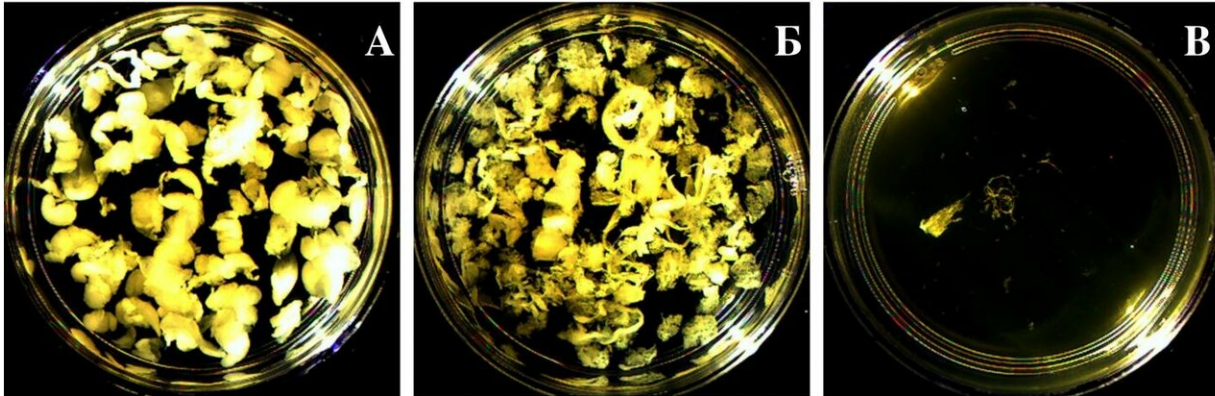


# Ultrasound for thrombosis prevention

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Petri dishes with fibrin clots extracted from the experimental system one hour after the start of the coagulation processes. Credit: Image courtesy of the researchers

A new approach for the prevention of thrombosis was proposed by researchers from the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT) and the Russian National Research Center for Hematology (NRCH).

In modern clinical practice, thrombolysis is performed when thrombi formed in [blood vessels](#) pose a threat to a patient's life. Thrombolytic procedures themselves are associated with a high risk, as they can cause acute bleeding. Sometimes the necessity of [thrombolysis](#) appears urgently, for example in myocardial infarction and stroke. In these cases, onset-to-treatment time is a key limitation of thrombolytic therapy

efficiency. Therefore, the implementation of a technique for early diagnostics and monitoring of thrombus formation is a matter of great interest.

"We have chosen [ultrasound](#) as a method for [blood coagulation](#) monitoring, since it is noninvasive and allows measurements in deep-lying large [blood](#) vessels, in which thrombus formation is most dangerous," says Dmitry Ivlev, an MIPT graduate and a researcher at NRCH.

In the paper published in *PLOS ONE*, a new approach based on ultrasonic registration of blood coagulation in its early stages has been developed. Continuous ultrasonic monitoring of the blood's aggregate state was performed using the in vitro blood flow model. An injection of a fibrinolytic drug was performed automatically on the basis of ultrasonic data. The authors have shown that the ultrasonic [monitoring](#) technique allows detecting the stage of coagulation at which timely pharmacological intervention leads to a fast and complete dissolution of the fibrin clots being formed in blood flow.

According to the head of the research group, professor Georgy Guria of MIPT's living systems physics department, who also heads a laboratory at NRCH, "due to the progress in the field of compact ultrasonic sensors, our work opens new prospects for creation of wearable devices for timely medical assistance to patients with a high risk of thrombosis."

**More information:** Dmitry A. Ivlev et al, Control of fibrinolytic drug injection via real-time ultrasonic monitoring of blood coagulation, *PLOS ONE* (2019). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0211646](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211646)

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