COURSE DESCRIPTION

DVT-related PE is the most common cause of preventable death in a hospital setting. Venous thromboembolism events represent a major cost burden, with reimbursement for DVT and PE events averaging $7,700 and healthcare cost of a DVT or PE event averaging over $12,000. Medical Simulation Corporation’s Venous Thromboembolism Course educates participants on the CHEST guidelines for prophylaxis, early recognition of signs and symptoms, and initial treatment recommendations. General information on fibrinolysis, as well as inferior vena cava (IVC) filters are also included. This course is suitable for physicians, nurses, and other allied healthcare providers who care for medical and surgical patients.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the program, participants should be able to:

1. Discuss the magnitude of the health care problem associated with venous thromboembolism (VTE).
2. Distinguish between the pathophysiological processes of VTE, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), and pulmonary embolism (PE).
3. Select the risk factors associated with VTE.
4. Compare the recommended diagnostic modalities utilized in the evaluation of patients with suspected DVT and PE.
5. Apply evidence-based practice recommendations for VTE prophylaxis.
6. Give examples of thromboprophylaxis measures to prevent the development of VTE.
7. Differentiate between treatment options for patients diagnosed with VTE.

COURSE COMPONENTS

You may start any section within the course and return later to complete at your leisure. Course content is available for review on the MSC website for one year following completion of the course.

1. Knowledge Check
2. Introduction to VTE
3. Pathophysiology
4. Risk Factors
5. Diagnosis
6. Practice Guidelines
7. Prevention and Treatment
8. Quality Improvement Program
9. Author Biography
10. Post-Test

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

» Improve providers’ competence and confidence in prevention, early identification, and treatment of patients with DVT and PE.
» Institutions that implement this training into continuing education programs for all staff may realize a significant return on their investment in the form of mortality reduction and cost savings.
» Support The American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines for Prevention of Venous Thromboembolic Disease (2008).
» Based on guidelines, research, and tools from the American College of Chest Physicians (CHEST) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).
» Integrates easily into hospital-based Quality Improvement Programs.
» Pre-course and post-course knowledge assessments evaluate learner competency against course objectives.