

Follow-up of patients with a thromboembolic incident over a period of three years – a single-center experience

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Thromboembolic events are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. Over a three-year period of the initial 193 patients, 124 patients (64.2%) survived. A recurrence of VTE was documented in 2.36% of patients, and the same percentage of patients developed a newly diagnosed malignant disease. After three years, 4.72% of patients were still treated with low molecular weight heparin, warfarin therapy was continued in 29.9% of patients, direct oral anticoagulant therapy was continued in 31.5%, and anticoagulant therapy was excluded in 31.5% of patients. Of patients receiving direct oral anticoagulant, rivaroxaban was the most commonly prescribed (65%), dabigatran in 27.5%, apixaban in 7.5%. Current guidelines in the treatment of thromboembolic incident allow free assessment in the choice and duration of anticoagulation therapy, depending on the presence or absence of risk factors, active malignancy, or other patient related factors. The aim of this register is to monitor patients, compare with data from world registries, and analyze the therapeutic approach. After examining the results, we can conclude that there are many similarities between our patients and those from other registries^{1,2}.

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LITERATURE

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