

Improve Safety With Injectable Anticoagulants

Questions still come up about **properly dispensing injectable anticoagulants (enoxaparin, dalteparin, etc) for blood clots.**

Patients are getting these subcutaneous “low-molecular-weight heparins” (LMWHs) less often...now that direct oral anticoagulants (apixaban, rivaroxaban, etc) are usually preferred.

So when injectable blood thinners are needed, it can be tricky to remember how to dispense them correctly.

Plus they're “high-alert” meds...meaning even small errors can cause significant patient harm.

Take steps to prevent problems with injectable anticoagulants.

Ask patients for their weight...and document it in their profile. This will help the pharmacist check that the dose is appropriate.

For example, patients with a low body weight may be at increased bleeding risk with normal doses of enoxaparin.

On the other hand, those who have obesity may need higher doses. This may require the patient to use more than one syringe per dose...which may prompt a payer reject. Contact the insurer for an override.

Ensure medical conditions on file are current. For instance, patients with severe kidney disease may need lower doses of enoxaparin...since it can accumulate in the body and increase bleeding risk.

Look carefully at the drug strength during product selection. Enoxaparin comes in SEVEN strengths...each with similar-looking packaging.

Review e-Rx notes for any additional instructions for the patient...and include these on the Rx label. This is especially important when doses are LESS than what's in a standard syringe.

For example, patients prescribed enoxaparin 90 mg/dose would need a 100 mg/mL syringe...since enoxaparin doesn't come in a 90 mg strength. And they'd inject ONLY 0.9 mL (90 mg)...instead of the full 1 mL (100 mg).

Remember to enter the quantity of enoxaparin into the computer system as milliliters (mL)...NOT as the number of syringes.

For instance, an Rx for “enoxaparin 30 mg/0.3 mL bid for 7 days” would require entering a quantity of 4.2 mL (0.3 mL/dose x 2 doses/day x 7 days = 4.2 mL)...and dispensing 14 enoxaparin 30 mg/0.3 mL syringes.

Send patients getting injectable anticoagulants to the pharmacist for counseling on injection technique, side effects, etc.

Explore our resource, *Appropriate Use of Anticoagulants*, for other ways to improve safety.

Key References:

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