PHARMACY & THERAPEUTIC NEWS

ANTICOAGULATION USE SAFETY

Patti Romeril, PharmD

Perioperative Anticoagulation Guidance Document

		Table 1. Periopa	erative Anticoagulation Management Rec	commendations Based on Risk Assess	ment				
			Thromboembolic Risk						
			High	Moderate	Low				
* CHA2DS2-VASc Score Calculation: CHA2DS2-VASc Score Congestive Heart Failure 1 Hypertension (>140/90 mmHg) 1 Age >/= 75 years old 2 Diabetes Mellitus 1 Prior TIA or stroke 2 Vascular disease 1 Age 65-74 1 Sex category (female) 1			 Mechanical heart valve patients: Any mitral valve prosthesis Any caged-ball or tilting disc aortic valve prosthesis Recent (within 6 months) stroke or transient ischemic attack Atrial fibrillation (AFib) patients: CHA2DS2-VASc score* 7-9 Recent (within 3 months) stroke or transient ischemic attack Rheumatic valvular heart disease Venous thromboembolism patients:		Mechanical heart valve patients: Bileaflet aortic valve prosthesis without atrial fibrillation and no other risk factors for stroke Atrial fibrillation patients: CHA2DS2-VASc score* 0-3 (assuming no prior stroke or transient ischemic attack) Venous thromboembolism patients: VTE >12 months previous and no other risk factors				
Risk	High	Cardiovascular/thoracic surgery Intra-abdominal/pelvic surgery Major orthopedic surgery Neurosurgery Cardiac catheterization via femoral artery	Interruption: recommend interruption of anticoagulation for warfarin and DOAC patients Bridging suggest bridging with warfarin patients only	Interruption: recommend interruption of anticoagulation for warfarin and DOAC patients Bridging no longer recommend in general	Interruption: recommend interruption of anticoagulation for warfarin and DOAC patients Bridging suggest no bridging				
Procedure Bleeding Risk	SVT ablation ICD implant Endoscopy with biopsy Prostate biopsy Cardiac catheterization via radial artery		Interruption: recommend interruption of anticoagulation for DOAC patients and suggest interruption of anticoagulation for warfarin patients Bridging suggest bridging with warfarin patients only	Interruption: recommend interruption of anticoagulation for warfarin and DOAC patients Bridging: no longer recommended	Interruption: recommend interruption of anticoagulation for warfarin and DOAC patients Bridging: suggest no bridging				
	Low	Minor dental Minor dermatologic Ophthalmologic Endoscopy without biopsy Thoracentesis	Do not interrupt anticoagulation Elective procedure: no warfarin interruption; hold DOAC per table below for low-risk procedure NSTEMI: no warfarin interruption; hold DOAC 24 hours in advance regardless of DOAC STEMI: no warfarin or DOAC interruption						

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Table 2. Direct Oral Anticoagulant (DOAC) Cessation/Re-initiation Guidance						
	Duration of Hold Prior to Procedure			When to Re	e-Initiate After Procedure	
Anticoagulant	Low/Moderate Procedural Bleed Risk	High Procedural Bleed Risk	Procedure	Low/Moderate Procedural Bleed Risk	High Procedural Bleed Risk	
Apixaban Edoxaban Rivaroxaban	24 - 48 hours	48 - 72 hours	rgical		High thromboembolism risk: 48 - 72 hours post-op Low/moderate thromboembolism risk: 120 - 168 hours post-op (5 -7 days)	
Dabigatran (CrCl > 50 ml/min)	24 - 48 hours	48 - 72 hours	ay of Su	≥ 24 hours post-op		
Dabigatran (CrCl 30-50 ml/min)	48 - 72 hours	96 - 120 hours	Ď			

Table 3. Conventional Anticoagulation Cessation/Re-initiation Guidance									
Conventional	Treatment Dosing					Prophylactic Dosing			
Anticoagulant	Cessation			Re-initiation Post-Op		Cessation	Re-initiation		
Anticoagulant				Low Bleed Risk	High Bleed Risk	Cessadon	Post-Op		
	Above Goal INR	At Goal INR	Below INR Goal						
Warfarin	5-7 days	5 days	3-4 days	12-	24 hours	Not applicable			
	Reassess INR 24 hours prior to procedure.								
UFH	H 4-6 hours			12-24 hours	48-72 hours	4-6 hours			
LMWH	24 hours			24 hours	48-72 hours	30 mg BID: 12 hours 40 mg daily: 12-24 hours	≥6-12 hours		
Fondaparinux	3-4 days		Consider a shorter acting agent until patient is tolerant to anticoagulation		≥48 hours				

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