Advice on VTE prophylaxis for varicose vein procedures

Summary

- · Varicose vein procedures are usually short, day-case interventions with low risk and low morbidity
- A range of techniques are available, and it is common for a combination of treatments to be used
- Venous thromboembolism, although rare, can occur, usually as DVT, but pulmonary embolism and death have been reported
- There are few clinical trials, so strategies to prevent VTE after varicose vein procedures are variable and inconsistent
- Patients with asymptomatic, undiagnosed or recent COVID-19 may be at significant risk of VTE after varicose vein procedures

Managing VTE risk after varicose vein procedures requires an <u>individualised</u> patient approach

Management Recommendations

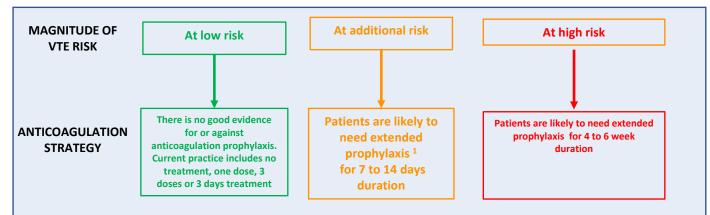
- Assess all patients for VTE risk (and bleeding risk) using targeted VTE risk factors (see box) or using NHS DoH or another scoring system (e.g. IMPROVEDD, Caprini)
- Offer pharmacoprophylaxis when VTE risk exceeds bleeding risk (in addition to usual compression regime)
- Use low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), fondaparinux or direct oral anticoagulants (DOAC), adjusted for weight and renal function
- Manage patients according to UK NHS protocols for planned elective operations during the COVID-19 pandemic
- * Avoid elective varicose vein procedures in those with proven COVID-19 or symptoms within 90 days

VTE risk factors to consider for varicose vein procedures

Personal or strong family history of VTE Known thrombophilia Reduced mobility Obesity (BMI >30) Hormone therapy Active Cancer Chronic prothrombotic medical conditions Superficial vein thrombosis

COVID-19 symptoms or positive test*

Suggested algorithm (individualised approach recommended)



¹ Standard prophylaxis: LMWH e.g. enoxaparin 40mg OD: or DOAC e.g. apixaban 2.5mg BID or rivaroxaban 10mg od.

Anticoagulant dose can also be adjusted for individual patient's perceived risk.

* Avoid intervention within 90 days of COVID-19 illness if possible

