



If you have been diagnosed with cancer, it is important to understand your risk for blood clots. Review the risk factors below and discuss this list with your cancer doctor.



### Type and stage of cancer

- The risk of a blood clot is greater in the first few months after a cancer diagnosis, the time when treatment generally occurs.
- Some cancers pose a greater risk for blood clots, including cancers involving the pancreas, stomach, brain, lungs, uterus, ovaries, and kidneys, as well as blood cancers, such as lymphoma and myeloma.
- The higher your cancer stage, the greater your risk for a blood clot.



### Type of cancer treatment

- The specific type of cancer treatment you receive can increase your risk for blood clots.
- Treatments involving hospitalization, surgery, chemotherapy, treatment with hormones, and catheters (small tubes placed in veins to administer various treatments) can increase your risk for blood clots.



### Other risk factors

- Previous blood clot
- Family history of blood clots or inherited clotting disorder
- Hospitalization for illness or major surgery, particularly of the pelvis, abdomen, hip, or knee
- Broken bone or severe muscle injury
- Severe physical trauma, such as a motor vehicle accident
- Serious medical conditions, such as heart and lung diseases, or diabetes
- Sitting too long, such as traveling for more than 4 hours, especially with legs crossed
- Other causes of immobility, such as extended bedrest
- Overweight and obesity
- Smoking

To learn more about blood clots, visit [www.stoptheclot.org/spreadtheword](http://www.stoptheclot.org/spreadtheword).