

Venous Thrombosis Embolus Risk Assessment and **Prophylaxis**

Patients Hospitalized anywhere within the Nicklaus Health System

hours of

Consider SCD's

(If age appropriate

Patient Age

- Pathway Goals 1. Establish a best, and standardized practice, centered on patients and safe/effective patient care
- Prevention of VTE occurrence (Never Event)
- 3. Decrease unnecessary resource utilization

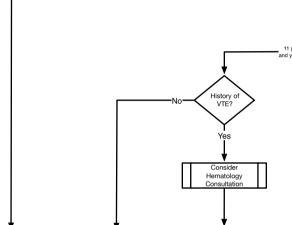
Inclusion Criteria

Hospitalized patients throughout the Nicklaus Children's Health Care System with expected or observed decreased mobilization or immobilization for more than 48 hours

Quality Measures

- VTF Occurrence Bates
- Compliance with Guideline Recommendations
 Mortality related to VTE events

- Prophylaxis Adverse Events
 Cost related to pathway compliance



prophylaxis

(≥2) Consider Hematology Consultation Risk?

Low Risk

Pharmacologic prophylaxis (Remain mindful of SCD)

Table I						
	Risk Factor	Assigned Score (if clicked yes)				
Acute Hospital-Related Conditions						
	Critically ill mechanically ventilated	1 point				
	Central venous line present	1 point				
	Severe systemic infection (i.e., sepsis, severe or necrotizing pneumonia, intra-abdominal abscess, osteomyelitis, CNS infection, infective endocarditis)	1 point for any				
	Hyperosmolar state (i.e., DKA, severe dehydration, hypernatremia, serum osmolality >320 mOsm/kg)	1 point for any				
	Major trauma or spinal cord injury	1 point				
	Post-major surgery (orthopedics) within past 30 days	1 point				
	Pregnancy	1 point				
Chroni	: Medical Conditions					
	Acquired or inherited thrombophilia (antiphospholipid antibodies, antithrombin deficiency, protein C or S deficiency, Factor V Leiden mutation, elevated Factor VIII activity, prothrombin gene mutation, hyperhomocysteinemia, elevated lipoprotein a)	1 point for any				
	History of sickle cell disease	1 point				
	History of inflammatory disorder (IBD, SLE, chronic GVHD, JIA/JRA)	1 point for any				
	Protein losing disorders (nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, draining chylous effusion)	1 point for any				
	Active malignancy	1 point				
	High-risk medications (oral, intramuscular or implantable estrogen containing contraceptive within past 30 days OR high dose steroids for more than 14 days in past 30 days OR asparaginase)	1 point for any				
	Obesity (BMI >95 th percentile for age)	1 point				
Historical Conditions						
	Previous history of DVT or PE*	1 point				
	Family history of DVT/PE in first degree relative <50 years or multiple	1 point				
	Active smoker	1 point				
	Long-distance travel within last 4 weeks	1 point				
Total Scorepoints						

Trevious history of by the considered high risk regardless of the risk discussioner score					
Table 2					
VTE Risk	VTE Risk				
Assessment	Assessment	Recommendation			
Category	Score				
Leve Male	0-1	Administer mechanical prophylaxis (sequential compression devices (SCDs)), encourage early ambulation; reassess risk at 48-72			
Low Risk		hours			
THE DOLL	2 or more	Low bleeding risk: Administer mechanical prophylaxis (SCDs); Consider pharmacologic prophylaxis and hematology consult			
High Risk		High bleeding risk (refer to Table 1): Administer mechanical prophylaxis (SCDs) and encourage early ambulation			

VTE Pharmacologic Prophylaxis Contraindicated for: (Bleeding Risk Determination) Table 3

Risk Score

High Risk

1	Active bleeding
╛	Intracranial hemorrhage
4	Spinal cord injury with known or suspected paraspinal hematoma
4	Uncorrected coagulopathy
┨	Severe thrombocytopenia (platelets less than 50,000/uL)
ı	Recent or anticipated neuraxial anesthesia (epidural or spinal anesthesia) or spinal lumbar puncture
7	Known AVM, aneurysm, CNS mass or Moyamoya
ı	Post-operative bleeding concerns
+	Known bleeding disorder/history of unexplained hemorrhage
H	

Risk

VTE Mechanical Prophylaxis Contraindicated for: Table 4

Diagnosed VTE
Extremity to be used has acute fracture
Skin conditions affecting extremity (dermatitis, burn)
Swelling of extremity
Surgical site on extremity

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