Adult Heparin Infusion Protocol

This protocol reflects current evidence-based clinical practice. It is not a substitute for appropriate clinical evaluation and does not supersede clinical judgment.

Heparin overview[1]

Heparin is a glycosaminoglycan which *inhibits* the mechanism that induces the clotting of blood and the formation of stable fibrin clots. It combines with antithrombin III (AT III) and blocks thrombosis by inactivating activated factor X and ultimately inhibiting prothrombin's (factor II) conversion to thrombin (activated factor II). It has various indications including but not limited to atrial fibrillation, venous thromboembolism (treatment and prophylaxis), and acute coronary syndromes. Its volume of distribution is 0.07 L/kg and has a half-life of about 1.5 hours.

1. Exclusion criteria

No anticoagulation within 24 hours of tPA (alteplase, Activase) administration for ischemic stroke.

   a. Patients with epidural catheter
   b. Baseline platelets <100,000, or INR >1.5 unless approved by attending physician.
   c. Suspected or proven disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC), thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), or heparin induced thrombocytopenia (HIT).
   d. If supratherapeutic anti-Xa level for enoxaparin prior to heparin drip, must wait until anti-Xa level is within therapeutic range to initiate heparin drip. Recommend not to order initial loading dose.
   e. Uncontrolled active bleeding

2. Initial assessment and orders
   a. Discontinue all intramuscular injections.
   b. Discontinue all prophylactic anticoagulation.
   c. Discontinue aspirin >162 mg.
   d. Order baseline PT/INR, aPTT, CBC, SCr if not done within previous 24 hours.
   e. Order anti-Xa level if known therapeutic enoxaparin administration prior to initiation of heparin drip.[2] Baseline anti-Xa is not needed for those who were not on enoxaparin previously.
   f. Notify cardiovascular surgeon before initiating heparin on all cardiac surgery patients.

3. Dosing[3,4,5]
   a. **Do not** give loading dose for the following:
      1. Hypothermic patients – heparin excretion is delayed in these cases.
      2. Post-Op and Trauma patients
      3. Use of HIGHEST BLEEDING RISK nomogram.
      4. Transition from therapeutic enoxaparin.
   b. Dosing is based on actual body weight.
   c. Loading and re-bolus doses not rounded to the nearest 1,000 units will be changed by the pharmacist during verification.

Original by: M. Lepore MD, S. Jung Pharm.D. 3/2017
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Table 1. Loading Dose and Initial Infusion Rates			
INDICATION	**LOADING DOSE***	**INITIAL INFUSION RATE**	**Maximum doses**
• Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) • Pulmonary embolism (PE) • Arterial embolism	80 units/kg IV	18 units/kg/hr	Max loading dose = 10,000 units Max initial rate = 2,250 units/hr
• Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) • Atrial fibrillation • Arterial dissection	60 units/kg IV	12 units/kg/hr	Max loading dose = 5,000 units Max initial rate = 1,000 units/hr
AFTER thrombolytic • Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) • Atrial fibrillation	60 units/kg IV	12 units/kg/hr	Max loading dose = 4,000 units Max initial rate = 1,000 units/hr
• Cerebrovascular accident (CVA, TIA)	NONE	12 units/kg/hr	Max initial rate = 1,000 units/hr
* All loading doses will be rounded to the nearest 1000 units			

4. Monitoring
   a. Obtain anti-Xa following dose changes as indicated per nomogram, CBC daily, and PT/INR once weekly.[2]
   b. Nursing to contact provider if:
      1. Bleeding occurs – discontinue drip and protamine may be required (see dosing below)
      2. 2 consecutive anti-Xa are SUPRAtherapeutic or 3 consecutive anti-Xa are SUBtherapeutic at any point in therapy.
      3. Hemoglobin decrease >2 mg/dL from baseline; check for any potential bleeding.
      4. Platelet count falls by ≥30% from baseline (pharmacist to indicate value in order comments) or falls below 100,000 to rule out heparin induced thrombocytopenia.
      5. Rate >25 units/kg/hr or >35,000 units/24 hours, which may be due to heparin resistance.[2,6,7]
6. Dose Adjustments (Tables 2-4)[8]
   a. The rebolus dose in Table 1 will not exceed the initial bolus dose.
   b. In the event that the infusion has been turned off for > 60 minutes for a procedure:
      1. PROVIDER will discontinue the heparin orderset, which include patient care, lab monitoring, drug order entry (infusion and re-bolus).
      2. The NURSE is to document the time when the drip was turned off by documenting zero rate.
      3. After the procedure, the PROVIDER will reorder the drip when it is safe to do so with new anti-Xa goals post review of the previous drip rates.
   c. Key points when restarting heparin drip after prolonged discontinuation:

Providers	• May reorder anti-Xa level to check for <u>supratherapeutic</u> levels to determine if there is a need for possible delay in heparin drip re-initiation. • Consider giving a re-bolus only in select population, i.e. high risk for clotting. • Do not automatically restart at the initial starting rate per indication. • **<u>Review previous drip rates and restart at a rate that achieved goal anti-Xa levels.</u>** • Be sure to modify the "normalized rate" in EPIC during order entry.
Nursing	• If baseline anti-Xa was drawn post procedure and is out of goal range, do **NOT** make "rate adjustments" to the new starting rate written by the provider.

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Table 2: Low Bleeding Risk (Goal anti-Xa: 0.3 – 0.7 unit/mL)			
Anti-Xa Level	**Rebolus or Hold**	**Rate Adjustment**	**Recheck anti-Xa**
<0.2	40 units/kg	↑ 2 units/kg/hr	6 hours
0.2 – 0.29	20 units/kg	↑ 1 units/kg/hr	6 hours
GOAL 0.3-0.7	**NONE**	**NONE**	**Continue q6hr until therapeutic x 2 then qAM**
0.71-0.8	NONE	↓ 1 unit/kg/hr	6 hours
>0.8	Hold 60 minutes	↓ 3 unit/kg/hr	6 hours

Table 3: Medium Bleeding Risk[8,9] (Goal anti-Xa: 0.3 – 0.5 unit/mL)			
Anti-Xa Level	**Rebolus or Hold**	**Rate Adjustment**	**Recheck anti-Xa**
<0.2	2000 units	↑ 2 units/kg/hr	6 hours
0.2-0.29	NONE	↑ 1 units/kg/hr	6 hours
GOAL 0.3-0.5	**NONE**	**NONE**	**Continue q6hr until therapeutic x 2 then qAM**
0.51-0.7	NONE	↓ 1 unit/kg/hr	6 hours
>0.7	HOLD 60 minutes	↓ 3 unit/kg/hr	6 hours

Table 4: Highest Bleeding Risk-Post Op/Trauma (Goal anti-Xa: 0.2 – 0.4 unit/mL)			
Anti-Xa Level	**Rebolus or Hold**	**Rate Adjustment**	**Recheck anti-Xa**
<0.2	NONE	↑ 1 units/kg/hr	6 hours
GOAL 0.2-0.4	**NONE**	**NONE**	**Continue q6hr until therapeutic x 2 then qAM**
0.41-0.5	NONE	↓ 0.5 unit/kg/hr	6 hours
0.51-0.6	NONE	↓ 1 unit/kg/hr	6 hours
0.61-0.7	HOLD 60 minutes	↓ 2 unit/kg/hr	6 hours
>0.71	HOLD 60 minutes	↓ 3 unit/kg/hr	6 hours

7. Bridge and Transitions[10]

Table 5. Heparin infusion conversion to other anticoagulant		
Heparin → following anticoagulants	Warfarin	1. For those with active clot or high risk for clotting, there must be a five day overlap of both drugs AND 2. Overlap IV heparin with warfarin until INR is ≥2 for at least 2 INR measurements taken ~24 hours apart
	Argatroban	1. Wait 3 hours after discontinuation of heparin infusion to start argatroban infusion.
	Enoxaparin	Start 1 hour after cessation of heparin infusion.
	DOAC	Start DOAC after anti-Xa level is within goal range per selected protocol.

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Table 6. Listed anticoagulant conversion to heparin infusion		
Warfarin	**To Heparin infusion**	Stop warfarin and, when INR is as close as possible to the lower end of the targeted INR range, start IV heparin without a bolus dose
Enoxaparin or Fondaparinux		From therapeutic enoxaparin doses: Initiate heparin infusion when next enoxaparin dose is expected to be given. N**O HEPARIN LOADING DOSE**.[6] From prophylactic enoxaparin doses: Initiate heparin infusion as clinically needed irrespective of last enoxaparin dose.
DOAC		Start heparin infusion at next dosing interval for prescribed DOAC.

8. Reversal of heparin anticoagulation
   a. Discontinue heparin drip.
   b. Dose: 1 mg Protamine for every 100 units of heparin administered over the last 3 hours; maximum 50 mg..
   c. Slow intravenous injection of Protamine 1% solution over 10 minutes.

9. Perioperative management of heparin
   a. Discontinue heparin infusion 4 – 6 hours prior to surgery or sooner per discretion by surgeon or anti-Xa level < 0.2 unit/mL.
   b. Re-order heparin 12 – 24 hours after surgery when hemostasis is achieved and there is no evidence of bleeding in consultation with surgeon. May resume sooner if patient at high risk of clotting.

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