

# Thromboembolism Prevention

**Thromboembolism** refers to the obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot that has traveled from another location. Prevention strategies focus on reducing clot formation and include:

## Pharmacological Prevention

- **Antiplatelet Agents** – Aspirin, Clopidogrel, and other P2Y12 inhibitors prevent platelet aggregation and reduce arterial thrombotic risk.
- **Anticoagulants** – Warfarin, Heparin, and Direct Oral Anticoagulants (DOACs) like Rivaroxaban and Apixaban are used to prevent deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE).
- **Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH)** – Enoxaparin is commonly used in hospitalized patients to prevent venous thromboembolism (VTE).

## Non-Pharmacological Prevention

- **Compression Stockings** – Reduce the risk of DVT in post-surgical and immobile patients.
- **Early Mobilization** – Encouraging movement after surgery or hospitalization to prevent venous stasis.
- **Intermittent Pneumatic Compression (IPC)** – Devices that inflate and deflate around the legs to promote circulation.

## Deep-Vein Thrombosis Prophylaxis

Deep-Vein Thrombosis Prophylaxis

From:  
<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:  
[https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=thromboembolism\\_prevention](https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=thromboembolism_prevention)

Last update: **2025/02/27 11:18**

