

Risk of thrombosis and bleeding in Gynecologic non-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 non-cancer surgery

Establishing risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE)

Risk factors

Age 75+ BMI 35+ kg/m²

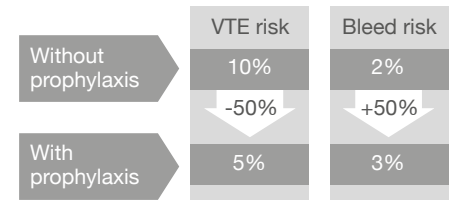
VTE in first-degree relative

Parent, full sibling, or child

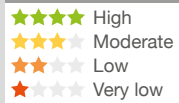


Harms vs benefits

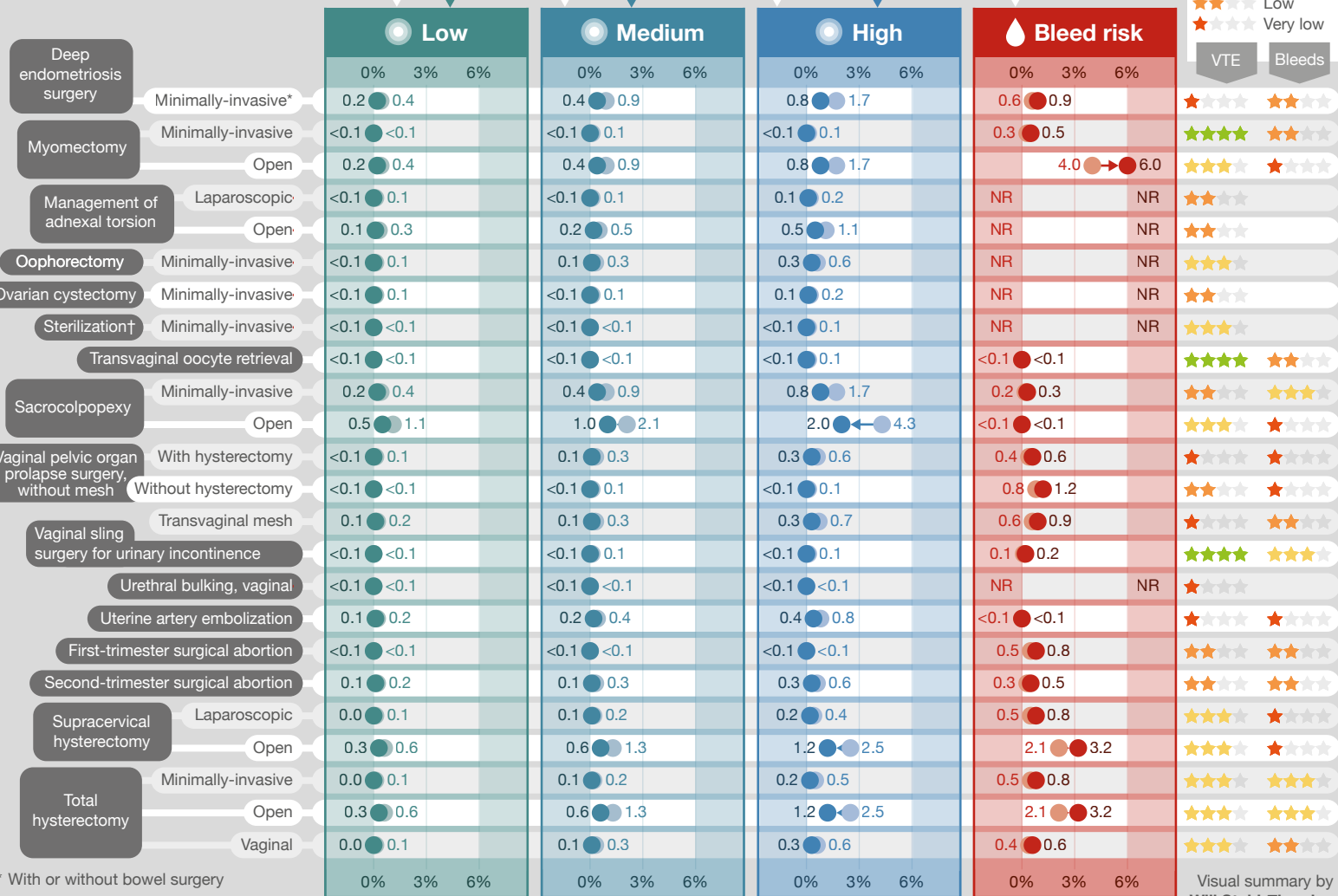
Pharmacological thromboprophylaxis reduces the risk of VTE but increases the risk of bleeding



Evidence certainty



VTE Bleeds



Visual summary by
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* With or without bowel surgery

† By means of tubal occlusion