



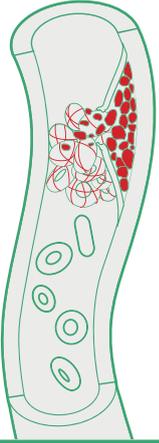
ALL-PARTY
PARLIAMENTARY GROUP
ON VASCULAR AND
VENOUS DISEASE



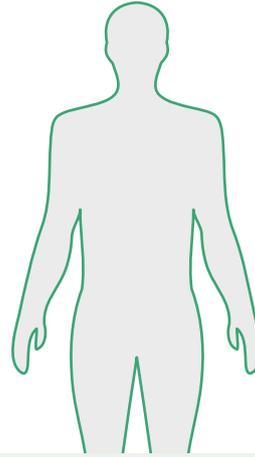
Understanding Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) is a disorder that includes Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE)¹.

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)



Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is when a blood clot develops deep inside the veinⁱⁱ. It usually occurs inside a vein that is situated deep inside the bodyⁱⁱⁱ.



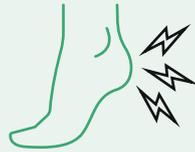
VTE affects approximately **2 in 1000** people annually^v

If left untreated 1 in 10 cases of DVT will result in Pulmonary Embolism (PE)^{iv}.

Symptoms of DVT^{vi}:



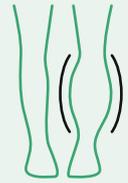
Swelling in one or both legs



Pain or tenderness of legs, ankle or foot, which can feel like a cramp



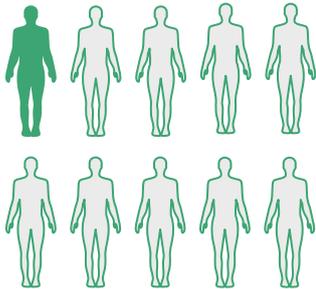
Warmth on the skin of your leg



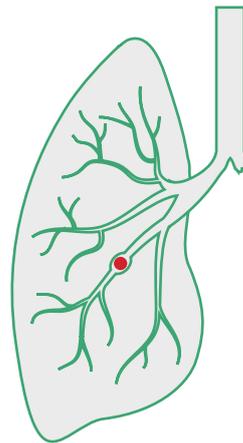
Tender or swollen veins

Pulmonary Embolism (PE)

1 in 10 cases of untreated DVT result in PE



Pulmonary Embolism (PE) is a blocked blood vessel in the lung. It usually occurs when a blood clot develops in a deep vein and travels to the lungs. PE affects approximately 7-8 in 10,000 people annually^{viii}.



For every diagnosed case of PE **2.5 cases** of fatal PE were undiagnosed

PE can potentially be life threatening as the blockage limits blood flow to the lung^{ix}. For every diagnosed case of PE, it is estimated that another 2.5 cases of fatal PE were undiagnosed^x.

Symptoms of PE^{xi}:



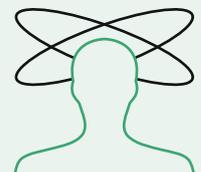
Shortness of breath



Pain in the chest

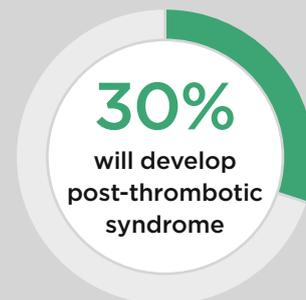
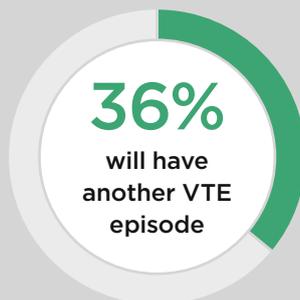


Breathing difficulties



Fainting or feeling faint

Impact of VTE



VTE is a leading cause of death and disability in the United Kingdom. Some estimates suggest that VTE is the number one cause of preventable deaths in hospital^{xii}, causing more than 25,000 hospital deaths annually^{xiii}.

VTE can also cause long-term disability. In addition to the mortality impact of VTE, approximately 36% of VTE patients will go on to have another VTE episode in the ten years following their initial diagnosis^{xiv}, and an estimated 30% will develop post-thrombotic syndrome^{xv}, which can cause chronic pain and swelling.

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- iv. NHS Inform. Deep Vein Thrombosis. Available at www.nhsinform.scot/illnesses-and-conditions/blood-and-lymph/deep-vein-thrombosis [Accessed 7th September 2021].
- v. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Rivaroxaban for the treatment of pulmonary embolism and the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism, final scope. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta287/documents/pulmonary-embolism-acute-treatment-vte-prevention-rivaroxaban-appendix-b-final-scope2 [Accessed 8 September 2021].
- vi. WebMD. Deep Vein Thrombosis Symptoms. Available at www.webmd.com/dvt/deep-vein-thrombosis-dvt-symptoms [Accessed 7th September 2021].
- vii. NHS. Deep Vein Thrombosis. www.nhsinform.scot/illnesses-and-conditions/blood-and-lymph/deep-vein-thrombosis [Accessed 7th September 2021].
- viii. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Rivaroxaban for the treatment of pulmonary embolism and the prevention of recurrent venous thromboembolism, final scope. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta287/documents/pulmonary-embolism-acute-treatment-vte-prevention-rivaroxaban-appendix-b-final-scope2 [Accessed 8 September 2021].
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- xi. British Lung Foundation. What is Pulmonary Embolism And What Are The Symptoms?. Available at www.blf.org.uk/support-for-you/pulmonary-embolism/symptoms [Accessed 7th September 2021].
- xii. Thrombosis UK. Thrombosis Statistics. Available at www.thrombosisuk.org/thrombosis-statistics.php [Accessed 8 September 2021].
- xiii. House of Commons Health Committee Report. The Prevention of Venous Thromboembolism in Hospitalised Patients. 2005. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmselect/cmhealth/99/99.pdf.
- xiv. Khan F, Rahman A, Carrier M, Kearon C, Weitz J I, Schulman S et al. Long term risk of symptomatic recurrent venous thromboembolism after discontinuation of anticoagulant treatment for first unprovoked venous thromboembolism event: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2019; 366 :l4363 doi:10.1136/bmj.l4363.
- xv. Carrier M, Le Gal G, Wells PS, et al. Systematic review: case-fatality rates of recurrent venous thromboembolism and major bleeding events among patients treated for venous thromboembolism. *Ann Intern Med.* 2010;152:578-589.

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