### Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Top Ten Checklist

- Adopt a VTE risk assessment screening tool.
- Assess every patient upon admission for his/her risk for VTE using the VTE risk assessment screening tool.
- Adopt a standardized risk-linked menu of choices for VTE prophylaxis.
- Develop standard written order sets which link risk assessment results to specific prophylaxis options.
- Use protocols for dosing and monitoring all chemoprophylaxis agents.
- Enlist pharmacists to provide key real-time decision support for prophylaxis option selection, discuss contraindications and options and assist with protocol development.
- Give nurses the same risk assessment and prophylaxis tools that you give physicians and utilize nurses to perform independent periodic checks throughout the course of the hospitalization.
- Use measure-vention strategies to find under or over prophylaxis within 24 hours of admission, and if possible, throughout the hospitalization.
- Educate patients and families regarding the importance of ambulation, oral medications or injections and sequential compression devices in VTE prevention.
- Use success stories of patients or groups of patients at high risk for VTE where VTE was prevented due to proper risk assessment, prophylaxis and measure-vention throughout the hospitalization.