			Contract Con
. 1	PubMed ▼	<u> </u>	
- 1	T UDIVIOU T		
. 1	The same of the sa		
	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	L	

Format: Abstract

J Assoc Physicians India. 2015 Dec;63(12):41-50.

Management of Acute Pulmonary Embolism: Consensus Statement for Indian Patients.

Dalal JJ¹, Amin P², Ansari AS², Bhave A³, Bhagwat RG⁴, Challani A², Ganeshkumar AV⁴, Gupta R⁵, Hegde A⁶, Karnik P⁴, Khan Z⁷, Mehta S⁸, Ravat H⁹, Rajan S¹⁰, Tulsigiri C¹¹.

Author information

- 1 Director, Centre for Cardiac Sciences.
- 2 Intensivist.
- 3 Haematologist.
- 4 Cardiologist.
- 5 Interventional Cardiologist.
- 6 Consultant Physician and Intensivist, Department of Medicine and Critical Care, Hinduja Hospital, Mumbai.
- 7 Cardiologist, Fortis Hospital, Kalyan, Maharashtra.
- 8 Emergency Physician, Kokilaben Dhirubhai Ambani Hospital, Mumbai.
- 9 Cardiologist, Fortis Hospital, Mumbai.
- 10 Pulmonologist, Bombay Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Mumbai.
- 11 Intensivist, Fortis Hiranandani Hospital, Navi Mumbai;

Abstract

Pulmonary embolism (PE) is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among hospitalized patients. Although the exact epidemiology of PE is not known in India, Some of the studies show that more frequently it is missed and not managed appropriately leading to significant cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Justification and purpose: Indian guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute PE are not yet formulated. The objective of this consensus statement is to propose a diagnostic and management approach for acute PE in India.

PROCESS: A working group of 15 experts in the management of acute PE (cardiologists, pulmonologist, haematologist, emergency specialist and intensivists). This consensus statement makes recommendations for diagnosis and management for PE based on literature review, including Indian data.

© Journal of the Association of Physicians of India 2011.

PMID: 27666903