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· 指南 · 共识 · 标准 ·

2017 年 ESC 共识：深静脉血栓形成的诊断和管理要点

1. 虽然深静脉血栓形成 (DVT) 缺乏特异性临床症状及体征, 但其临床症状及体征仍是诊断 DVT 的基础。
2. 推荐采用临床预测评分 (改良 Wells 评分二水平分类法) 对疑诊下肢 DVT 患者进行分层。
3. 推荐采用酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA) 测定 D-二聚体水平以排除 DVT。
4. 推荐采用静脉超声作为诊断 DVT 的首选影像学检查方法, 而静脉计算机断层扫描 (CT) 只作为选定患者的保留选项。静脉超声可作为诊断肺栓塞 (PE) 的初始参考, 若疑诊 DVT 复发或 DVT 则应进一步分层。
5. 通常情况下, 近端 DVT 患者应采用至少 3 个月的抗凝治疗。与近端 DVT 患者一样, 高复发风险的孤立远端 DVT 患者应采用抗凝治疗; 低复发风险的 DVT 患者可缩短抗凝治疗时间 (4~6 周), 甚至采用小剂量抗凝剂, 或考虑静脉超声进行监测。
6. 在无禁忌证情况下, 直接口服抗凝剂应优先作为非癌症、近端 DVT 患者的一线抗凝治疗药物; 推荐采用低分子肝素 (LMWH) 作为伴有癌症的 DVT 患者的初始和长期治疗药物。
7. 症状出现时间 <14 d、预期寿命 >1 年的髂股静脉 DVT 患者可考虑采用辅助导管溶栓治疗, 不推荐单独使用直接急性期 DVT 支架或机械血栓清除术; 存在抗凝禁忌证者可考虑腔静脉过滤器; 不推荐抗凝治疗同时使用腔静脉过滤器。
8. 可考虑加压疗法配合早期运动及步行训练来缓解 DVT 患者急性静脉症状。
9. 停用抗凝或不抗凝的决策应单独进行, 平衡复发与出血风险, 并考虑患者偏好及依从性。
10. 推荐静脉超声作为妊娠期 DVT 的首选影像学检查方法, LMWH 作为初始和长期治疗药物; 分娩后应继续抗凝治疗至少 6 周, 共治疗 3 个月。

(来源: 医脉通)