DVT prophylaxis

Two main guidelines

• AAOS 2007



• ACCP 2008





American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Clinical Guideline

on

Prevention of Pulmonary Embolism in Patients Undergoing Total Hip or Knee Arthroplasty

Adopted by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Board of Directors May 2007

AAOS guidelines

- Strictly for symptomatic PE
- Do not address DVT
- 4 個有evidence based的建議
- 10個專家意見

AAOS Guideline

Elevated Risk of PE	Elevated Risk of Major Bleeding
previous history of cancer	recent hemorrhagic stroke
thromboembolism	known coagulation factor deficiency
hypercoagulabe status	recent history of gastrointestinal bleeding
spinal cord injury	history of uncontrolled bleeding
multi-trauma	
previous documented PE	

AAOS recommendations 3.3.1

- Standard risk PE/DVT + Standard risk Major bleeding
 - Aspirin
 - LMWH
 - Synthetic pentasaccharide
 - Warfarin
- Level IIIB

AAOS recommendations 3.3.2

- Elevated risk PE/DVT + Standard risk Major bleeding
 - LMWH
 - Synthetic pentasaccharide
 - Warfarin
- Level IIIB

AAOS recommendations 3.3.3

- Standard risk PE/DVT + Elevated risk Major bleeding
 - Aspirin
 - Warfarin
 - None
- Level IIIC

AAOS recommendations 3.3.4

- Elevated risk PE/DVT + Elevated risk Major bleeding
 - Aspirin
 - Warfarin
 - None
- Level IIIC

10 recommendations 專家意見

- Recommendation 1.1: All patients should be assessed preoperatively for elevated risk (greater than standard risk) of pulmonary embolism. (Level III, Grade B)
- Recommendation 1.2: All patients should be assessed preoperatively for elevated risk (greater than standard risk) of major bleeding. (Level III, Grade C)
- Recommendation 1.3: Patients with known contraindications to anticoagulation should be considered for vena cava filter replacement. (Level V, Grade C)
- Recommendation 2.1: Patients should be considered for intraoperative and/or immediate postoperative mechanical prophylaxis. (Level III, Grade B)
- Recommendation 2.2: In consultation with the anesthesiologist, patients should be considered for regional anesthesia. (Level IV, Grade C)

10 recommendations 專家意見

- Recommendation 3.1: Post-operatively, patients should be considered for continued mechanical prophylaxis until discharge to home. (Level IV, Grade C)
- Recommendation 3.2: Post-operatively, patients should be mobilized as soon as feasible to the full extent of medical safety and comfort. (Level V, Grade C)
- Recommendation 3.4: Routine screening for DVT or PE postoperatively in asymptomatic patients is not recommended. (Level III, Grade B)
- Recommendation 4.1: Patients should be encouraged to progressively increase mobility after discharge to home. (Level V, Grade C)
- Recommendation 4.2: Patients should be educated about the common symptoms of deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. (Level V, Grade B)

8th ACCP guidelines: no mention of bleeding issue or bleeding related complications

- LMWH, Warfarin (INR 2-3), fondaparinux
- Prevention Up to 35 days for THR, hip fx
- Against usage of LDUH, aspirin, dextran, venous foot pumps as prophylaxis

ACCP prophylaxis guidelines for Hip or Knee replacement Guidelines Duration Hip Recommended: (all grade 1A) LIMWH, Xa inhibitor (fondaparinux), Vitamin K antagonist (at INR 2-3) Not Recommended: aspirin, dextran, LDUH, Knee Recommended: LMWH (at high-risk dose), Vitamin K antagonist (at INR 2-3), fondaparinux (grade 1A), Optimal use of IPC may be used as an alternative to anticoagulation (grade 1B) Not Recommended: low-dose UFH, venous foot pump only

Differences CHEST AAOS AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS • Minor role for LMWH • Major role for LMWH • Major role for aspirin • Minor role for aspirin and mechanical • Warfarin: high INR goal: methods 2.5-3.0 (1A) Warfarin: low INR goal: Against low-intensity < or = 2.0warfarin • Evidence: level III, IV, V, • Evidence: level I, Grades Grade B-C A, B, C