

# Evaluation of Clinical Variables Impact on **Enoxaparin Dosing and AntiXa Concentration**



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# Background and Importance

• Monitoring enoxaparin is not routine as per guidelines but is recommended in renal insufficiency and debated for extreme body weights and pregnancy.

# Aim and Objectives

This study aims to assess enoxaparin monitoring in hospitalized patients and identify variables that correlate with its efficacy.

## Materials and Methods

A descriptive, single-center, retrospective study was conducted.



Dec 2021 - Jan 2023

46%

N=36



- Hospitalized patients receiving therapeutic enoxaparin doses were included, with measurement of peak anti-Xa concentration.
- X Patients undergoing renal replacement therapies were excluded.

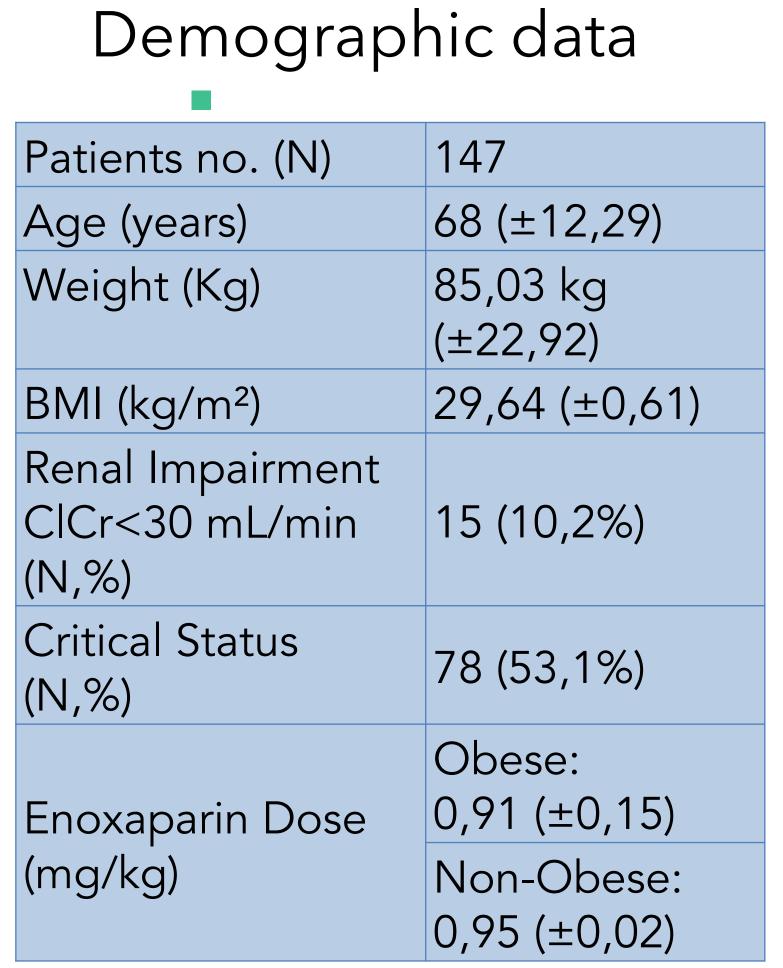


Demographic data, laboratory and clinical parameters, and enoxaparin related details were collected.

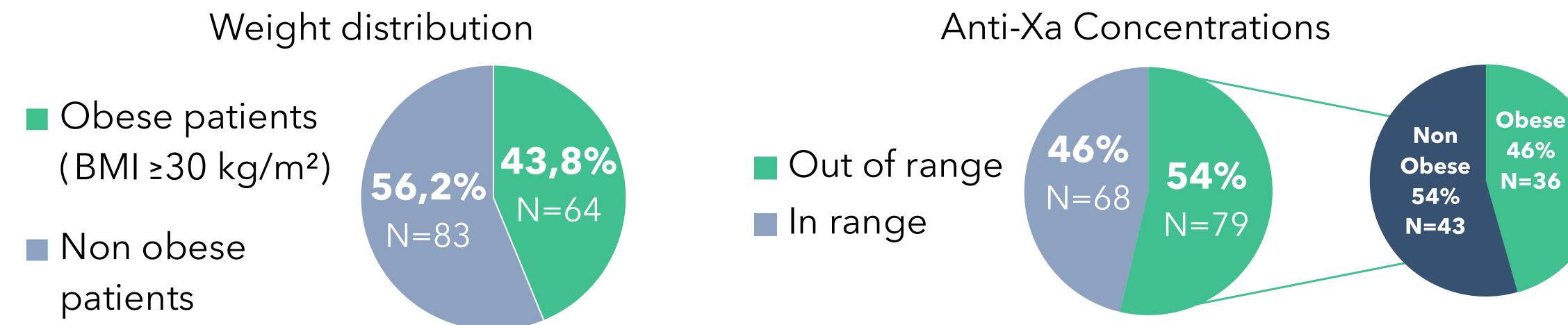
Anti-Xa target range 0,5 - 1,1 IU/mL



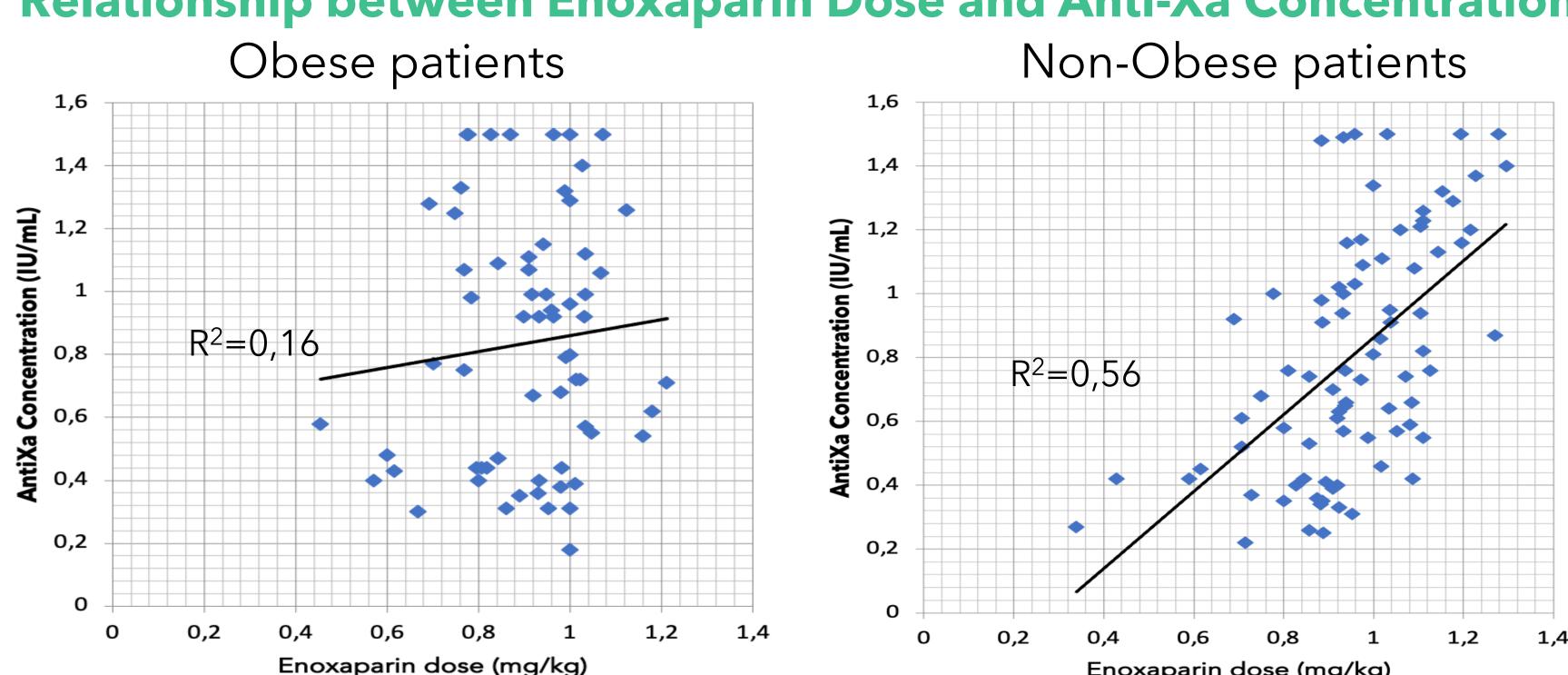
- Multiple Lineal Regression was used to analyze the relationship between Enoxaparin Dose and Anti-Xa. Different covariates were assessed: Obesity (BMI≥30), Critical Status, and Renal Function.
- The linearity of this relationship was compared between obese and non-obese patients



Expressed as Mean±SD



### Relationship between Enoxaparin Dose and Anti-Xa Concentration



# Conclusion and Relevance

- Obesity is identified as the only covariate that shows a significant effect in the association between anti-Xa concentration and enoxaparin dose.
- We confirm the existence of a linear association between anti-Xa concentration and enoxaparin dose for the non-obese population.
- For the obese population, a poor correlation between anti-Xa concentration and enoxaparin dose was found suggesting the need for therapeutic drug monitoring due to a less predictable pharmacokinetics.