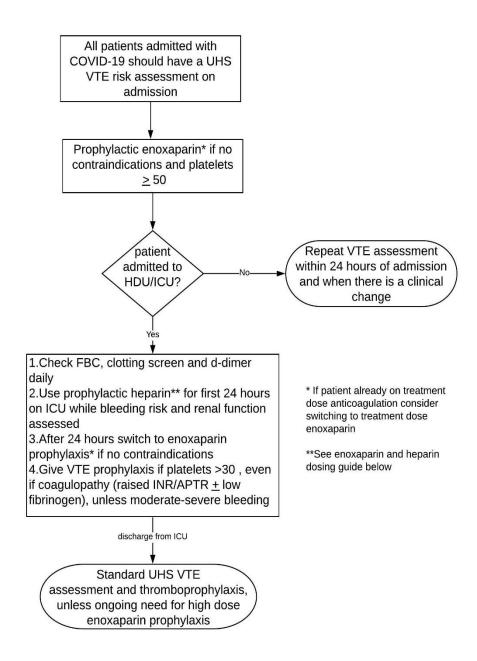
Thromboprophylaxis of patients on HDU/ICU with COVID-19 at University Hospital Southampton

Key Points:

- Hospitalised COVID-19 patients are at high VTE risk
- 2. A high incidence of VTE has been reported in COVID-19 patients on ICU despite standard dose thromboprophylaxis
- 3. A high D-dimer ±
 disseminated intravascular
 coagulation are associated
 with poor prognosis
- 4. There is evidence LMWH prophylaxis is associated with reduced mortality in severe COVID-19
- 5. Only give platelet transfusions if platelets <20 with minor/no bleeding, <50 and moderate bleeding or <75 and major bleeding
- Only give FFP if INR >1.5
 and moderate-severe
 bleeding
- Only give cryopreciptiate if fibrinogen is <2 and moderate-severe bleeding



Further information:

University Hospital Southampton Thromboprophylaxis and Risk Assessment Guideline: Appendix C Risk Assessment BSH Interim Guidance:

https://thrombosisuk.org/downloads/T&H%20and%20COVID.pdf ISTH Interim Guidance:

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/jth.14810

ISTH Academy:

https://academy.isth.org/isth/#!*menu=8*browseby=8*sortby=2*label=1979

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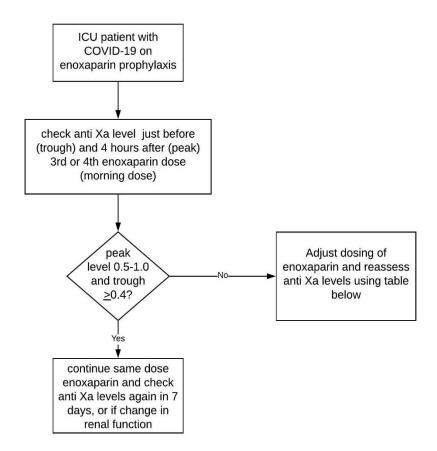
Weight	Enoxaparin dose for VTE prophylaxis ^{1,2,3}	Heparin dose for VTE prophylaxis ^{1,2,3}	Anticoagulation prophylaxis with haemofiltration	
<50 kg	Enoxaparin 40mg od	Heparin 5000 units bd	Intravenous heparin (APTR 1.5-2.5)	
<100 kg	Enoxaparin 40mg bd	Heparin 5000 units tds	If unable to obtain target APTR despite increasing doses of heparin or patient clots despite target APTR send anti Xa levels (target 0.3-0.7)4	
100-150 kg	Enoxaparin 60mg bd	Heparin 5000 units tds		
>150 kg	Enoxaparin 80mg bd	Heparin 7500 units tds		

- 1.Enoxaparin doses should be reduced by 50% if creatinine clearance 15-30. If creatinine clearance <15 give s/c unfractionated heparin prophylaxis
- 2.Standard enoxaparin/heparin prophylactic doses (see UHS VTE risk assessment policy) should be given if platelet count 30-50, enoxaparin/heparin should be omitted if platelet count <30
- 3.All patients should have their anti Xa levels monitored to ensure adequate anticoagulation (see below)
- 4. If patient not achieving target anti Xa levels, or clotting despite therapeutic enoxaparin/heparin, check antithrombin, factor VIII and VWF antigen and discuss with a senior haematologist

All patients should be assessed for need for mechanical thromboprophylaxis using UHS VTE risk assessment

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Anti Xa monitoring of enoxaparin



Peak anti Xa level	Delay next dose	Enoxaparin dose	Recheck peak (4
		change	hour) anti Xa levels
<0.35	no	Increase 25%	After next morning
			dose
0.35-0.49	no	Increase 10%	After next morning
			dose
0.5-1	no	No change	7 days, or if change
			in renal function
1.1-1.5	no	Decrease 20%	After next morning
			dose
1.6-2.0	3 hours	Decrease 30%	After next morning
			dose
>2	Until anti Xa <0.6	Decrease by 40%	When next dose
			due, then 12 hourly
			until anti Xa <0.6

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If trough level anti Xa < 0.4 and peak level in/above target range discuss with haematologist (clotting phone 007585880224)

Anti Xa monitoring of subcutaneous heparin prophylaxis

- Anti Xa levels should be checked 6 hours after the first morning heparin dose, if the
 patient is not being converted to enoxaparin or IV heparin within the next 24 hours
- Aim for a target of anti Xa 0.2-0.5
- If level <0.25 increase heparin dose by 25%
- If level >0.5 reduce heparin dose by 25%
- After dose changes recheck the anti Xa level 6 hours after the next morning dose