

Combined 33rd SICOT & 17th PAAO
Orthopaedic World Conference
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
28-30 November 2012



Abstract SICOT

vein thrombosis in patients undergoing arthroplasty

تجلط الأوردة العميقة لدى المرضى الذين خضعوا لجراحة تقويم المفاصل

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Introduction: patients undergoing joint arthroplasty are at high risk (40 à 85%) of developing venous thromboembolism. the purpose of this study was to define the incidence of distal vein thrombosis during administration of low molecular weight heparins (enoxaparin).Materials and methods: we studied consecutive 87 patients who underwent joint arthroplasty surgery. patients received, after randomization, once-daily subcutaneous injections of 4000 ui of lovenox® (enoxaparin, sanofi-aventis) or enoxa® (enoxaparin, medis) for 30 to 45 days after surgery. distal vein thrombosis was diagnosed by ultrasonography, and it was scheduled on the seventh day, and day 35 after surgery (this study is registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov nct number: nct01106092).

Results: the incidence of distal vein thrombosis (dvt) was 32% on day 7 and 0% at the 35th postoperative day. the incidence of dvt was 30,6% in the group of generic enoxaparin and 34,8% in the originator enoxaparin group with no statistical difference .thrombophlebitis was asymptomatic in all cases. no pulmonary embolism was deplored. the risk of bleeding and thrombocytopenia was null in this study. Discussion: the risk of distal vein thrombosis was significantly higher during the first postoperative week and in elderly patients ($p<0.001$). the evaluation of thrombotic risk specific to the surgical and prosthetic on a given patient is essential to define disease management strategy to

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ensure the best benefit (antithrombotic) / risk (bleeding). Conclusion: five weeks' extended prophylaxis with enoxaparin after arthroplasty reduced significantly distal deep vein thrombosis.

Keyword: Deep vein thrombosis; Total knee arthroplasty; Ultrasonography

L'abstract est consultable en ligne à l'adresse suivante :

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