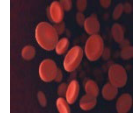


# Assessing VTE Risks Among Patients with Mobility Impairments



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## PATIENTS WITH MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS WHO ARE AT RISK OF VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM\*

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| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Patients with mobility impairment</b><br>Immobility is a risk for VTE incidence.   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>COVID-19/SARS-CoV-2</b><br>Patients with certain disabilities may be at a higher risk for contracting COVID-19. Long COVID-19 may increase the chance of having a VTE.                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Obesity and Smoking</b><br>Patients with mobility limitations are more likely to be obese or smoke. Prescribing smoking cessation strategies to patients may reduce VTE incidence.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Cancer</b><br>Cancer and cancer treatments can increase the risk of developing a VTE. Patients with mobility impairments often receive fewer screenings that may detect cancer and other health conditions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Recent Hospitalization</b><br>Patients with mobility impairments often use emergency health care services due to disparities in health care access. Hospitalization may increase the chances of a VTE incidence. | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Pregnancy and Childbirth</b><br>Women with mobility impairments may have children and increase their likelihood of having a VTE. Prenatal and postpartum care should consider VTE risks.                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Stroke or other Major Trauma</b><br>Patients may experience a cerebrovascular accident (CVA) or other major trauma. These factors can increase the likelihood of developing a VTE.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Known History of VTE</b><br>Previous incidences of VTE increases the chance of a recurring VTE.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major Surgery</b><br>Patients may receive a surgery for any number of reasons. Surgery may increase VTE risk.  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Age over 40 years</b><br>Age increases the likelihood of VTE incidence and mobility impairment.   |

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Patients with mobility impairments may experience one or more of the above risk factors and multiple risk factors can exacerbate the chances of a VTE incidence occurring.

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\*Source: VTE Integrative Knowledge Translation Panel

Daunov, M. et al. (2019). Prevalence of Venous Thromboembolism in Ambulatory and Non-ambulatory Patients with Cerebral Palsy. *Blood*, 134 (Supplement 1).

CDC (2020). What is Venous Thromboembolism?

CDC (2020). Disability Impacts All of Us

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