

Delving into VTE

Implementing Recommendations on Diagnosis and Treatment

A flexible, interactive learning activity that will help answer some of the basic questions about the prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in a large selection of patients.

DVT: Diagnosis

Contrast venogram:

- Remains the "gold standard" for diagnosis of DVT

Advantages:

- Reference standard for DVT diagnosis
- High sensitivity and specificity
- Visualizes distal DVT

Limitations:

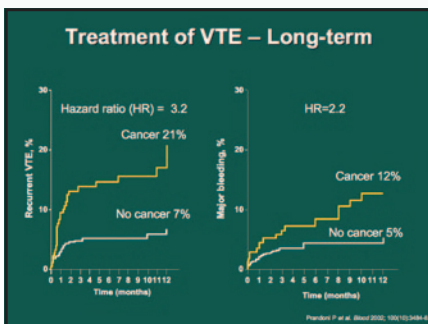
- Limited availability
- Expensive
- Contrast exposure
- Problematic in patients with suspected recurrence

Thrombus in posterior tibial vein

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this continuing health education program, participants will be able to:

- Describe the pathophysiology of venous thromboembolism (VTE) and the rationale for treatment
- Recognize patients at risk for VTE and institute thromboprophylaxis when appropriate
- Understand the strategies for diagnosing VTE in a variety of patients
- Describe treatment and prevention recommendations for VTE from the 8th edition of the American College of Chest Physicians Antithrombotic and Thrombolytic Guidelines



Program Outline

Module 1: VTE in General Patients

Module 2: Cancer-associated VTE

Module 3: Thromboprophylaxis

Module 4: Extracorporeal Circuit Anticoagulation in Hemodialysis

Are we following ACCP guidelines for medically ill patients in Canada? The CURVE* Study

- 1,702 patients meeting ACCP criteria
- 23% received some form of prophylaxis
- 16% received appropriate thromboprophylaxis

Type of thromboprophylaxis	Patients, %
None	77
UFH	17
ES*	4
LMWH	3
Other	5

*Chair Audit of the Utilization of Risk Assessment and of Prophylaxis of Venous Thromboembolism in Acutely Ill Medical Patients in Canada. *CCP: aspirin, heparin

Kahn SR et al. Thromb Res 2007; 119(2):149-55

Program Development Committee

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Characteristics of LMWHs

Characteristics	Standard heparin	Dalteparin	Enoxaparin	Nadroparin	Tinzaparin
Method of depolymerization		Nitrous acid	Alkaline depolymerization of benzyl ester of heparin sodium	Nitrous acid	Enzymatic
Mean molecular weight in Da (25°C)	15,000 (5,000-30,000)	5,000 (2,000-8,000)	4,500 (3,800-5,000)	4,300 (2,000-8,000)	5,500-7,500 (2,000-8,000)
Number of saccharides	~50	3-20	1-21	2-16	1-26
Anti-Xa:anti-IIa ratio	1:1	2.2:1	~4:1	3.5:1	2.0:1
Elimination half-life (hours)	0.5-2.5	3.3-3.8	4.0-7.0	~3.5	1.2-1.4

Adapted from Health Canada, Drug Product Database. Available at: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/drugs/meds/meds-eng.php>. Wahli J et al. Chest 1995; 108(4 Suppl):235S-75S.

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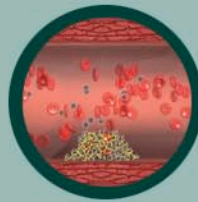
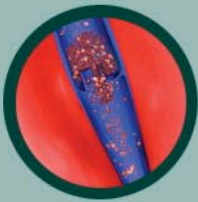
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*Module 1 only



INVITATION

Presenter(s):

Date:

Time:

Location:

Agenda:

- Registration
- Presentation
- Question Period
- Dinner

RSVP to:

Please confirm your participation before

The Canadian Council on Continuing Education in Pharmacy (CCCEP) has accredited this program for 3.0 CEUs (CCCEP File 1044-2010-017-L-P).

This continuing education activity has been accredited by the *Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec* (OPQ), which will grant 1.0 CEU per hour to attending pharmacists (OPQ File 10-0020-00).

This event is approved for up to 1 Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada Maintenance of Certification Section 1 credit per hour by the Centre for Continuing Health Professional Education (CCHPE). The Centre for CCHPE, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University is fully accredited by the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools.

This event is an Accredited Group Learning Activity as defined by the Maintenance of Certification program of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Through a reciprocal agreement between the American Medical Association and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, the Centre for CCHPE, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University designates this activity for AMA PRA Category 1 credit(s) up to the maximum number of credit hours noted above.



Under the guidance of the Rx&D Code of Conduct, this event is for healthcare professionals only. This initiative is made possible through an unrestricted educational grant from Pfizer Canada Inc.

