

VENOUS THROMBOEMOLISM (VTE)

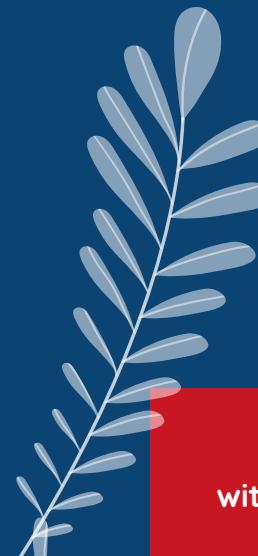
Venous thromboembolism (**VTE**)

refers to blood clots in the veins.

It includes deep vein thrombosis (**DVT**)
and pulmonary embolism (**PE**)

Signs of A VTE may include:

- Hospitalisation for any reason
- Surgery, especially:
 - Hip & knee replacement
 - Procedures to the pelvis and abdomen
- Severe trauma (eg accident)
- Prolonged / long-term bed rest
- Cancer and some cancer treatments
- Injury to a vein
- Pregnancy and post-partum
- A family history of blood clots
- Oral contraceptive pill
- Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)
- Obesity
- Long periods of inactivity
- Dehydration
- Smoking



If you have concerns or any of these risk factors apply to you, it is very important that you discuss this with your doctor



DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

A deep vein thrombosis' (**DVT**) is a clot which has formed in a deep vein, usually in the leg.

Signs of DVT may include:

- Pain
- Tenderness
- Swelling
- Warmth
- Redness

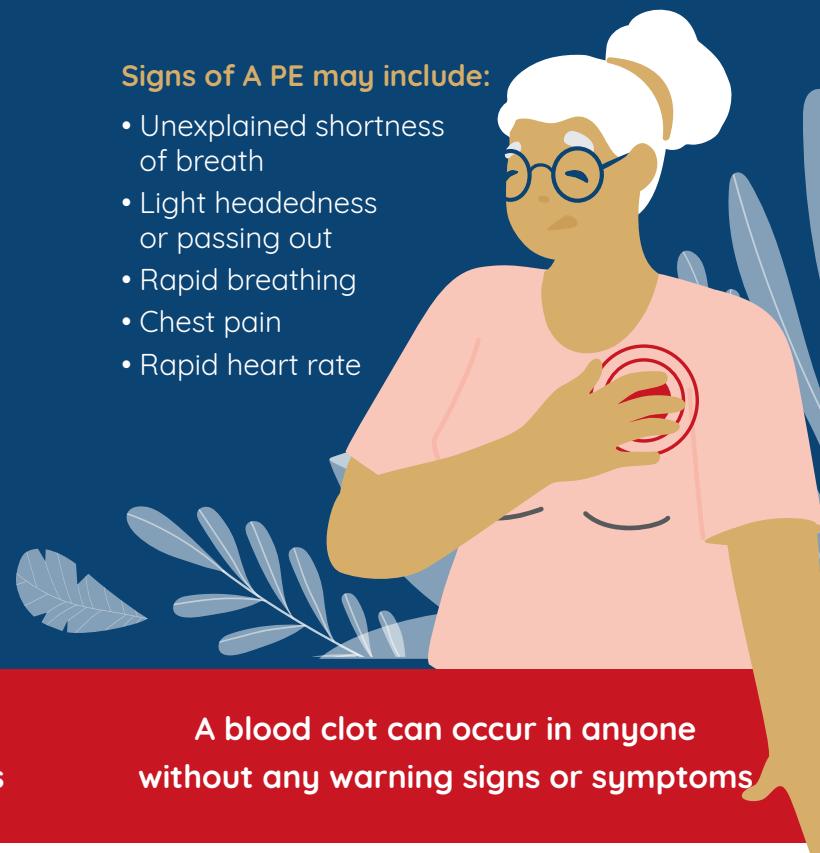
A blood clot can occur in anyone without any warning signs or symptoms

PULMONARY EMBOLISM (PE)

A pulmonary embolism (**PE**) is when a blood clot or other substance blocks an artery in the lungs

Signs of A PE may include:

- Unexplained shortness of breath
- Light headedness or passing out
- Rapid breathing
- Chest pain
- Rapid heart rate



A blood clot can occur in anyone without any warning signs or symptoms