VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM (VTE) AWARENESS

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM (VTE)

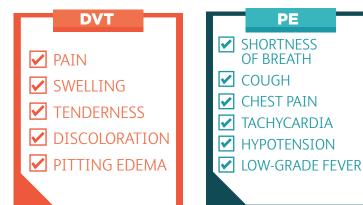
IS A CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE THAT ENCOMPASSES **TWO** SERIOUS CONDITIONS:

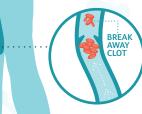
THERE ARE GENERALLY TWO CATEGORIES OF VTE:

A provoked VTE arises in the setting of acquired risk factors such as surgery, trauma, immobility, pregnancy, or use of estrogen therapy.¹

2 An unprovoked VTE arises in patients with no major clinical risk factors.¹

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF VTE^{8,9,10}





Pulmonary Embolism (PE) –

a blood clot blocking one or more vessels in the lungs that frequently originates from a DVT.¹

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) –

a blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the legs, thigh, or pelvis, that blocks the flow of blood.¹

In conditions like cancer and some genetic disorders, acquired and hereditary risk factors may combine to increase the risk for clot formation.¹

APPROXIMATELY MILLON PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH VTE IN THE

EUROPEAN UNION EVERY YEAR.³

ONCE A VTE HAS OCCURRED, APPROXIMATELY **40%** OF PATIENTS ARE AT RISK OF RECURRENCE WITHIN 10 YEARS.⁹



BREAST CANCER AIDS MOTOR VEHICLE INCIDENTS

SOME ESTIMATES SUGGEST THAT THESE CONDITIONS CAUSE **MORE DEATHS** EACH YEAR **THAN BREAST CANCER, AIDS, OR MOTOR VEHICLE INCIDENTS**.⁴

VTE TREATMENT

The previous standard of care consisted of initial treatment with a parenteral heparin formulation followed by longer term THE NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH VTE IS PROJECTED TO NEARLY DOUBLE BY 2050.²



treatment with Vitamin K antagonists (VKA) such as warfarin. Several new agents known as novel oral anticoagulants (NOACs) have emerged for the treatment of VTE and prevention of its recurrence.^{5,6,7}

0.95 MILLION 1.82 MILLION 2006 2050

REFERENCES

- 1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) / Pulmonary Embolism (PE) Blood Clot Forming in a Vein. 25 September, 2012. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/dvt/facts.html. Accessed March 23, 2015.
- 2 Deitelzweig SB, Johnson BH, Lin J, et al. Prevalence of clinical venous thromboembolism in the USA: Current trends and future projections. Am J Hematol. 2011; 86(2):217-220.
- 3 Cohen AT, Agnelli G, Anderson FA, et al. Venous thromboembolism (VTE) in Europe. The number of VTE events and associated morbidity and mortality. Thromb.Haemost. 2007;98,(4)756-764
- 4 Office of the Surgeon General (US); National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (US). The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism. Rockville (MD): Office of the Surgeon General (US); 2008. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44178/
- 5 Kearon C, Akl EA, Comerota AJ, et al. Antithrombotic Therapy for VTE Disease Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. Chest. 2012;141(2 Suppl):e419s-e494s.
- 6 Kearon C. A conceptual framework for two phases of anticoagulant treatment of venous thromboembolism. J Thromb Haemost. 2012;10:507-511.
- 7 Wells PS, Forgie MA, Rodger MA. Treatment of Venous Thromboembolism. JAMA. 2014;311(7):717:728.
- 8 Moll S, Mackman N. Venous Thromboembolism: A Need for More Public Awareness and Research Into Mechanisms. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2008;28(3):373-379.
- 9 Prandoni P, Noventa F, et al. The risk of recurrent venous thromboembolism after discontinuing anticoagulation in patients with acute proximal deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. A prospective cohort study in 1,626 patients. Haematologica. Feb 2007, 92 (2) 199-205.
- 10 Goldhaber SZ, Bounameaux H. Pulmonary Embolism and deep vein thrombosis. Lancet 2012: 379:1835-46

