

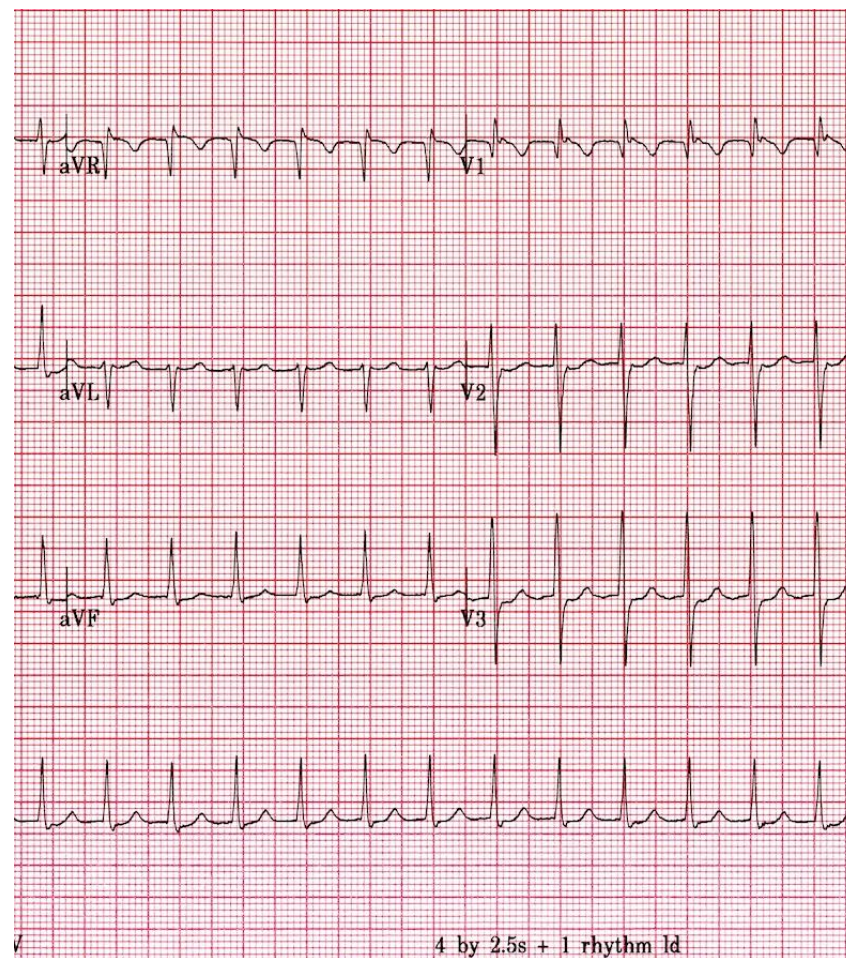
# Anticoagulation after Radiofrequency Transcatheter Ablations

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# Background

- Radiofrequency transcatheter ablations are used frequently to treat and diagnose arrhythmias in pediatrics and adults
  - Thromboembolic events have been documented
  - Historically at BCH unfractionated heparin (UFH) has been administered overnight to anticoagulate patients



# Pros and Cons of UFH

## Pros

- Completely reversible using protamine
  - Dosing based on time since last heparin administration
- Half Life: mean 1.5 hours

## Cons

- Dosing is not one size fits all...especially for UFH
- Inconsistencies in monitoring d/t differences in reagents
- Lengthy time to therapeutic range
- Discomfort for patients



# Change in Practice

- A multidisciplinary group formed to look at best practice for anticoagulation following ablations since patients were found not to be therapeutic on heparin
- Starting in October 2014, left sided ablation patients received a single dose of low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) two hours post hemostasis instead of UFH



# Data Collection

- Standardize documentation was collected from October 2014 to October 2015
  - Completed by RNs and MDs
  - Timing of LMWH administration
- Known possible complications
  - Occurrence of post procedural re-bleeds
  - Evidence of neurological symptoms

# Data Collection

- Data was analyzed and compared with the previous eight months prior to initiation of change in practice

## Anti-coagulation for EP study and left-sided ablation

Patient name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Procedure: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Patient MRN : \_\_\_\_\_

DOB: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Procedural EP Attending: \_\_\_\_\_

### Times:

Sheaths pulled \_\_\_\_\_ Hemostasis achieved \_\_\_\_\_

Time out of the lab \_\_\_\_\_

Lovenox given 2-3 hours after hemostasis: On 6S? \_\_\_\_ or On 8E? \_\_\_\_

Time of Lovenox given: \_\_\_\_\_

Delay in giving Lovenox (YES / NO.) Reason for delay: \_\_\_\_\_

### Bleeding:

Vascular access difficulty: \_\_\_\_ YES, \_\_\_\_ NO

Rebleed: Before Lovenox: \_\_\_\_ YES, \_\_\_\_ NO, After Lovenox: \_\_\_\_ YES, \_\_\_\_ NO

Arterial access: \_\_\_\_ YES, \_\_\_\_ NO

### Neurologic symptoms: To be completed in the morning prior to discharge

Headache: \_\_\_\_ YES, \_\_\_\_ NO

If YES -> Medications needed to treat: \_\_\_\_ Tylenol, \_\_\_\_ Narcotics, \_\_\_\_ Tordalol, \_\_\_\_ Other



# Findings

- No difference in re-bleeds between the two cohorts
- Re-bleeds: N (percent) UFH      LMWH
- Total                                      5 (0.08)      5 (0.08)
- Pre anti-coagulation      1 (0.02)      1 (0.02)
- Post anti-coagulation      4 (0.06)      4 (0.06)
- Needing Intervention      0              0

# Discussion

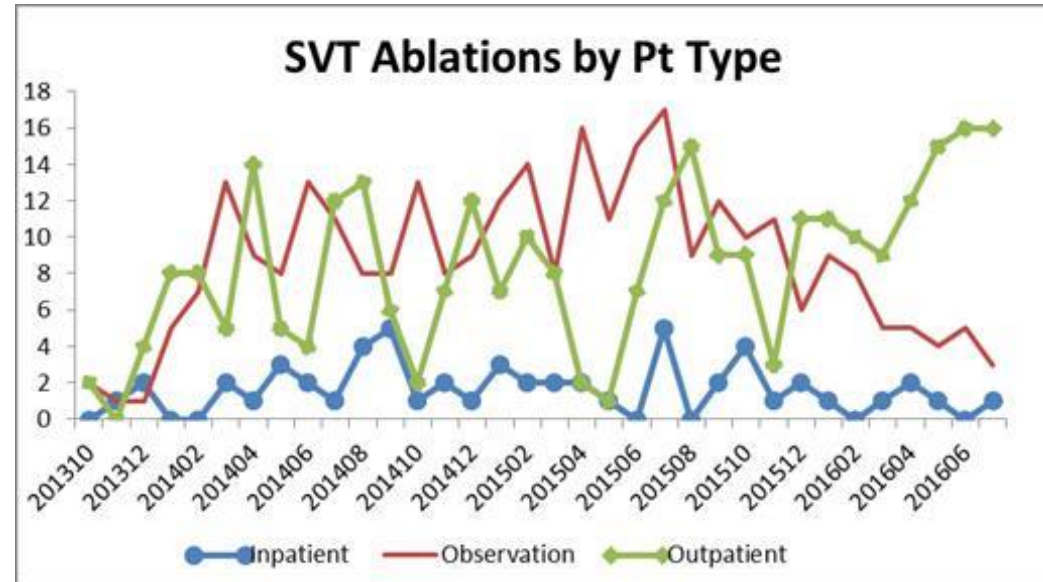
- LMWH administration is safe and efficacious for patient s/p ablation
- 70% of these patients could have been sent home instead of being kept overnight for observation





# Patient Experience and Resource Utilization

- Since change in practice, 10 patient bed days saved per month
- Approximately 24% cost savings per patient



# Limitations of Study

- Small cohort of patients
- The average patient was 14-16 yo
- Single center experience
- Data collection was largely qualitative

# References

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# Contact

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