

Government of Western Australia North Metropolitan Health Service Women and Newborn Health Service



ADULT MEDICATION GUIDELINE					
HEPARIN					
Scope (Staff):	All WNHS Staff				
Scope (Area):	Obstetrics and Gynaecology				
This document should be read in conjunction with the Disclaimer .					

Quick Links											
Dose	Administration	Monitoring	Pregnancy and Breastfeeding								
Restrictions	Restrictions										
Formulary: Unrestricted											
HIGH RISK Medication											
Medication Class											
Heparins (unfractionated)											
Presentation											
Ampoule: • 1000 units in 1 mL • 5000 units in 1 mL • 5000 units in 0.2 mL • 5000 units in 5 mL • 25000 units in 5 mL Heparinised Saline: Ampoule: 50 units in 5 mL Sodium Chloride 0.9% Bag: 1000 units in 500 mL Sodium Chloride 0.9% Storage											
Store below 25°C.											

Dose

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophylaxis

Subcut:

5000 units every 8 to 12 hours

See <u>Venous Thromboembolism (VTE): Prevention and Management,</u> Anticoagulation Medication Chart MR 810.11

VTE Treatment

See Anticoagulation Medication Chart MR 810.11

VTE Treatment & Prophylaxis for Obstetric Women:

See Venous Thromboembolism (VTE): Prevention and Management

Administration

Refer to the Anticoagulation Medication Chart MR 810.11 and Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook

Bolus Dosing when IV Heparin Infusion Running

Step 1: Withdraw required dose from a 1000 units/mL concentration ampoule.

Step 2: Inject undiluted over 3 to 5 minutes via Y site or through a separate cannula.

Monitoring

Unfractionated Heparin can cause Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT) - Baseline FBC, then platelet count every 2 to 3 days.

An unexpectantly high APTT may be due to blood sample being taken from same limb as heparin infusion.

Pregnancy

1st Trimester: Considered safe to use.

2nd Trimester: Considered safe to use.

3rd Trimester: Considered safe to use.

Breastfeeding

Considered safe to use.

Comments

Mix bag thoroughly when preparing solution (invert at least 6 times to prevent pooling of heparin).

Related Policies, Procedures & Guidelines

HDWA Mandatory Policies:

High Risk Medication Policy

WNHS Policies:

High Risk Medicines

WNHS Clinical Practice Guidelines:

KEMH Pharmaceutical & Medicines Management Guideline: Medication Administration

References

Australian Medicines Handbook. Heparin. In: Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2023 [cited 2023 Mar 07]. Available from: <u>https://amhonline.amh.net.au/</u>

Therapeutic Guidelines. Anticoagulant Therapy. In: eTG complete [Internet]. West Melbourne (Victoria): Therapeutic Guidelines; 2023 [cited 2023 Mar 07]. Available from: <u>https://tgldcdp-tg-org-au.kelibresources.health.wa.gov.au/etgAccess</u>

Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia. Heparin. In: Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook [Internet]. [St Leonards, New South Wales]: Health Communication Network; 2023 [cited 2023 Mar 07]. Available from: <u>http://aidh.hcn.com.au</u>

The Royal Women's Hospital. Heparin. In: Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Medicines Guide [Internet]. Parkville (Victoria): The Royal Women's Hospital; 2023 [cited 2023 Mar 07]. Available from: <u>https://thewomenspbmg.org.au/</u>

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NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance			Std 5: Comprehensive Care			
	Std 2: Partnering with Consumers			Std 6: Communicating for Safety			
	Std 3: Preventing and Controlling Healthcare Associated Infection			Std 7: Blood Management			
	Std 4: Medication Safety			Std 8: Recognising and Responding to Acute Deterioration			
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