

Chronic Venous Disease, Obesity and the Risk of Venous Thromboembolism in a Czech Population

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Short Communication

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a multifactorial disease. Risk factors include age, sex, hereditary factors, surgery, immobilization, pregnancy, oral contraceptives, and medical conditions such as cancer, heart failure, and chronic kidney disease. Obesity is a risk factor for VTE and SVT in a Czech population [1,2].

A VTE study included 5% of patients with CVD. The prevalence of VTE in the general population is 20.3%. The prevalence of SVT is 20.3%. The prevalence of VTE in the general population is 20.3%. The prevalence of SVT is 20.3%. The prevalence of VTE in the general population is 20.3%. The prevalence of SVT is 20.3%.

The prevalence of BMI is 12.4% in the general population. The prevalence of BMI is 12.4% in the general population. The prevalence of BMI is 12.4% in the general population. The prevalence of BMI is 12.4% in the general population.

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