

# VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM POST-OPERATIVE PE OR DVT

**350,000 to  
600,000**

## CASE FOR CHANGE

Pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis, collectively known as venous thromboembolism, represent a major public health problem that affects 350,000 to 600,000 Americans annually. VTE is primarily a problem of sick or injured patients who are hospitalized or were recently hospitalized, and it is frequently estimated to be among the most common preventable causes of hospital death.<sup>1</sup>

## TOOLS & RESOURCES

◀ Data Support

◀ HIInnovation

◀ Assistance and Training from  
Clinical Quality Consultants

◀ [Guidelines for Prevention of  
VTE in Hospitalized Patients](#)

◀ [Anticoagulation  
Centers of Excellence](#)

◀ [VTE Prevention – Top  
10 Checklist](#)

## QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Do you know what your current data reflects for your hospital's Post-Operative PE and DVT rate?
- How is your facility assessing for VTE risk?
- If a patient is high risk for VTE and is not started on prophylaxis due to the providers discretion – is this documented in the EHR?
- Is early mobilization of patients being done as soon as possible?
- Are compression stockings being utilized for appropriate patients?
  - If ordered, are they on the patient while in bed and in the chair?
- Do you have protocols and/or standards for VTE prophylaxis prescribing for surgical patients?

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### Q: Where does this data come from?

- The data comes from IPOP/claims data.

### Q: Why do the numbers I have differ from the numbers on the HIIN report?

- There are specific inclusions and exclusions that apply. If you would like to access these, please refer to the [AHRQ Quality Indicators, PSI #12](#).



## MEASURE

### Numerator:

- Number of Acute Care surgical inpatients with non-POA secondary ICD-9/10 code(s) for DVT or PE

### Denominator:

- Number of Acute Care surgical inpatient discharges excluding cases where DVT/PE are present on admission