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|  | **The Hong Kong Neurosurgical Society Limited**  **& Hong Kong Neurosurgical Society**  **28th Annual Scientific Meeting**  **26th & 27th November 2021** |  |
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***ABSTRACT FORM***

Abstract submission deadline: 10th September 2021

Please submit your abstract by e-mail to [hoht@ha.org.hk](mailto:hoht@ha.org.hk) using the format as in the sample.

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**Form of presentation desired:**

☑ Oral presentation

□ Poster presentation

□ Either Oral or Poster presentation

□ Video presentation (submit an abstract with a video (≤ 3 minutes))

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_\_31/11/2021\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Abstract**

**Title:**

Mechanical Prophylaxis of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) in Neurosurgery: Introduction of an Evidenced-Based Guideline

**Authors:**

WK LI1, KF Mok1, KW Lam1

**Institution(s):**

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***Objective*:**

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is a common complication among surgical patients, and neurosurgical patients had the highest incidence of postoperative DVT among other surgery groups because of long operating times, paralysis, prolonged bed rest and posttraumatic status1. Meanwhile, controversy concerning the use of heparin as it may raise the rate of postoperative intracranial hemorrhage and potentially development of fatal complication, pulmonary embolism indicated the significance of mechanical DVT prophylaxis1.  An evidence-based guideline was then developed to facilitate frontline nurses to assess the patient need and apply mechanical DVT prophylaxis for neurosurgical patients. This study aimed to investigate the effect of DVT reduction, as well as the effect of promotion in nurse compliance after the implementation of a DVT prophylaxis guideline.

***Method:***

This was a prospective study conducted in Queen Mary Hospital from January 2021 to September 2021. DVT incidence rate was compared between baseline and after implementation of the guideline. Nurse compliance was compared at different periods including baseline, after implementation and 9 months after implementation.

***Result:***

The reported DVT incident rate dropped from 0.28% to 0.08% (P=0.199). The nurse compliance regarding the use of new guideline & application of DVT prophylaxis noted 19% increase after implementation (P=0.002) & 17% increase after 9 months (P=0.003).

***Conclusion:***

The implementation of the DVT prophylaxis guideline increased nurses’ awareness towards DVT prophylaxis in clinical setting as evidenced by the increase in nurse compliance. However, a larger sample size is required to examine the effect of DVT incident rate reduction by the proposed guideline.

***References:***

1. Law, Y., Chan, Y., & Cheng, S. (2016). Epidemiological updates of venous thromboembolism in a Chinese population. *Asian Journal of Surgery,* *41*(2), 176-182.

 Word count: 251