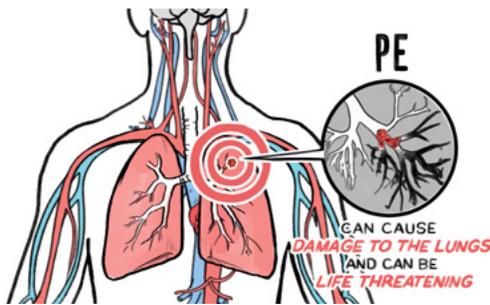


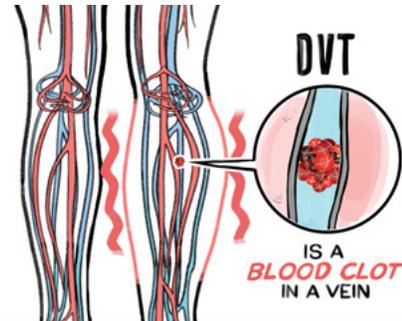
Welcome to the Clot Wise Education Program!

Deep vein thrombosis, or DVT, is a blood clot in a vein, usually in the legs. A DVT blood clot can break off and travel through the veins to the lungs. When this happens, it becomes a pulmonary embolism, or PE. This can cause damage to the lungs and can be life threatening.



These conditions can be life threatening and are more common than people may think. In fact, the CDC estimates that **DVT and PE affect as many as 900,000**

people in the US alone.* And they claim up to 100,000 lives each year.



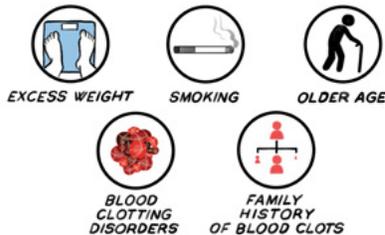
DVT & PE AFFECT



*Estimated by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Sometimes, there are no clear reasons, or risk factors, behind your blood clot. But when the cause of your DVT or PE is known, it's likely to be one or more of the following **risk factors:**

OTHER FACTORS

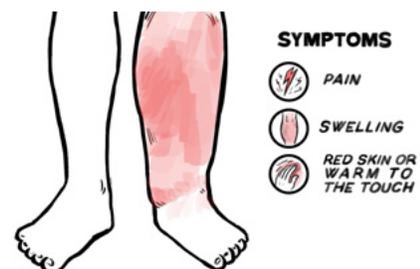


SLOW BLOOD FLOW DUE TO LACK OF MOVEMENT



- **Slow blood flow due to lack of movement** (due to long travel, surgery, or illness)
- **Certain medicines** (like oral contraceptives, hormone therapy, or cancer treatments)
- **Injury to a deep vein** (from surgery or other trauma, like a car accident)

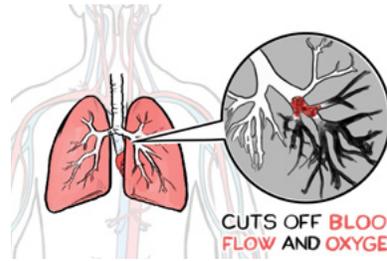
It's important to know that a **DVT normally comes first.** A blood clot forms in a deep vein, usually in the leg. Often, it is large enough to block blood flow. This can cause **symptoms like pain, swelling, or skin that is red or warm to the touch.** If a DVT is diagnosed and treated, it is not usually life threatening.



CLOT WISE™

EDUCATION PROGRAM

The first concern is that it may become a **dangerous PE**. A PE cuts off blood flow and oxygen to the lung tissue. **This causes symptoms like chest pain or shortness of breath**. There is also a risk of permanent damage to the lungs. It may also affect other organs because there may be less oxygen in the blood.



SYMPTOMS:

-  CHEST PAIN
-  SHORTNESS OF BREATH

In the most serious cases of PE, a blood clot may be large enough to block blood flow between the heart and the lungs. This can put severe strain on the heart, **which can lead to sudden death.** Unfortunately, out of all the cases of PE, about 25% of them result in sudden death, **most often before a person is able to seek medical care.**

MOST PEOPLE WILL BE TREATED WITH

BLOOD THINNERS



In serious cases of DVT and PE, there are medicines to break up and dissolve the blood clot. These medicines can be delivered through intravenous therapy (IV) directly into the vein or sent directly to the clot through a thin, flexible tube, or catheter. Surgery may also be an option to remove the clot.

But most people will be treated with blood thinners. Blood thinners can be pills **taken by mouth, injections, or both**, to help prevent blood clots from forming and growing. Some oral blood thinners can only be taken after getting injections, which are usually given in the hospital.

But others can be started right away, without injections. This means **you could simply get a prescription for oral blood thinners as soon as you're diagnosed.**

THE RISK OF HAVING **ANOTHER DVT OR PE IS**

HIGHEST



No matter how you were treated, keep in mind that **the risk of having another DVT or PE is highest during the first few weeks after your blood clot was diagnosed.**

So, it's crucial to follow your doctor's instructions and keep **taking any medicines exactly as they prescribed.**

YOU COULD GET PRESCRIBED



AS SOON AS YOU'RE **DIAGNOSED**

Visit [ClotWise.com/DVTPE](https://www.clotwise.com/DVTPE) to learn more about what they are and treatment options.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR ANY QUESTIONS YOU HAVE ABOUT WHAT YOU LEARNED HERE TODAY