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When being used in cancer patients undergoing surgery, the guidelines recommend the low-molecular-weight-heparin (LMWH) over unfractionated heparin for the prevention of VTE.

- While other guidelines have suggested that the use of anticoagulation for the prevention of VTE in surgical patients undergoing cancer-related abdominal surgery start prior to an operation, the ASH guidelines suggest a post-operative start and make a conditional recommendation to continue prevention treatments for a month afterward.
- For ambulatory patients receiving systemic treatment who are at high risk of VTE, the ASH guidelines suggest use of oral or injectable anticoagulation treatment. However, for those ambulatory patients at low risk of VTE, use of drugs for prevention is not recommended.
- For cancer patients needing short-term treatment for VTE (initial 3 to 6 months), the guidelines recommend either LMWH or direct oral anticoagulants.
- For patients with active cancer, long-term anticoagulation (indefinite duration) is suggested to prevent recurrent VTE.

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REFERENCE