

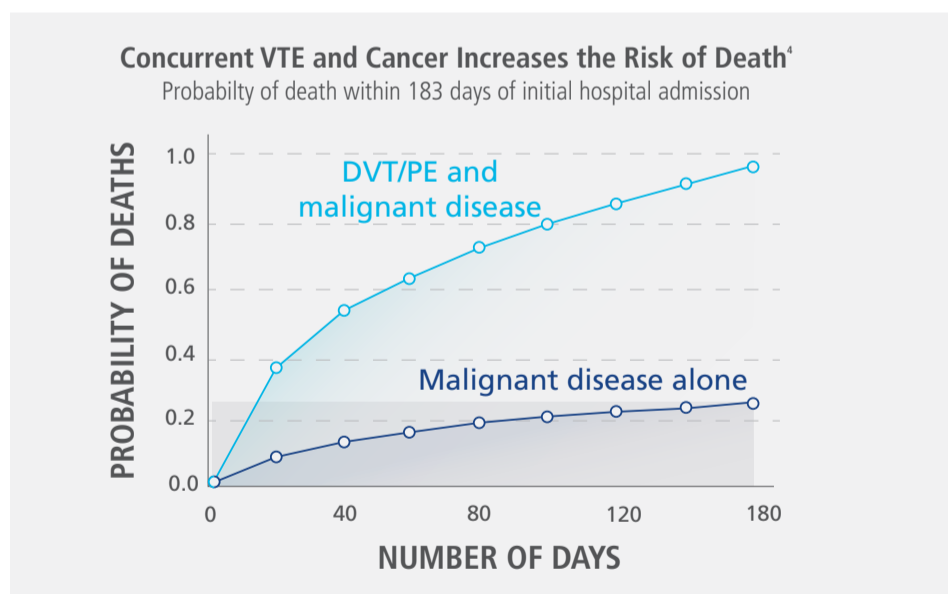


Venous Thromboembolism (VTE): Are VTE-associated risks affecting your patients and practice?

Thrombosis and Cancer: A Major Complication of Cancer Care

VTE is the third most common cardiovascular illness, and includes both deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary emboli (PE).¹ The treatment for VTE can lengthen the patient's hospital stay by several days and increase total hospital costs.²

Several factors are known to influence the incidence of VTE in patients with cancer, including age, obesity, type of cancer, type of chemotherapy administered and central venous catheters (CVCs).³ Recently, a white paper titled *"Thrombosis and Cancer: A Major Complication of Cancer Care"* examined the relationship between VTE and thrombosis risk/complications of CVCs in cancer populations.



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Scan the QR code to
download the white paper
to learn more or visit:
go.angiodynamics.com/VTE



References:

1. <http://www.clevelandclinicmeded.com/medicalpubs/diseasemanagement/cardiology/venous-thromboembolism/>
2. <http://www.amcp.org/data/jmcp/page%20475-86.pdf>
3. Khorana, A. Cancer and Coagulation: Thrombosis & Hemostasis Summit of North America. 2012. Chicago
4. Levitan, N et al. Rates of Initial and Recurrent Thromboembolic Disease Among Patients with Malignancy Versus Those Without Malignancy. *Medicine*: 1999; 78; 285-291.