Patient details: (Affix addressograph)





COMPLETE AND FILE IN
PATIENT'S NOTES
PRESCRIBE PROPHYLAXIS
ON DRUG CHART

If this protocol is not followed, the prescribing doctor will accept responsibility for any deviation from the thrombosis committees' recommendations and will be required to document the rationale and contraindiactions in the clinical notes

THROMBOPROPHYLAXIS FOR ACUTE ORTHOPAEDIC ADMISSIONS

UNLESS CONTRAINDICATED: (See Reverse) All patients admitted following orthopaedic trauma should be risk assessed to receive combined thromboprophylaxis with pharmacological and mechanical methods from admission until mobile. **RE-ASSESS** within 24 Hours & reguarly thereafter DOES PATIENT HAVE CONTRAINDICATION TO PHARMACOLOGICAL THROMBOPROPHYLAXIS? Active bleeding or at risk of bleeding Already having therapeutic anticoagulation (excluding anti platelet agents) Uncontrolled systolic hypertension ≥180mmHg Bacterial endocarditis, pericarditis or thoracic aneurysm New-onset stroke or risk of central nervous system bleed e.g. head injury or previous SAH Severe liver disease Known bleeding disorder: discuss with Haematologist Thrombocytopenia: platelet count $< 100 \times 10^{-9}$ /l - discuss with Haematologist Admitted for terminal care or on end of life pathway Previous heparin induced thrombocytopenia (Use Fondaparinux) Known heparin allergy (Use Fondaparinux) Fondaparinux: In normal renal Function 2.5 mgs once a day by subcutaneous injections 6 hours post surgery. Discuss with Haematologist PHARMACOLOGICAL METHODS MECHANICAL METHODS* Prescribe thromboprophylaxis on the patients medication Choose one of the following chart according to local formulary and licensed indications: Anti-embolism stockings Enoxaparin (Clexane) 40mg od Foot impulse devices Intermittent pneumatic compression devices Further advice can be obtained from the Haematologist. * Contraindications to mechanical methods (Aspirin is not recommended for thromboprophylaxis.) Arterial insufficiency Acute Stroke

consider 60mg enoxaparin od in patients >110kg (unlicensed dose)
 consider 20mg enoxaparin od in patients <50kg (unlicensed dose)

Pharmacological considerations

or use UFH

Patients receiving LMWH or UFH need platelet count checking on day 6.

• Decrease enoxaparin dose to 20mg od if creatinine clearance <30ml/min

For surgery under spinal/epidural anaesthesia (Contact Consultant Anaesthetist)

Cutaneous infections

Peripheral neuropathy

Peripheral vascular disease

Recent skin graft

Local skin Ulcers

Cardiac Failure

Massive Leg Oedema

• Extreme Leg Deformity

Unusual Leg size or shape

Known allergy to material

- Stop pharmacological thromboprophylaxis at least 12 hours prior to neuraxial blockade.
- Placement or removal of epidural catheter should be delayed for 12 hours after administration of 20mg or 40mg of enoxaparin sodium. Patients receiving higher
 doses of enoxparin sodium will require longer delays (24hours). The subsequent enoxparin sodium dose should be given no sooner than 4 hours after catheter
 removal.

Clinician Name Clinician Signature Date