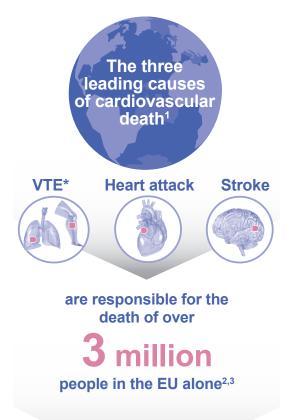
Venous & Arterial Thromboembolism (VAT):

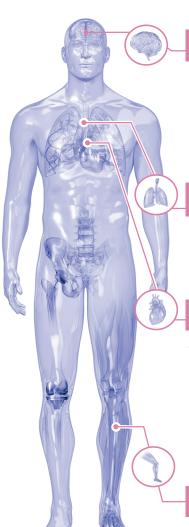
A range of conditions caused when a blood clot breaks away and is moved by the blood stream to block a vein or artery





The main underlying cause of these killers





Stroke

A blood clot that interrupts or blocks blood flow to the **brain** is a common cause of a stroke⁴

Patients at high risk of a stroke or a recurrent stroke include those with:

- ◆ Atrial fibrillation (AF)
- ♦ Embolic stroke of undetermined source (ESUS)

Pulmonary Embolism (PE)

Part of a blood clot formed through DVT breaks away and travels to the **lungs**⁵

Heart Attack

A blood clot forms or blocks the coronary artery, reducing blood supply to the **heart**⁶

Common thromboembolic (or blood-clotting) conditions related to a heart attack include:

- ◆ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
- ♦ Coronary artery disease (CAD)
- ♦ Peripheral artery disease (PAD)

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)

A blood clot that forms in a deep vein – usually the leg⁵





References: 1) International Society on Thromobosis and Haemostasis. World Thrombosis Day. Available at: https://www.isth.org/?WTD, Accessed January 2015 2) Cohen AT, Agnelli G, et al. Venous thromboembolism (VTE) in Europe. The number of VTE events and associated morbidity and mortality. Thromb Haemost. 2007;98,(4)756-764 3) European Society of Cardiology. European Cardiovascular Disease Statistics 2012 Edition. Available at: http://www.escardio.org/about/what/advocacy/EuroHeart/ Pages/2012-CVD-statistics.aspx, Accessed January 2015 4) NHS choices. Atrial fibrillation complications. Available at: http://www.patient.co.uk/health/Deep-Vein-Thrombosis.htm, Accessed January 2015 6) National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. What is a heart attack? Available at: http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/heartattack/printall-index. Html., Accessed January 2015