



Risk Assessments for Venous Thromboembolism in Cancer Patients

Gelderblom Speetjens*

Department of Medicine Thrombosis & Hemostasis, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands

DESCRIPTION

Venous Thrombo-Embolism (VTE) is an artery-related disease caused by large blood vessels. Venous thromboembolism is characterized by Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE). Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) occurs when a blood clot forms in pulmonary arteries, usually in the lower leg, knee, or pelvis. DVT's in the arms are also possible, particularly if the coronary arteries contain a large intravenous central line. When a thrombus control and improves blood flow to the respiratory system, it is usually results in pulmonary embolism.

Venous Thrombo-Embolism (VTE) is also more possible to occur after surgical treatment, severe injury, or during stages of inflammation and infections. Because thrombosis can form in veins that have been affected by surgery or trauma. Loss of movement the surgery or while moving large distances can increase the risk of high blood pressure. Inflammation and severe illness both increase the probability of blood clots. DVT symptoms include swelling, redness, and pain. A pulmonary embolism can result in breathing difficulties and severe abdominal pain.

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is a formation of a blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the limb. DVT can affect the limb or other veins. When a DVT thrombus control from a pulmonary vasculature, it moves to the lungs and blocks a part or all of the vascular system. Blood clots in the thigh are more possible than blood clots in the lower leg or other areas of the body to separate and travel into the lungs.

Causes of venous thromboembolism

Surgical procedure, cancer, immobilization, and hospitalization are the most common causes of venous thromboembolism. Deep vein thrombosis develops in the legs when blood flow is decreased or transformed. Pregnancy and the use of hormone

levels such as oral contraceptives or estrogen for menstrual pain can also play a role in women.

Specific organizations are more possible to clot: Adult people, Obese or overweight people, People suffering from cancer or other diseases including autoimmune disorders such as lupus, Person whose blood is wider than normal because their bone marrow produces an abnormally large number of blood cells, and increased blood clotting can also be caused by genetic factors. This occurs when the genetic produce of some proteins required for clotting or proteins that operate to dissolve blood clots in the body functions. Based on the assumption that pulmonary embolism is the most common risk factor for premature death among hospital people in the United States, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism is frequently overlooked as a major public health problem. The public health benefit of preventing Venous Thrombo-Embolism (VTE) is significant. According to statistical information from randomized clinical trials involving general surgical patients, sufficient preventative measures in high-risk patients can prevent VTE in ten patients and save the existences of approximately 200 patients.

Risk factors contribute to venous thromboembolism

A blood vessel injury can occur as a result of a bone fracture or surgical procedures. Infectious disease, immobilization causes decreased blood flow. Venous Thrombo-Embolism (VTE) genetic factors and family history High estrogen levels as a result of pregnant women, emergency contraception, or hormone replacement therapy. Factor V Leiden disease, polycythemia vera, and sickle cell disease are all blood clotting abnormalities. Cancer, heart disease, and Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) are examples of chronic diseases. Smoking, overweight, and a lack of exercise are all examples of health factors. Age Venous Thrombo-Embolism (VTE) is most common in older adults, perhaps because of higher rates of illness and health factors.

Correspondence to: Gelderblom Speetjens, Department of Medicine Thrombosis & Hemostasis, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands, E-mail: speetjens.g@gmail.com

Received: 03-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. JVMS-22-18891; **Editor assigned:** 06-Oct-2022, Pre QC No. JVMS-22-18891 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Oct-2022, QC No. JVMS-22-18891; **Revised:** 28-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. JVMS-22-18891 (R); **Published:** 07-Nov-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-6925.22.S11.481.

Citation: Speetjens G (2022) Risk Assessments for Venous Thromboembolism in Cancer Patients. J Vasc Surg. S11:481.

Copyright: © 2022 Speetjens G. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.