The objective of this study is to explore the relevant risk factors of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in burn patients" Peng et al (2019).

Abstract:

The objective of this study is to explore the relevant risk factors of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in burn patients. A retrospective analysis was conducted for the medical records of 845 hospitalized burn patients from September 2012 to August 2017. Caprini thrombosis risk assessment scale (CTRAS) was employed for evaluating the risks of DVT. Based upon whether or not DVT occurred, they were divided into non-DVT group (n = 830) and DVT group (n = 15). Among 360 (42.7%) patients with high-risk Caprini scores, only 30 patients received color Doppler examination of lower limb veins, and 15 patients were diagnosed as DVT with a diagnostic rate of 1.8%. Caprini scores of non-DVT and DVT groups were 4.30 ± 2.71 and 9.87 ± 1.46 points, respectively. There was statistically significant difference ($P < .05$). As revealed by stepwise Logistic regression analysis, age, lower limb burn, wound infection, femoral vein catheterization, and long bedriddening time (>40 days) were independent risk factors for DVT. Burn patients are particularly prone to develop DVT. Age, wound infection, femoral vein catheterization, and long bedriddening time (>40 days) are risk factors. Aggressive preventive measures of DVT should be implemented.

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Reference:
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