

ENOXAPARIN (also called LOVENOX®)

What is Enoxaparin (Lovenox®)?

- Medicine used to lower risk of blood clots and stroke.
- Decreases your body's ability to make a clot.
- Sometimes called low molecular weight heparin.

What should I watch for when taking Enoxaparin (Lovenox®)?

Major things to watch for when taking Enoxaparin are bleeding, clotting and allergy signs.

- Bleeding signs to watch for:
 - Bruises that happen for no reason or get bigger
 - Gum bleeding
 - Nose bleeds
 - Heavier than normal menstrual or vaginal bleeding
- Clotting signs to watch for:
 - Redness, swelling, tenderness, or warmth in any limbs (not related to injection site)
 - Increased pain in the area where you already have a clot
- Allergy signs to watch for:
 - Hives
 - Rash
 - Itching

You/your child should go to the emergency room for any of the following signs:

- Bleeding:
 - Bleeding you cannot stop or is severe
 - Pink or brown-colored urine
 - Red or black, tarry stools
 - Coughing up blood or blood clots
 - Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like "coffee grounds"
 - Internal head bleeding most often from trauma or injury: severe, uncontrolled headache; nausea or vomiting; difficulty walking or talking; extreme tiredness; difficulty with waking up; high-pitched crying in a child on this medicine
- Clotting:
 - Signs of a deep vein clot:
 - Redness, swelling, tenderness, or warmth in any limbs (not related to injection site)
 - Increased pain in the area where you already have a clot
 - Signs of a blood clot in the lungs (pulmonary embolus):
 - Severe, sudden shortness of breath
 - Chest pain

- Coughing up blood or blood clots
 - Signs of a stroke:
 - Dizziness, sudden loss of vision, or sudden severe headache
 - Numbness or weakness in any limb
 - Difficulty speaking or slurred speech
 - Drooping of one side of your face
- Severe allergic reaction:
 - Chest pain or tightness
 - Swelling of your face or tongue
 - Trouble breathing or wheezing
 - Feeling dizzy or faint

What else should I know about Enoxaparin (Lovenox®)?

- Injected under the skin once or twice a day as directed by the doctor.
- May require a blood draw for monitoring: anti-Xa (sometimes called factor Xa inhibitor for low molecular weight heparin) level. The level must be drawn at a specific time after the injection is given (usually 4-6 hours afterward). Your doctor will tell you when to have the level drawn.
- Store at room temperature in a dry place (avoid storing in the bathroom).
- Let your doctor know if you have any problems with your kidneys, previous stomach bleeding or ulcers.
- Tell your doctor all the medicines you/your child take (this includes over-the-counter medicines and herbal supplements) and any new ones that are prescribed.
- Do not take any ASA or NSAIDs unless you speak with your doctor first.
- Tell your doctor if you/your child need any surgeries or procedures, including major dental work.
- Sports participation must be discussed with the doctor as some may increase the risk of bleeding while taking Enoxaparin.
- You may use Enoxaparin during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.
- If you miss a dose, take it right away if you are closer to the time it usually is given. If it is closer to the next injection time, skip the missed dose and resume your usual schedule.
- If you suspect an overdose, go to the emergency room right away.

Enoxaparin dose you/your child will be taking at home: _____

Date standing anti-Xa order given to patient/family: _____

Date of next anti-Xa check: _____

You/your child's reason for needing Enoxaparin: _____

Date to be seen in clinic for follow-up: _____

Phone number to call with any questions or concerns: _____