The improvement in Inferior Vena Cava Filter insertions has led to the liberation of its use to different indications. However, serious complications still exist. The guidelines for the appropriate IVCF use varies due to the lack of proven efficacy.

Table 1. Patient characteristics of patients with IVCFs (N = 128)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender, male</th>
<th>Age (years, range)</th>
<th>History of VTE</th>
<th>BMI &gt; 40</th>
<th>Smoking</th>
<th>Lg Parasis</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Surgery</th>
<th>1 Risk Factor</th>
<th>2 Risk Factors</th>
<th>3 Risk Factors</th>
<th>4 Risk Factors</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>158 (21-94)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47.7% of patients had at least 1 VTE risk factor, 26.5% at least 2 and 12.5% at least 3.

12% of IVCFs were inserted in neurocritically ill patients who were treated with therapeutic anticoagulation.

References


