

DID YOU KNOW?



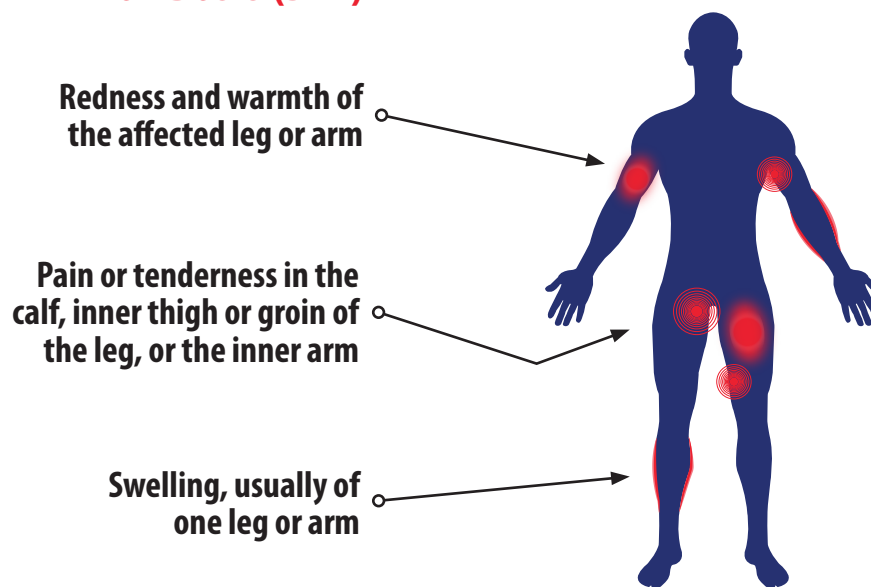
If you have cancer, you are at increased risk for developing **blood clots** also called Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)

VTE is the **second** leading cause of death in patients with cancer

HELP YOUR DOCTOR OR NURSE CHECK FOR SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF VTE*

Blood clots can form inside your veins. When one becomes big enough to block the blood flow, it's called a VTE.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A BLOOD CLOT IN THE LEG OR THE ARM, ALSO CALLED DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A BLOOD CLOT IN THE LUNG, ALSO CALLED PULMONARY EMBOLISM (PE)



Shortness of breath



Chest pain with breathing



Coughing up blood or pink, foamy mucus



Elevated heart rate



Feeling faint or passing out

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 Thrombosis Canada
 Thrombose Canada

*Additional tests may be needed to confirm a diagnosis of VTE

This initiative was made possible through an educational grant by Pfizer Canada Inc.

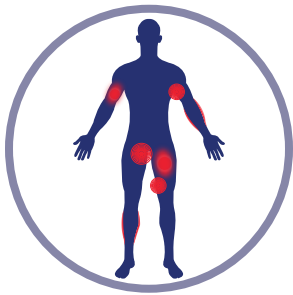


WHY ARE YOU AT RISK FOR VTE?

When diagnosed with cancer, multiple factors can further increase your risk of developing a **VTE**:

- The type of cancer
- The location and stage of your cancer
- The type of treatments you are receiving
- Major surgeries

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP REDUCE THE RISK OF BLOOD CLOTS?



Recognize the signs and symptoms of blood clots



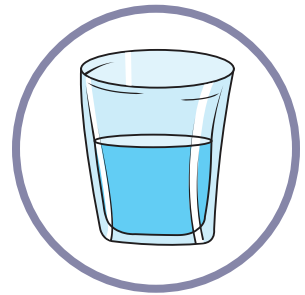
Maintain a healthy and active lifestyle (diet and exercising)



Keep a normal body weight



Do not smoke



Drink water

**HAVE THE TALK NOW: IF CAUGHT EARLY,
BLOOD CLOTS CAN BE TREATED**

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