## Orthopaedic Specialists of North Carolina

## DVT/PE (blood clots) in lower extremity surgery

Even after routine arthroscopy there exists up to 20% incidence of DVT (blood clot). Despite this relatively high risk, few orthopaedic surgeons currently employ routine DVT prevention after knee arthroscopy. We at Orthopaedic Specialists of NC are committed to exceeding the current standard of care by providing you this information and treatment alternative.

While this risk is present for up to 45 days post-orincreased in the presence of:	p it is greatest in the first 5 days and may be
☐ Past history DVT/PE (blood clot)	$\square$ BMI > 30 (BMI = Wt /Ht <sup>2</sup> )
☐ Family history DVT/PE (blood clot)	☐ Varicose veins
☐ Oral contraceptive use	☐ Decreased mobility/ambulatory ability
☐ Hormone replacement therapy (estrogen/progesterone)	<ul> <li>Personal or family history of blood disorders</li> </ul>
* *	ed risk but are not 100% effective. Also, as insurance ative) treatment for DVT, or pre-operative screenings reatment costs are the responsibility of the patient.
The following options are available to patients choosing preventive measures:	
☐ <b>Coumadin:</b> 6-12 weeks post-op treatment requiring frequent blood tests to insure adequate level.	
☐ <b>Lovenox:</b> No standard preventative regimen exists but 7-14 days post-op is reasonable. In many cases insurance will cover 7 days of treatment, longer durations of treatment may be the responsibility of the patient.	
effective (highest rate of post op DVT/PE who	et" most readily employed means, but is also <i>the least</i> en compared to methods 1 and 2 above. If you 5 mg daily for 21 days post-op. Exercises will be
Regardless of method chosen, it is important to regain (within guidelines imposed by your surgeon) as soon	•
I have read above, have been counseled, understand a choice as noted above or <b>elect no preventative meas</b>	
(Signature)	