VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM (VTE) AWARENESS

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM (VTE) IS A CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE THAT ENCOMPASSES TWO SERIOUS CONDITIONS:

1. 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

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

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

SIGN & SYMPTOMS OF VTE

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

Pulmonary Embolism (PE) – a blood clot blocking one or more vessels in the lungs that frequently originates from a DVT.1

APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLION 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

THE NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH VTE IS PROJECTED TO NEARLY DOUBLE BY 2050.2

REFERENCES


VTE TREATMENT

The previous standard of care consisted of initial treatment with a parenteral heparin formulation followed by longer term 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

1 2006
0.95 MILLION

2X

2050
1.82 MILLION