



National Blood Clot Alliance

Stop The Clot®

More than 600,000, and as many as 900,000 Americans develop blood clots annually.

Blood clots can happen to anyone, regardless of age, gender, or health status.

Blood clots cause an estimated 100,000 to 300,000 deaths each year.

More people die from blood clots annually than AIDS, breast cancer, and motor vehicle accidents combined.

VTEs are a leading killer of hospitalized people and recent research suggests as many as 70% of them are preventable.

DID YOU KNOW?

Blood Clot Fast Facts

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT or leg clots and sometimes arm clots) account for 2/3 of blood clots.

Pulmonary emboli (PE or lung clots) account for 1/3 of blood clot.

The medical community call DVTs and PEs (blood clots) "venous thromboembolism" or "VTEs".

VTEs or blood clots, a major public health problem, often show no apparent clinical signs and go undiagnosed.

Approximately one in ten people with VTEs will die; In older adults, closer to one in three will die.

One in five people with PEs will die, and about 25% will die suddenly with death as their first symptom.

PEs cause 60% of blood clot deaths, and DVTs cause 40% of blood clot deaths.

Blood clots lead the causes of death for new mothers during the postpartum period.

Pregnant women face a 5 fold increase in blood clot risk during their third-trimester and childbirth.

About 1/3 of people who experience a DVT will get another blood clot within ten years.

The U.S. Surgeon General recognized blood clots as a public health issue in his 2008 Call to Action.

Health People 2020 recognizes blood clots as a U.S. public health priority that we must address.

Treatment of blood clots costs more than \$16 billion annually.

Blood clots related to recent hospitalizations or surgery waste \$10 billion in treatment costs each year.

Blood clots related to recent hospitalizations or surgery are the leading cause of costly, avoidable readmissions.

Less than 50% of patients receive preventive treatment according to evidence-based guidelines.

As the population ages, the number of people with blood clots will increase.

Our government must invest in surveillance, evaluation, and prevention strategies to stop the clot.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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