Acute Pulmonary Embolism

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摘要

Abstract

Pulmonary embolism, most commonly originating from deep venous thrombosis of the legs, ranges from asymptomatic, incidentally discovered emboli to massive embolism causing immediate death. Chronic sequelae of venous thromboembolism (deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism) include the post-thrombotic syndrome1 and chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension.2 Acute pulmonary embolism may occur rapidly and unpredictably and may be difficult to diagnose. Treatment can reduce the risk of death, and appropriate primary prophylaxis is usually effective. Patients treated for acute pulmonary embolism appear to be almost four times as likely to die of recurrent thromboembolism in the next year as patients treated for deep venous thrombosis (rate of death, 1.5% vs. 0.4%).3 The primary focus of this review is acute pulmonary embolism of thrombotic origin.

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