Acute thromboaspiration program in pulmonary embolism – a two-year single center experience

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Acute pulmonary embolism (PE) is a form of venous thromboembolism (VTE) that is common and sometimes fatal. The evaluation of patients with suspected PE should be efficient so that patients can be diagnosed, and therapy administered quickly to reduce the associated morbidity and mortality. The decision to use a thromboaspiration device in the treatment of PE depends on several factors and should be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis by a medical team. Thromboaspiration can be an appropriate choice in certain situations, but it may not be suitable for all patients with PE. Thromboaspiration is typically considered for severe cases where the patient is hemodynamically unstable or not responding to standard treatments like anticoagulation therapy.[1,2]

We have been using transcatheter thromboaspiration for acute PE as the method of choice for treatment since March 2022. In that period 26 patients were successfully treated invasively. The medical team will assess the potential benefits of thromboaspiration against the risks associated with the procedure. Risks may include bleeding, infection, vascular damage, or embolization of clot fragments. We will show what we have learned through two years of experience about devices for transcatheter thromboaspiration and why they are increasingly valuable tools in the treatment of severe PE.

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LITERATURE

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