

IMPLEMENTATION OF VTE PREVENTION PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL SETTING

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Hospital acquired venousthromboembolism (VTE), including deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), have been identified as a major patient safety issues worldwide. Considerable scientific evidence has shown that the introduction of a mandatory VTE program can significantly reduce the incidence of hospital acquired VTE. The best clinical practice will potentially reduce both the number and severity of identified hospital acquired VTE incidents. This in turn will ensure a reduction in associated mortality, morbidity and the also the associated

financial cost to the health institution. Full implementation of international VTE guidelines ensuring that every patient undergoes a VTE risk assessment on admission to hospital will improve patient care and outcomes. Reporting all identified cases of VTE and carrying out root cause analysis on every hospital associated VTE event will ensure that care and service delivery problems are highlighted, education and action points are identified and international-wide learning is ensued.

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