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Efficacy and safety of pharmacological thromboprophylaxis in obstetric patients

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Objective: To determine the efficacy and safety of pharmacological thromboprophylaxis in obstetric patients.

Study Design: A prospective observational study was carried out that seeks to know the events of interest related to pharmacological thromboprophylaxis in obstetric patients. This study was developed at the Hospital Universitario Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá in 2021, pregnant women were included who were considered candidates to receive pharmacological thromboprophylaxis according to the criteria established by the Royal College 2015. With the nature of the variables, the efficacy of pharmacological therapy was determined as the rate of maternal mortality or prevention of thromboembolic events. Safety was observed according to the appearance of events related to the use of heparins (nadroparine-enoxaparine).

Results: 1341 women who had their labor and accepted the clinical follow-up of the events of interest were examined, of these 77% (1032) received pharmacological therapy with an average of 34.2 years (±) 5 years, gestational age of 37.8 weeks (±) 2 weeks, 93% (966) with cesarean section and 94% (976) moderate-high risk of a probable thromboembolic event. No patient died or had pulmonary thromboembolism during observation. However, <1% (2) presented venous thromboembolism in the lower limbs. Regarding safety events, <1% presented hematoma in the surgical wound. reintervention is not performed due to active postoperative bleeding.

Conclusions: In our population, pharmacological therapy for thromboprophylaxis in obstetrics is considered safe and effective.