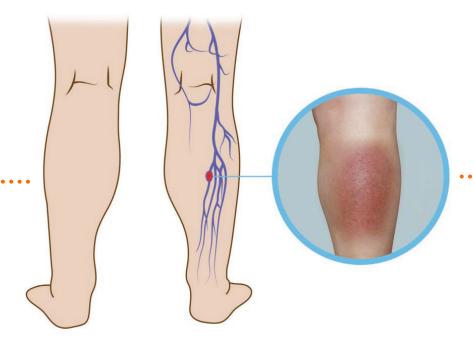
Signs and Symptoms of Blood Clots



Thank you for participating in this important research study. As one of the objectives for the study, researchers are trying to understand if PWS patients are at a higher risk of developing dangerous blood clots (deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism). This handout provides information on how to recognize signs and symptoms related to these events. You should seek medical attention if you see or experience any of these signs and symptoms.

What is deep vein thrombosis and what does it look like?

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) happens when blood clots form in the deep veins of the legs.



The most common symptoms of DVT include:

- Swelling in the affected leg
- Pain in the affected leg (may feel like cramping in the calf)
- Affected area feeling warm and tender
- Redness or other changes in skin color, such as the skin turning paler or having a bluish tint

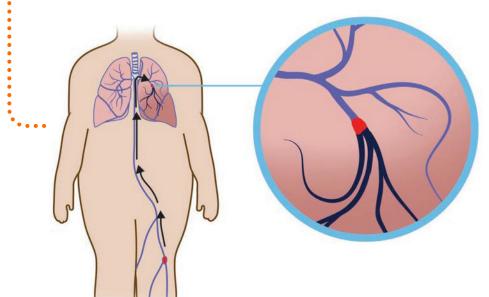


Signs and Symptoms of Blood Clots



What is pulmonary embolism and what does it feel like?

Pulmonary embolism (PE) develops when a blood clot in the deep veins of the leg (DVT) breaks loose, travels through the bloodstream, and becomes lodged in the lungs.



Symptoms of PE include:

- Shortness of breath
- Problems breathing
- Coughing up blood
- Light-headedness, fainting, and unconsciousness
- Sharp chest pain that worsens after taking a deep breath

Symptoms of PE can occur very suddenly and without warning. These symptoms need medical attention at once. If you experience signs/symptoms of PE over a weekend or you cannot get in contact with your doctor, do not wait.

CALL 911 OR GO TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM IMMEDIATELY.

There are some factors that may increase your chances of developing dangerous blood clots. They include:

- Genetic blood clotting disorder
- Smoking
- Being overweight or obese
- Sitting or lying still for a prolonged period of time
- Hormonal birth control or hormone replacement therapy
- Surgery or severe bruising (injury to the veins)