

# Prevention of venous thrombosis

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## Rationale

Venous thrombosis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality. Physicians should use best evidence to lower the risk of this disease.

## Causal Conditions

(list not exhaustive)

- Stasis (e.g., hospitalization, travel)
- Endothelial injury (e.g., previous thrombosis)
- Hypercoagulability (e.g., drugs, cancer, inherited or acquired conditions)

## Key Objectives

Given a patient who may be at risk of venous thrombosis, the candidate will recognize the risk, take further measures to assess the likelihood of occurrence and use best evidence to intervene.

## Enabling Objectives

Given a patient at possible risk of thrombosis, the candidate will

- take an appropriate history and perform a physical examination to confirm the need for concern;
- list and interpret the appropriate investigations indicated for that patient including
  - a. hematologic or coagulation tests;
  - b. investigations for other underlying conditions;
- construct an effective initial management plan, including
  - a. non-pharmacologic measures (e.g., anti-embolic stockings);

b. anti-coagulation;

- promote systemic measures for consistent prevention of thrombosis in a clinical setting.