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Thrombus

Introducing www.CAThrombosis.com, an exclusive educational resource for UK and Ireland-based healthcare professionals working in the field of cancer-associated thrombosis (CAT).

CANCER ASSOCIATED THROMBOSIS
IN PATIENTS WITH CAT, EFFECTIVE
PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF
THROMBOSIS REDUCES MORBIDITY AND
INCREASES SURVIVAL

YOUR EXPERT CANCER-ASSOCIATED THROMBOSIS RESOURCE
Welcome to your Expert Cancer-Associated Thrombosis Resource.
Venous thromboembolism represents a major clinical challenge in oncology and is the second leading cause of death in cancer patients.
We aim to provide a stimulating suite of educational resources for healthcare professionals who wish to educate themselves further in this complex double-sided clinical relationship between malignancy and thrombosis.
[FULL STORY >](#)

PREVALENCE | DIAGNOSIS | TREATMENT | MORE

It is estimated that up to **20% of patients with cancer experience venous thrombosis**.
There is a fivefold higher annual incidence of thrombosis among cancer patients, with about 1 in 1,000 in the general population and 1 in 200 in cancer patients.²

Category	Annual Incidence of VTE
Cancer Patients	1 in 200
General Population	1 in 1,000

VTE OCCURRED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE COMMONLY IN THE CANCER COHORT THAN IN THE NON-CANCER COHORT

Group	Annual Incidence of VTE (%)
Cancer Cohort	12.5%
Non-Cancer Cohort	7.7%

UPCOMING EVENTS

- 20 SAT JUNE**: ISTH (International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis) Congress
- 18 FRI SEPTEMBER**: International VTE conference Dublin 2015
- 12 MON OCTOBER**: World Thrombosis Day

RECENT VIDEOS

With rapid advances in the treatment and management of many cancers, it is easy to ignore or overlook the morbidity and mortality of cancer-associated thrombosis (CAT). It is, therefore, important to raise awareness of the second most common cause of death in patients with malignancy. For those working primarily in the area of thrombosis, it is important to distinguish CAT from non-cancer associated venous thrombo-embolic disease (VTE). CAT has different factors in its pathogenesis and aetiology, different predisposing factors, requires a different pathway of investigation, different treatment and has a very different and poor prognosis. To date, these differences have been largely ignored, with CAT often being investigated and treated along the same lines as non-cancer associated VTE. It must be remembered that nearly all cancer patients will have an abnormal VTE screening with the Well's score/raised D-dimer at presentation with suspected VTE, making these tests an unnecessary and unhelpful step in the investigation of VTE in cancer patients.

The screenshot shows the website interface for 'CATHrombosis.com'. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Sign Up' and 'Login'. The main content area features a module titled 'MODULE 1: PREVALENCE Cancer-Associated Thrombosis'. Below the title, a brief description states: 'Venous thromboembolism (VTE) represents one of the most important causes of morbidity and mortality in cancer patients'. A 'START MODULE' button is visible. To the right, there is a vertical banner image of a doctor in a lab coat looking at a tablet, with the text 'LEARN INFORM PREVENT' overlaid.

An example of the e-learning content found on the site.

There is, therefore, a need for more initiatives that increase awareness of CAT, and the launch of www.CATHrombosis.com is to be welcomed. The site has been developed to provide a free educational resource for healthcare professionals, which is easy to access and regularly updated. This is a helpful resource for those wishing to become more familiar with the subject, with structured e-learning modules making it an excellent starting point. For those with a more in-depth knowledge, the site is regularly updated with the latest research articles and additional resources such as highlights, videos and webinars from important meetings. I would therefore encourage readers to visit www.CATHrombosis.com and incorporate the modules into oncology training programmes.

There is still a long way to go in terms of education and patient management in CAT, but it is hoped that greater awareness will ultimately have an impact on clinical outcomes.

Kind regards,

Peter Rose

Editor, Thrombus

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