



WORLD THROMBOSIS DAY
13 OCTOBER

isth
International Society on
Thrombosis and Haemostasis

ALL ABOUT DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is a blood clot that forms in a vein deep in the body. Blood clots occur when something slows or changes the blood flow. Blood thickens and clumps together.

Most deep vein blood clots occur in the lower leg or thigh, however, they can also occur in other parts of the body such as the groin and/or arm.

TREATMENT OF DVT

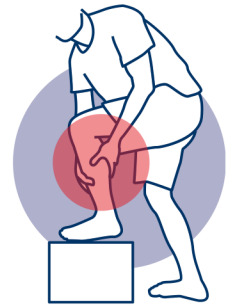
- Anti-clotting medications (e.g., anticoagulants)
- Mechanical devices (e.g., intermittent pneumatic compression devices, rapid inflation venous foot pumps, graded compression stockings, compression stockings)

COMPLICATIONS OF DVT

- Often times, DVT can travel to the lungs, known as a **pulmonary embolism (PE)**. When this occurs, it is called a **venous thromboembolism (VTE)**.
- VTE is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Pain and/or tenderness in the calf and/or thigh
- Swelling of the leg or arm
- Redness and/or noticeable discoloration
- Warmth



RISK FACTORS



Being in the hospital and 90 days after discharge.



Pregnancy and up to 6 weeks postpartum



Family history



Estrogen-containing medicines



Obesity



Prolonged immobility



Cancer