Remember:

Consult your Physical Therapist or Physician prior to beginning an exercise program, or if you have any questions about your health.



For more information, visit:

- wikipedia.org
- bupa.co.uk
- realage.com/health_guides
- mdihospital.org

More Section on Geriatrics consumer information is available at:

www.geriatricspt.org (click "Consumers")

American Physical Therapy Association 800/999-APTA

APTA consumer information:

www.apta.org/consumer

Find a Physical Therapist near you:

www.apta.org/findapt

by Irena Trapnell 2007 PTA Program Graduate Green River Community College

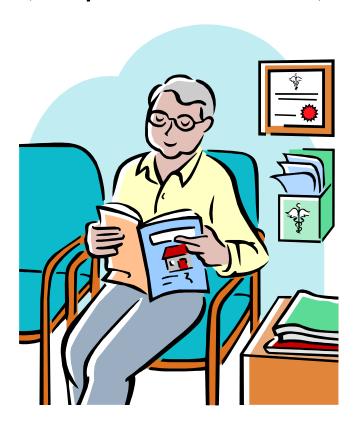


Over 40?

You are at risk for a

DVT

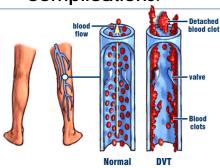
(Deep Vein Thrombosis)



A guide to
What you should know
and
what you can about it

What is a DVT?

- A DVT is a blood clot that develops in a deep vein, usually in the lower leg.
- A DVT can also occur in the thigh, pelvis or arm.
- A DVT is dangerous because they can block blood flow in a vein.
- A DVT can potentially dislodge, traveling to the lungs, brain or heart, cutting off vital circulation and leading to lifethreatening complications.



DVT risk factors to consider:

- Immobility / Sedentary lifestyle
- Obesity
- · Recent hip or knee surgery
- Having cancer
- Taking hormone replacements
- Heart or circulatory problems
- Sitting for long periods of time
- Family History of DVTs
- Get up and walk every 30 minutes especially when traveling

Symptoms of a DVT include:

Leg pain, swelling, or redness*

*Get prompt medical attention if you think you may have a DVT

Things you can do to prevent DVTs

Wear compression stockings
Drink fluids to stay hydrated
Regular excise (30 minute walk)
Do the exercises illustrated below

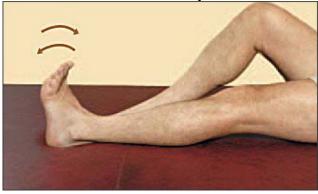
Exercises to help prevent DVTs

Leg Raises



Keeping knee straight, raise leg 6" and hold for a count of 5. Repeat 10 times

Ankle Pumps



Flex ankle up and down as pictured. Repeat 10 times