

# Periprocedural antithrombotic management for lumbar puncture: Association of British Neurologists clinical guideline

Katherine Claire Dodd,<sup>1,2</sup> Hedley C A Emsley,<sup>1,3</sup>  
Michael J R Desborough,<sup>4,5</sup> Suresh K Chhetri<sup>1,6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurology, Royal Preston Hospital, Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Preston, UK

<sup>2</sup>Department of Neurology, Greater Manchester Neuroscience Centre, Salford, Greater Manchester, UK

<sup>3</sup>Lancaster Medical School, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

<sup>4</sup>Department of Haematology, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK

<sup>5</sup>Radcliffe Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

<sup>6</sup>University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK

## Correspondence to

Dr Katherine Claire Dodd, Department of Neurology, Greater Manchester Neuroscience Centre, Stott Lane, Salford, Greater Manchester M6 8HD; [katywhiteway@doctors.org.uk](mailto:katywhiteway@doctors.org.uk)

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## ABSTRACT

Lumbar puncture (LP) is an important and frequently performed invasive procedure for the diagnosis and management of neurological conditions. There is little in the neurological literature on the topic of periprocedural management of antithrombotics in patients undergoing LP. Current practice is therefore largely extrapolated from guidelines produced by anaesthetic bodies on neuraxial anaesthesia, haematology groups advising on periprocedural management of antiplatelet agents and anticoagulants, and by neuroradiology on imaging-guided spinal procedures. This paper summarises the existing literature on the topic and offers recommendations to guide periprocedural antithrombotic management for LP, based on the consolidation of the best available evidence.

## INTRODUCTION

Lumbar puncture (LP) is commonly used in neurology practice for diagnostic and therapeutic indications. In the context of an ageing population, increasing numbers of patients are prescribed regular antiplatelet or anticoagulant medication (collectively known as antithrombotics), and/or have comorbid coagulopathies including thrombocytopenia, platelet dysfunction and coagulation factor deficiencies. Herein, we present a review of existing literature relating to periprocedural management of antithrombotics in patients undergoing LP and draw recommendations from these for use in clinical practice, as well as highlighting other factors that should be considered when assessing a patient's bleeding risk. We have also created an easy-to-follow visual summary ([figure 1](#)). An AGREE

questionnaire relating to these guidelines has been completed and is available as an inline supplementary appendix (Supplementary file 1).<sup>1</sup>

## CURRENT GUIDANCE

Current guidance on the periprocedural management of antithrombotics for spinal procedures has mainly come from anaesthetic groups regarding neuraxial anaesthesia.<sup>2-4</sup> The most recent guidelines were published by the European Society of Anaesthesiology (ESA),<sup>4</sup> and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine (ASRA).<sup>3</sup> In the UK, there is joint guidance from the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, the Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association and Regional Anaesthesia UK.<sup>5</sup> Only two guidance articles specifically relate to LP and antithrombotics: one in the *American Journal of Neuroradiology* regarding image-guided spinal procedures,<sup>6</sup> and a recent review article in a Brazilian journal.<sup>7</sup>

There is guidance on perioperative management of anticoagulants and antiplatelets recently released by the British Society of Haematology (BSH), and also previously from the American College of Chest Physicians.<sup>8-9</sup> The BSH guideline expands on the 2011 guidance on the general management of warfarin.<sup>10</sup> The BSH and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence provide guidelines on preoperative coagulation testing.<sup>11 12</sup>

## RISK VERSUS BENEFIT

LP carries a risk of spinal haematoma and, rarely, intracranial haemorrhage.<sup>13</sup> The incidence of spinal haematoma following LP has not been reliably

estimated, but following epidural or spinal anaesthesia the reported incidence ranges from 1:1341 to 1:200 000.<sup>4 15 16</sup> A recent review identified 35 cases of spinal haematoma following LP since 1974; this study found a significant correlation between pre-existing coagulopathy and poor neurological outcome (significant impairment, inability to ambulate without support and/or bowel/bladder dysfunction).<sup>13</sup> The risk of haemorrhagic complications during spinal procedures rises with coagulopathy, increasing age, larger needle gauge, multiple needle insertions, existing vertebral column pathology, epidural rather than spinal anaesthetic and lumbar rather than thoracic epidural.<sup>3 4 16 17</sup>

The potential benefits of an LP must be weighed against the risk of bleeding. Even a small volume haematoma can potentially cause significant morbidity, unlike small volume bleeding at other anatomical sites. In addition, although the risk of spinal haematoma is low, it has an associated a large morbidity; in the case series of 35 patients, 43% were left with significant disability, and 23% died within 12 months.<sup>13</sup> If the procedure is deemed necessary but there remains a high risk of bleeding, repeat traumatic attempts should be avoided, and one could consider using fluoroscopic guidance to reduce the risk of accidental injury to small blood vessels.<sup>18</sup> Spinal haematoma should be suspected in anyone post-LP who develops progressive motor or sensory disturbance, and/or sphincter disturbance; it is frequently painless, and most present several days after the procedure, with complete paralysis then developing over 10–15 hours.<sup>3 19</sup> All suspected cases should be promptly investigated with MRI,<sup>20</sup> as the more rapidly any necessary neurosurgical intervention occurs, the better the outcome.<sup>19 21</sup> Complete neurological recovery is unlikely if neurosurgical intervention does not occur within 8 hours of symptom onset.<sup>3</sup> Patients should be advised to seek emergency medical attention if they develop new neurological symptoms following LP.

Suspending antithrombotics also carries risk; usually of cardiac or cerebral ischaemia, or of venous thromboembolism. Therefore, the potential benefits of performing an LP must be weighed against the risk of temporary suspension of antithrombotic treatment. High-risk patients should have appropriate bridging treatment, discussed in more detail below; however, this is still not without increased risk of thrombosis. If a patient has a complex medical background, or has started anticoagulant or antiplatelet treatment within the past 12 months, then the procedure, and any periprocedural potential changes in antithrombotic medication, should be postponed pending a discussion with the relevant specialty. Each patient should be considered on an individual basis, as there is likely to be several factors influencing the balance of risk and benefit.

## COAGULOPATHIES

### Thrombocytopenia

Guidance from the BSH suggests that a 'safe' platelet count for performing LP would be  $>40 \times 10^9/L$ , and that those with a platelet count of  $20\text{--}40 \times 10^9/L$  be evaluated on an individual basis regarding the potential risk:benefit ratio.<sup>15</sup> These recommendations do not take account of additional risk factors such as anti-thrombotics, other coagulopathies, platelet dysfunction or situations in which the platelet count may fall rapidly between blood measurement and procedure. If an LP is required in an emergency in a patient with thrombocytopenia, or if the platelet count is not expected to recover independently within an acceptable time period, then a platelet transfusion could be considered in selected patients; however, there is limited evidence to guide this,<sup>22</sup> so discussion with the local haematology team is advised.

### Routine coagulation testing

Multiple guidelines concur that routine, unselected, coagulation testing is not required in those with a negative bleeding history and no liver disease.<sup>5 11 12 23</sup> Coagulation tests can be considered for patients with a history of bleeding, anticoagulant drugs, liver or renal failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation, haematological disorders or inherited causes of coagulopathy.<sup>24</sup> Note that coagulation test results do not correlate well with the risk of bleeding, and their utility is uncertain. We recommend discussion with a haematologist if the patient is considered at increased risk of bleeding for any reason, if there is a significant bleeding history, or if (should these tests are performed) an international normalised ratio (INR) or prothrombin time (PT) ratio is 1.5 or more, or the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) is prolonged above the reference range.

### Inherited bleeding disorders

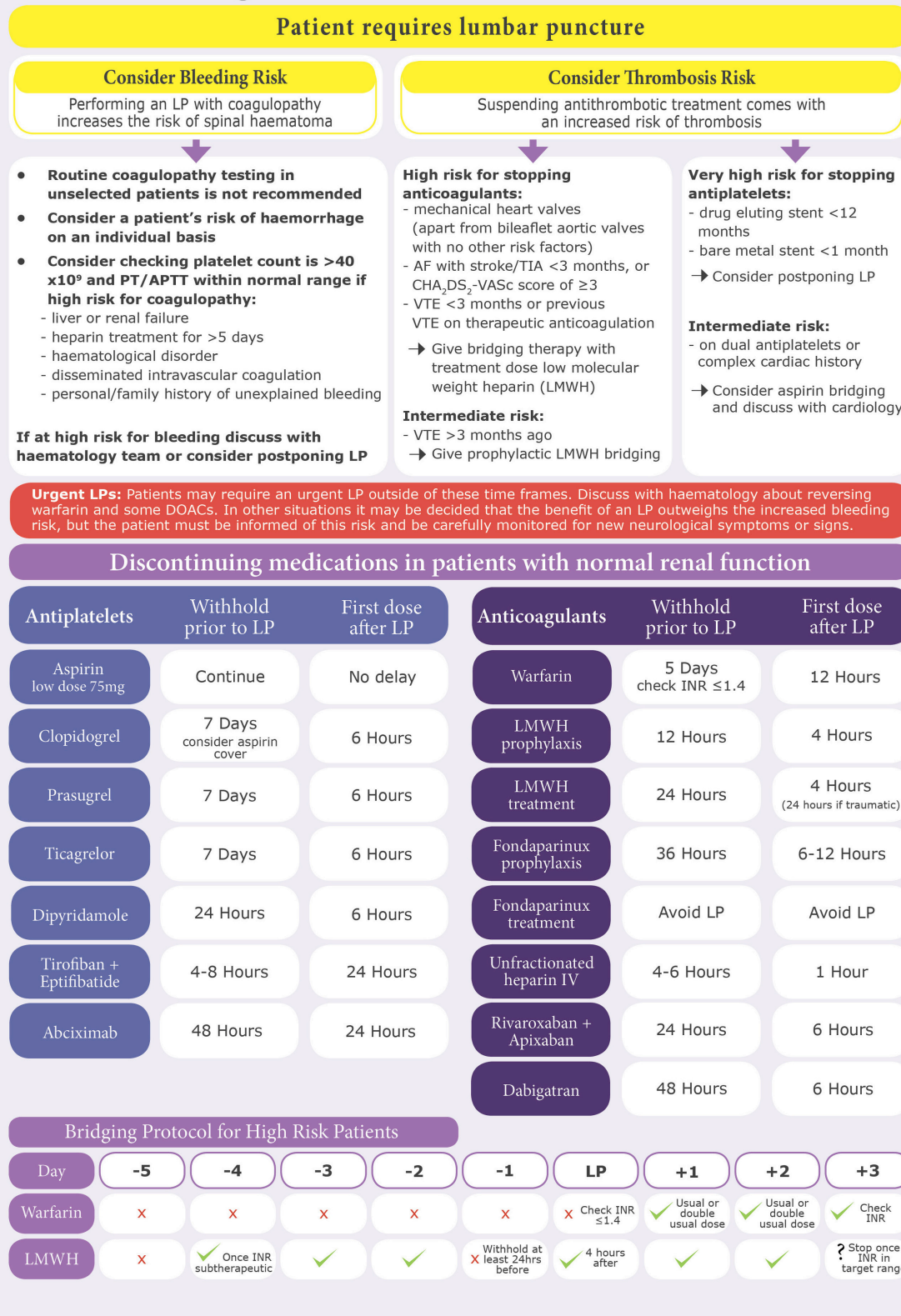
Management of patients with known inherited bleeding disorders—including Von Willebrand disease, haemophilia, inherited factor deficiencies and inherited platelet function disorders—should be discussed with a haematologist for advice on specific management. Similarly, discussion is needed for patients with a personal or family history of unexplained bleeding who have not previously been investigated.

### Recommendations

- ▶ Routine screening of coagulation and platelet count is not recommended in unselected patients.
- ▶ Coagulation tests can be considered for patients with a personal or family history of unexplained bleeding, currently on anticoagulant drugs, liver or renal failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation, haematological disorders or inherited causes of coagulopathy. The utility of these tests for predicting bleeding risk, however, is

# Lumbar Puncture and Bleeding Risk

A brief guide to managing antiplatelets and anticoagulation in patients requiring lumbar puncture (LP).



**Figure 1** Lumbar puncture (LP) and bleeding risk visual summary. AF, atrial fibrillation; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant; INR, international normalised ratio; PT, prothrombin time; TIA, transient ischaemic attack; VTE, venous thromboembolism.

questionable, and a patient's risk of haemorrhage should be considered on an individual basis.

- ▶ Any patient thought to be high risk for bleeding, or with a platelet count of  $<40 \times 10^9/L$ , or a PT or APTT above the normal range, should have their treatment options discussed with the local haematology service, and be considered for postponing or avoiding the LP.

## ANTICOAGULANTS

### Warfarin

The BSH recommends withholding warfarin for 5 days before minor procedures, and the ASRA recommends withholding it for 4–5 days before neuraxial anaesthesia.<sup>3 10</sup> The rate at which the INR falls, once warfarin is withheld, varies considerably between individuals; it will take longer for the INR to fall in the elderly, and in those with a higher initial INR; therefore, the INR should be checked on the day of the procedure.<sup>10 25</sup> The BSH recommend an INR  $<1.5$  for minor procedures, and the ASRA recommend this threshold also for neuraxial anaesthesia,<sup>3 10</sup> whereas the ESA recommend an INR  $\leq 1.4$  before spinal puncture or regional anaesthesia.<sup>4</sup> In patients who have recently stopped warfarin, a normal INR in the first 1–3 days reflects the return of factor VII activity, but there still may not be full haemostasis due to factor II and X concentrations taking slightly longer to normalise.<sup>3</sup>

If an LP is required urgently, then one could consider giving intravenous vitamin K 5 mg to reverse the effects of warfarin, administered no  $<6$ –8 hours before the procedure. If more urgent reversal of warfarin is required then prothrombin complex concentrate should be used in addition to the vitamin K. Discussion with the local haematology service is advised before urgent reversal of warfarin.<sup>9 23 26</sup> Following a procedure, the ACCP advise restarting warfarin 12–24 hours after surgery, whereas the ESA advise that it can be restarted after catheter removal with neuraxial anaesthesia.<sup>4 9</sup> The ACCP recommend prescribing double the patient's usual maintenance dose for the first 2 days when restarting, and this has been shown to be safe and effective,<sup>9 27</sup> although many start the patient's usual dose.

Interruption to oral anticoagulation is associated with an increased risk of thrombosis; this risk should be considered on an individual basis. A systematic review and a meta-analysis both found no proof for the efficacy of bridging to prevent thromboses, but with increased rates of bleeding.<sup>8</sup> In patients with atrial fibrillation, the BRIDGE (Perioperative Bridging Anticoagulation in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation) trial showed that no bridging was non-inferior to bridging in terms of arterial thromboembolism ( $p=0.01$ ), with arterial thromboembolism occurring in 0.4% of the no bridging group, and 0.3% of the bridging group.<sup>28</sup> This trial, however, included few patients with CHADS<sub>2</sub> scores  $\geq 5$ .<sup>28</sup> Note that the risk of death with bleeding is around 3%, whereas

**Table 1** BSH guidance: patients with especially high thrombotic risk in whom to consider bridging with treatment-dose heparin

VTE	Patients with a VTE within the previous 3 months. Very high-risk patients such as patients with a previous VTE while on therapeutic anticoagulation who now have a target INR of 3.5.
AF	Patients with a previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack in last 3 months. Patients with a previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack and three or more of the following risk factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Congestive heart failure;</li> <li>▶ Hypertension (<math>&gt;140/90</math> mm Hg or on medication);</li> <li>▶ Age <math>&gt;75</math> years;</li> <li>▶ Diabetes mellitus.</li> </ul>
MHV	Mechanical heart valve patients other than those with a bileaflet aortic valve and no other risk factors.

AF, atrial fibrillation; BSH, British Society of Haematology; INR, international normalised ratio; MHV, mechanical heart valve; VTE, venous thromboembolism.

arterial thromboembolism is significantly more likely to cause severe disability (30%) or death (40%).<sup>10</sup> The BSH encourage all patients to be considered on an individual basis, but advise that bridging therapy with treatment dose low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) should be considered in those that the thrombotic risk is especially high (table 1).<sup>28</sup> Since the BRIDGE trial was performed, the CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc score has been validated as a better measure of risk for stroke in non-valvular atrial fibrillation than CHADS<sub>2</sub>, and therefore we would advise that the additional risk factors for thrombosis included in CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc score (prior myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial disease, aortic atheroma, age 65–74 years and female sex) also be considered.<sup>29</sup> Patients who have had a venous thromboembolism  $>3$  months before can be given prophylactic LMWH as bridging therapy.<sup>8</sup>

Ideally, bridging therapy with treatment dose LMWH should be started once the patients' INR falls below their target range. In clinical practice, daily INR testing may not always be practical; one possible pragmatic approach would be to start LMWH 36 hours after the last dose of warfarin, although there is no robust evidence to support this and so the risk-benefit should be considered carefully on an individual basis.<sup>30</sup> It should be stopped at least 24 hours before the procedure.<sup>8 10</sup> For those on temporary anticoagulation, for example, following a provoked venous thromboembolism, it should be considered whether it would be reasonable to delay the LP until after the period of anticoagulation has finished, or at least until after initial high risk period of 3 months.<sup>31</sup>

### Low-molecular-weight heparin

Significant anticoagulant activity is present for 12 hours following administration of prophylactic dose LMWH (enoxaparin, tinzaparin, dalteparin) and for 24 hours following treatment dose, so LMWH should be withheld for these time periods before spinal puncture.<sup>3 4 6 32</sup> Note that in severe renal failure

the half-life of LMWH can be up to quadrupled, and therefore a longer time period of withholding should be considered.<sup>19</sup>

When is safe to restart LMWH is unclear; guidance ranges from 2 to 4 hours in the European guidelines (with an atraumatic procedure) to up to 24 hours in the American ones.<sup>2 6 33</sup> The discrepancy between these two guidelines may well stem from the aftermath of a high number of spinal epidural haematomata in the USA between 1993 and 1998 following the introduction of enoxaparin 30 mg twice a day for thromboprophylaxis, with no guidance on intervals between administration and neuraxial procedures; the incidence at the same time was much lower in Europe, where an enoxaparin 40 mg once-daily dosing regimen was mainly used.<sup>2 4</sup> The UK obstetric guidelines for neuraxial anaesthesia advise 4 hours for prophylactic or treatment dose anaesthesia, with consideration to increasing this to 24 hours in the procedure was traumatic.<sup>5</sup>

### Fondaparinux

A single case of spinal haematoma has been reported with treatment-dose fondaparinux in neuraxial anaesthesia on initial dosing trials, but subsequently at prophylactic dose there were no further haematomata in 3600 patients who had neuraxial anaesthesia; however, the catheters were removed 2 hours before starting treatment and patients were only included if the needle placement was atraumatic and inserted on first attempt.<sup>3</sup> The ASRA guidelines suggest that prophylactic fondaparinux should be used only in these study conditions until further evidence is available.<sup>3</sup> The EXPERT trial, however, included 1553 patients who received neuraxial anaesthesia for orthopaedic surgery and started on fondaparinux 2.5 mg once daily thromboprophylaxis afterwards.<sup>32</sup> They removed the catheter 36 hours after the last fondaparinux dose and then withheld the next dose for a further 12 hours, and reported no cases of spinal haematoma. Based on this, the European guidelines advocate stopping fondaparinux for 36–42 hours before the procedure, and for 6–12 hours afterwards.<sup>4</sup> There are no recommendations for withholding treatment-dose fondaparinux (5–10 mg/24 hours); only that spinal puncture should be avoided due to the risk of accumulation.<sup>4</sup>

### Unfractionated heparin

Unfractionated heparin has a shorter half-life than LMWH (1–2 hours vs 3–7 hours). When given intravenously, spinal puncture should not be performed for 2–4 hours after the last dose according to the ASRA, and not for 4–6 hours according to the ESA; the ASRA and UK guidelines also recommend that the patient should have a normal APTT ratio ( $\leq 1.4$ ) before the procedure.<sup>3–5</sup> Unfractionated heparin can be restarted 1 hour after the procedure.<sup>3 4 33</sup>

### Direct oral anticoagulants

Recommendations on adjustment of treatment regimens of the direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) vary significantly between different advisory bodies; online Supplementary file 2 summarises the figures.<sup>3 5 7 30 34–37</sup> They are all partially renally excreted; therefore, the length of time for which they need to be withheld before procedures depends on patients' renal function. Standard coagulation tests such as the APTT and PT are not effective for monitoring DOACs. If an estimate of the anticoagulant effect of a DOAC is required before an LP, then drug-specific concentrations can be measured, but routine testing of these before procedures is not necessary. Additionally, for dabigatran, a normal thrombin time and APTT indicate there is very little anticoagulant effect.<sup>38</sup> Idarucizumab is a specific antibody-reversing agent for dabigatran, and can be used for emergency reversal of dabigatran. Andexanet-alfa is a reversal agent for rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban, which is in clinical trials and not available outside clinical trials in the UK at the time of writing.<sup>39</sup> If urgent reversal of a DOAC is required, we recommend consultation with a haematologist.

### Intravenous thrombolysis

Following intravenous thrombolysis, there is significant derangement in haemostasis for longer than 24 hours, and the need for an LP should be carefully considered.<sup>6 19</sup> In this situation it may help to measure the fibrinogen concentration, as this is one of the last clotting factors to recover following thrombolysis.<sup>3 6 19</sup> Thrombolysis is not recommended in the 10 days following puncture of non-compressible vessels.<sup>6</sup> If thrombolysis were required in the 10 days following an LP then the risks and benefits would have to be considered on an individual basis. There is little or no evidence to enable any useful recommendations following administration of local (eg, intra-arterial or intravenous sinus) thrombolysis but there is unlikely to be any significant derangement of systemic haemostasis beyond 24 hours.

### Recommendations

- ▶ Warfarin should be withheld for 5 days before an LP, and the INR, checked on the day of procedure, should be  $\leq 1.4$ ; warfarin can be restarted from 12 hours following the procedure.
- ▶ Patients at high risk for thrombosis should have bridging treatment dose LMWH, these include: patients with a venous thromboembolism within the previous 3 months, or previous venous thromboembolism while on therapeutic anticoagulation, those with mechanical heart valves other than those with a bileaflet aortic valve and no other risk factors, those with atrial fibrillation and previous stroke or transient ischaemic attack in the past 3 months or previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack and CHA<sub>2</sub> DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc score of  $\geq 3$ .

- ▶ Patients with venous thromboembolism >3 months earlier should receive prophylactic dose LMWH bridging.
- ▶ Ideally, bridging LMWH should be started once the patient's INR falls below target range, which will be around 36 hours after the last dose of warfarin.
- ▶ Treatment dose LMWH should be withheld for 24 hours, and prophylactic dose for 12 hours before the procedure. Both can be restarted 4 hours after LP if atraumatic; consider postponing treatment dose LMWH for 24 hours if the procedure was traumatic.
- ▶ Prophylactic dose fondaparinux should be withheld for at least 36 hours before, and 6–12 hours after LP. LP should be avoided if possible in patients on treatment dose fondaparinux as there is little evidence around the bleeding risk, and concerns about accumulation. Intravenous unfractionated heparin should be withheld for 4–6 hours before LP, and restarted 1 hour after LP.
- ▶ In patients with normal renal function (creatinine clearance  $\geq 50$  mL/min), rivaroxaban and apixaban should be withheld for at least 24 hours before the procedure; dabigatran for at least 48 hours. The DOACs can be restarted 6 hours after LP.
- ▶ In emergency situations, warfarin and some DOACs can be reversed; this should be discussed with the local haematology team.

## ANTIPLATELETS

### Aspirin

Aspirin has not been shown to increase the risk of serious bleeding following minor procedures such as LP and so can be continued safely.<sup>2–4 19</sup> A randomised controlled trial looking at the use of low-dose aspirin for pre-ecclampsia found no significant difference between the number of adverse events following epidural anaesthesia reported in those taking aspirin; haemorrhage occurred only in 1 of 1422 patients taking aspirin (53% continued to within 1 day of procedure), and 2 of the 1361 allocated to placebo.<sup>40</sup> Since then there have been further studies, including 193 orthopaedic patients undergoing spinal or epidural anaesthesia,<sup>40</sup> and 383 patients taking aspirin (158) or non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (NSAIDs), undergoing epidural corticosteroid injections; these showed no increase in minor ('bloody tap') or major haemorrhagic complications compared with patients not on aspirin or NSAIDs.<sup>17</sup> High-dose aspirin is likely to produce a higher risk of bleeding, but there is little guidance with respect to time intervals for which this should be withheld.

### ADP receptor antagonists (clopidogrel, ticagrelor, prasugrel)

There is less evidence quantifying the bleeding risk for ADP receptor antagonists with LPs. There are two previously reported cases of haemorrhagic complications of neuraxial puncture in patients on clopidogrel, although in both cases the patients were on multiple

antiplatelet agents.<sup>41 42</sup> The BSH guidelines state that there is insufficient evidence that they are safe in neuraxial anaesthesia and so advise that clopidogrel, ticagrelor and prasugrel are stopped 7 days before procedures.<sup>8</sup> This is in agreement with both American and European anaesthetic guidelines that advise stopping clopidogrel for 7 days before neuraxial anaesthesia due to its irreversible effects on platelet activation, which last for the lifespan of the platelet.<sup>3 4 19</sup>

As with anticoagulation, one must weigh up the risk and benefit of withholding treatment. The risks from stopping antiplatelets is high in some patients, including those on drug-eluting coronary artery stents placed within the previous 12 months (especially the first 6 months), and bare metal coronary stents placed within the previous 1 month.<sup>43</sup> The risk of stent thrombosis in these patients is high, and this carries a 50% risk of acute myocardial infarction or death<sup>43</sup>; therefore, if possible, LP should be delayed or avoided in these patients. Lower risk indications for ADP receptor antagonists include ischaemic heart disease without coronary stents, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, drug-eluting coronary stent placed over 12 months ago and bare metal coronary stents placed over 1 month ago.<sup>43</sup> In these patients, while the ADP receptor antagonists is withheld, one should consider giving aspirin bridging, assuming no contra-indication, to lessen the risk of thrombosis. If on dual antiplatelets, it is prudent to ensure that aspirin is continued.<sup>43</sup>

The ESA suggest that clopidogrel can be restarted immediately after catheter removal, and prasugrel and ticagrelor after 6 hours, in neuraxial anaesthesia, whereas the ASRA suggest withholding for a further 24 hours.<sup>3 4</sup> One could argue that 24 hours may be too long a window, unnecessarily increasing the thrombosis risk, whereas restarting immediately would pose difficulties if a spinal haematoma were to present in the first few hours following the procedure; in the absence of more concrete evidence, we recommend restarting these after 6 hours.

### Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists

The risk of spinal haematoma associated with LP in patients taking these agents is unknown, but they have a profound effect on platelet aggregation as they block the final common pathway, and there is no available laboratory monitoring test.<sup>44</sup> It is suggested that tirofiban and eptifibatide are withheld for at least 4–8 hours before LP, and abciximab for 48 hours; after this time, normal platelet aggregation has usually been achieved.<sup>3 4 6 19 34</sup> Note that in the British National Formulary, tirofiban is cautioned for use within 24 hours of puncture of non-compressible vessels.<sup>45</sup>

### Other antiplatelets

Dipyridamole has a half-life of 10–12 hours; the only guidelines that mention it are the UK guidelines that

**Table 2** Managing antithrombotics before lumbar puncture in patients with creatinine clearance  $\geq 50$  mL/min

	Drug	Length of time to withhold before procedure	Time to restart after procedure
Antiplatelets	Aspirin	Continue	Continue
	ADP receptor antagonists		
	Clopidogrel, ticagrelor, prasugrel	7 days Consider aspirin bridging Avoid LP or liaise with cardiology if drug-eluting stent <12 months or bare metal stent <1 months	6 hours
	Glycoprotein IIa/IIIb receptor antagonists		
	Tirofiban, eptifibatide	4–8 hours	24 hours
	Abciximab	48 hours	24 hours
	Other antiplatelets		
	Dipyridamole	24 hours	6 hours
Cilostazol	42 hours	6 hours	
Anticoagulation	Warfarin	Target INR $\leq 1.4$ Elective: withhold for 5 days and then check INR the day of the procedure. If high risk for thrombosis* then use LMWH bridging Urgent: liaise with haematology	12 hours
	LMWH prophylaxis	12 hours	4 hours
	LMWH treatment	24 hours	4 hours 24 hours if traumatic
	Fondaparinux prophylaxis	36 hours	6–12 hours
	Fondaparinux treatment	Avoid LP	Avoid LP
	Intravenous unfractionated heparin	4–6 hours APTT ratio $\leq 1.4$	1 hour
	Direct oral anticoagulants		
	Rivaroxaban Up to 20 mg/day	24 hours	6 hours
	Apixaban 5 mg/day	24 hours	6 hours
	Apixaban 20 mg/day	24–48 hours	6–24 hours
	Dabigatran 150–300 mg/day	48–72 hours Contraindicated according to manufacturer	6 hours Contraindicated according to manufacturer

\*High-risk conditions requiring treatment dose LMWH bridging: patients with a venous thromboembolism within the previous 3 months, or previous venous thromboembolism while on therapeutic anticoagulation, those with mechanical heart valves other than those with a bileaflet aortic valve and no other risk factors, those with atrial fibrillation and previous stroke or transient ischaemic attack in the past 3 months, or previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack and CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASC score of  $\geq 3$ .

Intermediate-risk conditions requiring prophylactic dose LMWH bridging: venous thromboembolism >3 months ago.

APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; INR, international normalised ratio; LMWH, low-molecular-weight heparin; LP, lumbar puncture.

state that ‘no additional precautions’ are necessary, and that it can be restarted 6 hours after procedure.<sup>5</sup> Cilostazol, an arterial vasodilator that also inhibits platelet aggregation licensed for intermittent claudication should be withheld for 42 hours before a procedure and for 5 hours after, according to the ESA.<sup>4</sup>

#### Emergency reversal of antiplatelet drugs

There is no universally available reliable test to measure platelet function, and there is no proven effective reversal treatment in emergency situations. There is in vitro evidence that transfusion of two to three adult doses of platelets may reverse the effects of antiplatelet drugs,<sup>46 47</sup> and limited evidence from a

single arm clinical trial for patients taking dual antiplatelet therapy before major non-cardiac surgery.<sup>48</sup> A randomised trial comparing platelet transfusion with no platelet transfusion for reversal of antiplatelet drugs in intracerebral haemorrhage reported no improvement in haemostasis and an increase in the combined end point of mortality and disability.<sup>49</sup> Consequently, there is uncertainty about the efficacy of this approach before elective procedures. There is limited evidence in the setting of cardiac surgery that desmopressin might reduce the risk of bleeding for patients taking antiplatelet drugs.<sup>50</sup> However, there is insufficient information to balance the risks and benefits of

**Table 3** LMWH bridging protocol for high-risk patients

Days before/ after LP	Warfarin	Treatment dose LMWH
5 days before	Do not take warfarin	
4 days before	Do not take warfarin	Start treatment dose LMWH, check INR is below target range if possible
3 days before	Do not take warfarin	Give treatment dose LMWH
2 days before	Do not take warfarin	Give treatment dose LMWH
1 days before	Do not take warfarin	Hold LMWH for 24 hours before LP
Day of LP	Do not take warfarin Check INR $\leq 1.4$ before procedure	Take LMWH >4 hours after LP
1 day after	Restart warfarin*	Continue LMWH
2 days after	Give warfarin*	Continue LMWH
3 days after	Dose according to INR	Stop if/when INR is in the patient's target range

\*Warfarin can be restarted at the patient's usual dose or double the usual dose.  
INR, international normalised ratio; LMWH, low-molecular-weight heparin; LP, lumbar puncture.

desmopressin for LP and on current evidence it cannot be recommended. Accordingly, reversal of antiplatelet drugs should not be considered as a matter of routine, but for high-risk procedures we recommend discussion with a haematologist about options for antiplatelet drug reversal.

If an anticoagulant or antiplatelet effect persists, haemostasis may be improved by the use of preoperative parenteral tranexamic acid, which has been shown to reduce blood loss and transfusion requirements in both cardiac and trauma surgery, without increasing thrombotic complications.

### Recommendations

- ▶ Low-dose aspirin (75 mg once daily) does not need to be withheld prior to LP.
- ▶ Patients at very high risk for thrombosis if antiplatelets are stopped include those with drug-eluting coronary artery stents placed within the previous 12 months, and bare metal coronary stents placed within the previous 1 month. In these patients, LP should be avoided or delayed, where possible, to avoid withholding the antiplatelets in these high-risk periods. If the benefit of LP is felt to outweigh the risk of stopping antiplatelets, discuss with the relevant cardiology team.
- ▶ Patients at intermediate risk, for example, those on dual antiplatelets who do not fall in the very high risk category above, or those with a complex cardiac history, should have their aspirin continued while their other antiplatelet is withheld, or consider aspirin bridging therapy in those not on it already.

- ▶ Clopidogrel, ticagrelor and prasugrel should be withheld for 7 days before LP, and can be restarted 6 hours after procedure.
- ▶ For emergency reversal of antiplatelet drugs, we recommend discussion with a haematologist about the risks and benefits of using platelet transfusion (2–3 units).

### DISCUSSION

Current evidence and guidance on periprocedural management of antithrombotics in patients undergoing spinal procedures is primarily for neuraxial anaesthesia rather than LP. Some of the issues that need to be considered when comparing the risk:benefit ratio are complex, and have not been fully researched. Clinicians should be aware of these complexities, be vigilant for both bleeding and thrombotic complications when performing LP, and act quickly if spinal haematoma is suspected. Guidance is variable, with American guidelines tending to be more cautious about bleeding risk than European guidelines.

Based on the available evidence, we have developed a summary of our recommendations for patients with normal renal function (creatinine clearance  $\geq 50$  mL/min) (table 2), a bridging protocol for high-risk patients (table 3) and an easy-to-follow visual summary for use in clinical practice (figure 1). In general, our recommendations follow British and European guidelines, which have been based on the known pharmacology of medications and expert consensus opinion rather than trial data.<sup>32</sup> As a general principle, prior to an LP, medications should be withheld for twice their half-life.<sup>4</sup>

It is important to remember that withholding anti-thrombotics for longer than required confers an increased risk of thrombosis that may be unjustified. Patients should always be considered on an individual basis and those thought to be at high risk for either bleeding or thrombosis should be discussed with the relevant local teams in haematology or cardiology, with careful consideration as to whether the LP is truly indicated.

In some cases, LPs are required urgently: for example, in suspected subarachnoid haemorrhage, bacterial meningitis or viral encephalitis. In these cases, where a patient is on antithrombotic drugs that have not been stopped for the recommended period, the clinician must make a decision as to whether other diagnostic investigations would provide similar reliability. It may be felt that an LP is an urgent and necessary test; in these cases, again a discussion with haematology or cardiology teams may be helpful to safely reverse warfarin or some DOACs, or treat thrombocytopenia, as described above. There is limited evidence for periprocedural management of patients on irreversible agents such as clopidogrel, and with an unknown but likely rare risk of epidural haematoma; thus, a clinician may choose to proceed with an emergency LP, with consent from the patient, a careful approach to avoid traumatic tap and subsequent careful clinical observation.



There is still a lack of clarity on newer antithrombotics around the safe time periods to withhold before, and restart following, a spinal procedure. Due to the rarity of bleeding complications in LP, it will be impossible to provide definitive advice but updates to this guideline will be required as further evidence is acquired. Further agents are likely to appear over the coming years and the appropriate periprocedural management of these will also need to be established. It would also be beneficial to gain better data on the incidence of spinal haematoma following LPs specifically, in order to aid neurologists to make more informed decisions when weighing up bleeding risk.

### Key points

- ▶ A patient's bleeding risk should be considered on an individual basis, based on personal and family history, comorbidities and medications.
- ▶ Patients with a high bleeding risk have an increased risk of spinal haematoma following lumbar puncture (LP).
- ▶ Routine screening of coagulation is not recommended on unselected patients, but those thought to be at high risk of bleeding should be discussed with the haematology team before the procedure.
- ▶ Low-dose aspirin (75 mg once daily) can be continued safely when performing LPs.
- ▶ Other antithrombotics should be withheld for appropriate periods before and after an LP to reduce the bleeding risk. Where an LP cannot be delayed, it is possible to reverse warfarin and some direct oral anticoagulants with an available antidote. If the agent is irreversible, such as clopidogrel, then an urgent LP must be considered carefully, as there is no evidence on the best management.
- ▶ When deciding to stop an antithrombotic medication to perform an LP, one must consider the increased risk of thrombosis that this confers. In patients at very high risk of thrombosis, the LP should be delayed or avoided, where possible. Patients at high risk of thrombosis in whom an LP is necessary should be given appropriate bridging treatment.

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