Efficacy of Panax Notoginseng for Deep Venous Thrombosis in Total Hip Arthroplasty and Total Knee Arthroplasty: a Meta-analysis

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Objective: System evaluation of efficacy and safety Panax Notoginseng for deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in total hip arthroplasty (THA) and total knee arthroplasty (TKA). **Methods:** Randomized controlled trials of Panax Notoginseng intervention study of DVT in THA and TKA collection are searched by computer in the Cochrane Library, Pubmed, EMBASE, CNKI, Wanfang database, VIP database, and Chinese biomedical database (CBM). According to the Cochrane Handbook 5.1, respectively studies, extracted data and evaluated the RCTs quality. And meta-analysis was performed by Revman 5.3 software. **Results:** Meta analysis showed that, compared with low molecular heparin, Panax Notoginseng combined with low molecular weight heparin can reduce the incidence of DVT in TKA ($P=0.02$), reduce the average drainage volume ($P < 0.00001$), narrow and the contralateral side of lower limb circumference difference ($P < 0.00001$); Panax Notoginseng can reduce the incidence of DVT is not inferior to that of low molecular heparin in THA ($P=0.44$). **Conclusion:** From the results of this study: Panax Notoginseng combined with low molecular weight heparin reduce the incidence of DVT in TKA; Panax Notoginseng can reduce the incidence of DVT is not inferior to that of low molecular heparin in THA ; the risk of bleeding decreased significantly. However, there are some limitations in the study, and a well-designed multicenter, randomized, double-blind, controlled clinical trial is needed to validate the findings.