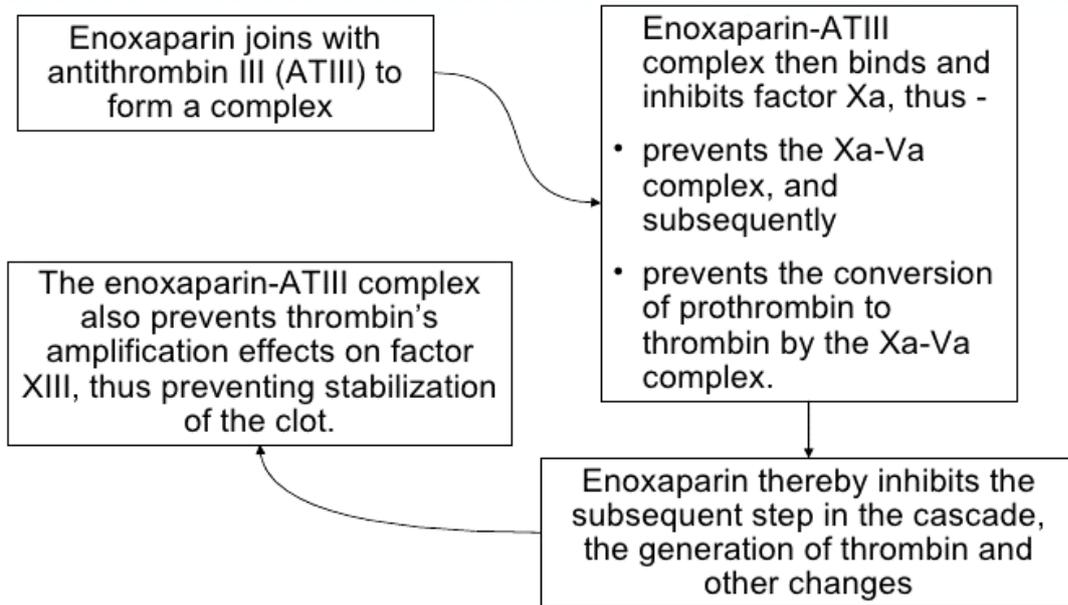


الشركة العامة لتسويق الادوية
والمستلزمات الطبية
قسم العلاقات العامة
لجنة التعليم الطبي المستمر
الشعبة العلمية/ 2016

Enoxaparin Sodium

Enoxaparin - MOA



حزيران/2016

Medical uses Indication

- Treatment of unstable angina (UA) and non-Q-wave myocardial infarction (NQMI), administered concurrently with aspirin
- DVT prophylaxis in knee replacement surgery
- DVT prophylaxis in hip replacement surgery
- DVT prophylaxis in abdominal surgery
- Treatment of DVT with or without pulmonary embolism
- Treatment of DVT inpatient, with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).

Pregnancy and lactation

- Enoxaparin is a FDA pregnancy category B drug which means enoxaparin is not expected to cause harm to an unborn baby when used during pregnancy. This statement is based on reproductive studies involving pregnant rats and rabbits.
 - Enoxaparin does not cross the placenta therefore it is unlikely an unborn baby would be exposed to it.
 - Some fetal deaths have been reported by women who used enoxaparin during pregnancy, but it is unclear if enoxaparin caused these deaths.
 - Pregnant woman on enoxaparin should be monitored on a regular basis for bleeding and/or "excessive anticoagulation" especially when the delivery date is approaching.

Side effects

- Uncommon (<1%)

Atrial fibrillation, heart failure, lung edema, pneumonia: $\geq 0.5\%$

- Common (>1%)

* Thrombocytopenia, i.e. can be associated with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (0.5-5.0% of persons treated for at least five days)

* Elevations in serum aminotransferases: 5.9%-6.1%

* In people undergoing abdominal or colorectal surgery:

(Bleeding, anemia, ecchymosis: $\geq 2\%$)

* In persons undergoing hip or knee replacement:

(Fever, nausea, anemia, edema, peripheral edema: $\geq 2\%$)

* In persons with severely restricted mobility during acute illness:

(Dyspnea, thrombocytopenia, confusion, diarrhea, nausea: $\geq 2\%$)

Dosage and administration

Prefilled syringes in doses of 20mg, 40mg, 60mg, 80mg, 100mg, 120mg, and 150mg.

- administer by deep SC injection.
- do not expel the air bubble from the syringe before the injection to avoid the loss of drug.
- enoxaparin contains no antimicrobial agent and should be used only once and then discarded.
- The needles on prefilled syringes of enoxaparin are covered in a silicon coating, to enable ease of penetration. Do not wipe the needle or allow enoxaparin solution to crystallise on the needle prior to use, as this will damage the silicon coating.
- A 'dart' injection technique should be used to administer enoxaparin.
- Do not rub the injection site after administration.

Monitoring

Enoxaparin has predictable absorption, bioavailability, and distribution therefore monitoring is not typically done. However, there are instances where monitoring may be beneficial for special populations, for example individuals with kidney insufficiency or those that are obese. In this case, anti-Xa units can be measured and dosing adjusted accordingly.

Question for (CME):

- 1- Enoxaparin syringes contain antimicrobial agent. (T or F)
- 2- The Common Side effects In people undergoing abdominal or colorectal surgery are : , and
- 3- Prefilled syringes in doses of andinjection technique .
- 4- Monitoring is
- 5- Enoxaparin does not cross the placenta therefore it is unlikely an unborn baby would be exposed to it. (T or F).