

FACTS ABOUT VENOUS DISEASE

VENOUS DISEASE
AFFECTS
up to

40%

of the adult population worldwide

While there is often a genetic predisposition, other factors such as a sedentary lifestyle, pregnancy and obesity also play a role



1 OUT OF 2 PEOPLE

will develop some form of chronic venous disease
in their lifetime

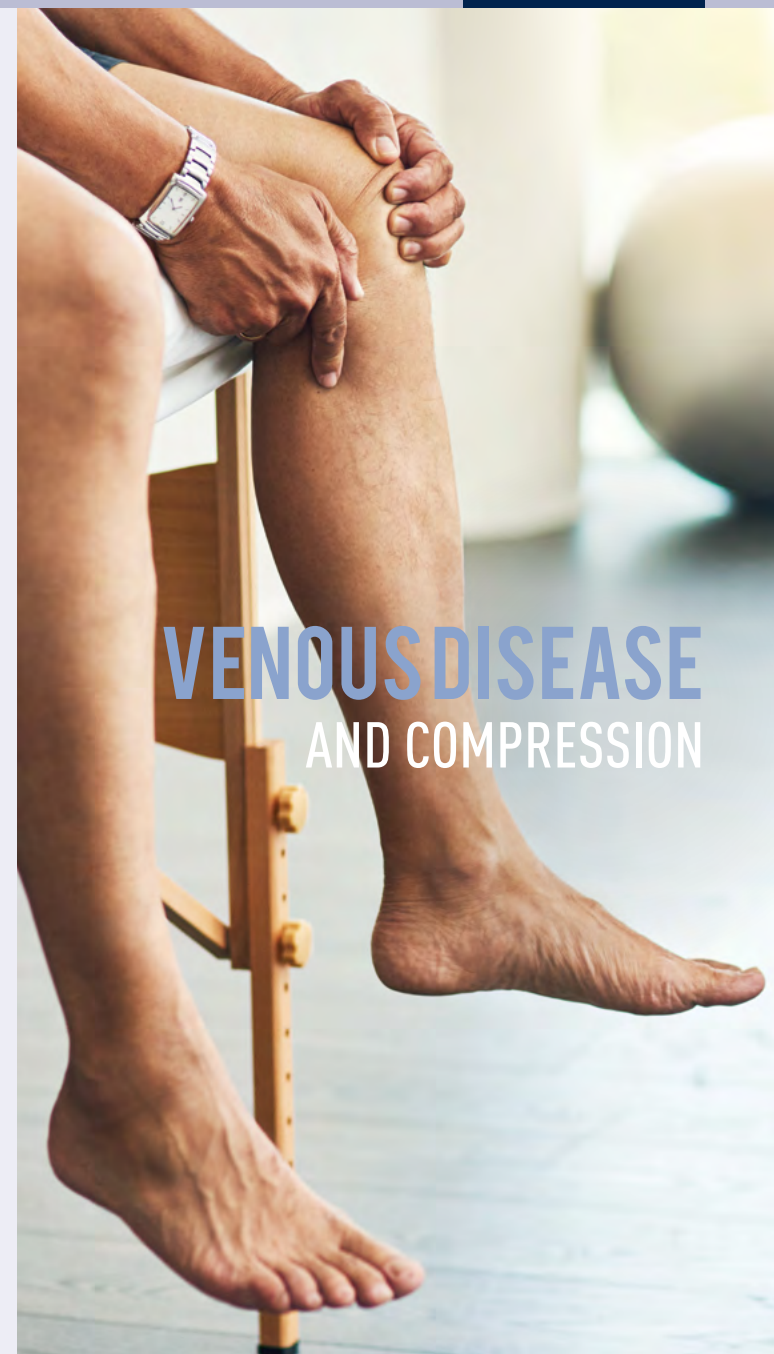
HOW TO PREVENT VENOUS DISEASE:

- Wear SIGVARIS graduated compression socks or hosiery
- Regular exercise, stretching, walking, etc.
- Healthy diet & lifestyle
- Drink plenty of water
- Stop smoking

SIGVARIS
GROUP

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VENOUS DISEASE
AND COMPRESSION

SPIDER VEINS

Small veins visible through the skin of your legs that appear red or blue.

VARICOSE VEINS

Enlarged veins, clearly visible under your skin, and twisted or bulging. Usually painless, sometimes they can hurt, itch, or burn. They are caused by the pooling of blood in a damaged vein.

SWOLLEN LEGS

Edema (swollen legs) is defined as a significant increase in the volume of fluid in the skin. Venous edema usually occurs in the ankle region, but it may extend to the leg and foot.

LEG ULCER

Venous leg ulcers are unhealed sores or open wounds on the legs. They are a severe consequence of venous disease.

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

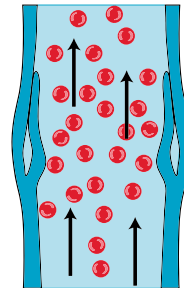
DVT is a serious condition in which a blood clot forms in the deep veins of the leg that blocks the blood flow. As a consequence, the clot can circulate and cause a pulmonary embolism.

DIABETES

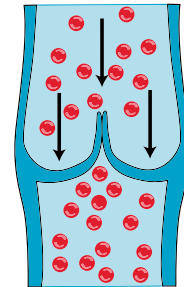
Diabetes may cause circulation problems that could result in swelling in your feet, ankle and legs.

DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU HAVE A "SECOND HEART" IN YOUR LEGS?

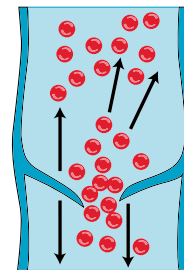
While walking, your calf muscle contracts and relaxes, moving blood back up to the heart.



CALF CONTRACTING
Vein valves open, allowing blood flow toward the heart



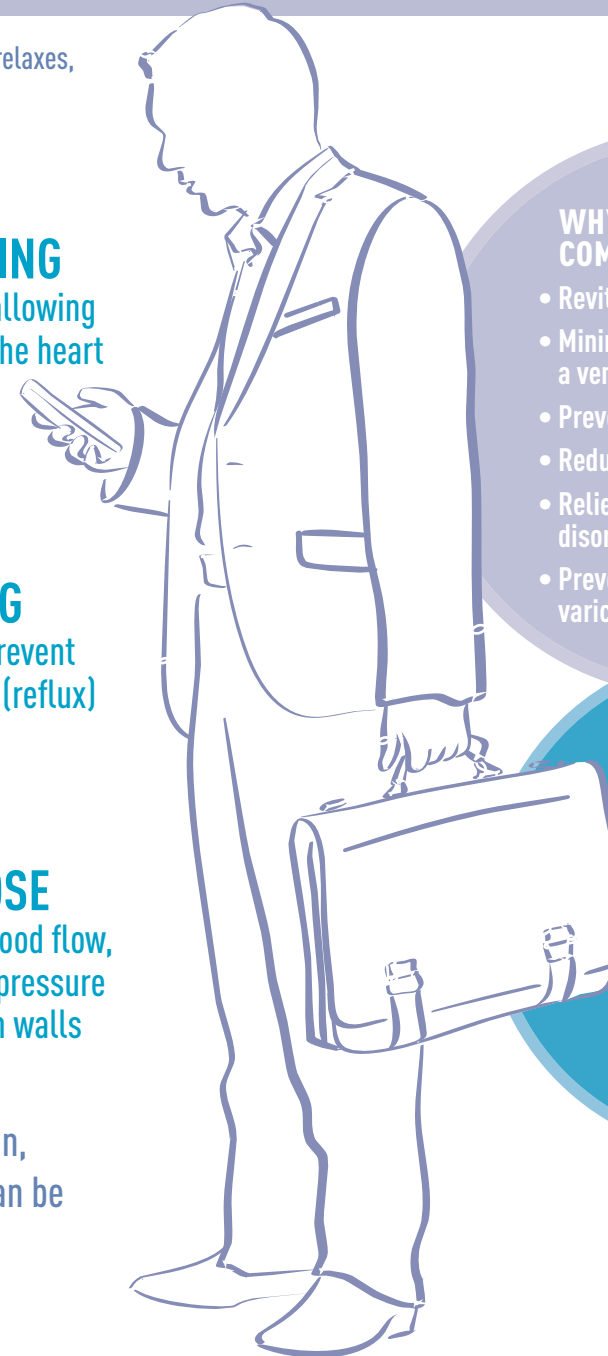
CALF RELAXING
Valves close to prevent reverse blood flow (reflux)



VALVES DON'T CLOSE
It creates reverse blood flow, pooling and higher pressure that weakens vein walls

Discomfort of the legs, like leg pain, heaviness, and/or leg tiredness, can be first signs of venous disease.

THE SIGVARIS SOLUTION



WHY GRADUATED COMPRESSION?

- Revitalize legs
- Minimize risk of developing a venous disorder
- Prevent blood pooling
- Reduce swelling
- Relieve symptoms of the venous disorder
- Prevent formation of spider or varicose veins

Graduated compression acts as an external layer of muscle by gently squeezing the weakened vein and encourages normal blood flow. The pressure is higher at the ankle and decreases as it goes up your leg.