

# Postgraduate Diploma

## Venous Thromboembolism





## Postgraduate Diploma Venous Thromboembolism

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtitute.com/pk/medicine/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-venous-thromboembolism](http://www.techtitute.com/pk/medicine/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-venous-thromboembolism)

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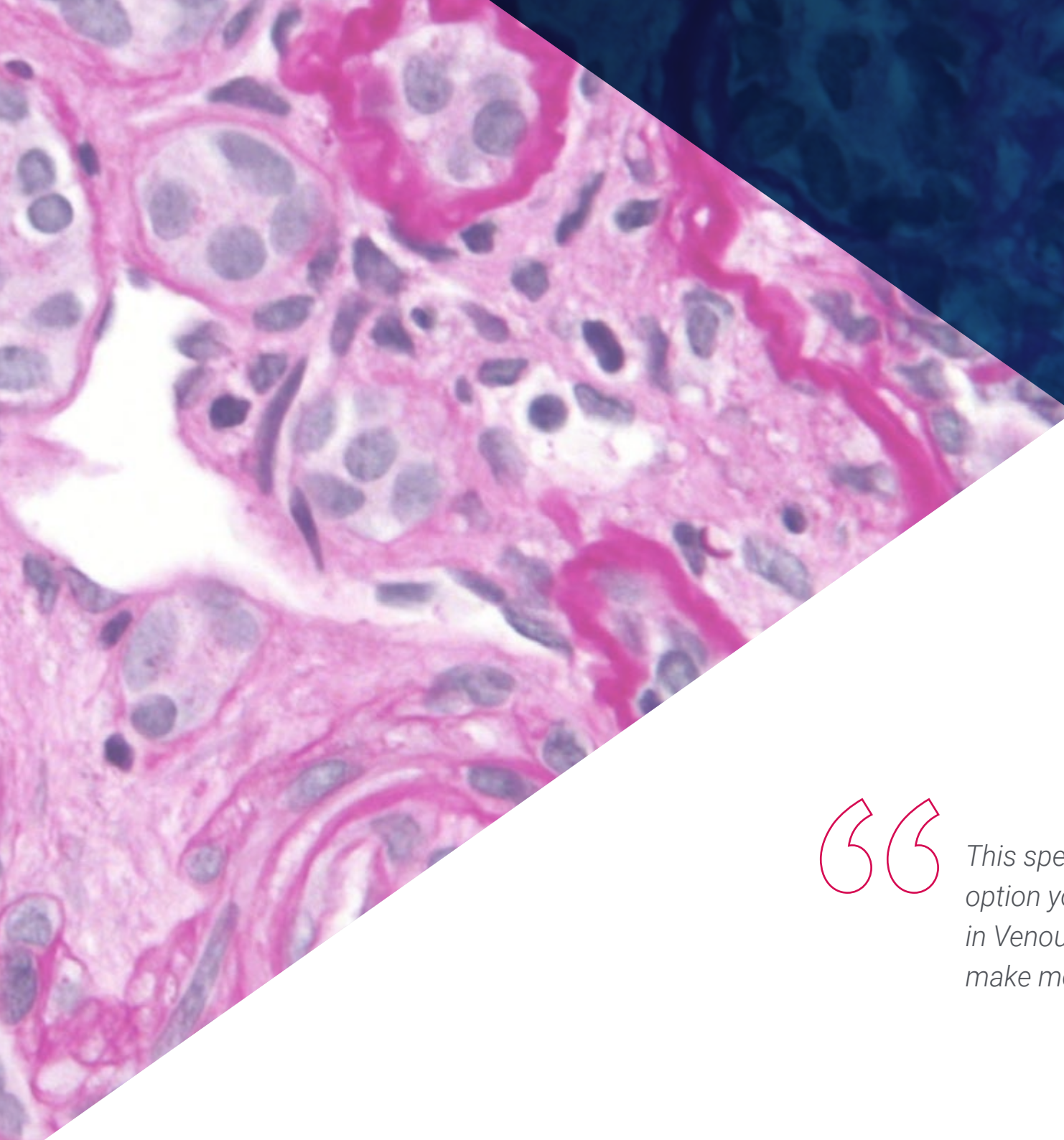


# 01

# Introduction

Venous thromboembolism, also known as blood clots, is a pathology that can become serious, even leading to death, but that can be prevented and treated with proper diagnosis.





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*This specialization is the best option you can find to specialize in Venous Thromboembolism and make more accurate diagnoses"*

Early detection of venous thrombosis is essential to treat the disease and reduce sequelae in patients. There are also preventive measures, such as physical or pharmacological ones.

Throughout this Postgraduate Diploma, students will focus on Venous Thromboembolism with a program designed by specialists in the field, so students will receive a complete and specific training from area experts.

Thus, the aim is to establish the bases of knowledge in the field, starting from the studies of Venous Thromboembolism and addressing the key aspects of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Professionals will also learn about special situations they may encounter in their daily practice, such as thrombosis in oncology patients or in women.

After these more general aspects, the Professional Master's Degree will fully delve into the field of pathophysiology and the epidemiology of Venous Thromboembolism, where students will learn about the main studies in the field that will allow them to offer more effective and accurate treatments to their patients suffering from this pathology.

Therefore, after completing and passing the Postgraduate Diploma, students will have acquired the theoretical knowledge necessary to carry out effective treatment of venous thrombosis in the main areas of professional practice.

This **Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. Its most notable features are:

- Case studies presented by experts in Venous Thromboembolism
- The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional development
- The latest news on Venous Thromboembolism
- Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- Special emphasis on innovative methodologies in Venous Thromboembolism
- Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



*Don't miss the opportunity to study this Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism at TECH. It's the perfect opportunity to advance your career"*



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*This Postgraduate Diploma may be the best investment you can make when selecting a refresher program for two reasons: in addition to updating your knowledge of Venous Thromboembolism, you will obtain a qualification endorsed by TECH Technological University”*

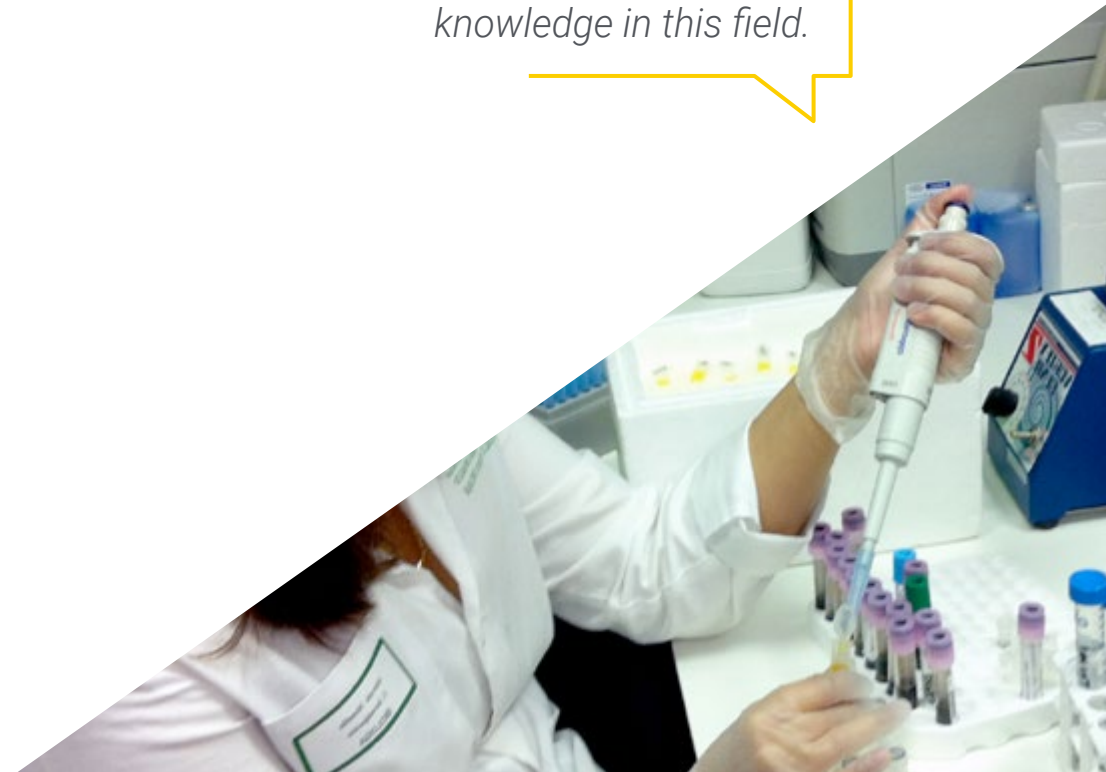
The teaching staff includes professionals belonging to the area of Venous Thromboembolism, who contribute their vast work experience to this program, in addition to recognized specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive training that is programmed to train students in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. To that end, the professional will have the help of an innovative, interactive video system made by recognized and extensively experienced experts in Venous Thromboembolism.

*This specialisation comes with the best didactic material, providing you with a contextual approach that will facilitate your learning.*

*This 100% online Postgraduate Diploma will allow you to combine your studies with your professional work while expanding your knowledge in this field.*



# 02 Objectives

The Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism is oriented to facilitate the performance of medical professionals by providing them with the latest advances and the most innovative treatments in the sector.







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*It is the best option to learn  
about the latest advances in  
Venous Thromboembolism”*



## General Objectives

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- ♦ Delve into the knowledge of Venous Thromboembolism as a complex disease
- ♦ Train in omics data and bioinformatic methods applied to precision medicine
- ♦ Keep up with the latest updates on the disease



*The broad view on the multidisciplinary approach that managing autoimmune diseases requires, including the essential guidelines and knowledge in this scientific discipline”*





## Specific Objectives

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### Module 1. Pathophysiology and Epidemiology in Venous Thromboembolism

- ♦ Demonstrate the enormous biological and clinical complexity underlying Venous Thromboembolism
- ♦ Explain the pathological mechanisms by which a thrombus develops in the veins and the short- and long-term consequences it may have
- ♦ Analyze the relations of thrombus and recurrence with determinant variables such as age, sex or race
- ♦ Highlight the importance of the circumstances associated with thromboembolic events and how these circumstances largely determine the risk of recurrence
- ♦ Describe the environmental risk factors that are associated with the disease and the genetic basis known today
- ♦ Review the global impact on the worldwide burden of disease and the economic impact of thrombosis, its sequelae and the complications in treatment
- ♦ Delve into the concept of biomarkers or intermediate phenotypes with the risk of the disease, which can be studied in diagnosing the cause and estimating risk of recurrence, and that can be used as a starting point to discover the genes involved in phenotype variability and, therefore, in Venous Thromboembolism
- ♦ Understand the concept of individual risk profile

### Module 2. Diagnosis, Treatment and Prophylaxis in Venous Thromboembolism

- ♦ Learn how to diagnose Venous Thromboembolism
- ♦ Know the main treatments for this disease
- ♦ Learn about venous thrombosis prevention measures

### Module 3. Special Situations I: Thrombosis in Oncology

- ♦ Know the specific characteristics of patients with thrombosis in the oncologic setting
- ♦ Recognize the preventive measures for oncology patients according to their characteristics, whether they are in-patients, surgical patients or patients undergoing systemic therapy in an outpatient setting
- ♦ Identify the preventive models in case of thrombosis risk
- ♦ Know the most effective treatments for cancer-associated thrombosis

### Module 4. Special Situations II: Thrombosis in Women

- ♦ Know the pathophysiology of hemostasis in the different development stages in women
- ♦ Learn how to relate contraceptive and hormonal methods to venous thrombosis
- ♦ Learn about prevention strategies in non-pregnant women of childbearing age
- ♦ Know the relation of venous thrombosis and management with puerperium, cesarean section or assisted reproduction techniques
- ♦ Recognize the medication used during pregnancy, puerperium and lactation



03

# Course Management

The program includes in its teaching staff experts in Venous Thromboembolism, who have contributed their years of work experience to this program. Additionally, other recognized experts participate in its design and preparation, completing the program in an interdisciplinary manner.



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*Leading professionals in the field have come together to teach you the latest advances in Venous Thromboembolism”*

## Management



### Dr. Soria, José Manuel

- ♦ Genomics Group of Complex Diseases
- ♦ Sant Pau Hospital Research Institute (IIB Sant Pau)
- ♦ Santa Creu i Sant Pau Hospital Barcelona

## Professors

### Dr. Marzo, Cristina

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Medicine University of Zaragoza
- ♦ Proprietary Master's Degree in Anticoagulant Treatment, obtaining the highest mark San Antonio Catholic University Murcia
- ♦ Master's Degree in Congenital and Acquired Coagulopathies University of Alcalá
- ♦ Attending Physician in the Hematology and Hemotherapy Service Hemostasia Unit Arnau de Vilanova University Hospital, Lleida

### Dr. Llamas, Pilar

- ♦ PhD in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery, University of Córdoba 1989, Extraordinary Award
- ♦ Corporate Head of the Hematology and Hemotherapy Department, Quironsalud Madrid Public Hospitals; Jiménez Díaz Foundation, Rey Juan Carlos, Infanta Elena University Hospitals and Villalba General Hospital



**Dr. Souto, Juan Carlos**

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery, University Extension, UCB, Lleida 1987
- ♦ Specialist in Hematology and Hemotherapy
- ♦ PhD in Medicine and Surgery, UAB
- ♦ Member of the Hematology staff to date The current head of the Section of Diagnostic and Translational Research of Hemostasis Diseases
- ♦ Consultation work in antithrombotic treatment and thromboembolic and hemorrhagic diseases Elected member in 2017 of the Consell Directiu del Cos Facultatiu of the Hospital
- ♦ Author of 160 scientific articles in indexed journals, in 35 as primary author
- ♦ Author of 290 scientific talks at national and international congresses
- ♦ Member of the Research Team in 21 competitive Research Projects, in 7 of which as Lead Researcher
- ♦ Responsible for the scientific projects GAIT 1 and 2 (Genetic Analysis of Idiopathic Thrombophilia), 1995-present; ACOA (Alternative Control of Oral Anticoagulation), 2000-2005; RETROVE (Risk of Venous Thromboembolic Disease), since 2012; MIRTO (Modelling the Individual Risk of Thrombosis in Oncology), since 2015
- ♦ Senior Data Analyst (CNAG-CRG)

**Dr. Pina Pascual, Elena**

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery, Autonomous University of Barcelona
- ♦ Specialist in Hematology and Hemotherapy, MIR program, Bellvitge University Hospital

- ♦ Since 2005, Assistant in the Thrombosis and Hemostasis Service, Bellvitge University Hospital
- ♦ Coordinator of the Functional Unit of Venous Thromboembolism, Bellvitge Hospital, since December 2007 Member of the Commission of Cancer-Associated Thrombosis, Institut Català d'Oncologia (ICO)

**Dr. Muñoz Martín, Andrés J.**

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery from the Autonomous University of Madrid
- ♦ PhD in Medicine, Extraordinary Award, Complutense University of Madrid
- ♦ Diploma in Biostatistics in Health Sciences, Autonomous University of Barcelona
- ♦ Assistant Physician, Medical Oncology Department Unit of Digestive System Tumors Head of the Hepato-Bilio-Pancreatic Tumors and Cancer and Thrombosis Research Program Gregorio Marañón General University Hospital, Madrid
- ♦ Collaborating Professor in Practical Teaching, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Complutense University of Madrid
- ♦ Vice-Chairman of the Ethics and Clinical Research Committee (CEIC), Gregorio Marañón General University Hospital, Madrid
- ♦ Coordinator of the Cancer and Thrombosis Section, Spanish Society of Medical Oncology (SEOM)

# 04

## Structure and Content

The structure of the content has been designed by the best professionals in the sector, with extensive experience and recognized prestige in the profession, backed by the volume of cases reviewed, studied, and diagnosed, and with extensive knowledge of new technologies applied to teaching.



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*This Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market”*



## Module 1. Introduction to Hemostasis

- 1.1. Introduction: History and Evolution
  - 1.1.1. History
  - 1.1.2. Evolution
- 1.2. Endothelium and Platelets in the Physiology of Hemostasis
  - 1.2.1. The Role of Endothelium in Hemostasis
  - 1.2.2. Platelets: Platelet Membrane Receptors
  - 1.2.3. Platelet Plug Formation: Platelet Adhesion and Aggregation
  - 1.2.4. Microparticles
  - 1.2.5. Involvement of Other Cellular Elements in the Physiology of Hemostasis
- 1.3. Plasma Component of Coagulation: Fibrin Clots
  - 1.3.1. Coagulation Cascade
  - 1.3.2. Coagulation Factors
  - 1.3.3. Coagulation System
  - 1.3.4. Multicomponent Complexes
- 1.4. Coagulation Regulatory Mechanisms
  - 1.4.1. Inhibitors of Activated Factors
  - 1.4.2. Regulators of Cofactors
- 1.5. Fibrinolysis
  - 1.5.1. Fibrinolytic System
  - 1.5.2. Fibrinolysis Activation
  - 1.5.3. Fibrinolysis Regulation
  - 1.5.4. Cellular Receptors in Fibrinolysis
- 1.6. The Coagulation Laboratory: Pre-Analytical Phase
  - 1.6.1. Patients and Sample Extraction
  - 1.6.2. Sample Transportation and Processing
- 1.7. Platelet Study
  - 1.7.1. Methods to Measure Platelet Function
  - 1.7.2. Closure Time (PFA-100®)
  - 1.7.3. Flow Cytometry
- 1.8. Exploring Coagulation Plasma Phase
  - 1.8.1. Classical Coagulation Techniques
  - 1.8.2. Coagulation Factor Quantification
  - 1.8.3. Study of Specific and Non-Specific Inhibitors
  - 1.8.4. Fibrinolysis Laboratory Tests
  - 1.8.5. Thrombophilia Study
  - 1.8.6. Laboratory Tests to Monitor Anticoagulant Medication
- 1.9. Techniques for the Global Analysis of Hemostasis
  - 1.9.1. Definition and Classification
  - 1.9.2. Thrombin Generation Test
  - 1.9.3. Viscoelastometric Techniques
- 1.10. Clinical Cases and Exercises
  - 1.10.1. Clinical Cases
  - 1.10.2. Exercises

## Module 2. Pathophysiology and Epidemiology in Venous Thromboembolism

- 2.1. General Introduction to the Complexity and Clinical Impact of VTE
  - 2.1.1. General Introduction to Complexity
  - 2.1.2. Clinical Impact of VTE
- 2.2. Generation of a Pathological Thrombus
  - 2.2.1. Hemostasis Balance
  - 2.2.2. Break in Balance (Classic Virchow's Triad) and Consequences
  - 2.2.3. Normal and Pathological Venous Function
  - 2.2.4. The Role of Venous Valve in Pathological Thrombi
  - 2.2.5. The Role of the Vascular Endothelium
  - 2.2.6. The Role of Platelets and Polyphosphates
  - 2.2.7. The Role of Neutrophil Extracellular Traps (NETs)
  - 2.2.8. The Role of Circulating Microparticles
  - 2.2.9. Local Inflammatory Processes
  - 2.2.10. Paraneoplastic Thrombosis (see Module 4)
  - 2.2.11. Mechanism and Site in Thrombus Formation
- 2.3. Classification and Characteristics of VTE according to Anatomical Site
  - 2.3.1. Lower Limbs
  - 2.3.2. Upper Limbs
  - 2.3.3. Pulmonary Thromboembolism
  - 2.3.4. Atypical Sites
    - 2.3.4.1. Visceral
    - 2.3.4.2. Intracranial
- 2.4. Classification of Thrombosis according to Associated Circumstances
  - 2.4.1. Spontaneous VTE vs. Secondary
  - 2.4.2. Environmental Risk Factors (Table a)
  - 2.4.3. The Role of Race, Age, and Sex
  - 2.4.4. The Role of Intravascular Devices (Intravenous Catheters)
- 2.5. VTE Sequelae
  - 2.5.1. Post-Thrombotic Syndrome and Residual Thrombosis: Relation to Recurrence
  - 2.5.2. Chronic Pulmonary Hypertension
  - 2.5.3. Short- and Long-Term Mortality
  - 2.5.4. On Quality of Life
- 2.6. Impact of VTE on the Global Burden of Disease
  - 2.6.1. Contribution to the Global Burden of Disease
  - 2.6.2. Impact on the Economy
- 2.7. VTE Epidemiology
  - 2.7.1. Influencing Variables (Age, Race, Comorbidities, Medication, Seasonal Factors, etc.)
- 2.8. Risk and Epidemiology of Thrombotic Recurrence
  - 2.8.1. Differences between the Sexes
  - 2.8.2. Differences according to the Circumstances associated with the First Episode
- 2.9. Thrombophilia
  - 2.9.1. Classical Conception
  - 2.9.2. Biological Biomarkers of Thrombophilia
    - 2.9.2.1. Genetic Biomarkers
    - 2.9.2.2. Plasmatic Biomarkers
    - 2.9.2.3. Cell Biomarkers
  - 2.9.3. Thrombophilia Laboratory Study
    - 2.9.3.1. Debate on its Utility
    - 2.9.3.2. Classical Abnormalities
    - 2.9.3.3. Other Biomarkers or Intermediary Phenotypes (Table b)
- 2.10. Thrombophilia as a Complex and Chronic Pathology Concept
  - 2.10.1. High Complexity (see 2.1)
  - 2.10.2. Importance of the Genetic basis: Concept of Heritability
  - 2.10.3. Known Genetic Risk Factors (Table c): Connection to Modules 7 and 8
  - 2.10.4. Heritability to Be Discovered
- 2.11. Individual Risk Profile
  - 2.11.1. Concept
  - 2.11.2. Permanent Components (Genetic)
  - 2.11.3. Changing Circumstances
  - 2.11.4. New and Powerful Mathematical Models to Jointly Assess All Risk Variables (see Module 9)

### Module 3. Diagnosis, Treatment and Prophylaxis in Venous Thromboembolism

- 3.1. Diagnosis of VTE
  - 3.1.1. Clinical Presentation and Diagnostic Probability Scales
  - 3.1.2. Complementary Tests (D-Dimer, Imaging)
  - 3.1.3. Prognostic Risk Stratification of Patients with Parkinson's Disease
- 3.2. VTE Treatment
  - 3.2.1. Antithrombotic Medication
  - 3.2.2. Treating the Initial Phase (Acute Phase and up to 3-6 Months)
  - 3.2.3. Length of Treatment and Long-Term Treatment (> 6 Months)
  - 3.2.4. Complications in Antithrombotic Treatment
- 3.3. VTE Prophylaxis
  - 3.3.1. Medical Patient Prophylaxis
  - 3.3.2. Surgical Patient Prophylaxis
  - 3.3.3. Clinical Cases

### Module 4. Special Situations I: Thrombosis in Oncology

- 4.1. Epidemiology and Risk Factors
  - 4.1.1. Epidemiology
  - 4.1.2. Patient-Related Risk Factors
  - 4.1.3. Tumor-Related Risk Factors
  - 4.1.4. Treatment-Related Risk Factors
- 4.2. Thromboprophylaxis in Admitted Medical Oncology Patients
  - 4.2.1. Introduction
  - 4.2.2. Thromboprophylaxis in Admitted Medical Oncology Patients
- 4.3. Surgical Patient Prophylaxis
  - 4.3.1. Introduction
  - 4.3.2. Surgical Patient Prophylaxis

- 4.4. Thromboprophylaxis in Oncology Patients Receiving Systemic Therapy in an Outpatient Setting
  - 4.4.1. Introduction
  - 4.4.2. Thromboprophylaxis in Oncology Patients Receiving Systemic Therapy in an Outpatient Setting
- 4.5. Predictive Risk Models for Thrombosis
  - 4.5.1. Khorana Score
  - 4.5.2. Others Predictive Risk Models
  - 4.5.3. Other Potential Applications of Predictive Risk Models
- 4.6. Initial Treatment of Cancer-Related Thrombosis
  - 4.6.1. Introduction
  - 4.6.2. Initial Treatment of Cancer-Related Thrombosis
- 4.7. Long Term Treatment of Cancer-Related Thrombosis
  - 4.7.1. Introduction
  - 4.7.2. Long Term Treatment of Cancer-Related Thrombosis
- 4.8. Predictive Models for Bleeding and Recurrence: Interactions of Direct Acting Oral Anticoagulants
  - 4.8.1. Predictive Models for Bleeding and Recurrence
  - 4.8.2. Interactions of Direct Acting Oral Anticoagulants
- 4.9. Antitumor Therapy and Risk of Thrombosis
  - 4.9.1. Chemotherapy
  - 4.9.2. Hormone Therapy
  - 4.9.3. Biological Medication
  - 4.9.4. Immunotherapy
  - 4.9.5. Supportive therapy



**Module 5. Special Situations II: Thrombosis in Women**

- 5.1. Hemostasis Pathophysiology in the Different Development Stages of Women
  - 5.1.1. Introduction
  - 5.1.2. Physiological Risk Factors
  - 5.1.3. Acquired Risk Factors
- 5.2. Thrombophilia and Women
  - 5.2.1. Hereditary Thrombophilia
  - 5.2.2. Acquired Thrombophilia
  - 5.2.3. Study Indications
- 5.3. Contraception and Hormone Therapy and Venous Thromboembolism
  - 5.3.1. Introduction
  - 5.3.2. Contraception in Women with Thrombotic Risk Factors
  - 5.3.3. Contraception in Women after a Thrombotic Event
- 5.4. Prevention Strategies for Venous Thromboembolism in Non-Pregnant Women in Childbearing Age
  - 5.4.1. Non-Pregnant Women without a History of Thrombosis
  - 5.4.2. Non-Pregnant Women with a History of Thrombosis
- 5.5. Venous Thromboembolism during Gestation and Puerperium
  - 5.5.1. Incidence and Epidemiology
  - 5.5.2. Risk Factors: Risk Assessment Scales
  - 5.5.3. Clinical Presentation
  - 5.5.4. Diagnostic Strategy
  - 5.5.5. Treatment
  - 5.5.6. Prophylaxis
  - 5.5.7. Managing Patients with Heart Valves
- 5.6. Venous Thromboembolism and Cesarean Section
  - 5.6.1. Incidence and Epidemiology
  - 5.6.2. Risk Factors: Risk Assessment Scales
  - 5.6.3. Treatment and Prophylaxis
- 5.7. Assisted Reproductive Techniques and Venous Thromboembolism
  - 5.7.1. Incidence and Risk Factors
  - 5.7.2. Clinical Presentation
  - 5.7.3. Treatment
  - 5.7.4. Prophylaxis
- 5.8. Anticoagulant Medication used during Pregnancy, Postpartum and Lactation
  - 5.8.1. Unfractionated Heparin
  - 5.8.2. Low Molecular Weight Heparin
  - 5.8.3. Vitamin K Antagonists
  - 5.8.4. Peripartum Anticoagulant Therapy Management
  - 5.8.5. Complications Arising from Anticoagulant Therapy
- 5.9. Obstetric Antiphospholipid Syndrome
  - 5.9.1. Incidence and Epidemiology
  - 5.9.2. Laboratory Diagnosis of Obstetric APS
  - 5.9.3. Treatment of Obstetric APS
  - 5.9.4. Approach to Women in Childbearing Age with Isolated Antiphospholipid Antibodies
- 5.10. Climacteric Age, Menopause and Thrombosis
  - 5.10.1. Incidence and Epidemiology
  - 5.10.2. Cardiovascular Risk
  - 5.10.3. Hormone Replacement Therapy



*This program will allow you to advance in your career comfortably"*

# 05 Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





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*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*



## At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

*With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.*



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the physician's professional practice.

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*Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”*

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.



## Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

*Professionals will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.*





At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 250,000 physicians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties regardless of surgical load. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a strong socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.*

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



#### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### Surgical Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



#### Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



#### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





#### Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



#### Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



#### Classes

There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts. The system known as Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



#### Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.





# 06 Certificate

The Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Postgraduate Diploma issued by TECH Technological University.



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*Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”*

This **Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding Postgraduate Diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery\*.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the **Postgraduate Diploma**, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Postgraduate Diploma in Venous Thromboembolism**

Official Number of Hours: **600 h.**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper certificate issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future  
health confidence people  
education information tutors  
guarantee accreditation teaching  
institutions technology learning  
community commitment  
personalized service innovation  
knowledge present  
development language  
virtual classroom

**tech** technological  
university

## Postgraduate Diploma Venous Thromboembolism

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online



# Postgraduate Diploma

## Venous Thromboembolism