

Supplementary table 1. Risk factors and administration of postnatal thromboprophylaxis in UK population: Green Top guideline no. 37a. Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

	Did not receive thromboprophylaxis		Received postnatal thromboprophylaxis	
	n (%)		n (%)	
Only risk factor BMI ≥ 40	7	(4.2)	3	(0.7)
Two or more risk factors	160	(95.8)	432	(99.3)
Should have received thromboprophylaxis**	167	(27.7)	435	(72.2)

*These included: caesarean section, age ≥ 35 , infection, parity ≥ 3 , smoker, preeclampsia, caesarean section, multiple births and stillbirth (Other risk factors were in the RCOG guideline that were not available in this dataset).

**Row percentage

Supplementary table 2. Administration for postnatal thromboprophylaxis and criteria for guideline in Australia

	Did not receive thromboprophylaxis		Received thromboprophylaxis	
	n (%)		n (%)	
Meet the guideline criteria	109	(97.3)	192	(97.7)
Did not meet the guideline criteria	3	(2.7)	4	(2.0)
Should have received thromboprophylaxis***	109	(36.2)	192	(63.8)

*Major risk factors included: caesarean section, preeclampsia, infection and BMI $\geq 35\text{kg/m}^2$

**Minor risk factors included: Age > 35 years, smoker, post-partum haemorrhage and parity ≥ 3 (Other risk factors were in the guideline that were not available in this dataset).

***Row percentage

Summary for indication for post-partum prophylactic anticoagulation for South Australian Perinatal Practice Guidelines thromboprophylaxis and thromboembolic disease in pregnancy by South Australian Maternal & Neonatal Clinical Network

-Emergency caesarean section OR 2 or more major risk factors

-At least one major and 2 or more minor risk factors