

Effectiveness and safety of anticoagulant therapy for preventing secondary thromboembolic disease in hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of early anticoagulant treatment for preventing secondary thromboembolic disease in hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage. Methods Cases of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage in our hospital from January 2013 to October 2014 were selected as the subjects and divided into control group and pre-

vention GROUP by using the random table method, cases in each group. The prevention group used low molecular heparin-

10000U/d by hypodermic injection. The control group was given the conventional treatment and nursing. The platelet count and blood coagulation function were detected daily. The color Doppler ultrasound examination of the lower limbs deep veins was performed on the 1, 7, 14, 21, 28 days after the anticoagulant therapy. The venous thrombosis situation of the lower limbs in the two groups was compared by Fisher's exact test. The patients with high suspicion of pulmonary embolism needed to perform CT pulmonary angiography examination, D-dimer, lung spiral CT scan, electrocardiogram (ECG) monitoring, etc. The head CT was re-examined on the 1, 5, 10 days after the anticoagulant therapy. Results Low extremity venous thrombosis did not occur in the prevention group; which occurred in 6 cases (6%) of the control group, 3 cases were in the proximal femoral vein, 4 cases were in the distal femoral vein, 2 cases had symptoms, 1 case was asymptomatic pulmonary embolism, all cases were recovered after the anticoagulant therapy. The two groups had no significant differences in platelet count, blood coagulation function and re-bleeding ($P > 0.05$). The incidence rate of deep venous thrombosis

(DVT) and pulmonary embolism in "prevention group" were 0 (0/20) and 0 (0/20) respectively, which were significantly lower than with significantly lower than 30% (6/20) and 5% (1/20) in the control group, difference significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Adopting early anticoagulant treatment is safe and effective for preventing secondary thrombotic disease in the patients with hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage.

Keywords: intracranial hemorrhage; hypertensive; anticoagulants; thromboembolism/prevention & control

For hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage, people tend to stay in bed for half a month to one month, and early off-water, apply anti-fibrinolysis, hemostatic drugs wait for treatment, to secondary embolism, sexual diseases such as deep venous thrombosis of lower extremity, pulmonary embolism, etc. At risk such as how to prevent lack of deep recognition. General, if not treated in time, you can guide because severe secondary suppository plug, even endanger the lives of patients. This

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Study Mining take low molecular weight heparin and other anticoagulation measures prevent cerebral hemorrhage secondary embolism, sexual disease, Get better treatment effect, now reported as Next.

1. Data and Methods

1.1 General FundmaterialSelecttake2013year1monthto2014yeartenmonththis hospitalinpatients with severe medical sciencewho,example,wheremale: Example,womenExample;yearage48~,old,average(A.2±9.6)years old.random numberWord tablemethodrandomly divided into control groupand Prevention group,everyGrouplexample.cases all withCTCheck for confirmation,ventricle outblood5Example,SmallBrain OutBlood5example,Base sectionbleedexample.Family informed consent and signed informed consentBook,This studyis author JaneMedium:Uighurs'(-),female,Hubei Shiyanperson,Deputy Director MedicalDivision,Major in intensive medical clinical workmake;E-maiL:tp13196879085@163.Com.

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Our Ethics CommitteeReviewApprovedQuasi.excludingsurgery,brain trauma and bleed Constitution causecerebral hemorrhage,active cerebral hemorrhage,heartForce exhaustion and deep venous bloodbolt,plateletLow and thrombocytopenia Violetcrazy,Severe liver,kidney diseaseetcPatient.If medication is taken, then the drug is removed and then theisselected.

1.2 SquareLaw

1.2.1 treatmentusing a randomized parallel control approach.two groups

lower extremity static in patientsPulseBoltPlug6example(+%),is on theparalyzedside3example;located in popliteal veinNext4example,symptomspeople2example,symptomatic pulmonary suppositoryplug1example, withanticoagulation okgo.Prevention group patients with deep venous embolism and pulmonary embolismtherate is significantly lower than the control group,differenceVarianceis statisticallysignificant($P < 0.05$),See table2.

Table1two groups of patients general data comparison

patients are connectedcontinued treatmentHealingd.Thecontrol group was given general treatmenttreatment,care.Pre-

1.2.2 Color Doppler ultrasonographyTwo groups of patients after anticoagulant therapy

1,7,Dto perform a color Doppler ultrasonography of the lower extremitiescheck.underlimbdeep staticvein thrombosis diagnostic Mark:The diameter of the deep vein in which the thrombus occurs is increasedbylarge,and probewithno significant changestothe lumen after compression to.thevisible part ofthe lumenoralldepartment realLow echo,thrombus formSee"Sediment sample"stack or"smallgrass-likeDriftfloat.DepartmentSubBoltplugcan beSee the thickness of the clot scattered aroundbloodcirculationover,full embolism no blood flowno.a small number of patientscan see the point of bloodonly after the pressure is far,flow.

1.2.3 D-twopolybody,lungDepartmentBoltrotateCTincreasestrongswEEPStroke,-Heart-chartCheckhighly suspected pulmonary embolism needendgoodD-Two body,lung screwrotateCTEnhanced Sweepstrokes,,and other related checkscheck.

1.2.4 Hematology testtestTwo groups of patientsbefore anticoagulation treatmentBloodLiquid Biochemical ExaminationCheck,Intensivemonitoring of patients after anticoagulation therapy in the prevention groupBloodsmallplate and blood coagulation function,ifDetect indicator exception immediatelyStopStop anticoagulationRuleHealing.1.2.5header[CTCheckCheckanticoagulationtreatmentafter1,5,,Dreviewing headerscranialCT,if the hematoma increases or the intracranial hemorrhage is immediately stopped anticoagulationHealing.1.3Statistics Officeshould withPSs..0Statistics software numberofaccordingtoanalysis,Metricswithx±srepresents,Group betweencompare with two independent samplesbenTQuarantine;count data toRateor composition ratio representation,Miningwith χ^2 CheckTest. $P < 0.05$.statistically significant for differencesrighteousness.

2. knot Fruit

2.1 two groups of patients general information than more two groups of patients sex, no, year, Age, grid, Lasco, coma, Comment, Sub (Glas, Go, W, comas, coRe, GCS) and hematoma type compare, No difference no statistics meaning ($P > 0.05$), Good to than, See Table 1.

2.2 Two groups of patients related to more than Two groups of patients blood small board count and coagulation work can and then bleed more than compared to, differences are no statistics learning meaning ($P > 0.05$). rule therapy, dy None of the patients in the prevention group took place limb venous embolism control group

$P > 0.05 > 0.05 > 0.05 > 0.05 > 0.05 > 0.05$

Note: - indicates no items.

3. Get

intracerebral hemorrhage is an acute cerebrovascular disease with high morbidity and mortality rates. It accounts for all strokes' 10%~30%^[1]. A patient with cerebral hemorrhage can easily be followed by a blood plug sex disease^[2]. Current, has become an important source of death in patients' recovery period because, seriously threatens people's lives, health and quality of life. Quantity.

cerebral hemorrhage secondary embolism disease the factor is biased Paralysis, In bed, High Blood pressure, Diabetes, Hyperlipidemia, heart Attack, old age, vein Wall injury, bleed flow slow and blood clotting state is causing deep venous thrombosis three large factors. For patients with hemiplegia, long stay in bed causes blood stasis delay, causes the vortex stream to form, to start the internal coagulation machine system, Move platelets to the edge stream; hypertension can cause intravascular mechanical damage injury; Chronic diabetes can cause fine cell endothelial function loss injury; high fat blood can increase blood viscosity high; with up to year age increase, thrombosis susceptibility sex increase high, age Super past years old is brain stroke Middle deep static pulse thrombosis single Risk due to element. also large amount dehydrating agent use to cause blood consistency shrink, increased blood viscosity, dehydration can cause electrolysis quality disorder, stimulates intravascular skin, causes vascular wall injury promoting thrombosis to, Internal vascular lesions caused by deep venous catheters same injury, intravenous infusion of drugs on blood vessel the stimulation of the wall can promote thrombus shape. To according to the literature report, if not taken any

What precaution Apply, %~% intracerebral hemorrhage deep venous blood will occur in patients Plug, high incidence of severe hemiplegia up %~%^[3]. % This study contrasts with deep venous thrombosis in the control group to (6/20), at paralysis side 3 example, biton popliteal vein under 4 Example, Its incidence is below the relevant report way. such as the patient out of the now-pulmonary embolism suggests a better prognosis than the difference. has a research table Ming, 5% brain bleeding patients whose send sickness Added of pulmonary embolism. This research investigate in 1 case Lung embolism Patient out now hemoptysis, dyspnea, Heart Rate, increased respiration rate Quick, right Heart at the same time decay exhaustion signs, Swollen right leg Swell, Finish Good D-two body, ECG, Lung Spiral

Rotate CT enhanced scan check check, combining patients with deep venous thrombosis of lower extremity Clinical diagnosis for pulmonary suppository plug, via emergency anticoagulation, breathing machine assisted breathing, etc. Rob Save after Cure go.

Although cerebral hemorrhage secondary embolism plug disease is a potentially lethal wind Insurance Complications, but due to concerns about the use of anticoagulant prophylaxis secondary embolism sex Disease may cause intracranial hematoma to expand and aggravate the disease Love, so, to cerebral hemorrhage following drug prophylaxis for embolic diseases has not been achieved altogether knowledge, actual clinical applications should follow patient individualization's "benefit Benefits-wind" Insurance-comment estimate^[4]. Many clinical trials show, ich patients on 24~all inside via CT Scan confirms that the hematoma did not expand start applying low-molecular-weight heparin prevention of deep venous thrombosis Annall, valid, does not increase bleeding

again and hematoma enlargement without insurance^[5]. Currently, mostly with low molecular heparin anti-coagulation therapy, where the fast start has use Easy, Low Bleed risk, Half-Life length, effective Force advantages. Domestic Literature Road, low score heparin treatment Brain out blood Merge deep venous thrombosis, continuous treatment therapy is effective significant and not cited send inside Out blood, security, canon^[6-8]. The results of this study show, two groups of patients with no significant differences in coagulation function often, is has 1 example bleeding again, can be with high blood pressure close, with injection of low molecular heparin not large.

Current, prevention and treatment of secondary embolic diseases in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage Healing Debate still on continued, Research Table Ming, pre-deep venous thrombosis Anti, heparin can increase patients Bleed Wind Insurance^[9]; But clinical studies also testify Ming, Low Subsub-heparin (<6VU/d) apply more than Disadvantages, currently, more and more literature support Anticoagulation should be implemented early after intracerebral hemorrhage therapy, This view has been universally accepted, but also emphasizes anticoagulation therapy when the machine, Comprehensive measures

Body Implementation Original then, for high-risk patients such as heart ill, Sugar Urine ill, High blood pressure, Hyperlipemia, older patients should be particularly heavy View.

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