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...the upper part of
the body – in your neck or arm veins.
... can occur in
the veins of the leg.



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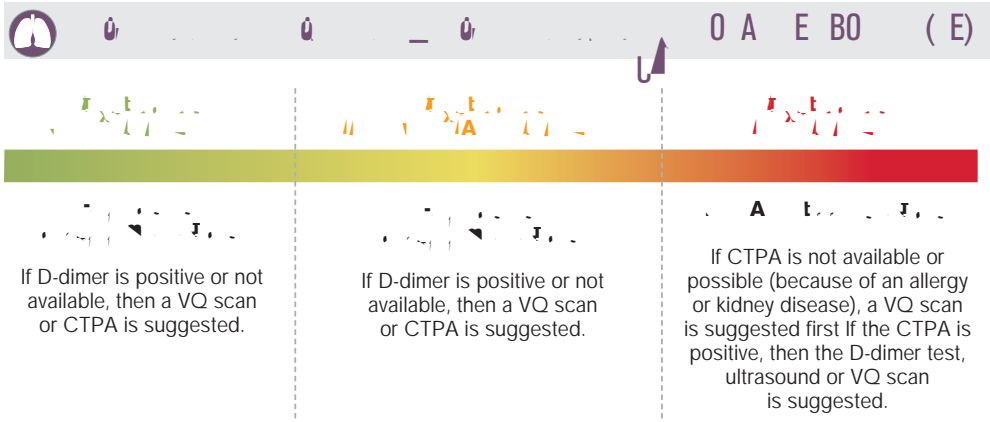
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T e e a . e « de e d a b d c :

Your risk of a blood clot can be low, intermediate, or high.

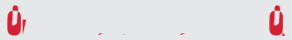
Your risk could be higher if you are older, had surgery recently, had a serious injury (such as breaking a bone), are taking hormones (such as birth control pills) or are male. But your health care provider will check your past health and ask you questions to decide on your risk.



If you have a positive D-dimer test, your health care provider should not diagnose you with a blood clot right away and will need to do more tests. This is because about 1/2 of the people who have a positive D-dimer test may not actually have a clot, so another test is needed.

If all your tests are positive, you probably have a pulmonary embolism (PE) and may need to be treated.

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To understand your tests for a blood clot, you can ask about:

the type of blood clot your health care provider thinks you might have

