

Venous Thromboembolism Risk Factor Assessment

Patient's Name: _____ Age: ____ Sex: ____:Wgt ____lbs Hgt: _____inches

Choose All That Apply

Each Risk Factor Represents 1 Point
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 41-59 years <input type="checkbox"/> Minor surgery planned <input type="checkbox"/> History of prior major surgery <input type="checkbox"/> Varicose veins <input type="checkbox"/> History of inflammatory bowel disease <input type="checkbox"/> Swollen legs (current) <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity (BMI >30) <input type="checkbox"/> Acute myocardial infarction (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Congestive heart failure (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Sepsis (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Serious lung disease incl. pneumonia (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal pulmonary function (COPD) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical patient currently at bed rest <input type="checkbox"/> Leg plaster cast or brace <input type="checkbox"/> Central venous access <input type="checkbox"/> Other risk factor _____

For Women Only (Each Represents 1 Point)
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy or postpartum (<1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> History of unexplained stillborn infant, recurrent spontaneous abortion (≥ 3), premature birth with toxemia or growth-restricted infant

Each Risk Factor Represents 2 Points
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 60-74 years <input type="checkbox"/> Major surgery (> 60 minutes)* <input type="checkbox"/> Arthroscopic surgery (> 60 minutes)* <input type="checkbox"/> Laparoscopic surgery (> 60 minutes)* <input type="checkbox"/> Previous malignancy <input type="checkbox"/> Morbid obesity (BMI >40)

Each Risk Factor Represents 3 Points
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 75 years or more <input type="checkbox"/> Major surgery lasting 2-3 hours* <input type="checkbox"/> BMI > 50 (venous stasis syndrome) <input type="checkbox"/> History of SVT, DVT/PE <input type="checkbox"/> Family history of DVT/PE <input type="checkbox"/> Present cancer or chemotherapy <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Factor V Leiden <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Prothrombin 20210A <input type="checkbox"/> Elevated serum homocysteine <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Lupus anticoagulant <input type="checkbox"/> Elevated anticardiolipin antibodies <input type="checkbox"/> Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) <input type="checkbox"/> Other thrombophilia Type _____

Each Risk Factor Represents 5 Points
<input type="checkbox"/> Elective major lower extremity arthroplasty <input type="checkbox"/> Hip, pelvis or leg fracture (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple trauma (< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Acute spinal cord injury (paralysis)(< 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Major surgery lasting over 3 hours*

Total Risk Factor Score

*Select only one from the surgery category

Please see Following Page for Prophylaxis suggestions and Safety Considerations

VTE Risk and Suggested Prophylaxis For Surgical Patients

Total Risk Factor Score	Incidence of DVT	Risk Level	Prophylaxis Regimen	Legend
0-1	<10%	Low Risk	No specific measures; early ambulation	ES - Elastic Stockings IPC - Intermittent Pneumatic Compression LDUH - Low Dose Unfractionated Heparin LMWH - Low Molecular Weight Heparin FXa I - Factor X Inhibitor
2	10-20%	Moderate Risk	ES, IPC, LDUH (5000U BID), or LMWH (<3400 U)	
3-4	20-40%	High Risk	IPC, LDUH (5000U TID), or LMWH (>3400U) or FXa I	
5 or more	40-80% 1-5% mortality	Highest Risk	Pharmacological: LDUH, LMWH (>3400 U), Warfarin, or FXa I alone or in combination with ES or IPC	

Prophylaxis Safety Considerations: Check box if answer is 'YES'

Anticoagulants: Factors Associated with Increased Bleeding

- Is patient experiencing any active bleeding?
- Does patient have (or has had history of) heparin-induced thrombocytopenia?
- Is patient's platelet count <100,000/mm³?
- Is patient taking oral anticoagulants, platelet inhibitors (e.g., NSAIDS, Clopidogrel, Salicylates)?
- Is patient's creatinine clearance abnormal? If yes, please indicate value _____

If any of the above boxes are checked, the patient may not be a candidate for anticoagulant therapy and you should consider alternative prophylactic measures: elastic stockings and/or IPC

Intermittent Pneumatic Compression (IPC)

- Does patient have severe peripheral arterial disease?
- Does patient have congestive heart failure?
- Does patient have an acute superficial/deep vein thrombosis?

If any of the above boxes are checked, then patient may not be a candidate for intermittent compression therapy and you should consider alternative prophylactic measures.

Based on: Geerts WH et al: Prevention of Venous Thromboembolism. Chest 2004;126(suppl 3):338S-400S; Nicolaides AN et al: 2001 International Consensus Statement: Prevention of Venous Thromboembolism, Guidelines According to Scientific Evidence.; Arcelus JI, Caprini JA, Traverso CI. International perspective on venous thromboembolism prophylaxis in surgery. Semin Thromb Hemost 1991;17(4):322-5.; Borow M, Goldson HJ. Postoperative venous thrombosis. Evaluation of five methods of treatment. Am J Surg 1981;141(2):245-51.; Caprini JA, Arcelus I, Traverso CI, et al. Clinical assessment of venous thromboembolic risk in surgical patients. Semin Thromb Hemost 1991;17(suppl 3):304-12.; Caprini JA, Arcelus JI et al: State-of-the-Art Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis. Scope 2001; 8: 228-240.; Caprini JA, Arcelus JI, Reyna JJ. Effective risk stratification of surgical and nonsurgical patients for venous thromboembolic disease. Seminars in Hematology, April 2001;38(2)Suppl 5:12-19.; Caprini, JA. Thrombosis risk assessment as a guide to quality patient care, Dis Mon 2005;51:70-78.; Oger E: Incidence of Venous Thromboembolism: A Community-based Study in Western France. Thromb Haemost 2000; 657-660.; Turpie AG, Bauer KA, Eriksson BI, et al. Fondaparinux vs. Enoxaparin for the Prevention of Venous Thromboembolism in Major Orthopedic Surgery: A Meta-analysis of 4 Randomized Double-Blind Studies. Arch Intern Med 2002; 162(16):1833-40.; Ringley et al: Evaluation of intermittent pneumatic compression boots in congestive heart failure. American Surgeon 2002; 68(3): 286-9.; Morris et al. Effects of supine intermittent compression on arterial inflow to the lower limb. Archives of Surgery 2002. 137(11):1269-73.; Sugarman HJ et al, Ann Surg: 234 (1) 41-46, 2001, **Nguyen, NT, Hinojosa, MW, Fayad, C, et al. Laparoscopic Surgery is Associated With a Lower Incidence of Venous Thromboembolism Compared With open Surgery. Ann Surg 2007;246(6):1021-1027**

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Examiner _____ Date _____