# Bivalirudin for Heparin induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT)



| Areas where Protocol/Guideline applicable   | SESLHD Inpatients  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Relevant Information  | SESLHDGL/123: Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia – Diagnosis and Management is also available.   |  |  |
| Authorised Prescribers:   | Haematologists or Medical Officers under the direct supervision of a Haematologist   |  |  |
| Indication for use  | Heparin induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)   |  |  |
| Clinical condition Patient selection: Inclusion criteria (list investigations necessary and relevant results) | Patients with HITT as diagnosed in consultation with a treating haematologist, based initially on clinical scoring (e.g. 4T score), which may be complemented via laboratory testing as time permits.  This drug is most likely to benefit patients with HITT fulfilling the following criteria, and would be considered a first line therapy in these indications:  1. Undergoing percutaneous coronary or vascular intervention OR 2. Likely to require invasive procedures OR 3. Renal or Hepatic Failure OR 4. Deemed at high risk of bleeding. 5. Suspected COVID-19 Vaccine Induced Thrombocytopenia with Thrombosis |  |  |
| Proposed Place in Therapy   | For patients not fulfilling one of these criteria, Bivalirudin would be a second line therapy only to be used if there is clear treatment failure with an alternative agent such as Fondaparinux, Danaparoid or a DOAC.  |  |  |
| Contra-indications  | <ul> <li>Patients with active bleeding or increased risk of bleeding because of haemostasis disorders and/or irreversible coagulation disorders.</li> <li>Severe uncontrolled hypertension or increased risk of severe uncontrolled hypertension</li> <li>Subacute bacterial endocarditis</li> <li>Hypersensitivity to bivalirudin or its components</li> </ul>  |  |  |
| Precautions   | <ul> <li>Haemorrhage – Can occur at any site. An unexplained fall in blood pressure or haematocrit, or any unexplained symptom, should lead to serious consideration of a haemorrhagic event and cessation of bivalirudin administration.</li> <li>Renal Insufficiency – Clearance may be reduced in patients with renal impairment, dose adjustments necessary.</li> </ul>  |  |  |
| Important Drug<br>Interactions  | Other anticoagulants.  Prolongs INR will need specific consultation with haematologist when transitioning to warfarin.   |  |  |
| Dosage  | Initial dosing  ** Check that the correct dose has been selected for the electronic system that is being used**  |  |  |

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eMEDs Infusion volume rate (mL/hour) using Bivalirudin 250 mg in 50 mL sodium chloride 0.9%

| Concentration 5 mg / mL |
|-------------------------|
| PERIPHERAL LINE         |

| Weight (kg) | CrCl<br>> 60 mL/min | CrCl<br>30 – 60<br>mL/min | CrCl<br>< 30 mL/min | Patients receiving<br>Continuous Renal<br>Replacement<br>Therapy | Patients<br>Receiving Slow<br>Low Efficiency<br>Daily Dialysis |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
|             |                     |                           |                     | (CRRT)   | (SLEDD)  |
| 40          | 1.2                 | 0.6                       | 0.4                 | 0.4  | 0.6  |
| 45          | 1.4                 | 0.7                       | 0.5                 | 0.5  | 0.7  |
| 50          | 1.5                 | 8.0                       | 0.5                 | 0.5  | 0.8  |
| 55          | 1.7                 | 0.9                       | 0.6                 | 0.6  | 0.8  |
| 60          | 1.8                 | 1.0                       | 0.6                 | 0.6  | 0.9  |
| 65          | 2.0                 | 1.0                       | 0.7                 | 0.7  | 1.0  |
| 70          | 2.1                 | 1.1                       | 0.7                 | 0.7  | 1.1  |
| 75          | 2.3                 | 1.2                       | 0.8                 | 0.8  | 1.1  |
| 80          | 2.4                 | 1.3                       | 0.8                 | 0.8  | 1.2  |
| 85          | 2.6                 | 1.4                       | 0.9                 | 0.9  | 1.3  |
| 90          | 2.7                 | 1.4                       | 0.9                 | 0.9  | 1.4  |
| 95          | 2.9                 | 1.5                       | 1.0                 | 1.0  | 1.4  |
| 100         | 3                   | 1.6                       | 1.0                 | 1.0  | 1.5  |
| 105         | 3.2                 | 1.7                       | 1.1                 | 1.1  | 1.6  |
| 110         | 3.3                 | 1.8                       | 1.1                 | 1.1  | 1.7  |
| (maximum)   |                     |                           |                     |  |  |

eRIC Infusion rate (mg/kg/hour) using Bivalirudin 250 mg in 50 mL sodium chloride 0.9%

### Concentration 5 mg / mL PERIPHERAL LINE

| CrCI<br>> 60 mL/min | CrCl<br>30 – 60 mL/min | CrCl<br>< 30 mL/min | Patients receiving<br>Continuous Renal<br>Replacement Therapy | Patients Receiving<br>Slow Low Efficiency<br>Daily Dialysis |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|                     |                        |                     | (CRRT)  | (SLEDD)   |
| 0.15                | 0.08                   | 0.05                | 0.05  | 0.075   |

| Duration of therapy | Patient dependent, until platelet recovery and / or able to be safely transitioned to warfarin or a separate non intravenous non heparin anticoagulant |
|---------------------|--|
| Prescribing         | Prescribe in eRIC or in eMeds (eFluids). In the absence of eMM systems, the appropriate paper medication chart may be used.                            |

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# **Bivalirudin for Heparin induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT)**



| nstructions   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | Medications  | 14/11/2022 12:37   |
|   | Continuous Infusions   |  |
|   | Heparin induced thrombocytopenia - 1   |  |
|   | bivalirudin additive 250 mg Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous solution 50 mL 50 mL, IV Continuous Infusion, 2.1 mL/hr, 1 bag(s)   | <b>Pending</b> Not given within 5 days.  |
|   | Administration Information   |  |
|   | bivalirudin  |  |
|   | Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous solution  |  |
|   | bivalirudin additive 250 mg  | Pending  |
|   | Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous solution 50 mL<br>50 mL, IV Continuous Infusion, 2.1 mL/hr, 1 bag(s)  | Not given within 5 days.   |
|   | Administration Information   |  |
|   | bivalirudin  |  |
|   | Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous solution  |  |
|   | Each order in eFluids corresponds to one bag ensure that new infusion orders are available in nursing staff to continuously administer the dru. The number of bags prescribed at any one time context of:  • Stability of dose at the time of prescribin endicated duration of one bag  • Note: A bivalirudin infusion must be recharted at hours. | n a timely manner, enab<br>g infusion, where requir<br>e should be considered<br>g |
| <ul> <li>Reconstitute 250 mg vial with 5 mL Water for Injection (to dissolve)</li> <li>Further dilute reconstituted solution to total 50 mL with or Sodium chloride 0.9% for final concentration of 5 mg</li> <li>Dose should be based on actual body weight (kg) up to of 110kg</li> </ul> |  | otal 50 mL with Glucose<br>ntration of <b>5 mg/mL</b>                              |

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## Bivalirudin for Heparin induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT)



### Monitoring requirements

Safety

Effectiveness (state objective criteria)

A baseline aPTT is required and repeated every 4 hours for the duration of the infusion.

Other monitoring: anticoagulation (routinely), FBC (daily), PT (daily).

Observe for signs and symptoms of bleeding. If patient actively bleeding, notify medical registrar or haematology registrar / consultant on call immediately.

Perform daily urinalysis checking for presence of blood.

Bivalirudin infusions must be closely monitored to achieve an aPTT 1.5 to 2.5 times baseline or aPTT 50-80sec.

| aPTT     | Dose Adjustment  | Calculation                   | Action                           |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| < 50     | Increase infusion rate by 20%  | New rate = current rate x 1.2 | Monitor<br>aPTT every<br>4 hours |
| 50 – 80  | GOAL RATE = NO CHANGE  | No Change                     | Monitor<br>aPTT every<br>4 hours |
| 80 - 100 | Decrease dose by 10%   | New rate = current rate x 0.9 | Monitor<br>aPTT every<br>4 hours |
| > 100    | Hold infusion for 2 hour, reduce rate at 50% less than previous rate | New rate = current rate x 0.5 | Monitor<br>aPTT every<br>4 hours |

Medical officers are responsible for monitoring aPTT. Nursing staff may request a medical officer review when aPTT results become available.

Medical officers are responsible for prescribing any rate changes in eFluids. Any future infusion orders, already prescribed, must also be updated each time a rate change is required.

Nursing staff MUST document the administration of rate changes in MAR and note when the next aPTT is next due in the Comment box. If no adjustments are required, document this and other details relevant for the infusion in the progress notes. If the infusion has been paused (i.e., rate is 0 mL/hr) for longer than 2 hours, nursing staff to contact the doctor for clarification unless clearly documented.

Ensure that the patient has ongoing infusions charted unless Haematology or the treating team has specifically documented or advised to cease the bivalirudin infusion.

### Management of Complications

- There is no reversal agent for Bivalirudin.
- Elimination half-life: 25mins.
- Prolonged coagulation times return to normal approximately one hour after discontinuation.
- Bivalirudin is cleared by dialysis

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# Bivalirudin for Heparin induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT)



| Basis of                                    | Based on St George Hospital ICU Bivalirudin protocol, modified with  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Protocol/Guideline:                         | permission of ICU Pharmacist and CNC.  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
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|   | <del> </del>   |  |  |
| Groups consulted in                         | Intradepartmental discussion amongst all haematologists.   |  |  |
| development of this                         | Discussion with ICU CNC and Pharmacist regarding modification of their   |  |  |
| guideline                                   | existing protocol.   |  |  |
| galacillic                                  | Consultation with Haematology CNC and Pharmacist regarding   |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
|   | administration and protocolisation.  |  |  |

| AUTHORISATION        |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
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| (for ongoing maintenance of Protocol)   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | GOVERNANCE   |  |  |
| Enactment date Reviewed (Version 2) Reviewed (Version 3) Reviewed (Version 4) Reviewed (Version 4.1) Expiry date: | July 2021 July 2022 February 2023 February 2025 October 2025 February 2027 |  |  |
| Ratification date by SESLHD DTC Committee   | 6 February 2025  |  |  |
| Chairperson, DTC Committee Version Number   | Dr John Shephard 4.1   |  |  |

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