

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

Patients

DVT Treatments



Blood Thinners

These medicines prevent new blood clots from forming, allowing your body to naturally dissolve a clot or help it to form a scar along the wall of a vein. These are usually taken as pills, either once or twice a day. Common types of blood thinners include warfarin (Coumadin), dabigatran (Pradaxa), rivaroxaban (Xarelto), apixaban (Eliquis) and edoxaban (Sayvasa).



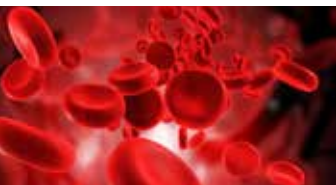
Compression Stockings

Specialized hosiery made of elastic that is worn on the leg. This increases the blood flow from your lower legs toward your heart. The compression stockings might also help prevent the formation of new blood clots. By compressing the veins and muscles, they force blood through narrower channels.



Filters

Blood clots that develop in the veins of the leg or pelvis can break up and travel to the lungs (pulmonary embolism). An inferior vena cava filter (IVC) filter traps blood clots and prevents them from traveling to the lungs.



Clot Busters

Medicines that are injected directly into the blood clot may break up the clot. These are usually given by doctors in the hospital when you first present with a deep vein thrombosis (blood clot in the legs or arms).

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About Us

SVM: A community of vascular clinicians and scientists

The Society for Vascular Medicine is a professional organization that was founded in 1989 to foster a broad mission: to improve the integration of vascular biological advances into medical practice, and to maintain high standards of clinical vascular medicine.