

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)/ Venous Thromboembolism(VTE) Prevention 2009





Objectives

- Increase DVT/VTE awareness to the staff in order to reduce the incidence of DVT
- Enhance nurses knowledge about the DVT symptoms, risks factors and prevention
- Identify the patient risk factors to provide safe effective nursing interventions
- Know the DVT alert to promote DVT/VTE anticoagulation prophylaxis





Rationale

"DVT Standard of Care"

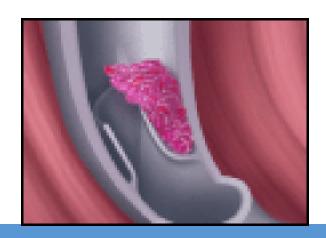
- The seventh American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) consensus establishes Standard of care in that "every hospital (should) develop a formal strategy that addresses the prevention of thrombolic complications
- The eight ACCP guidelines on antithrombotic therapy, updated the evidence-based recommendations for the use of antithrombotic and thrombolitic therapy for the management of thromboembolic conditions





What is DVT/VTE

- Is a condition where a blood clot forms inside the deep vein usually occurs in the lower leg
- SMH calls DVT/VTE= the "killer legs"







DVT Incidence

- About 350,000 to 600,000 cases of DVT and Pulmonary Embolism (PE) annually
- 200,000 deaths from DVT/PE which is more than AIDS and Breast cancer combined
- The risk of DVT is 6 times greater in pregnancy and PE is the leading cause of death associated with childbirth
- The most common serious complications in hospital and the second most common cause of increase length of stay
- 10% of hospital deaths are attributed to PE but the most common preventable cause death





DVT Score

- Numbers that quantify the patient risk for DVT/VTE after the completion of the admission assessment profile
- Nurses screening for DVT risks factors are embedded in the admission medical history portion
- The score will appear in the clinical summary and vital signs flow sheet and will be used to order the appropriate DVT/VTE prophylaxis



«										
Medical History (**indicates DVT screening)										
	Bleeding Problems:									
	□ None □ **Hypercoaguable States □ **Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia/thrombosis □ Nose bleeds □ Hematoma □ Blood Clotting Disorder									
	□ Low Blood Platelets □ Rectal bleeding □ Gastrointestinal bleeding □ Vaginal bleeding □ Anemia □ Other (specify)									
	Bone/Joint problems:									
	□ None □ **Multiple trauma past month □ **Acute spinal cord injury in the past month □ **Pelvis fracture in the past month									
	🗆 **Being admitted for elective major lower extremity arthroplasty									
	□ **Hip fracture in the past month □ Arthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Knee □ Other (specify) □									
	History of Cancer:									
	□ None □ Lung** □ Skin** □ Breast** □ Prostate** □ Colon** □ Bladder** □ Non-Hodgkin's-Lymphoma**									
	Stomach** Liver** Pancreatic** Ovarian/Cervical** Leukemia** Other (specify)**									
	Cardiac/Vascular problems:									
	□ None □ **Current or history of DVT □ **Current or history of pulmonary embolus □ **MI □ **CHF □ Hypertension									
	☐ Hypotension ☐ Angina ☐ CAD ☐ Syncope ☐ PVD ☐ AICD ☐ Pacemaker ☐ Intermittent Claudication									
	☐ History of Rheumatic Fever ☐ Atrial Fibrillation ☐ Hypercholesterolemia ☐ Other (specify)									
	Depression: None Dysthymia (mild) Seasonal Affective Disorder Postpartum Bipolar Other (specify)									



DVT Screening

- Each DVT risk factor are weighed accordingly
- Two asterisk (**) before a history indicates DVT screening, and the question must be asked
- Every medical history section should be checked if applicable if not, check the NA or None
- Omitting any part of the history section will result to failure in achieving a DVT score



DVT Risk Factors

Anything that places a patient at risk for:

- 1. Stasis (reduced blood flow velocity)
- 2. Hypercoaguable states (changes in blood elements)
- 3. Endothelial damage (vein wall injury)

These are the common causes of DVT known as Virchow's Triad





DVT/VTE Risk Factors

Risk Factor= 1 Point

- Age 41-60 years
- Bedrest
- COPD
- CHF (<1 month)
- Acute MI
- Pneumonia (< I month)
- Sepsis (<month)
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Minor surgery planned
- Hx of prior major surgery
- Obesity (BMI>25)
- Swollen legs
- Pregnancy
- Oral Contraceptives

Risk Factor= 2 Points

- Age 60-74 years
- Athroscopic surgery
- Laparoscopic surgey
- Malignancy (present or history)
- Major surgery (>45 Minutes)
- Patient confined to bed (>72 hours)
- Immobilizing plaster cast(<1month)
- Central Venous Access
- Infection
- Nephrotic Syndrome



DVT/VTE Risk Factors

Risk Factor= 3 Point

- Age >75 years
- Major surgery(>3 hours)
- Hx of DVT/PE
- Family hx of Thrombosis
- **Heparin-induced** thrombocytopenia
- Thrombophilia
- Hx of clotting disorder

Risk Factor = 5 Points

- Elective major lower extremity arthroplasty
- Hip, pelvis, or leg fracture(<1 month)
- Stroke(< 1 month)
- Acute spinal cord injury (paralysis<1 month)



Risk Levels for DVT/VTE

- Low Risk- DVT score 1
- Moderate Risk- DVT score 2
- High Risk- DVT score 3 or more





Procedure

 After completing the Medical History section of the admission profile in SCM, the DVT score will pop up with the risk level

 The nurse can order the DVT/VTE Nursing protocol based on risk level without finishing the admission profile



Sarasota Memorial Hospital-CareVISION order set DVT/VTE Nursing Protocol

LOW RISK (DVT Score 1 or Less)

Activity Early Ambulation

MODERATE AND HIGH RISK (DVT Score= 2 or Greater)

- Activity Early Ambulation
- Antiembolism Stockings/Devices.

TED Stockings or Bilateral SCD'S (Sequential Compression Device), unless contraindicated

CONTRAINDICATED FOR: Ischemic vascular disease, ulceration, local inflammation, trauma to the legs, and acute/superficial DVT





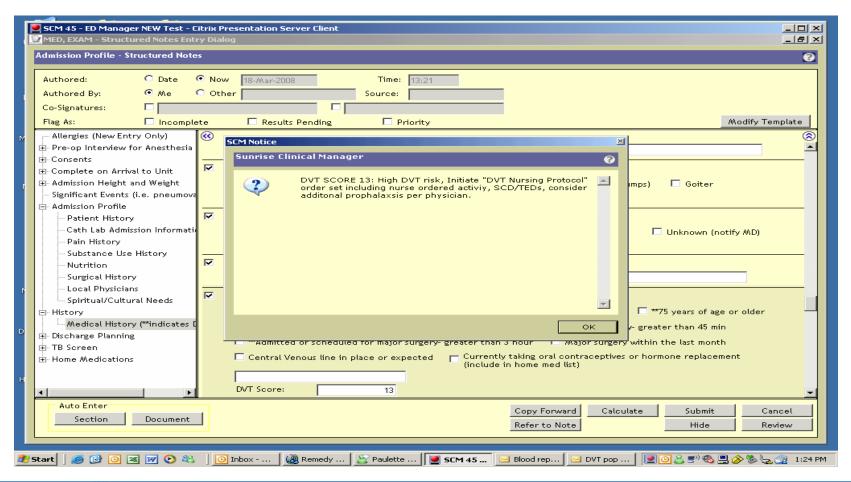
DVT/VTE Alert

- DVT Score 3 or >
- If the patient has DVT score of 3 or greater,
- The DVT alert will pop up including the risk factors
- The DVT alert is a reminder for physicians to order the anticoagulation prophylaxis





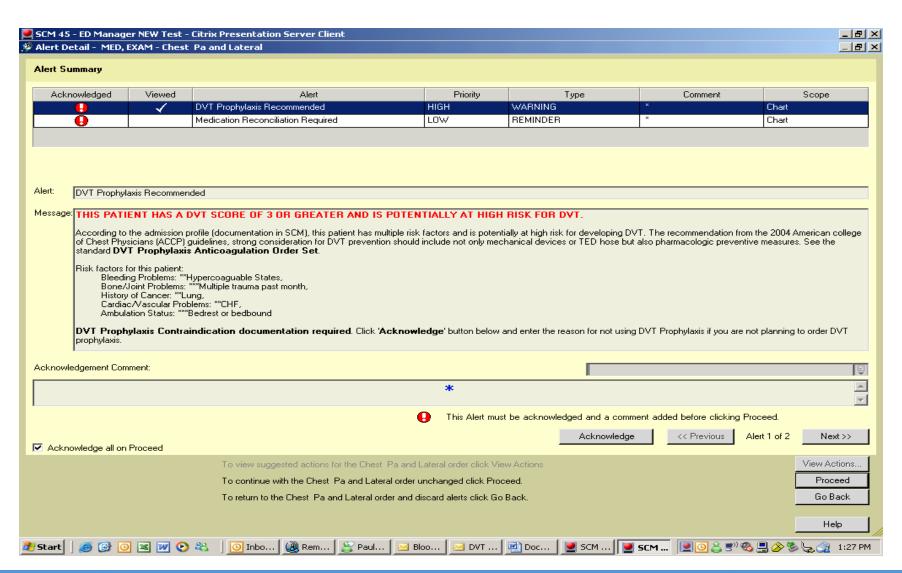
DVT/VTE Pop Up Alert





One of "America's Best Hospitals" -U.S. News & World Report







One of "America's Best Hospitals" -U.S. News & World Report



Recommendation DVT/VTE Prophylaxis Anticoagulation

High Risk (DVT Score 3 or more)

- Enoxaparin 40mg Inj (Lovenox) Subcu daily (NOT FOR USE IN PATIENTS WITH CRCL LESS THAN 30)
- Enoxaparin 30mg Inj (Lovenox) Subcu daily RENAL DOSE for patients with CRCL less than 30
- Heparin Inj 5000 unit(s) Subcu Q8H
- Enoxaparin 30mg Inj(Lovenox) Subcu 12H (Recommended for knee replacement patients only)





Contraindication

- If patient has contraindication, the comment area has a drop down menu to check for the reason of not ordering prophylaxis
- Once the alert is acknowledged, just like Med Reconciliation it will continue the order entry



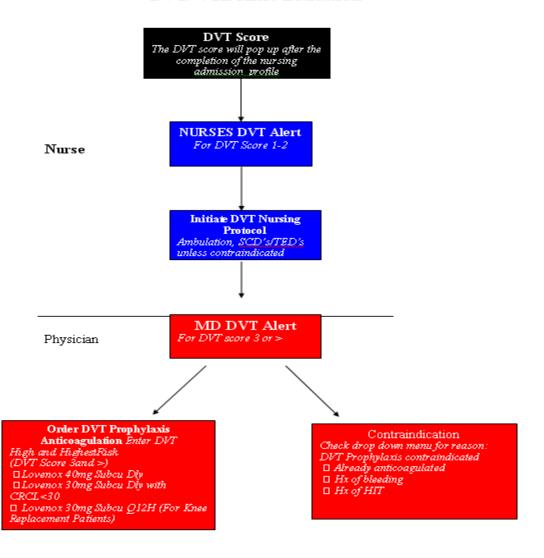


Acknowledgement Comment: Acknowledge when seen	□ DVT Prophyl □ DVT Prophyl □ I have review	DVT Prophylaxis Contraindicated-already anticoagulated DVT Prophylaxis Contraindicated due to Hx of Bleeding DVT Prophylaxis Contraindicated due to Hx of HIT DI have reviewed/reconciled home meds and active med orders Patient is not taking any meds at home. Alert 1 of 1 Next >>				
Acknowledge all on Proceed				View Actions		
o view suggested actions for the l			i i	Proceed		
o return to the Erythromycin Base				Go Back		





DVT/VTE Alert Education





One of "America's Best Hospitals"
-U.S. News & World Report



Responsibility

- It is the responsibility of the admitting nurse to initiate the DVT nursing protocol
- If the admitting nurse is unable to initiate the DVT/VTE nursing protocol, it should be included in the shift report and the nurse accepting will initiate the protocol
- DVT score should be check daily to ensure that patients are prophylax



The Development of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)/ Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Nursing Protocol Maribeth Desiongco MAEd, BSN, RN-BC

Sarasota Memorial Hospital Health Care System 1700 South Tamiami Trail Sarasota. FL 34239

- DVT/VTE NURSING Protocol
- Low Risk (DVT Score 1)
- Early Ambulation
- Moderate Risk (DVT Score 2)
- SCD's or TED hose
- High Risk (DVT Score 3 and >)
- Notify physician to consider prophylaxis

METHOD

The hospital uses electronic documentation and order entry. A DVT Program Coordinator was designated to pursue this project. A team was then formed consisting of a clinical educator, a physician, a computer system analyst (to assist with computer charting integration), and directors of both pharmacy and education. The team met roughly four times over six months to develop a more efficient and widely used nursing protocol. The goal is for a nurse to be able to initiate the DVT nursing protocol once the patient has been properly screened during admission. Interventions were based on the research evidence- based practice guidelines.

DVT/VTE Prophylaxis Anticoagulation

High Risk (DVT Score 3 or more)
Enoxaparin 40mg Subcu daily
(Not for use in patients with CRCL <30)
Enoxaparin 30mg Subcu daily (Renal dose –for patients with CRCL<30)
Heparin 5000 units Subcu Q8H

FINDINGS Based on the new protocol, a DVT/VTE risk assessment score is derived by the computer from the nursing admission data. The new DVT/VTE nursing protocol addresses the patient's risk level and recommends prophylaxis based on this risk level. Low and moderate risk interventions are nursing based which consists of early ambulation, sequential compression device (SCD's) or TED stockings, unless contraindicated. "High" and "highest risk" interventions require the use of prophylaxis anticoagulation therapy. The physicians are notified by a computerized DVT "pop up alert" which includes the ent'sisk factors and a prompt to order the standard DVT/VTE prophylaxis anticoagulation therapy.





Certificate of Completion

I have read, reviewed and understand the **DVT/VTE Education Update 2009**

Signature_			
Print Name			
Date			

