



WORLD THROMBOSIS DAY  
13 OCTOBER

**isth**  
International Society on  
Thrombosis and Haemostasis

## ALL ABOUT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATED THROMBOSIS

Being in the hospital is a major risk factor for developing a VTE. Patients are more likely to develop blood clots if they have decreased mobility due to bedrest or recovery or if they experience blood vessel trauma due to surgery or other serious injury.

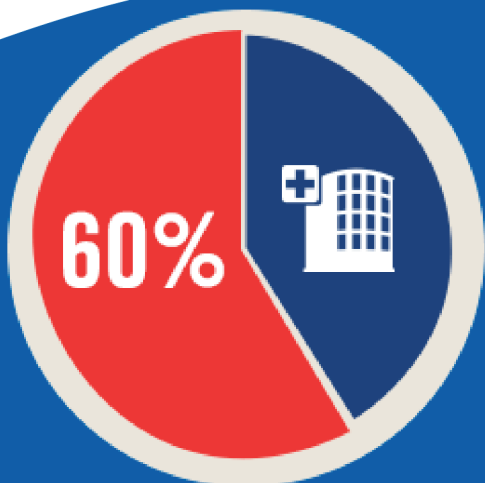
### PRODEDURES WITH INCREASED BLOOD CLOT RISK

- Orthopedic surgery
  - e.g. - hip replacement, knee surgery
- Major general surgery
- Especially involving the abdomen, pelvis, hip or legs
- Major gynecologic surgery
- Urological surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Cardiothoracic surgery
- Major peripheral vascular surgery
- Chemotherapy for cancer treatment

### BE PROACTIVE AND PREVENT VTE

If you or a loved one is entering the hospital for any reason, be proactive with the below and help prevent VTE:

- Request a VTE Risk Assessment upon being admitted to the hospital.
- Ask if you will be given blood clot prevention options while in the hospital and following discharge.
  - e.g. compression stockings, anti-clotting medication.
- Follow all medical orders, take medications as prescribed.
- Learn the signs and symptoms and contact your doctor immediately if any warning signs occur.
- Get moving to improve circulation.



Being in the hospital is **THE** major risk factor for developing venous thromboembolism (VTE).

Up to 60% of all VTE cases occur during or within 90 days of hospitalization, making it a leading cause of preventable hospital death.