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Abstract

Venous thromboembolism (VTE), mostly presenting as deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), affects approximately 300,000 to 600,000 individuals and 60,000 to 100,000 die of VTE each year in the United States. Clinical symptoms of VTE are nonspecific and sometimes misleading. Additionally, side effects of available treatment plans for DVT are significant. Therefore, medical imaging plays a crucial role in proper diagnosis and avoidance from over/under diagnosis, which exposes the patient to risk. In addition to conventional structural imaging modalities, such as ultrasonography and computed tomography, molecular imaging with different tracers has been studied for diagnosis of DVT. In this review we will discuss currently available and newly evolving targets and tracers for detection of DVT using molecular imaging methods.

Biography

Harivadan Lukka has completed his M.Ch in Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery at Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati, India and Postdoctoral Studies from Sir Ganga Ram Hospitals, New Delhi, India. He is the Chairman/Director of Venkateshwara Vascular Foundation, a service organization. He has published more than five papers in reputed journals.

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