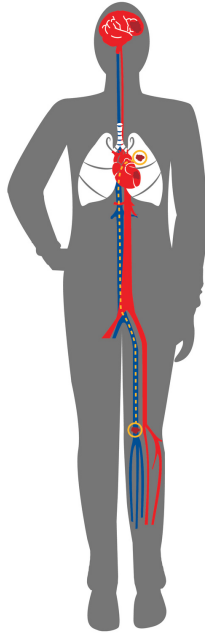


Learning about thrombosis



Thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot in a blood vessel. The vessel may be any vein or artery, such as in a deep vein thrombosis (venous) or a coronary artery (arterial). Any clot that forms in a blood vessel is called a thrombus.

Once formed, a venous thrombus can slow or block normal blood flow, and even break loose and travel round the body through the vessels. A clot that travels to the circulation is called an embolism.

Thrombosis is the often preventable underlying pathology of heart attack, thromboembolic stroke, and venous thromboembolism (VTE), the top three cardiovascular killers.

VTE is a medical condition that encompasses both deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), two potentially life-threatening conditions. DVT occurs when a blood clot forms in the deep veins, usually in the legs, while PE occurs when a clot dislodges from its site of origin and travels to the lungs.

Understanding the risk factors and symptoms of thrombosis can help individuals take preventive measures and seek prompt medical attention if necessary.

Venous Thrombosis

Venous thrombosis is when the blood clot forms in a vein. Veins carry blood from the body back into the heart.

Arterial Thrombosis

Arterial thrombosis occurs when a blood clot forms within an artery, arteries transport blood away from the heart.

THE NUMBERS

1 IN **4**

people die from causes related to blood clots

1-3

top cardiovascular killers are linked to blood clots

#1

cause of preventable death in hospitals is VTE

60%

of all VTE cases occur during or following hospitalization