

# Download Pulmonary Embolism

Reduce your pulmonary embolism risk. You can reduce your risk of a pulmonary embolism by taking measures to prevent DVT. A pulmonary embolism commonly occurs when part of the blood clot dislodges itself from your leg and travels up to your lungs, causing a blockage. If you're being treated in hospital for another condition,...Pulmonary embolism. PE usually results from a blood clot in the leg that travels to the lung. The risk of blood clots is increased by cancer, prolonged bed rest, smoking, stroke, certain genetic conditions, estrogen-based medication, pregnancy, obesity, and after some types of surgery. A pulmonary embolism happens when a blood vessel in your lungs becomes blocked. Find out about the symptoms and treatments for this condition. A pulmonary embolism is a blood clot that occurs in the lungs. It can damage part of the lung due to restricted blood flow, decrease oxygen levels in the blood, and affect other organs as well. Large or multiple blood clots can be fatal. The blockage can be life-threatening. Pulmonary embolism. Most of the time, the blockage is caused by a blood clot or part of one. These clots often develop in your legs (a deep vein thrombosis or DVT ). A piece of the clot in your leg can break off and travel through your body in your bloodstream until it gets to your lungs, where it gets stuck. Usually a pulmonary embolism is caused by a blood clot travelling up from one of the deep veins in your legs. This kind of clot is called a deep vein thrombosis (DVT). In many cases, the clot occurs because of a change such as pregnancy or recent surgery. A pulmonary embolism is a sudden blockage in a lung artery. The cause is usually a blood clot in the leg called a deep vein thrombosis that breaks loose and travels through the bloodstream to the lung. Pulmonary embolism is a serious condition that can cause. Permanent damage to the affected lung. Low oxygen levels in your blood. A lung embolus (pulmonary embolism) occurs when a blood vessel supplying the lung becomes clogged up by a clot. Get expert advice on pulmonary embolisms and how they are treated. Pulmonary embolism is a blood clot in the lung, which causes signs and symptoms of chest pain, cough, and shortness of breath. Pulmonary embolism is treated with ... A pulmonary embolism (PE) happens when a blood clot gets caught in an artery in the lungs. This blockage can cause serious problems, like lung damage, low oxygen levels and even death., Pulmonary Embolism.

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