Is there an association between a postpartum venous thromboembolism risk assessment chart and the results of either two different means of determining clot formation, using a sample of blood?

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Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	Darren Lowen
Enrollment	130 participants

Plain Language Summary

Blood clots in the veins (deep vein thrombosis or DVT) are a known risk in women who have recently given birth. Hospitals use a risk assessment chart to classify women as low, medium, or high risk, and those deemed medium or high risk receive blood-thinning injections (enoxaparin) to prevent clots. However, approximately 30% of women who do develop a blood clot were originally categorised as low risk — meaning some at-risk women may be missed.

This study examines whether a blood test using a machine that measures how easily blood clots (a viscoelastic test) can better identify postpartum women who are at risk of developing a blood clot, beyond what the current chart alone can predict. A small blood sample is taken within 60 minutes of delivering the placenta.

You may be eligible if you have just given birth to a live baby at The Northern Hospital and are able to provide informed consent shortly after delivery. Women who are unable to consent or whose baby was stillborn are not included. This is a cross-sectional observational study — participation involves only a single blood sample.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (1)

- Postpartum of a live neonate, within 60 minutes of the delivery of the placenta, in an individual who has capacity to consent to the request for a sample of blood

Exclusion (1)

- Inability to provide consent for the request of a sample of blood and fetal death at the time of birth

Locations (1 total)

The Northern Hospital - Epping, VIC, Australia