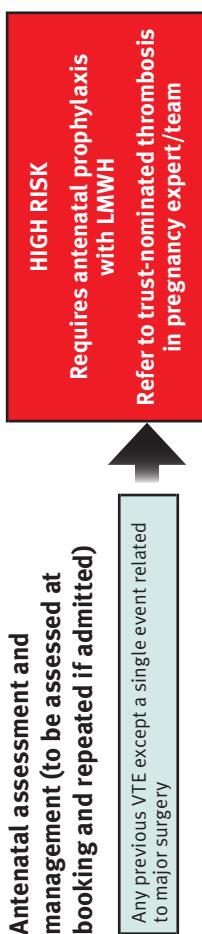
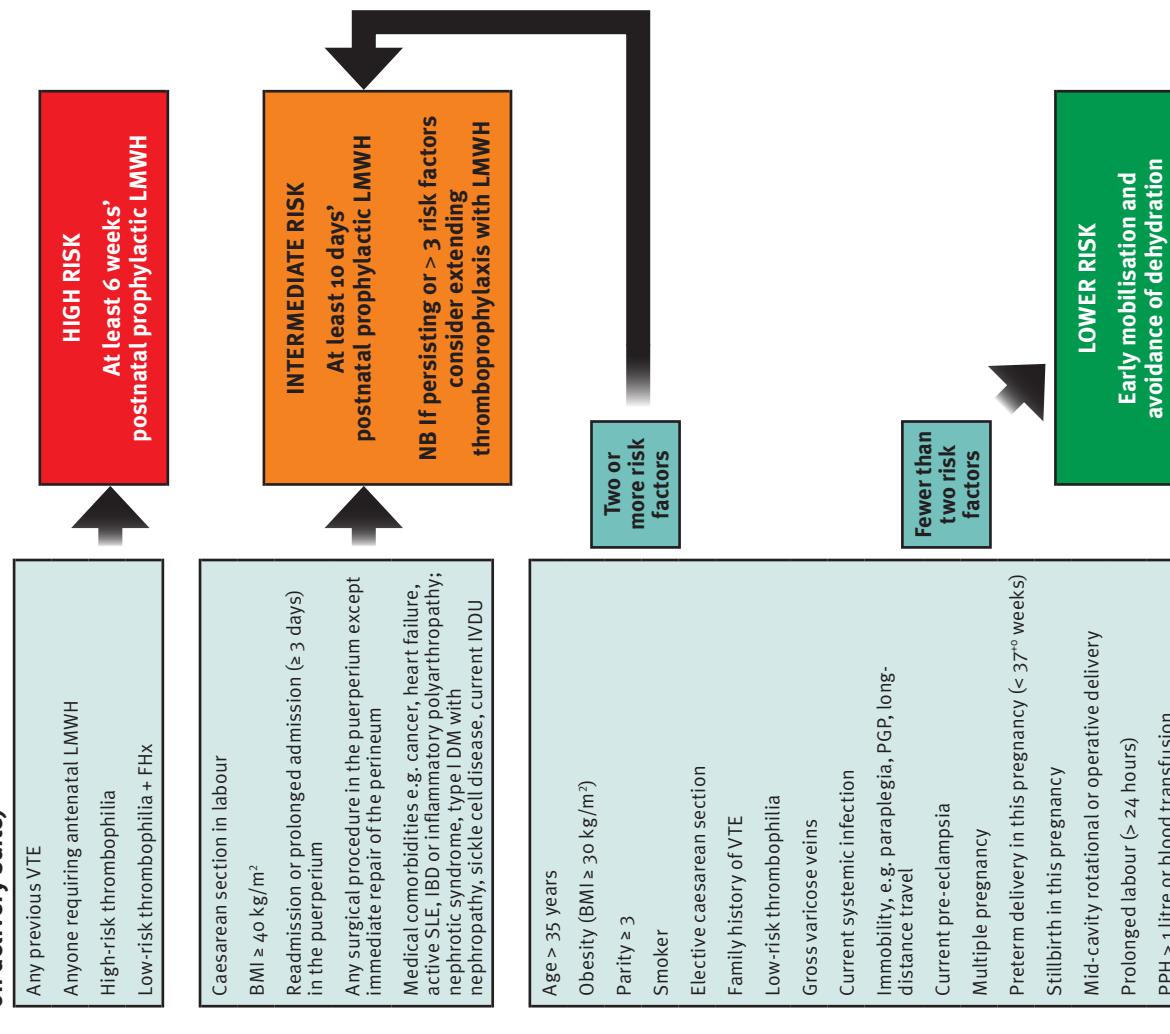


## Appendix I: Obstetric thromboprophylaxis risk assessment and management

### Postnatal assessment and management (to be assessed on delivery suite)



APL = antiphospholipid antibodies (lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibodies,  $\beta_2$ -glycoprotein 1 antibodies);  
 ART = assisted reproductive technology; BMI based on booking weight; DM = diabetes mellitus; FHx = family history; gross varicose veins = symptomatic, above knee or associated with phlebitis/oedema/skin changes; high-risk thrombophilia = antithrombin deficiency, protein C or S deficiency, compound or homozygous for low-risk thrombophilia; IBD = inflammatory bowel disease; immobility =  $\geq 3$  days; IVDU = intravenous drug user; IVF = in vitro fertilisation; LMWH = low-molecular-weight heparin; long-distance travel =  $> 4$  hours; low-risk thrombophilia = heterozygous for factor V Leiden or prothrombin G20210A mutations; OHSS = ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome; PGP = pelvic girdle pain with reduced mobility; PPH = postpartum haemorrhage; thrombophilia = inherited or acquired; VTE = venous thromboembolism.

### Appendix III: Risk assessment for venous thromboembolism (VTE)

- If total score ≥ 4 antenatally, consider thromboprophylaxis from the first trimester.
- If total score 3 antenatally, consider thromboprophylaxis from 28 weeks.
- If total score ≥ 2 postnatally, consider thromboprophylaxis for at least 10 days.
- If admitted to hospital antenatally consider thromboprophylaxis.
- If prolonged admission (≥ 3 days) or readmission to hospital within the puerperium consider thromboprophylaxis.

For patients with an identified bleeding risk, the balance of risks of bleeding and thrombosis should be discussed in consultation with a haematologist with expertise in thrombosis and bleeding in pregnancy.

Risk factors for VTE		
Pre-existing risk factors	Tick	Score
Previous VTE (except a single event related to major surgery)		4
Previous VTE provoked by major surgery		3
Known high-risk thrombophilia		3
Medical comorbidities e.g. cancer, heart failure; active systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory polyarthropathy or inflammatory bowel disease; nephrotic syndrome; type I diabetes mellitus with nephropathy; sickle cell disease; current intravenous drug user		3
Family history of unprovoked or estrogen-related VTE in first-degree relative		1
Known low-risk thrombophilia (no VTE)		1 <sup>a</sup>
Age (> 35 years)		1
Obesity		1 or 2 <sup>b</sup>
Parity ≥ 3		1
Smoker		1
Gross varicose veins		1
Obstetric risk factors		
Pre-eclampsia in current pregnancy		1
ART/IVF (antenatal only)		1
Multiple pregnancy		1
Caesarean section in labour		2
Elective caesarean section		1
Mid-cavity or rotational operative delivery		1
Prolonged labour (> 24 hours)		1
PPH (> 1 litre or transfusion)		1
Preterm birth < 37 <sup>+</sup> weeks in current pregnancy		1
Stillbirth in current pregnancy		1
Transient risk factors		
Any surgical procedure in pregnancy or puerperium except immediate repair of the perineum, e.g. appendicectomy, postpartum sterilisation		3
Hyperemesis		3
OHSS (first trimester only)		4
Current systemic infection		1
Immobility, dehydration		1
<b>TOTAL</b>		

**Abbreviations:** ART assisted reproductive technology; IVF in vitro fertilisation; OHSS ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome; VTE venous thromboembolism.

<sup>a</sup>If the known low-risk thrombophilia is in a woman with a family history of VTE in a first-degree relative postpartum thromboprophylaxis should be continued for 6 weeks.

<sup>b</sup>BMI ≥ 30 = 1; BMI ≥ 40 = 2