



ADULT VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM PROPHYLAXIS ASSESSMENT AND ORDER SHEET

STEP 1: Obtain Ris	k Factor Score (RFS)						
Use the assessment on reverse side ENTER RFS SCORE IN BOX:							
RFS	0-1	2	3-4	Greater tha	ın 4		
RISK LEVEL	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIG	≩H		
STEP 2: Does patient have a contraindication to pharmacologic prophylaxis (see below): Yes: Use non-pharmacologic therapy and re-evaluate for pharmacologic prophylaxis on a daily basis. No: Therapy should be based on the risk factor score above							
CONTRAINDICATIONS CAUTION USING PHARMACOLOGIC PROPHYLAXIS							
Contraindication to pharmacologic therapy based on clinical judgment (Reason) Patient presently therapeutic anticoagulation ABSOLUTE CONTRAINDICATIONS Active bleeding from wounds, drains, lesions (within 24-48 hrs) Heparin use with history of Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia Warfarin use in pregnancy Known hypersensitivity to Heparin or pork products Use CAUTION when anticoagulants are used on patients with: (specialty consultation should be consided by the consultation shou							
	☐ Vascular access/biopsy sites inaccessible to hemostatic control ☐ Spinal Tap <12hrs ☐ Presence or planned epidural / spinal catheter (see reverse) ☐ Use of tPA within 24 hrs or GPIIb/Illa Inhibitor < 24 hrs						
✓ RISK LEVEL:		ORDERS:		R	RN Init.		
□ NON-	ACOLOGIC Graduated elastic compression) to Bilateral Left only Right only						
PHARMACOLOGIC							
THERAPY	☐ SCDs to ☐ Bilateral lower extremities ☐ Left only ☐ Right only						
☐ LOWRISK (RFS 0-1)	☐ Early aggressive mobilization						
	☐ GEC (graduated elastic compression) to ☐ Bilateral ☐ Left only ☐ Right only						
	SCDs to Bilateral lower extremities Left only Right only						
☐ MOD RISK	☐ Early aggressive mobilization						
(RFS 2)	Heparin 5000 units SC Q 8 hrs OR Q 12 hrs						
	☐ Enoxaparin 30 m		☐ Enoxaparin 40 mg S	C Q 24 IIIS			
☐ HIGH RISK (RFS 3-4)	☐ Early aggressive mobilization						
	GEC (graduated elastic compression) to Bilateral Left only Right only						
☐ VERY HIGH	☐ SCDs to ☐ bilateral lower extremities ☐ Left only ☐ Right only						
(RFS > 4)	☐ Heparin 5000 units SC Q 8 hrs ☐ Enoxaparin 30 mg SC Q 12 hrs ☐ Enoxaparin 40 mg SC Q 24 hrs						
Consider Pharmacologic	☐ Warfarinmg PO X1 (target INR of 1.8-2.4)						
+ Mechanical Prophylaxia together	Warfarinmg PO X1 (target link of 1.8-2.4) Warfarin to be ordered daily (Prophylaxis for Orthopedic pts. ONLY)						
LABORATORY:	 ☐ CBC 24 hrs after initiation of pharmacologic therapy, then every other day (for 14 days when Heparin or LMWH is used) ☐ Baseline PT/ INR (REQUIRED if Warfarin is used) 						
MD/LIP/NP Signature:		(D)	# Date:	Time:			
Nurse Signature:		[Di	# Date:	Time:			





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RISK FACTOR SCORE (RFS) ASSESSMENT Check (✔) Applicable up to 6 points							
1 point EACH	2 points EACH	3 points EACH	5 points EACH				
Age 41-59 AMI < 1 mo BMI > 30 CHF < 1 mo Minor surgery Sepsis < 1 mo planned COPD Swollen legs Central venous catheter Nephrotic syndrome Hx Inflam. bowel disease Recent leg cast or brace Collagen Vascular Disease History of prior major surgery Trauma requiring admission Paralysis (SCI or CVA) > 1 month Oral contraception, HRT, Tamoxifen Pregnancy or Post Partum < 1 mo Hx of unexplained stillborn, recurrent spontaneous abortion History of toxemia of pregnancy	☐ Age 60-74 ☐ BMI > 35 ☐ Surgery 1-2 hrs and/or arthroscopic, laparoscopic of any duration ☐ Anticipated immobility > 24 hrs (bedrest)	Age 75+ BMI > 50 Surgery 2-3 hrs Unprovoked superficial thrombophlebitis Prior DVT or PE Family history DVT/PE Malignancy and/or treatment Hypercoagulable state*: Positive Factor V Leiden Positive Prothrombin variant 20210A Positive lupus anticoagulant Antithrombin III deficiency Protein C or S deficiency Elevated anticardiolipin antibody Elevated Factor VIII Other thrombophilia	Surgery > 3 hrs Elective major lower extremity arthroplasty Hip, Pelvic or long bone fracture < 1 mo Recent stroke < 1 mo Multiple Trauma < 1 mo Acute spinal cord injury (SCI) < 1 mo				
Total Points	Total Points	Total Points	Total Points				
TOTAL RISK FACTOR SCORE (Add the values from each column for the total score)							
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS: *Co	nsider SBUMC VTE Tean	r consult for hypercoagulable s	tates				
Renal impairment: Use low molecular weight Heparin with <u>caution</u> in patients with Cr > 2 or CrCL < 30 mL/min. Patients < 50 kg: consider dose adjustments for pharmacologic prophylaxis in patients with weight of < 50 kg. Obesity: Appropriate dosing for obese patients is not well established. Aspirin and/or Clopidogrel (PLAVIX) and/or Drotrecogin (XIGRIS) is not considered adequate VTE prophylaxis. Add non-pharmacologic or pharmacologic prophylaxis. Platelet counts that drop greater than 50% from baseline and/or less than 100,000: consider workup for Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia.							
Recommendations for the Use of Antithrombotic Prophylaxis in Patients with Epidural Catheters / Spinal Catheters / Spinal Anesthesia / Lumbar Puncture (Spinal Tap)							
For patients receiving low dose SQ unfractioned heparin (5,000 units): Concurrent use of epidural or spinal catheter and SQ dose unfractionated Heparin IS NOT CONTRAINDICATED. *Note SQ Heparin can begin immediately after placing epidural/spinal catheter. Ensure an adequate platelet count if on Heparin. For patients receiving prophylactic doses of Low Molecular Weight Heparin:							
 Before placing or removing a catheter or performing a neuraxial block WAIT 10-12 hours after a prophylactic dose of low molecular weight Heparin is given Single daily dosing is NOT contraindicated with an epidural catheter in place. If twice daily dosing is done, an epidural catheter cannot be placed for 24 hours after last dose. Initiate low molecular weight Heparin thromboprophylaxis a minimum of 2 hours after removal of the catheter. For patients needing anti-inflammatory medications, the use of cyclooxygenase-2 specific inhibitor (celecoxib) is recommended as this medication has minimal effect on platelet function. Antiplatelet or oral anticoagulant medications administered in combination with LMWH may increase the risk of spinal hematoma. Concomitant administration of medications affecting hemostatsis, such as antiplatelet drugs, standard Heparin, or dextran represents an additional risk of hemorrhagic complications perioperatively, including spinal hematoma. 							
	➤ Neuraxial catheters should NOT be removed until the INR is < 1.5.						