**[Hospital]**

**Now offers free vascular screenings for your patients**

Dear [Referring physician] –

[Hospital] is bringing Dare to C.A.R.E., a national vascular screening and disease management program, to [community].

Beginning on [date], Dare to C.A.R.E. will begin taking appointmentsfor free vascular screenings for people over age 60, or people over age 50 with certain risk factors such as obesity, smoking and a family history of stroke. People over age 40 with diabetes should also be screened.

Patients do not need a referral, but must meet the above criteria. You will receive the results of your patients’ screenings, and they will be directed to you to determine the best option for treatment, should it be necessary.

Visit [hospital website] or call [hospital phone number] for more information.

We look forward to serving you and your patients.

Sincerely,

[Hospital]

Email side bar:

**Dare to C.A.R.E.** screens for vascular abnormalities that cause the following diseases:

**Carotid Artery Disease**

Responsible for more than half of the strokes that occur each year in the U.S.[[1]](#footnote-1)

**Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm**

The third leading cause of sudden death in men over age 60[[2]](#footnote-2)

**Renal Artery Stenosis**

May be entirely asymptomatic and in severe cases, can lead to kidney failure

**Extremity Artery Disease/Peripheral Arterial Disease**

Affects one in 20 people over the age of 50 and can lead to limb loss[[3]](#footnote-3)

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. “What Is Carotid Artery Disease?” <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/catd/> National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. Accessed September 22, 2014. Reviewed November 01, 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ohki T, Veith FJ. Endovascular Repair of Ruptured AAAs In Treating AAAs, endovascular repair may hold the key over open repair to lowering mortality. Endovascular Today. January 2004, 47-51. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. “Facts About Peripheral Arterial Disease (P.A.D.)” National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Accessed September 22, 2014. Reviewed August 2006 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)