

B-00-13-10168 - Anticoagulant Bridging

Anticoagulation: Peri-Procedural Management

Site Applicability

St. Paul's Hospital Heart Centre

Skill Level

Specialized – Cardiac Catheterization/Electrophysiology/Transcatheter Valve Triage Coordinators: RNs with specialized training in cardiovascular nursing and experience in cardiac catheterization and/or electrophysiology procedure care.

Related Documents and Resources

- Information and Instructions for Patients about Your Heart Procedure and Anticoagulation Medicine
- 2. Information and Instructions for Family Physicians: Anticoagulation "Bridging" Plan
- 3. Heart Centre Periprocedural Anticoagulation Monitoring Flowsheet (PHC-HH147)
- 4. Periprocedural Anticoagulation Bridging Orders (PHC-PH628)

Clinical Indication

Management of outpatients who are receiving regular anticoagulants and scheduled to undergo an invasive cardiac procedure.

Policy

A written physician's order is required for the interruption or initiation of any anticoagulant agent.

Need to Know

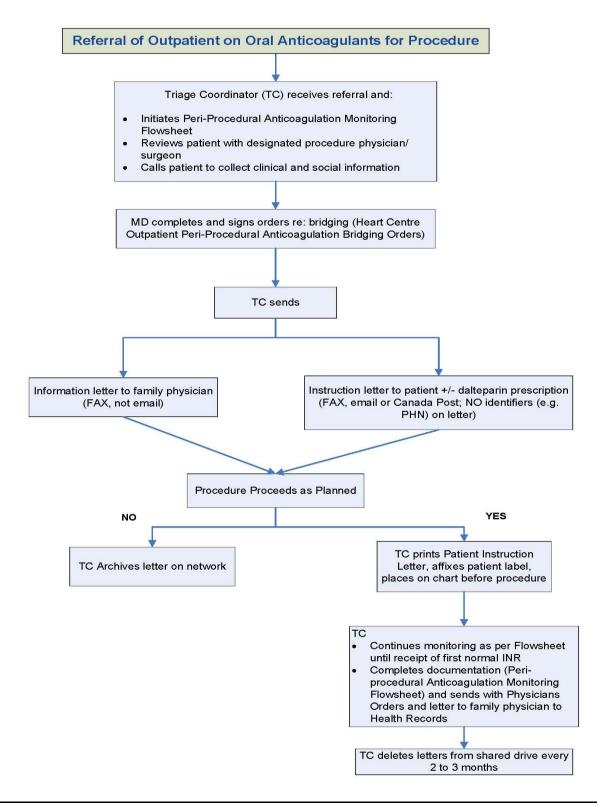
- Patients who are receiving regular anticoagulation to prevent thrombo-emboli may need to have the anticoagulant interrupted if they are having an invasive procedure
- However, many patients still need thrombo-embolic prophylaxis during this time
- An individualized plan is required, which may include "bridging" with a low molecularweight heparin

Expected Outcomes

Patient will undergo procedure and recover without any bleeding or thromboembolic events.



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Schedule for INR Measurement

Pre-procedure:

Device patients on warfarin: INR 5 days before procedure and on day of scheduled implant Interventional or transcatheter valve patients on warfarin: INR 1 day before procedure Post Procedure:

All patients started or restarted on warfarin: INR day after procedure. Repeat INR q days until target INR achieved.

Patient/Resident Education

Information and Instructions for Patients about Your Heart Procedure and Anticoagulation Medicine (letter sent to patients) the template for this letter is located on shared network drive.

Documentation

- Complete fillable fields in "Information and Instructions for Patients about Your Heart Procedure and Anticoagulation Medicine" and "Information and Instructions for Family Physicians: Anticoagulation "Bridging" Plan". Send to patient and to family physician as per Guideline.
- Print a copy of patient's letter and add to patient's chart prior to procedure.
- Save copies of each letter in clearly identified folders on network drive. Delete documents as per guideline.
- Document INR results and instructions to patient on Heart Centre Periprocedural Anticoagulation Monitoring Flowsheet.

References

- Canadian Cardiovascular Society. (2014). 2014 Focused Update of the Canadian Cardiovascular Society Guidelines for the Management of Atrial Fibrillation. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 30, 1114-1130.
- 2. Lee, A. (2015). Summary of Recommendations for the Interruption of Anticoagulation or Antiplatelet Therapy for Elective Invasive Procedures or Surgery. Author: Vancouver, BC.

Persons/Groups Consulted

Interventional Cardiologists
Cardiac Electrophysiologist
Cath Lab, Electrophysiology and Transcatheter Valve Triage Coordinators
Patient/Nurse Educators, Ventricular Assist Device Program
Heart Centre Pharmacist
Privacy Officer, Providence Health Care



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Developed By:

Clinical Nurse Specialist, Cardiology, Heart Centre, St. Paul's Hospital

Approved By: Professional Practice Standards Committee

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Appendix A: **Pre Printed Orders (Sample)**

IF YOU RECEIVED THIS FAX IN ERROR, PLEASE CALL 604-806-8886 IMMEDIATELY Providence PRESCRIBER'S ORDERS NO DRUG WILL BE DISPENSED OR ADMINISTERED WITHOUT A COMPLETED CAUTION SHEET

	CAUTION STILL						
	ERGY/INTOLERANCE STATU						
DATE VD TIME	CARDIOLOGY - ANTICOAGULANT BRIDGING ORDERS (OUTPATIENTS) (Items with check boxes must be selected to be ordered) (Page 1 of 1)						
	Indication for anticoagulation: Target INR:						
	Planned procedure:		Target procedure INR:				
	MD's assessment of thrombosis risk: Very High/High Intermediate Low						
	PRE-PROCEDURE anticoagulant medication instructions (MUST choose one):						
	On Novel Oral Anticoagulant (NOAC), no bridging required. Last dose of days before						
	specify NOAC Continue warfarin up to procedure day, no bridging required. Same dose Trifferent dose (specify) mg daily starting NNR as per protocol						
	Stop warfarin, no bridging required. Last dose of warfarin days _aforr procedure. INR as per protocol						
	Stop warfarin, bridging required. Last dose of warfarin days before procedure. INR as per protocol See reverse for resources and guidelines for risk asse. sm. nt. LMWH contraindications and dosing.						
	DALTEPARIN DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS: (if bridging required) 1. Complete Special Authority documentation (Ministry of Health)						
		alteparin: Patient's eGT	mL/min (date)				
	eGFR (mL/min)	Recommended	Comments				
	Above 60	200 units/kg once daily	Regular dose				
	30 to 59	100 uni s/kg once daily	May use dalteparin, but may need rena Consider consultation with pharmac				
	Below 30	Assess	Determine if dalteparin contraindicated required. Consider consultation with	self incorporately alternative.			
	dalteparin:						
	If dalteparin required, instruct patient (or caregiver) as follows: Administer dalteparin units once daily for days, starting 2 days after last warfarin dose NO dalteparin on procedure day NO REFILL						
	☐ Prescription faxed to community pharmacy (name) Faxed by:initials						
	POST-PROCEDURE anticoagulant medication instructions (MUST choose one):						
	Instruct patient (or caregiver) as follows:						
	Resume NOA	.C (specify)	on Day	post-procedure			
	Resume warf	arin on Day	post-procedure				
	Continue warfarin (if wasn't interrupted) same dose different dose (specify) mg daily starting						
				3 1			
	Printed Name	Signature	College ID	Contact Number			

Form No. PH628 (R. May 24-16)

ALL NEW ORDERS MUST BE FLAGGED
FAX COMPLETED ORDERS TO PHARMACY PLACE ORIGINAL IN PATIENT'S CHART



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Resources and Guidelines for Peri-Procedural Management of Anticoagulation or Anti-platelet Therapy

I. Assessment of Patient-Related Thrombosis Risk	
CHADS₂*	Score
CHF	1
Hypertension	1
Age 75 years or older	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1
Stroke/TIA/Thromboembolism	2

II. Assessment of Procedure-Related BLEEDING Risk				
CIED (pacemaker, implantable defibrillator), coronary angiography or PCI considered LOW or STANDARD RISK (CCS Guidelines. <i>Can J. Cardiol</i> 2014;30:1114-1130)				

★ CHADS₂ 1 or less = **LOW risk** CHADS₂ 2 to 3 = **MODERATE risk** CHADS₂ 4 = **HIGH risk**

CHADS₂ 4 or more or mechanical valve or previous stroke = VERY HIGH risk

III. Contraindications to Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH)				
Active bleeding or recent major bleeding	History of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)			
Severe renal failure (eGFR below 30 mL/min) *consult pharmacist	Severe hepatic failure			
Hemorrhagic stroke within last 3 months	Planned or recent eye, ear, CNS surgery/injury			
Allergy/hypersensitivity to heparin or LMWH	Less than 18 years old			
History of thrombocytopenia and/or platelets below 100	Other:			

GUIDELINES

- 1. For procedures with low or standard risk of bleeding (CIED, coronary angiography, PCI), continue ASA if significant cardiovascular risk.
- 2. Patients taking warfarin with a CHADS2 score of 3 or more, previous stroke, mechanical near valve, rheumatic heart disease, or VTE within 3 months before surgery should be assessed for **bridging LMWH** if warfarin is being read. Theck INR just prior to procedure.
- In patients at very high risk of thrombosis (e.g. mechanical heart valve, VTE within past 30 days), may give a half-therapeutic dose of LMWH 24 hours before procedure.
- Post-operatively, renal function should be checked before restarting any NSAIDS, LMWH, fondaparinux, dabigatran, rivaroxaban or other
 agents that are dependent on renal clearance.
- 5. Start therapeutic doses of any anticoagulant ONLY AFTER hemos'asis, s achieved. Full anticoagulant effect peaks at: approximately 2 hours after administration of dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and apir'aban; approximately 3 to 4 hours after LMWH; and when PTT is therapeutic for intravenous heparin. If therapeutic dosing start is delayed, consider using prophylactic doses of LMWH (if indicated).

Interruption of Novel Oral Anticoagulants (NOA's) before invasive procedures or surgery. 1 Day 0=day of procedure.

Renal Function	Half-life (hours)	Last Dose Before Morning of Procedure Low or Standard risk of bleeding	
(eGFR or CrCl) (mL/min)	naii-iile (nours)		
Dabigatran (Pradaxa®) 150 mg or 110 mg IID			
Greater than 50	15 (12 to 34)	Procedure Day -2	
Greater than 30 to 50 or more	18 (13 to 23)	Procedure Day -3	
Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) 20 mg daily or 15 mg BID			
Greater than 30	9 (5 to 13)	Procedure Day -2	
Apixaban (Eliquis®) 5 mg BID			
Greater than 30	12 (10 to 15)	Procedure Day -2	

^{*}Avoid NOACs in patients with severe renal insufficiency with CrCl less than 30 mL/min. The last dose should not be taken any later than the above recommended times. Bridging with LMWH is not recommended or necessary for these agents unless a longer period of interruption occurs.

These general recommendations do not replace clinical judgement. Physicians must consider relative risks and benefits in each patient in applying these recommendations and should refer to reference guidelines for more details and information.

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¹ Excerpted from Thrombosis Canada http://thrombosiscanada.ca/?page_id=18# Accessed April 11 2016.