

EMBOLISM

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ILOS

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Define embolism

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Outline types of embolism

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**List symptoms and risk
factors of embolism**

04

**Explain diagnosis and
treatment**

EMBOLISM:

An embolus is an intravascular solid, liquid, or gaseous mass that is carried by the blood to a site distant from its point of origin. The vast majority of emboli derive from a dislodged thrombus hence the term thromboembolism.

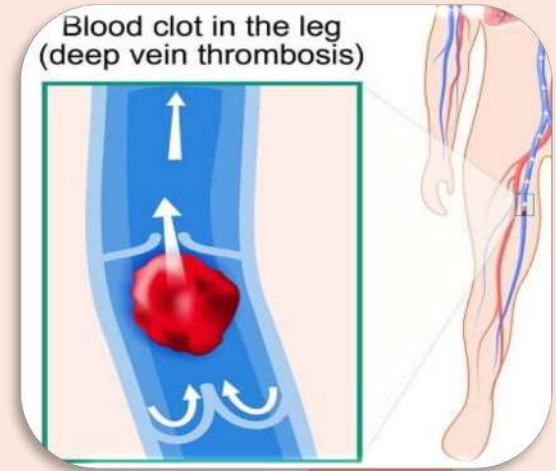
An embolism is a pathologic event. Sometimes it is created intentionally for a therapeutic reason, such as to stop bleeding or to kill a cancerous tumor by stopping its blood supply.



TYPES OF EMBOLISM:

1. **Pulmonary embolism:** An embolus, usually formed in the leg (sometimes known as a *deep vein thrombosis* or *DVT*).

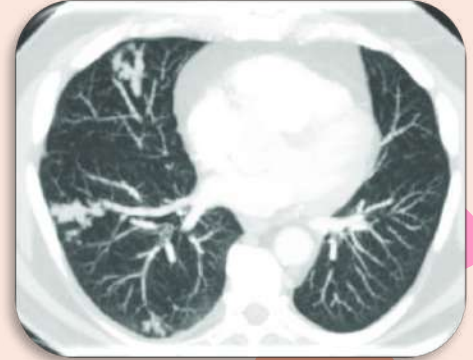
2. **Systemic embolism:** It's seen mainly in the heart derived primarily from the left side of the heart.



TYPES OF EMBOLISM:

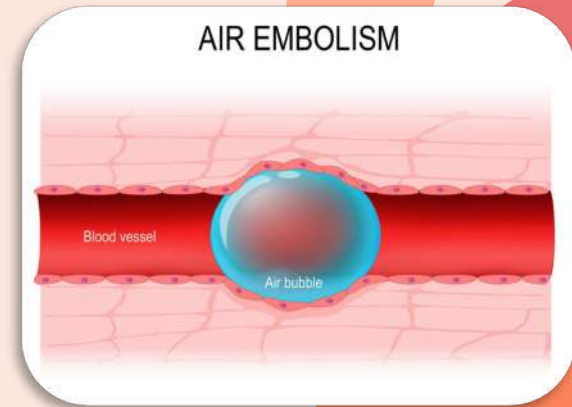
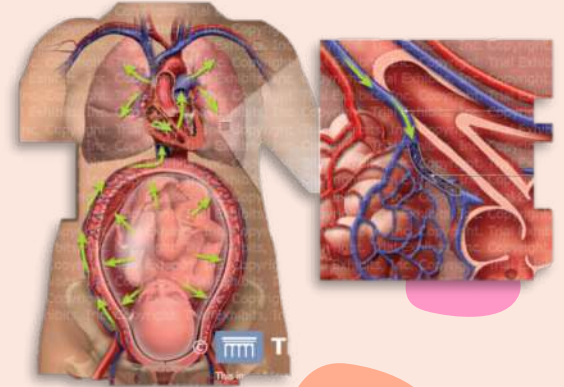
3. **Tumor embolism:** Tumor embolism is seen most commonly in carcinomas of the breast, stomach, and prostate.

4. **Fat embolism:** If fat or bone marrow particles are introduced into the blood circulation, they may block blood vessels the way a blood clot or air bubble can.



TYPES OF EMBOLISM:

- 5. Amniotic embolism:** An amniotic fluid embolism occurs when fetal tissue and amniotic fluid pass through the placenta into the maternal circulation.
- 6. Air embolism:** Scuba divers who rise to the surface too rapidly can generate air embolism, bubbles in the blood that can block arterial blood flow.





SYMPTOMS OF EMBOLISM INCLUDE:

- Sudden shortness of breath.
- Sudden, sharp chest pain.
- Rapid heart rate.
- Rapid breathing.
- Sweating.
- Anxiety.
- Coughing up blood or pink, foamy mucus.
- Light headedness, dizziness, fainting.



RISK FACTORS:

- Most embolisms happen to people who have risk factors for blood clot formation, such as smoking and heart disease.
- Genetic conditions affecting the blood cells that increase the chance of blood clot formation.
- High blood pressure
- Atherosclerosis (buildup of fatty plaque in the blood vessels)
- Previous surgery
- A broken leg or hip

DIAGNOSIS OF EMBOLISM:

There are several tests that may be done to diagnose a pulmonary embolism.


They are:

- Chest X-ray
- Ventilation perfusion (V/Q) scan
- CT scan or pulmonary angiography
- Doppler studies of the legs (For deep vein thrombosis)
- Venograms
- Brain scans (for strokes).




TREATMENT OF EMBOLISM:

How an embolism is treated will depend on:

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- What caused the blockage.
 - The size of the emboli.
 - Where the blockage is located in the body.

A surgical procedure called an embolectomy is sometimes carried out to remove an obstruction.



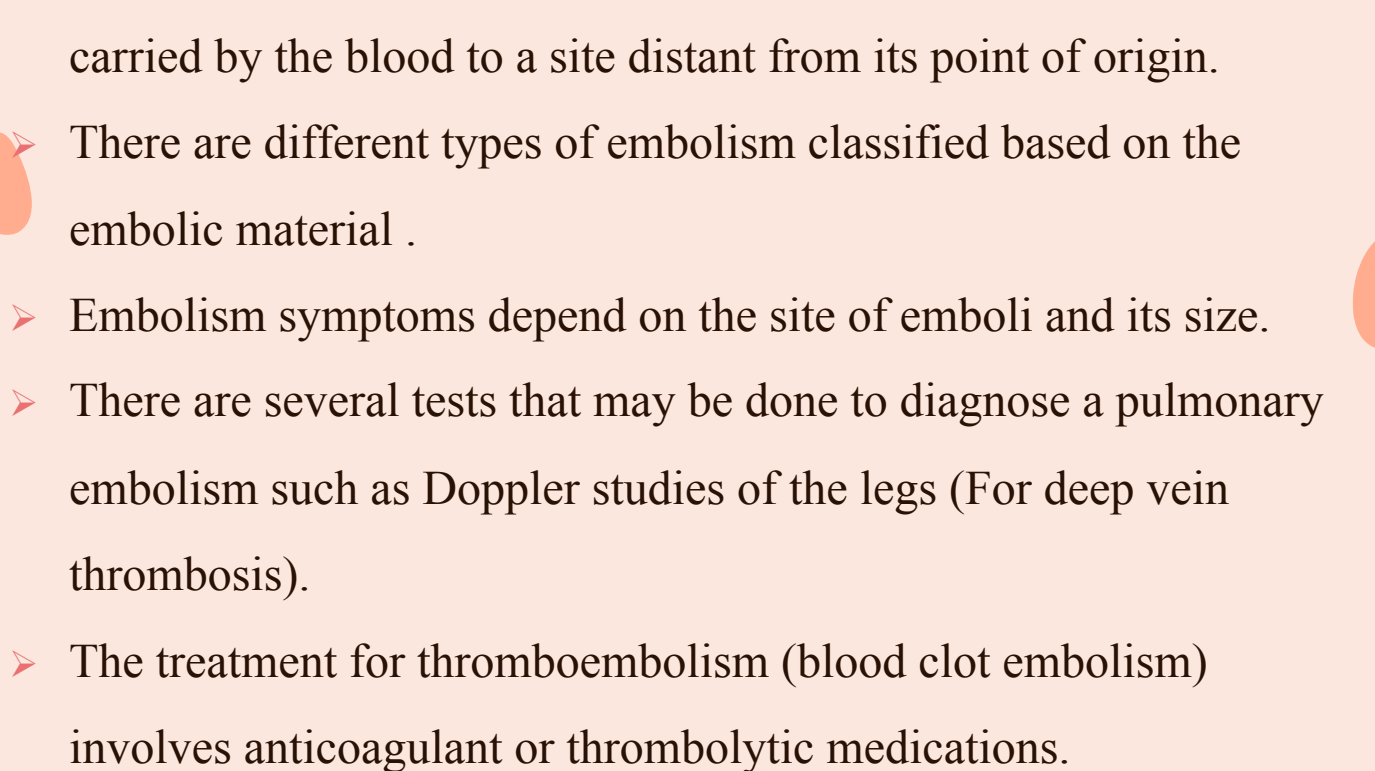
TREATMENT OF EMBOLISM:

Medication may be used to dissolve embolisms (thrombolysis) caused by blood clots. Anticoagulant medication, such as warfarin, heparin and low-dose aspirin, can help make the blood less sticky and stop further clots forming.





IN CONCLUSION:

- An embolus is an intravascular solid, liquid, or gaseous mass that is carried by the blood to a site distant from its point of origin.
 - There are different types of embolism classified based on the embolic material .
 - Embolism symptoms depend on the site of emboli and its size.
 - There are several tests that may be done to diagnose a pulmonary embolism such as Doppler studies of the legs (For deep vein thrombosis).
 - The treatment for thromboembolism (blood clot embolism) involves anticoagulant or thrombolytic medications.
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The background features several abstract shapes and patterns in shades of orange, pink, and red. On the left side, there are several irregular, rounded shapes in these colors. In the center-left, there are two sets of concentric, irregular lines, one in pink and one in orange, resembling topographical maps or sound waves. The overall aesthetic is modern and artistic.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING..!

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