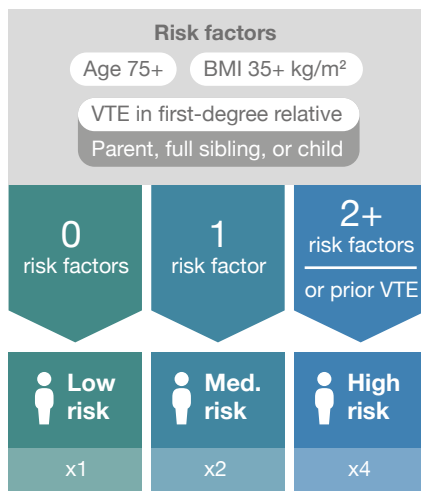


Risk of thrombosis and bleeding in Gynecologic cancer surgery

This graphic gives a visual overview of the procedure-specific risks of symptomatic venous thromboembolism (deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism) and bleeding requiring reintervention with and without thromboprophylaxis during the first 4 weeks after gynecologic cancer surgery

Establishing risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE)



Harms vs benefits

Pharmacological thromboprophylaxis reduces the risk of VTE but increases the risk of bleeding

	VTE risk	Bleed risk
Without prophylaxis	10%	2%
	-50%	+50%
With prophylaxis	5%	3%

Without prophylaxis → With prophylaxis

Evidence certainty

★★★★ High
★★★ Moderate
★★ Low
★ Very low

VTE Bleeds

With prophylaxis ← Without prophylaxis



* With lymphadenectomy

† Lymphadenectomy performed laparoscopically

‡ Including radical and non-radical vulvectomies