NewYork-Presbyterian

The University Hospital of Columbia and Cornell

PERIOPERATIVE PROPHYLAXIS CONSIDERATIONS FOR OUR PURPOSES CURRENT AS OF APRIL 2007

CBC, CHEM 7, & CHEST XRAY ARE VALID WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF YOUR SURGICAL DATE EKG IS VALID WITHIN 1 YEAR OF YOUR SURGICAL DATE

HISTORY & PHYSICAL BY YOUR INTERNIST MUST BE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF YOUR SURGICAL DATE

BETA-BLOCKADE (Check one selection only)

- Patient is already on beta-blockers (target HR ≤ 65 bpm*)
- Low risk procedure (endoscopic, cataract, breast or superficial) planned and does not require empiric beta-blockers
- Beta-blockers are contraindicated (HR < 70 bpm, SBP < 90 mmHg, COPD, severe asthma, or 2°/3° heart block)
- Does not meet criteria below
- Meets the following criteria for perioperative beta-blockers:

1 or more Revised Cardiac Risk Index Criteria

OI

2 or more Minor Criteria

Cholesterol > 240 mg/dl

Age ≥ 65

NIDDM

Hypertension

Current Smoker

- History of MI
- History of Angina
- History of CABG/PTCA
- Positive Stress Test
- Q waves on EKG
- History of CVA/TIA
- IDDM
- CRI (Cr > 2.0 mg/dl)
- Intra-peritoneal, intra-thoracic, or supra-inguinal vascular surgery

If Eligible, Consider A or B

- A. Perioperative beta-blockers initiated using: Atenolol 50 mg PO once a day** OR Metoprolol 50 mg PO BID**
- B. Order Consultation:
- * Patients not adequately beta-blocked should be referred to his/her internist for dosage adjustment
- ** Patients initiating beta-blockers should follow up with his/her internist within 7 days for response assessment

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM (VTE) PHARMACOPROPHYLAXIS (Check one selection only)

- VTE pharmacoprophylaxis ordered
- Low risk (minor surgery in patients with no additional risk factors***): No specific pharmacoprophylaxis needed
- VTE pharmacoprophylaxis is contraindicated in this patient due to an increased risk of bleeding or other complications

*** Risk Factors for VTE

- Major trauma
- Immobility, paresis
- Malignancy
- Previous VTE
- Pregnancy/postpartum
- Medications containing estrogen
- Acute medical illness

- Heart or respiratory failure
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Varicose veins
- Inherited or acquired thrombophilia