

An overview of Deep Vein Thrombosis

Matthias Claus*

Associate Research Professor, Indiana Center for Vascular Biology and Medicine, USA

DESCRIPTION

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) occurs when a grume (thrombus) forms in one or more of the deep veins in your body, usually in your legs. Deep vein thrombosis can cause leg pain or swelling but can also occur with no symptoms.

You can get DVT if you've got certain medical conditions that affect how your blood clots. A grume in your legs also can happen if you do not move for an extended time, like after you've got surgery or an accident, when you're traveling an extended distance, or when you're on bed rest.

Deep vein thrombosis are often very serious because blood clots in your veins can break loose, travel through your bloodstream and obtain stuck in your lungs, blocking blood flow (pulmonary embolism). However, embolism can occur with no evidence of DVT.

When DVT and embolism occur together, it's called venous thromboembolism (VTE).

Anything that forestalls your blood from flowing or clotting normally can cause a grume.

The main causes of DVT are damage to a vein from surgery or trauma and inflammation thanks to infection or injury.

Complications of DVT can include:

- PE may be a potentially life-threatening complication related to

DVT. It occurs when a vessel in your lung becomes blocked by a grume (thrombus) that travels to your lung from another a part of your body, usually your leg. It is vital to urge immediate medical help if you've got signs and symptoms of PE include sudden shortness of breath, pain while inhaling or coughing, rapid breathing, rapid pulse, feeling faint or fainting, and expulsion blood may occur with a PE.

- Damage to your veins from the grume reduces blood flow within the affected areas, causing leg pain and swelling, skin discoloration and skin sores.
- Complications may result from blood thinners wont to treat DVTs. Bleeding (hemorrhage) may be a worrisome side effect of blood thinners. It is vital to possess regular blood tests while taking such medications.

CONCLUSION

The warning signs and symptoms of a embolism includes sudden shortness of breath, pain or discomfort that worsens once you take a deep breath or once you cough, feeling lightheaded or dizzy, or fainting, rapid pulse, rapid breathing and coughing, grume within the arm, pain within the neck or shoulder, discoloration within the skin, pain throughout the arm, swelling within the hand or arm, loss of strength within the hand.

*Correspondence to: Matthias Claus, Associate Research Professor, Indiana Center for Vascular Biology and Medicine, USA, Tel No: 7665849081; E-mail: mattiasclaus34@hotmail.com

Received: 02-May-2022; Manuscript No. AOA-22-11667; Editor assigned: 04-May-2022; PreQC. No. AOA-22-11667 (PQ); Reviewed: 18-May-2022; QC. No. AOA-22-11667; Revised: 25-May-2022; Manuscript No. AOA-22-11667 (R); Published: 01-Jun-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-9495.22.10.306

Citation: Claus M (2022) An overview of Deep Vein Thrombosis. Angiol Open Access. 10:306.

Copyright: © 2022 Claus M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.