



Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)

People with spinal cord injury (SCI) are at particular risk for deep vein thrombosis (DVT) during their acute hospital course. Deep vein thrombosis is a blood clot that forms in a vein deep in the body, most often in the lower leg or thigh. This can result in a life-threatening danger if the clot breaks loose from the leg vein and finds its way to the lung, causing a pulmonary embolism.

Doctors use anticoagulants, commonly called blood thinners, to prevent blood clots. In spinal cord injury, anticoagulants are generally given with the first 72 hours after injury to all patients. The thinners are usually given for about eight weeks. The most common type of blood thinner used in SCI is a low molecular weight heparin such as enoxaparin

or dalteparin. These medications slow the time it takes for blood to clot and also prevent growth of a clot. Blood thinners do not remove existing clots; that sometimes involves surgery.

Some SCI centers use a type of blood filter called an inferior vena cava (IVC) filter in people at high risk for thromboembolism – including those with high cervical injuries or long bone fractures. The appropriateness of IVC filter use as a preventative has not been fully worked out. A recent study showed that placement of an IVC filter may actually increase risk of DVT.

The risk for DVT is highest in the acute phase of SCI but some risk for blood clot formation remains in the SCI population. Routine use of graduated compression stockings is common in people with paralysis.

Source: National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, Paralysis Resource Guide 2013

Websites

Christopher & Dana Reeve Foundation: Deep Vein Thrombosis wallet cards

<https://www.ChristopherReeve.org/cards>

Free, laminated DVT wallet cards may be ordered from the Reeve Foundation. You may call us toll-free 800-539-7309 x7224. Feel free to share the information on the card with your medical team as it was developed with the help of a physician at the Kennedy Krieger Institute and a spinal cord injury nurse at Maryville University.

Craig Hospital: What is DVT?

<https://craighospital.org/resources/deep-vein-thrombosis-dvt-blood-clots>

Foundation to Advance Vascular Cures

www.vascularcures.org

www.vascularcures.org/deep-vein-thrombosis-dvt

274 Redwood Shores Parkway #717

Redwood City, CA 94065

Phone: 650-368-6022

Email: info@vascularcure.org

A non-profit organization which provides information and educational resources to patients of vascular disease including DVT.

MedlinePlus: Deep Vein Thrombosis

<http://www.medlineplus.gov/deepveinthrombosis.html>

National Blood Clot Alliance

<http://www.stoptheclot.org>

P.O. Box 825687

Philadelphia, PA 19182

Phone: 703-935-8845; 877-4NO- CLOT (toll-free)

Email: info@stoptheclot.org

A patient advocacy group that promotes awareness of risk, prevention and treatment of blood clots.

National Heart Lung and Blood Institute: What Is Deep Vein Thrombosis?

<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/dvt/>

Society of Interventional Radiology: Deep Venous Disease

<https://www.sirweb.org/for-patients/conditions-and-treatments/deep-venous-disease/>

UCLA Health: What is Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT)?

<https://www.uclahealth.org/medical-services/pulmonary/pvd/conditions-treatments/deep-vein-thrombosis-dvt>

Terms to search if you wish to research this area further: DVT, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Deep Venous Thrombosis, Thromboembolism, Greenfield filter, Intravascular Filters, Vena Caval Filters

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This publication is supported by the Administration for Community Living (ACL), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$10,000,000 with 100 percent funding by ACL/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by ACL/HHS, or the U.S. Government.