

# ANTICOAGULATION CHART-WARFARIN

## Pilot Chart

Affix patient identification label here

### CHECKLIST FOR EVERY ADULT PATIENT ON WARFARIN

- Use table opposite and circle the target INR, indication for anticoagulation, and likely duration
  - If on warfarin before, check long term dose with patient and GP, and document below. DO NOT reload with warfarin.
  - Review risk factors and medicines (see right)
  - Check baseline INR, FBC, LFTs, albumin, creatinine before charting warfarin
  - Use Gedge Protocol below for initiation of warfarin for most inpatients to work out dose for each day according to INR
- Refer to Anticoagulation Website for other protocols, e.g.
- o Fennerty Protocol - Patients <65 years with no risk factors who require rapid therapeutic INR
- Document here if alternative protocol to be used:  
Alternative protocol:.....
  - Choose brand of warfarin
  - Chart dose below, based on chosen protocol

### INPATIENT INITIATION OF WARFARIN: QUEENSLAND and GEDGE PROTOCOL

Day	INR-check daily	Dose of Warfarin
1	<1.4	5mg or 10mg - the lower dose for elderly patients with >2 risk factors
2	<1.8 1.8-2.0 >2.0	5 mg 1 mg Nil
3	<2.0 2.0-2.5 2.6-2.9 3.0-3.2 3.3-3.5 >3.5	5 mg 4 mg 3 mg 2 mg 1 mg nil
4	<1.4 1.4-1.5 1.6-1.7 1.8-1.9 2.0-2.3 2.4-3.0 3.1-3.2 3.3-3.5 >3.5	10mg 7 mg 6 mg 5 mg 4 mg 3 mg 2 mg 1 mg nil
5+	If INR therapeutic, use day-4 dose as maintenance dose, otherwise seek specialist advice	

INR	Indication	Usual duration of anticoagulation
2.0-3.0	Atrial fibrillation, stroke prophylaxis Cardioversion Mural thrombus Treatment of DVT/PE	Usually Indefinite Short term pre and post Highly variable At least 3 months
2.5-3.5	Mechanical heart valve pre-1990	Indefinite in almost all cases
3.0-4.0	Mechanical heart valve post-1990 Recurrent DVT/PE whilst on warfarin	Indefinite in almost all cases

Risk Factors for bleeding on warfarin	
Age >65 Albumin <30g/L Baseline INR >1.5 Bilirubin >20µmol/L PCV <0.3 Platelets <100x10 <sup>9</sup> /L Creatinine >200µmol/L or clearance <30ml/min	Active malignancy G.I. bleed Recent stroke Uncontrolled CHF Alcoholism Recent major surgery Severe hypertension

Commonly used Medicines that increase anticoagulant effect		
Allopurinol Amiodarone Aspirin Antibiotics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cephalosporins</li> <li>• Ciprofloxacin</li> <li>• Cotrimoxazole</li> <li>• Doxycycline</li> <li>• Macrolides e.g. erythromycin, roxithromycin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metronidazole</li> <li>• Norfloxacin</li> <li>• Tetracycline</li> <li>• Trimethoprim</li> </ul> <p>Antifungals systemic OR topical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Itraconazole</li> <li>• Ketoconazole</li> <li>• Miconazole</li> </ul>	Heparin/enoxaparin NSAIDs Omeprazole Phenytoin SSRIs Statins Tamoxifen Tramadol

Above list not exhaustive  
Interacting Medicines may also decrease the effectiveness of warfarin  
- contact Medicines Information for details x 8257

WARFARIN (Tick brand) Document long term dose: .....mg	MAREVAN (preferred brand) <input type="checkbox"/>	Coumadin <input type="checkbox"/>	GIVEN BY							
Date	INR	Dose mg	Time 4pm	Route	Signature &Name	Date	Time 4pm	Dose	Route	Signature &name
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral
				Oral						Oral

### WARFARIN EDUCATION RECORD (MUST Filled out by pharmacist, nurse or doctor before discharge)

Patient educated by.....role.....Signed.....Date.....

Translator required? Language.....Given warfarin book and take-home card .....