Not recommended. Anticoagulant effect may be enhanced by concomitant therapy with drugs that may elevate plasma potassium and long-term use of innohep may cause hyperkalaemia.

Use in children. The safety and efficacy of innohep in children below 15 years of age have not been rigorously evaluated.

Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to heparin or other LMWHs, HIT (type II), thrombocytosis, anaphylactic reaction, hyperkalaemia, angioedema, urticaria, oropharyngeal pain with long-term use of innohep. Breast-feeding.

Precautions and warnings:

Haemorrhage: Caution advised in patients with increased risk of haemorrhage. Combination with medications affecting platelet function or the coagulation system should be avoided. Caution is warranted in patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl <30 ml/min). Limited data is available for patients with CrCl levels down to 20 ml/min. Consider monitoring anti-Xa activity in patients with severe renal impairment. No adequate studies therefore no dosage recommendations can be given.

Reimbursement

Basic NHS Price: innohep 20,000 IU/ml 40,000 IU vial £24.03, 6000 IU £6.01, 4000 IU £5.72, 2000 IU £5.60, 1000 IU £5.49, 500 IU £5.49, 250 IU £5.49.

Excipients warning: innohep contains benzyl alcohol. It contains benzyl alcohol.

Breast-feeding:

innohep can be used during all trimesters of pregnancy if clinically needed.

Fertility, pregnancy and lactation:

Caution advised as more likely to have reduced renal function. Breast-feeding alcohol and should be used with caution in infants and children up to 5 years old.

Drug interactions:

Anticoagulant effect may be enhanced by concomitant therapy with drugs that may elevate plasma potassium and long-term use of innohep may cause hyperkalaemia.

Heparin, products can suppress antidiuretic hormone leading to hyperkalaemia due to suppressed aldosterone.

Innohep can be used during all trimesters of pregnancy if clinically needed.