# VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

Thrombosis is the formation of potentially deadly blood clots.

Blood clots in the arteries cause heart attacks and strokes.

Blood clots in the veins can lead to death due to breaking off and blocking the blood supply to the lungs:

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

is when blood clots in a deep vein

Pulmonary embolism (PE)

is when a blood clot breaks loose and travels to the lungs

Collectively, DVT and PE are known venous thromboembolism - VTE.



# RISK FACTORS FOR VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

The most common risk factors for thrombosis are:

Hospitalisation for any reason Surgery Hip & knee replacement

Severe trauma (eg accident)
Prolonged / long-term bed rest

Cancer Pregnancy and post-partum A family history of blood clots

Oral contraceptive pill
Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)
Obesity
Long periods of inactivity
Dehydration
Smoking



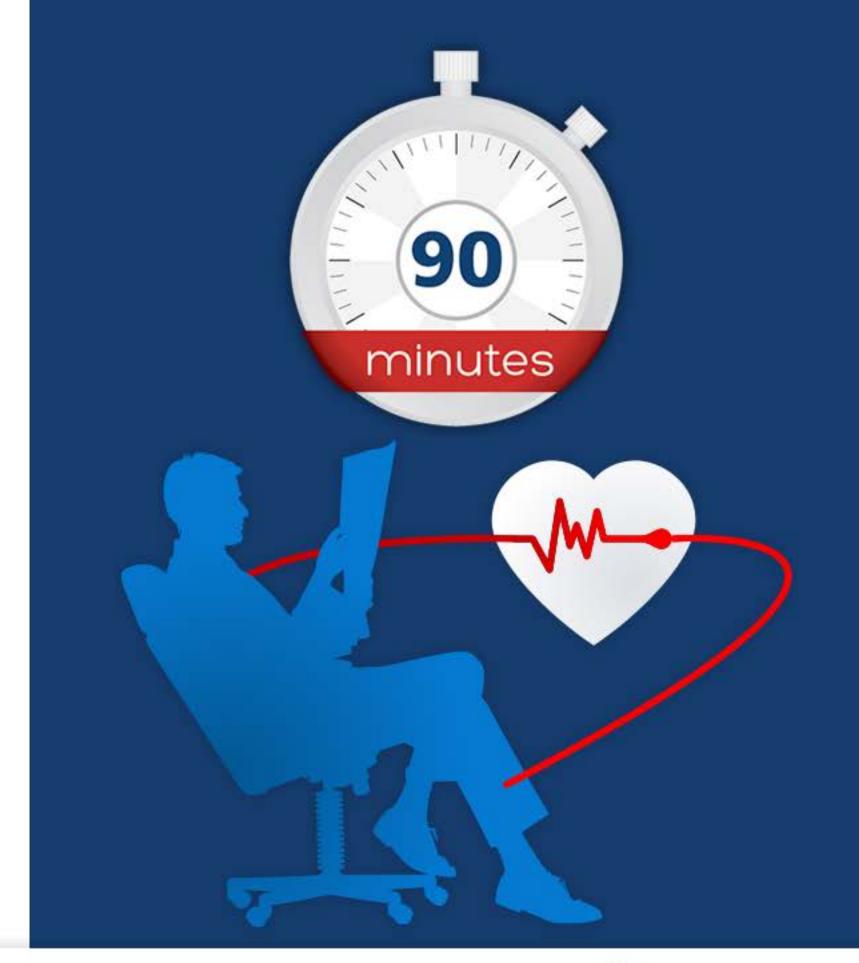
### HATS HOSPITAL ACQUIRED CLOTS What are the symptoms: swelling, pain and tenderness in the affected leg and discolouration of the skin chest pains breathlessness blood-stained phlegm grey skin tone feeling clammy, dizzy or panicky; and a persistent cough Tips to avoid a blood clot: Know your risk Drink lots of fluids Keep mobile Take control - comply with prevention methods Over half of all blood clots are associated VTE (blood clots) are the which can be elastic stockings and blood thinners with being admitted to hospital #1 cause of preventable death in hospital



90 minutes of sitting reduces your blood flow behind your knees by 50% increasing your risk of a DVT

#### What can you do:

- Keep Moving
- Take a break at least every 90 minutes
- Walk around
- Do regular feet and leg exercises
- Check your sitting style avoid cross legs / ankles or sat on one leg
- Keep well hydrated
- Avoid remaining at your desk for lunch







FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT

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OR VISIT

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