Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia

Updated: 3/10/2017

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Likelihood of HIT



Diagnosis and management



Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia

4-T Score ¹	Score =2	Score = 1	Score = 0
Thrombocytopenia Compare the highest platelet count within the sequence of declining counts to the lowest.	 >50% fall and Nadir of >20 with no preceding surgery In the last 3 days. 	 >50% fall but surgery in last 3 days Platelet fall that does not fit score 2 or score 0 	 < 30% platelet fall Any platelet fall with nadir <10
Timing (of platelet fall or thrombosis)	 Platelet fall day 5-10 after heparin first received Platelet fall within 1 day of start of heparin and exposure to heparin within past 5- 30 days 	 Platelet fall 5-10 days after first heparin dose received but not clear (counts missing) Platelet fall within 1 day of start of heparin AND exposure to heparin in past 31-100 days Platelet fall after day 10 	 Platelet fall < day 4 without exposure to heparin in the past 100 days.
Thrombosis	 Confirmed new thrombosis (venous or arterial) Skin necrosis at injection site Anaphylactoid reaction to heparin Adrenal hemorrhage 	 Recurrent venous thrombosis in a patient receiving therapeutic anticoagulants Suspected thrombosis (US pending) Erythematous lesions at heparin injection sites. 	No thrombosis suspected
Other potential cause of Thrombocytopenia	• No alternative explanation for platelet fall evident	 Possible other cause evident: Sepsis without proven microbial source Thrombocytopenia associated with initiation of ventilator Other 	 Possible other cause present:f Surgery within 72 hours Confirmed bacteremia Chemo/radiation within past 20 days. DIC from non-HIT cause Post transfusion purpura Platelet count <20 through from drug Other

References

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