

## Thrombosis



### Description:

In the setting of extensive macrovascular thrombosis (such as deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremity/pelvis, splanchnic vein thrombosis, or massive pulmonary embolism), localized and systemic activation of coagulation can result in the consumption of platelets.

Other coagulation factors (e.g., fibrinogen) and natural anticoagulants may similarly be depleted. The resulting clinical laboratory profile can mimic that of DIC (see relevant section).

### Diagnostics:

- Serial monitoring of complete blood counts and coagulation panels (PT, aPTT, fibrinogen, D-dimer, and antithrombin activity).
- Diagnostic imaging (ultrasonography, angiography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging).

### Treatment:

- Therapeutic anticoagulation (indicated even in the setting of low platelet counts).
- Antithrombin substitution when clinically indicated.

### References:

Thomas L, Labor und Diagnose, 2023, Release 5: <https://www.labor-und-diagnose.de/index.html>

Parameterkatalog des Klinischen Instituts für Labormedizin, Med.Univ.Wien und AKH Wien:

<https://www.akhwien.at/default.aspx?pid=3982>

Leistungsverzeichnis der Klinischen Chemie, Univ.Klinikum Ulm:

<https://www.uniklinik-ulm.de/zentrale-einrichtung-klinische-chemie/leistungsverzeichnis.html>