

## SUMMARY

This thesis is retrospective study group of patients who visited the internal medicine clinic at hospital in Vyškov during the year 2010 with a suspected thrombotic closure of limb veins.

As a source of information were used outpatient and inpatient discharge and sonographic reports. A total of 1000 patients were examined, of whom were 379 men and 621 women. Thanks to graphical process groups were formed, which included examined patients with common causes of thrombosis, clinical symptoms, sonographic findings, and lateral extent of disability thrombosis. These groups were subjected to statistical evaluation and comparison to identify traits and patterns of side differences in the limb affection, the clinical problems related to the extent of thrombotic disability, the relationship of embolization risk of thrombotic events to the extent of thrombotic disability.

There was available sonographic machine Toshiba Nemio SSA-550A year of manufacture 2002 with a linear probe for vascular investigations and it was equipped with color Doppler. The source of information was anamnestic data obtained during an outpatient consultation or hospitalization. In the in-hospital reports were objective clinical examinations, numerous laboratory data characterizing the extent of the inflammatory response, affected organs and blood abnormalities. The reports contain in addition to the basic sonographic examination numerous additional methods of examination such as echocardiography, CT angiography, X-ray of heart and lungs, according to which it was possible to deduce the incidence of embolic complications in lungs. The length of hospitalization and outpatient examination was monitored, which led to recanalization of affected vessels by classic anticoagulation therapy.

To evaluate the results it was chosen comparative statistical and mathematical methods and graphical form for illustration. There are numerous visual documents describing the studied disease in photographic documentation.

The importance of early detection of peripheral vein occlusion is often crucial to further fate of people, who are at risk of fatal pulmonary embolism. Therefore, even little suspicion of the disease, its early detection and early treatment can save life of the affected person. The thesis should thus contribute to an improvement of public awareness of thrombosis and its patterns in both lay and professional public.

**Key words:** deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, sonographic examination, anti-coagulant therapy.