



# REGIONAL ADULT PARENTERAL DRUG MONOGRAPH

GENERIC NAME

**dalteparin**

**(for venous thromboembolism)**



**Effective Date:** Sept 2023

**Revised Date:** March 2024

CLASSIFICATION  
**Anticoagulant Low  
 Molecular Weight  
 Heparin**

OTHER NAMES  
**Fragmin**

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**ADMINISTRATION POLICY:**

- IV Bolus – *Not recommended*
- Subcutaneous – May be administered by a nurse
- IV Infusion – *Not recommended*
- IM Injection – *Do not administer*

**RECONSTITUTION/DILUTION/ADMINISTRATION:**

**Available as:** 25 000 units/mL – 3 mL multidose vial & 2500 units, 3500 units, 5000 units, 7500 units, 10000 units, 12500 units, 15000 units, 16500 units, 18000 units prefilled syringes

**Subcutaneous:** Administer undiluted

**DOSAGE:**

**Limited data is available for patients less than 50 kg or greater than 150 kg**

**Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophylaxis:** 5000 units subcut every 24 hours

**Therapeutic Anticoagulation including Treatment of Venous Thromboembolism (Pulmonary Embolism or Deep Vein Thrombosis):** 200 units/kg subcut every 24 hours

**Submassive PE with High Risk Features:** 100 units/kg subcut every 12 hours

**Maximum daily dose:** 30 000 units  
**Maximum concentration:** Undiluted 25 000 units/mL

**STABILITY/COMPATIBILITY:**

**Stability of solution drawn from multidose vial:** 24 hours at room temperature

**Stability of multidose vial:** 28 days after first use, at room temperature

**PRECAUTIONS, POTENTIAL ADVERSE REACTIONS:**

- Bleeding, thrombocytopenia, asymptomatic elevations in liver transaminases (ALT, AST)
- Do not initiate in patients with a planned intervention (e.g. diagnostic angiography, PTCA, CABG) with the next 12 Hours



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GENERIC NAME

**dalteparin**

**(for venous thromboembolism)**



<b>Effective Date:</b> Jan 2013  <b>Revised Date:</b> March 2024	CLASSIFICATION <b>Low molecular weight heparin</b>	OTHER NAMES <b>Fragmin</b>	PAGE 2 of 2
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**ADDITIONAL NOTES AND NURSING CONSIDERATIONS:**

- Caution in patients with history of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.
- Use with caution in patients with renal dysfunction or weight less than 50 kg due to risk of accumulation.
- Obtain baseline CBC, creatinine and urea and monitor every 2 to 3 days
- Antidote: Protamine IV (may not completely neutralize activity)
- When switching from IV unfractionated heparin to subcutaneous dalteparin, administer subcutaneous dalteparin within 1 hour of discontinuation of IV unfractionated heparin infusion.
- When switching from subcutaneous dalteparin VTE treatment or therapeutic anticoagulation dose to IV unfractionated heparin, consider the timing of last dalteparin dose administered, if:
  - Within 24 hours of dalteparin dose: Start IV unfractionated heparin 1-2 hours before next dose of dalteparin would have been due with NO IV load/bolus of heparin.
  - 24 hours after last dose of dalteparin, initiate unfractionated heparin IV infusion with IV load/bolus.
  - This is general advice and patient-specific factors such as renal dysfunction, weight less than 50 kg, previous anti-Xa levels if available, risk of bleeding, and risk of thrombosis should be accounted for. Contact prescriber or consult pharmacy for more information.
- Anti-Xa levels may be used for monitoring as advised by Hematology.
- As directed by Hematology, doses exceeding 30,000 units/day may be divided and administered every 12 hours e.g., 36,000 units/day, dosed 18,000 units every 12 hours.

**CAUTION**

Patients with Indwelling Epidural, Intrathecal and Peripheral Nerve Catheters:

- Prior to initiating dalteparin in the prophylaxis or treatment of VTE, or for therapeutic anticoagulation, the Anesthetist must be consulted.
- Do not give dalteparin if catheter was placed within 12 hours or removed within 4 hours.
- Do not place or remove catheter if prophylactic dose dalteparin was given within the previous 12 to 24 hours unless specifically directed by APS &/or Anesthesiology
- Do not place or remove catheter if treatment (therapeutic anticoagulation) dose dalteparin was given within the previous 24 to 48 hours.
- Patient factors (age older than 75 years, renal insufficiency and spine pathology) may necessitate alternate therapy when indicated, as per the Anesthetist.