

【要約】

Effectiveness of deep vein thrombosis screening on admission to a  
rehabilitation hospital: A prospective study in 1043 consecutive patients

(リハビリテーション病院入院時における深部静脈血栓症スクリー  
ニングの有用性：1043 連続症例に対する前向き研究)

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## **Abstract**

*Introduction:* The diagnosis and treatment of deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism (DVT/PE) are important issues not only in acute-care hospitals, but also in rehabilitation hospitals. To test the hypothesis that DVT/PE occurring at rehabilitation hospitals is carried over from acute-care hospitals, we evaluated a method of DVT screening on admission that combined D-dimer (D-D) measurement and compression ultrasound (CUS).

*Material and Methods:* This prospective single-center observational study included 1043 patients who were admitted to our rehabilitation hospital between August 1, 2007, and August 1, 2011, after excluding those meeting the exclusion criteria. We screened patients on admission and observed the occurrence of DVT/PE until discharge.

*Results:* Of the 1043 patients, 152 (14.6%) had a D-D level of  $\geq 3.0$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$  on admission. CUS was performed for these patients and indicated the presence of DVT in 15 patients (1.4%), who were subsequently treated. Of these 15 patients, six (40%) had no DVT symptoms, and five of these six patients had spinal cord injury. Of 137 patients who were CUS negative, two developed DVT/PE within 8 days of hospitalization, and recovery was achieved by treatment. No subsequent occurrence was observed.

*Conclusions:* These results indicated all cases were carried over from

acute-care hospitals. Six out of 15 patients had no symptoms of DVT/PE.

Thus, this method of DVT screening on admission to a rehabilitation hospital is useful for risk management.

