

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Risk Assessment for ADULT patients
(Pregnant patients; use separate Obstetrics VTE risk assessment: MVCC see below)

All adult patients must: 1) have their mobility status assessed. 2) be risk assessed, and where appropriate be prescribed appropriate thromboprophylaxis. 3) Be re-assessed appropriately during their stay as per guidance.

Step 1: MOBILITY – all patients Tick one box	Day Case Procedures considered very low risk of VTE eg Haemodialysis, Endoscopy, Chemotherapy. All local anaesthetic procedures. All regional/sedation procedures that do not involve immobilisation of lower limb <input type="checkbox"/> Risk assessment now complete Go to step 5								
	SURGICAL or Medical patients acutely admitted to wards <input type="checkbox"/> Assess for thrombosis and bleeding risk Complete steps 2,3,4 and 5								
Step 2: THROMBOSIS RISK (tick all that apply and score 1 for each risk factor)									
Patient related risk factors	Assessment Stage				New onset (admission related) or transient risk factors	Assessment Stage			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Active cancer or cancer treatment					Significantly reduced mobility for 3 days or more				
Age > 60					Hip or knee replacement				
Dehydration					Hip fracture				
Known thrombophilia					Surgery plus anaesthetic time > 90mins				
Personal history or first-degree relative with a history of VTE					Surgery involving pelvis or lower limb with a total anaesthetic plus surgical time > 60mins				
One or more significant medical comorbidities e.g. heart disease (acute MI within 3 months), metabolic, endocrine or respiratory pathologies; acute infectious diseases; nephrotic syndrome; active inflammatory conditions					Acute surgical admission with inflammatory or intra-abdominal condition				
Obesity (BMI >30kg/m ²)					Critical illness requiring admission to ICU/CCU/HDU				
Use of hormone replacement therapy					Surgery with significant reduction in mobility				
< 6 weeks post partum; parity >4					Mount Vernon Hospital Cancer Centre the following do not require VTE assessment or prophylaxis: 1) Ambulant patients on multiple daily chemotherapy 2) Patients on a clinical trial until clarification on day 1 post-admission 3) Patients being treated with antiangiogenic drugs e.g. sunitinib Go to step 5				
Use of oestrogen-containing contraceptive therapy									
Varicose veins with associated phlebitis									
Step 3: BLEEDING RISK (tick all that apply and score 1 for each risk factor)									
Patient related risk factors	Assessment Stage				New onset (admission related) or transient risk factors	Assessment Stage			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Active bleeding					Neurosurgery, spinal surgery or eye surgery				
Acquired bleeding disorder (such as liver failure)					Other procedures with high bleeding risk				
On therapeutic anticoagulant (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban or warfarin with INR >2)					Lumbar puncture/ epidural/ spinal anaesthesia expected within the next 12 hours				
Acute stroke					Lumbar puncture/ epidural/ spinal anaesthesia within the previous 4 hours				
Thrombocytopenia (platelets <75x10 ⁹ /L)									
Uncontrolled systolic hypertension (> 230/120mmHg)									
Untreated inherited bleeding disorders (such as haemophilia or von Willebrands disease)									
CONTRAINDICATIONS to DALTEPARIN		CONTRAINDICATIONS to TEDS							
Previous HIT or allergy to LMWH	Severe peripheral vascular disease; severe dermatitis/ulceration of leg; leg oedema; gross leg deformity; peripheral neuropathy; recent skin graft								
Creatinine >150micromol/L (CrCl <30ml/min): Use Dalteparin 2500 units once daily									
Urea >30mmol/L: avoid unless very high risk or monitor by antiXa assay.									
Step 4: action to be taken once risk assessed (tick which applies to patient)									
Thrombosis risk score	Bleeding risk score	Intervention	Stage1 on admission	Reassessment					
				Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4			
0	0	None needed: consider impulse or compression device or TED stockings in surgical patients							
≥ 1	0	Prescribe Dalteparin and TED stockings if appropriate							
≥ 1	≥ 1	Hold Dalteparin and review bleeding risk							
Step 5: Assessment complete									
VTE risk assessed by: POA / on admission (circle)	Sign/print:	Bleep: /contact	Date:						

Month / Year

Patient Name:

NHS No / Hospital No:

VTE reassessment - using the tool on page 2	VTE Stage	VTE risk assessed by:		
For POA patients this should be completed on admission. Reassess all patients whenever clinical situation changes and formally as follows: Surgical patients 24 hrs post op and then every 7 days Medical patients every 7 days Obstetrics patients every 24 hrs	Stage 2	Sign/print:	Bleep:	Date:
	Stage 3	Sign/print:	Bleep:	Date:
	Stage 4	Sign/print:	Bleep:	Date:

Patient unable to receive LMWH prophylaxis (dalteparin) due to contraindication or on treatment dose of any other anticoagulant. <input type="checkbox"/>	Signature: Contact details/date
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DALTEPARIN S/C PROPHYLAXIS		Date																		
Dose (circle or insert)	Start Date	18:00																		
2500 units 5000 units	Change of dose date	Standard dose: 5000 units od Renal dose: 2500 units od (Cr >150micromol/L, eGFR <30ml/min) and in patients <50kg NB Do not administer to dialysis patients on their dialysis days Pregnancy: based on patients weight - refer to Trust guidelines																		
Sign /print / contact	Pharm																			

First choice for mechanical prophylaxis is TEDS		Nursing staff – date/sign check appropriate fitting/working																		
TEDS	Sign	Date:																		
Flowtrons	Sign	Date:																		

DALTEPARIN S/C TREATMENT		Date																		
Dose (insert)	Start date	18:00																		
units	Pharm	For initial treatment of VTE see tables below (for extended treatment >30 days refer to SPC) Pregnancy and treatment of ACS refer to Trust Guidelines and prescribe in main body of chart																		
Sign/print/contact																				

Dalteparin treatment dose for VTE in patients with normal renal function					
Patient weight (Kg)	<46	46 – 56	57 – 68	69 - 82	>83
Dose (units)	7,500	10,000	12,500	15,000	18,000

Dalteparin treatment dose for VTE in patients with impaired renal function				
Patient weight (Kg)	<47	48 - 61	62 - 80	>80
eGFR 15-30 ml/min Dose (units)	5,000	6,500	8,000	10,000
eGFR <15ml/min Dose (units)	4,500	5,000	7,000	9,000

Tick box if patient receiving other parenteral anticoagulants or twice daily dalteparin
 (e.g. fondaparinux, unfractionated heparin, lepirudin, bivalirudin or danaparoid) These should be prescribed in the main body of the drug chart

ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS

Vitamin K antagonists e.g. warfarin, acenocoumarol (nicoumalone) and phenindione
 Prescribers need to ensure INR checked at appropriate intervals and dose prescribed accordingly

Admitted on anticoagulant Commenced this admission Anticoagulant book with patient

Drug	Date																			
INR target	INR																			
Dose on admission	Dose																			
Indication	Duration																			
Pharmacy	Counselled <input type="checkbox"/>																			

New oral anticoagulants e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban
 Prescribers must determine whether once or twice daily dosing and circle times as appropriate.

Admitted on anticoagulant Commenced this admission Alert card with patient

Drug	Date																			
Dose	Frequency (circle) Nocte bd	06:00																		
Sign/print/contact		18:00																		
Date	Indication	Duration	Pharmacy	Counselled <input type="checkbox"/>																

Prescribe initial dose in first column. If any dose changes are required DELETE THE WHOLE PREVIOUS COLUMN and rewrite doses for ALL insulin used in dose change columns

Insulin: exact type/brand (no abbreviations)	Initial Dose	Dose change 1		Dose change 2		Dose change 3		Dose change 4		Date	NURSES – Record dose administered and time below If the patient self administers this must be observed under supervision Always use an insulin syringe or a standard insulin device
		Units	Sign Date	Units	Sign Date	Units	Sign Date	Units	Sign Date		
Breakfast	Type	Units		Units		Units		Units			
	Sign/contact	Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date		
	Type	Units		Units		Units		Units			
	Sign/contact	Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date		
Lunch	Type	Units		Units		Units		Units			
	Sign/contact	Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date		
Evening meal	Type	Units		Units		Units		Units			
	Sign/contact	Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date		
Bed	Type	Units		Units		Units		Units			
	Sign/contact	Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date	Sign Date		
Pharmacy check/ comments											Supply details

Blood Glucose Monitoring Chart

Month / Year

Patient Name:

NHS No / Hospital No:

Date	Breakfast		Lunch		Evening Meal		Bed	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Time								
Glucose								
>22 record value								
21								
20								
19								
18								
17								
16								
15								
14								
13								
12								
11								
10								
9								
8								
7								
6								
5								
4								
<3.9 record value								

>19	Refer to medical/diabetes team
11.1 - 18.9	Review and consider referral to medical team
4-11	Continue Monitoring
<3.9	Follow Trust Hypoglycaemia Guideline and refer to medical/diabetes team

Date		Date		Date	
Time	Treatment	Time	Treatment	Time	Treatment
	Glucose		Glucose		Glucose

Record high frequency glucose readings taken during the treatment of hypoglycaemia (every 15mins as per guideline)

