidney. DVT can also lead to leg complications known as chronic venous insufficiency or post-thrombotic syndrome.

This condition is characterized by blood pooling, chronic leg swelling, increased pressure, increased pigmentation or discoloration of the skin, and leg ulcers known as venous stasis ulcers. Although DVT itself is not life-threatening, the blood clot can dislodge and travel to the bloodstream, where it can lodge in the blood vessels of the lungs (known as a pulmonary embolism). This can be a life-threatening condition. Therefore,

prompt diagnosis and treatment is required. DVT can occur at any age, but your risk is highest after age 40. In many cases, DVT occurs without any noticeable symptoms and is very difficult to detect. Because of this, doctors focus on preventing the development of DVT by using different types of therapies depending on the needs of the patient. Your doctor will take steps to prevent DVT if you have a severe fracture or are having surgery on your lower extremities, including hip or knee replacement. If the DVT remains in the vein in the leg, it can lead to a number of complications, including inflammation (phlebitis) and leg ulcers. However, the real danger is when the clot leaves the vein and travels through the circulatory system.

A pulmonary embolism means that the clot has blocked the main artery of the lungs or one of its main branches

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It is estimated that approximately one third of people who develop a severe pulmonary embolism will die. Life-saving treatment for pulmonary embolism includes thrombolytic drugs (anticoagulants) and anticoagulants (blood thinners), which dissolve the clot and restore blood flow. Reduced mobility or

long periods of sitting or standing is a high risk factor. Many people associate DVT with sitting on an airplane, but it can actually happen with any type of travel. If you are on the road for more than four hours, whether by bus, train, car, or plane, you double the risk of blood clots.