Nursing interventions in thrombectomy

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A pulmonary embolism (PE) is an acute obstruction of pulmonary blood flow and differs between thrombotic and non-thrombotic PE[1]. The main cause is an embolus originating from deep veins. The clinical appearance of PE is preceded by hemodynamic instability with mild to severe symptoms. The gold standard for the diagnosis of PE is MSCT pulmonary angiography and laboratory blood tests. Anticoagulant therapy with embolectomy is the cornerstone of pulmonary thromboembolism treatment. In this case, we present a 29-year-old female patient who was hospitalized at the Dubrava University Hospital due to a left-sided segmental pulmonary embolism after pregnancy. A pulmonary embolism was confirmed by MSCT pulmonary angiography. Based on the clinical assessment, an aspirational thrombectomy was performed with the Inari Flowwtriever catheter. The post-procedural course proceeds with clinical improvement and without any complications. A multidisciplinary approach is of great importance in the treatment of patients with PE. Regular and adequate assessment of the patient is necessary for safe and successful post-procedural treatment. Special clinical knowledge and skills in the invasive treatment of PE are necessary for adequate nursing interventions.

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LITERATURE

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