Trauma and Orthopaedic surgery Risk Assessment must be completed for all patients within 24 hours of admission to hospital Patients must be reassessed every 48-72 hours or sooner if conditions change Reassessment must be documented in Kardex Please complete the risk assessment and then sign and date the risk assessment result box at the bottom of the page Operative patients Non-operative patients Is the patient bed-bound or expected to have reduced mobility relative to normal state for≥ 2 days? Yes No Does the patient have any risk factors for thrombosis? (tick all that apply) Standard Risk Increased Risk Known thombophilia Age >60 Active cancer or cancer treatment Obesity (BMI >30Kg/m2) thromboprophylaxis required Use of oestrogen containing contraceptive therapy Pregnancy or ≤6 weeks post partum (seek specialist advice) Continue to reassess every 48-72 hours or sooner if condition changes Acute trauma/surgical admission Hip or Knee replacement surgery or other major Use of hormone replacement therapy or use of tamoxifen orthopaedic elective surgery Document all reassessment in drug kardex Expected significant reduction in mobility relative Personal history or first degree relative with a history of VTE □ to their normal state for more than 2 days Varicose veins П Complete risk assessment result Critical care admission e.g. HDU/ITU box Surgical procedure with total anaesthetic Current significant medical condition e.g. Serious Infection, Heart time/surgical time >90 mins, or >60 min if surgery on Failure, Respiratory Disease or Inflammatory Disease П lower limb or pelvis Yes, 1 or more risk factor identified No risk factors identified П Does the patient have any contraindications to pharmacological prophylaxis? Active bleeding or risk of active bleeding Concurrent use of therapeutic anticoagulant e.g. New on-set stroke, platelet count <75 109/L, acute liver failure, (such as Warfarin (IRN>2) Discuss with senior clinical staff before acute duodenal ulcer or gastric ulcer. prescribing pharmacological Persistent uncontrolled hypertension Untreated inherited bleeding disorder $(BP \geq 230/120 \ mmHg)$ (e.g. haemophilia or Vin Willebrands) prophylaxis Consider Surgery expected within the next 12 hours Surgery expected within the next 48 hours and/or risk of mechanical prophylaxis e.g. AES clinically important bleeding Acute bacterial endocarditis Spinal surgery Reassess patient every 48-72 hours or sooner if Proliferative diabetic retinopathy Trauma with high bleeding risk e.g. Head Injury condition changes eGFR <30ml/minute/1.73m2. Dose reduction if required Other procedure with high bleeding risk Complete risk assessment result box Any spinal intervention (prophylactic enoxaparin is contraindicated for 12 hours before spinal and epidural anaesthetics and lumbar П puncture. Enoxaparin contraindicated for 4 hours after spinal and epidural anaesthetics and removal of epidural catheter.) Contraindication to AES: Yes No □ No contraindications to Contraindications to Peripheral Neuropathy pharmacological prophylaxis pharmacological prophylaxis Cellulitis or gross oedema Leg deformity or fragile skin П identified Leg/foot ulcer Allergy П Unusual leg shape/size Prescribe thromboprophylaxis for standard/increased risk as denoted overleaf Document all reassessments on the kardex Continue to review every 48-72 hours or sooner if condition changes Completed risk assessment result box Risk assessment result - please tick all that apply VTE risk factors assessed: Yes □ No □ Bleeding risk factors assessed: Yes ⊓ No ⊓ Patient Informed: Yes ⊓ No ⊓ Information leaflet supplied: Prescribed: Thromboprophylaxis in accordance with the guidance overleaf AES None Yes □ No □ Print assessor's name: Signature:

NHS GG&C Adult Risk Assessment for Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)

It is the responsibility of the consultant in charge to decide on the appropriate VTE prophylaxis. Follow recommendations recorded in the patient specific VTE prophylaxis instruction sheet. Contra-indications or drug interactions with any of these agents must be observed – if in doubt discuss directly with consultant's team.

Thromboprophylaxis on Admission

	During admission	
Hip fracture Lower limb fractures Total hip replacement Other major elective surgery to lower limbs	Standard VTE risk	Enoxaparin SC 40mg once daily started on the day of surgery at 6pm or at least 4 hours after surgery, whichever is latest Reduce dose to 20mg if eGFR <30ml/min or if patient weights <50Kg
	Increased VTE risk	Enoxaparin SC 40mg once daily started on the day of surgery at 6pm or at least 4 hours after surgery, whichever is latest Reduce dose to 20mg if eGFR <30ml/min or if patient weights <50Kg
Total knee replacement	Standard VTE risk	Aspirin orally 150mg daily Or Enoxaparin SC 40mg once daily started on the day of surgery at 6pm or at least 4 hours after surgery, whichever is latest Reduce dose to 20mg if eGFR <30ml/min or if patient weights <50Kg
	Increased VTE risk	Enoxaparin SC 40mg once daily started on the day of surgery at 6pm or at least 4 hours after surgery, whichever is latest Reduce dose to 20mg if eGFR <30ml/min or if patient weights <50Kg
knee replacement – in these cases follow treatment. Discuss arrangements with cl	v orthopaedic and/or haema inical pharmacist if patient i	atients may require thromboprophylaxis with rivaroxaban following total hip or total atology consultant recommendations. Check BNF for advice on dose and duration of s to be discharged on rivaroxaban. Note that rivaroxaban is licensed for orthopaedics its use following an initial course of enoxaparin is off-label.
		·
	Standard VTE risk	No need for pharmacological; thromboprophylaxis
upper limb, arthroscopy and	Standard VTE risk Increased VTE risk	
Other elective surgery (including upper limb, arthroscopy and forefoot surgery) Elective spinal surgery	Increased VTE risk Thromboprophylaxis asse	No need for pharmacological; thromboprophylaxis
upper limb, arthroscopy and forefoot surgery) Elective spinal surgery	Increased VTE risk Thromboprophylaxis assefactors – follow recomme Thromboprophylaxis asse	No need for pharmacological; thromboprophylaxis Follow recommendations from orthopaedic and/or haematology consultant essment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of surgery and risk
upper limb, arthroscopy and forefoot surgery)	Increased VTE risk Thromboprophylaxis assefactors – follow recomme Thromboprophylaxis asserecommendations from o	No need for pharmacological; thromboprophylaxis Follow recommendations from orthopaedic and/or haematology consultant essment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of surgery and risk ndations from spinal surgeon essment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the extent of injuries – follow rthopaedic and/or haematology consultant essment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of injury – follow

Thromboprophylaxis on Discharge

Procedure	On discharge	
Hip fracture	Standard VTE risk	Continue enoxaparin SC for an overall treatment course of 2 weeks or until discharge (whichever is sooner)
	Increased VTE risk	Continue enoxaparin SC for an overall treatment course of 5 weeks*
Lower limb fractures Total hip replacement Other major elective surgery To lower limbs Total knee replacement	Standard VTE risk	Aspirin orally 150mg daily for 5 weeks
	Increased VTE risk	Continue enoxaparin SC for an overall treatment course of 5 weeks*

Rivaroxaban (under consultant advice only) A small proportion of patients may require thromboprophylaxis with rivaroxaban following total hip or total knee replacement – in these cases follow orthopaedic and/or haematology consultant recommendations. Check BNF for advice on dose and duration of treatment. Discuss arrangements with clinical pharmacist if patient is to be discharged on rivaroxaban. *Note that rivaroxaban is licensed for orthopaedics thromboprophylaxis only after elective hip or knee replacement and its use following an initial course of enoxaparin is off-label.*

Other elective surgery (including upper limb, arthroscopy and forefoot surgery)	Standard VTE risk	No need for pharmacological; Thromboprophylaxis	
	Increased VTE risk	Follow recommendations from orthopaedic and/or haematology consultant	
Elective spinal surgery	Thromboprophylaxis assessment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of surgery and risk factors – follow recommendations from spinal surgeon		
Multiple Trauma	Thromboprophylaxis assessment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the extent of injuries – follow recommendations from orthopaedic and/or haematology consultant		
Spinal cord injury	Thromboprophylaxis assessment done on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of injury – follow recommendations from the spinal injuries team		
Orthopaedic patients who do not require surgery	Follow thromboprophylaxis guideline in the Therapeutics Handbook		

^{*}Arrangements for the supply and administration of enoxaparin after discharge are currently under discussion with Primary Care. Contact clinical pharmacist for information on local arrangements in your hospital Thromboprophylaxis Guidelines for Orthopaedic Patients