

# ED Pathway for Suspected PE in Pregnancy/Puerperium\*

\*6 weeks post-partum

**Symptoms and signs**

- Dyspnoea (may be sudden onset)
- Pleuritic chest pain
- Haemoptysis
- Syncope\*
- Tachypnoea (RR>20)
- Low grade fever
- Pleural rub
- Tachycardia (>100bpm)
- Hypoxia (sats <90% on air)\*

**Risk factors**

- PMH and/or FH of VTE
- Obesity
- Immobility (bedridden ≥ 3 days)
- Increasing age
- Malignancy (treatment/palliation within last 6 months)
- Hyperviscosity syndromes (myeloma, polycythaemia vera, essential thrombocythaemia, CML)
- Thrombophilia
- Post orthopaedic/neurosurgery (within last 12 weeks)

**Investigations**

Bloods – FBC, U&E, LFT, PT/INR, aPTT, Fgn  
 CXR – unless a DVT is suspected  
 ECG – sinus tachycardia, features of right heart failure/strain (S1Q3T3, new RBBB, RAD, p pulmonale)\*  
 ABG – if sats <90% on air\*

**\*HIGH RISK FEATURES?**

- Haemodynamic instability (BP≤90 mmHg)
- Hypoxia
- Syncope
- Features of right heart failure or strain

**Senior review in ED**

Contact medical take SpR on 2223

For acute obstetric concerns, contact on-call obs/gynae reg via BWH switchboard

**Anticoagulation for VTE in pregnancy**

- If high clinical suspicion of PE or DVT, start anticoagulation with enoxaparin immediately
- Do not wait for results of bloods to start
- Do NOT perform D-dimer testing or thrombophilia screen

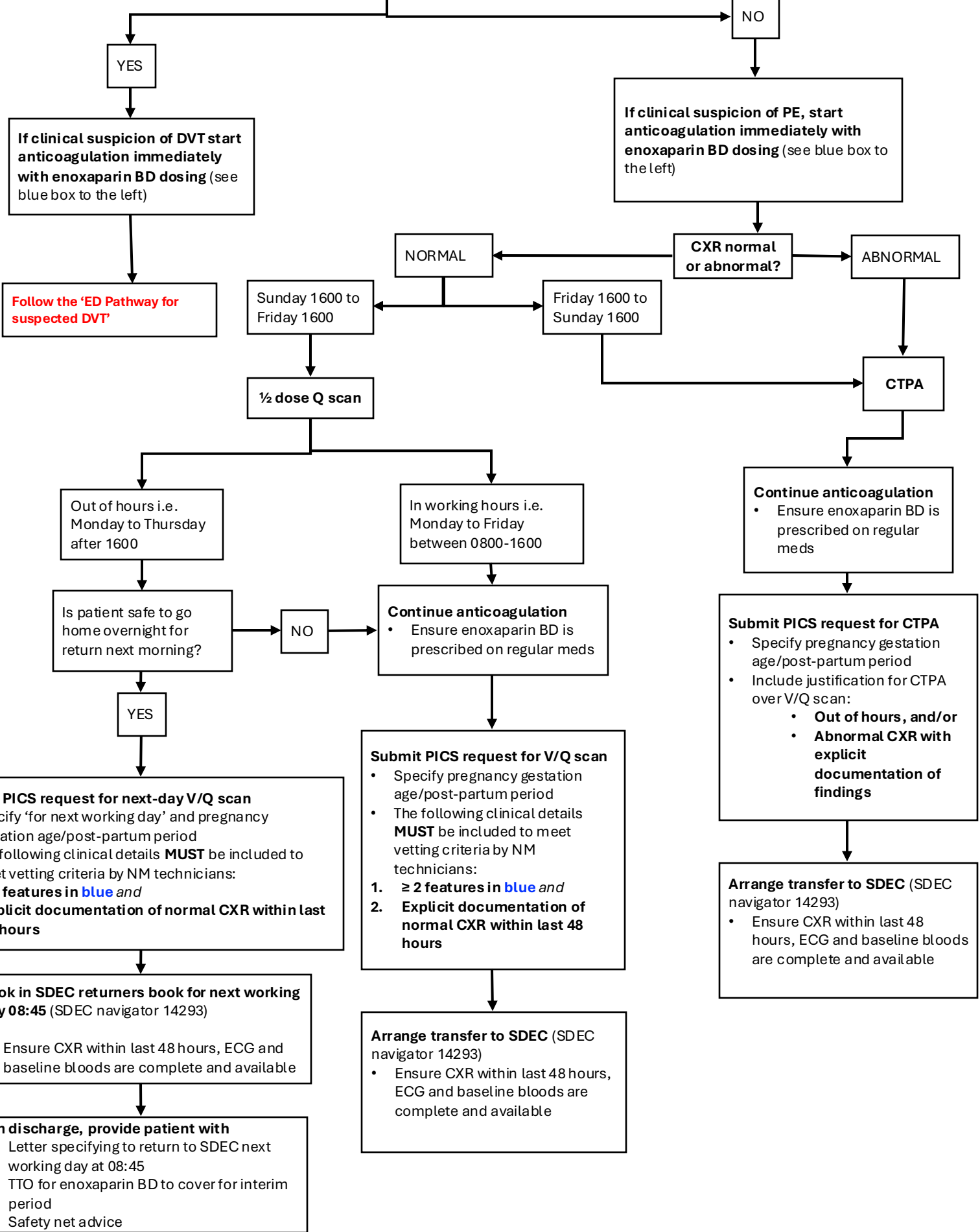
**Dose**

- Based on pre-pregnancy booking weight, except if suspected significant weight change

Pre-pregnancy booking weight	Enoxaparin dose
≤ 50 kg	40mg BD
50-69kg	60mg BD
70-89kg	80mg BD
≥ 90kg	100mg BD

- Speak to on-call haematologist if ANY of the following:
  - Current weight > 126kg
  - GFR < 30ml/min or creatinine > 150
  - High risk e.g. mechanical heart valve, breakthrough thrombosis

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