10. BÖLÜM

Derin Ven Trombozu Etiyolojisi ve Tanısı

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Giriş

Derin ven trombozu (DVT) alt veya üst ekstremite derin venlerinde oluşan, ayrıca visseral, serebral venlerde ya da vena kavada da meydana gelebilen trombozu tanımlamak için kullanılan bir terimdir. DVT, asemptomatik olabildiği gibi pulmoner emboliye kadar çeşitli derecelerde klinik bulgular verebilir ve pulmoner emboliye neden olabilmesi nedeniyle önemli bir hastalıktır. Kalp krizinden ve inmeden sonra kardiyovasküler hastalıklara bağlı mortalitenin üçüncü en sık nedeni olan venöz tromboembolizmin pulmoner emboli ile birlikte bir parçasıdır. DVT'de tekrarlayan tromboz ve posttrombotik sendrom en önemli morbidite nedenleridir [1,2].

DVT genellikle alt ekstremite derin venlerinde ve iliofemoral segmentin proksimal venlerinde görülür. Üst ekstremite derin venlerinde, visseral, serebral venler ya da vena kavada görülme oranı yaklaşık olarak %10'dur [3]. Alt ekstremite DVT'leri proksimal ve distal olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır ve bu sınıflandırma tedavi planlaması için önemlidir. Popliteal ven distalindeki anterior tibial ven, peroneal ven ve posterior tibial vende oluşan venöz trombozlara distal DVT adı verilmektedir; popliteal ven ve proksimalindeki süperfisial femoral ven, derin femoral ven, kommon femoral ven ve eksternal iliak venlerde oluşan venöz trombozlara ise proksimal DVT adı verilmektedir.

Epidemiyoloji

DVT insidansı genel popülasyonda yılda 10000 kişide 5 vaka olarak bildirilmiştir. Yaş ilerledikçe görülme ihtimali artmaktadır. 30-49 yaş aralığında insidans 10000 kişide 2-3 vaka, 70-79 yaş aralığında ise 10000 kişide 20 vaka olarak bil-

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