

- "Other" VTE RISK FACTORS**
- ACUTE CONDITIONS**
- Patient in ICU
 - Acute infection either:
 - Known active viral infection
 - Current antibiotic treatment
 - Burns
 - Major lower extremity orthopedic surgery
 - Major trauma
 - Lower extremity central venous catheter
 - Pregnancy
 - Active cancer
 - Spinal cord injury
 - Acute inflammation
 - Severe dehydration
 - Protein-losing disorder
- CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS**
- Estrogen containing medications
 - Obesity
 - Weight > 80 kg in age 12-16
 - Weight > 85 kg over age 16
 - Inflammatory bowel disease
 - Malignancy
 - Nephrotic syndrome
 - Known acquired or inherited thrombophilia
 - Cyanotic heart disease or low flow states
- HISTORICAL FACTORS**
- Surgery within last 30 days
 - Previous history of DVT/PE
 - Family history of VTE in 1st degree relative < 40 yrs

- CONTRAINDICATIONS TO ANTICOAGULATION**
- Intracranial hemorrhage
 - Ongoing and uncontrolled bleeding
 - Uncorrected coagulopathy
 - Incomplete spinal cord injury with suspected or known paraspinous hematoma
 - Allergy to UFH or enoxaparin
 - Heparin induced thrombocytopenia
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Acute stroke or brain ischemia
 - Platelet count < 50,000 / mL
 - Epidural anesthesia
 - Risk of invasive procedure within 24 hours
 - Congenital bleeding disorder
 - Uncontrolled severe hypertension
 - Intracranial mass

Definitions

Altered Mobility: refers to either a permanent or temporary state in which the patient has a limitation in independent, purposeful physical movement of the body or of one or more extremities

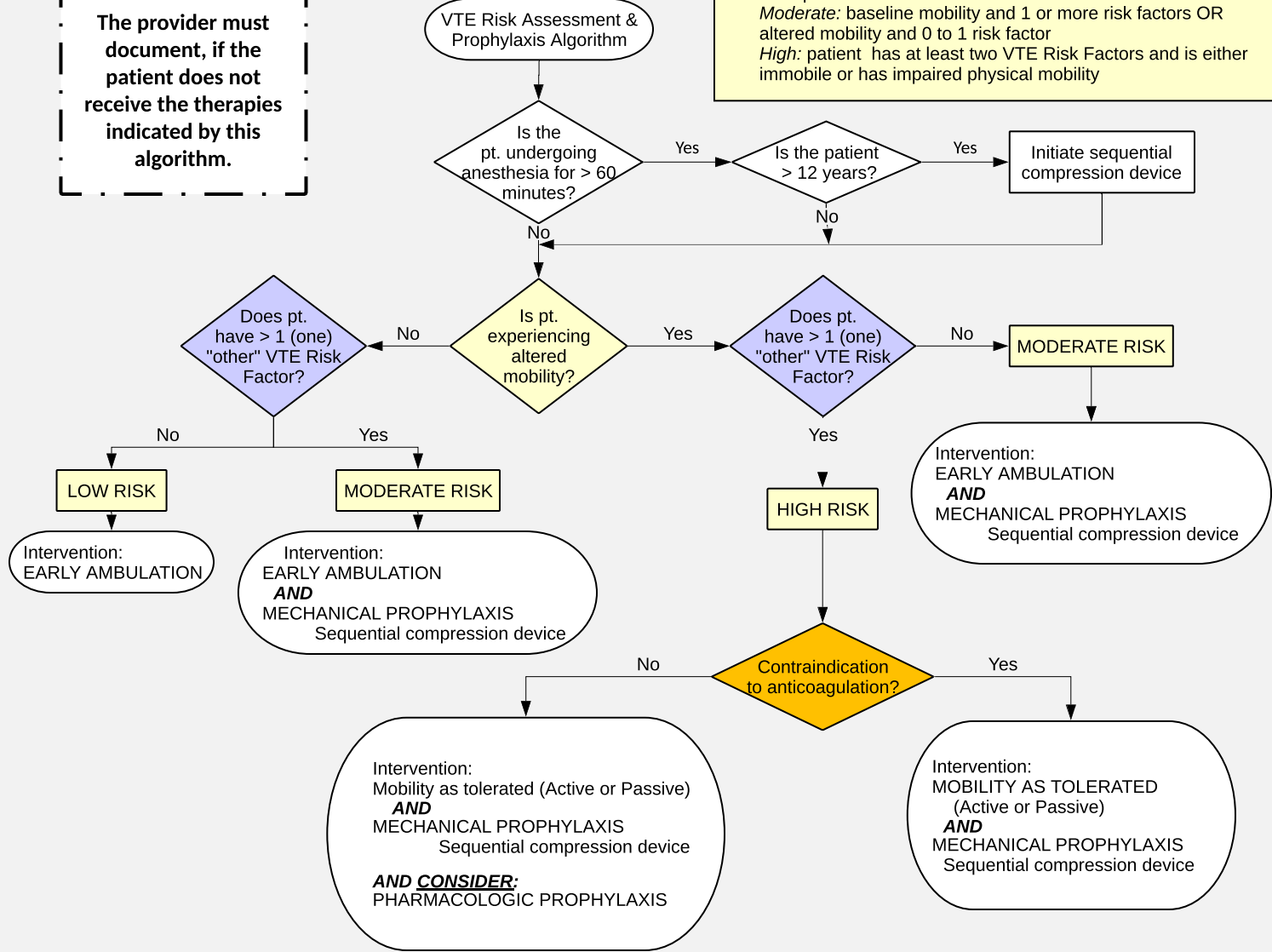
Levels of Risk:

Low: patient has no VTE Risk Factors and is able to ambulate

Moderate: baseline mobility and 1 or more risk factors OR altered mobility and 0 to 1 risk factor

High: patient has at least two VTE Risk Factors and is either immobile or has impaired physical mobility

The provider must document, if the patient does not receive the therapies indicated by this algorithm.



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