

# Management of percutaneous thrombectomy

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Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a clinical condition characterized by the obstruction of pulmonary arteries, typically caused by thrombi originating from the venous system. It poses a significant risk of morbidity and mortality, particularly in patients with hemodynamic instability. Percutaneous thrombectomy has become a key intervention in the management of PE, especially for patients who are not candidates for conventional anticoagulation therapy or those who exhibit severe forms of the disease. The management of pulmonary embolism involves a multidimensional approach that encompasses diagnosis, risk assessment, and intervention. Percutaneous thrombectomy can be performed using various techniques, including catheter-directed thrombolysis and mechanical thrombectomy. Mechanical thrombectomy techniques, such as the use of aspiration devices or stent retrievers, allow for the physical removal of thrombus from the pulmonary arteries.<sup>1</sup> Each method has its own indications, risks, and benefits, necessitating a tailored approach based on individual patient factors. The role of nursing professionals in managing patients undergoing percutaneous thrombectomy is crucial. Nurses are vital members of the multidisciplinary team, involved in preoperative assessment, intervention, patient education, and postoperative care. Their responsibilities include monitoring vital signs, assessing potential complications, and ensuring adherence to safety protocols throughout the procedure. During the procedure, nurses play a key role in monitoring the patient's hemodynamic status and responding promptly to any changes. Their ability to recognize early signs of complications, such as bleeding or respiratory distress, is essential for optimizing patient outcomes. In conclusion, percutaneous thrombectomy for pulmonary embolism represents a significant advancement in the management of this serious condition. The collaboration of a multidisciplinary team is crucial for optimizing patient outcomes. As the field continues to evolve, the contributions of nursing professionals will remain essential in shaping best practices and improving the long-term management of pulmonary embolism.

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## LITERATURE

1. Setacci C, Benevento D, de Donato G, Galzerano G, Bracale UM, Setacci F, et al. Acute Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism: is the Thromboaspiration Device an Appropriate Choice? *Transl Med UniSa.* 2020 Feb 20;21:38-46. **PubMed:** <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32123681/>