The Caprini Risk Assessment Model for Venous Thromboembolism Prevention after Fundoplication: Evaluating Patient Safety and Compliance.

Shriya Reddy, BA[1], Helene Sterbling, MD, MA[1], Kei Suzuki, MD[1,2], Virginia R. Litle, MD[1,2]
[1]Boston University School of Medicine [2]Boston Medical Center

Objective: Venous thromboembolism (VTE) prevention is a national patient safety priority. The Caprini Risk Assessment Model is a stratification tool used to determine VTE risk and duration of chemoprophylaxis in postoperative patients. Our study aim was to investigate the safety of prolonged prophylaxis following routine fundoplication.

Methods: Fundoplication patients (n=84) from July 2014–January 2017 were risk-stratified. Intermediate and high-risk patients were prescribed 10 and 30 days of low molecular weight heparin, respectively. Provider adherence, patient compliance, 60-day VTE events and bleeding complications were captured through chart review and survey.

Results : Caprini score distribution is shown in Figure 1. Provider adherence and patient compliance rates were 100%. There were no VTE or adverse bleeding events. No significant difference was found between published and Caprini-stratified VTE rates for fundoplication patients (p=0.3).

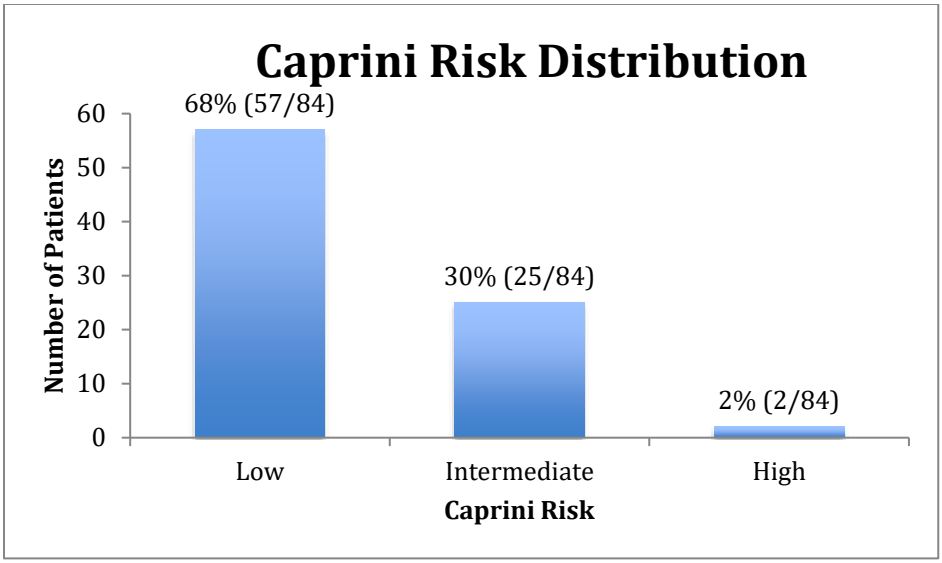

Figure 1

Conclusions: Low incidence of VTE and bleeding events in risk-stratified fundoplication patients suggests that while prolonged prophylaxis may not significantly reduce VTE rates, in this patient population, it is safe for use.