| Mean molecular weight | 12,000-15,000 Daltons | 4000-6500 Daltons | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Mean saccharide units | 40-50 | 13-22 | |
| Anti-Xa:Antithrombin activity | 1:1 | 2-4:1 | |
| Nonspecific protein binding | Much | Minimal | ↑ Bioavailability↑ Antithrombin potency |
| Neutralization by | | | |
| Platelet factor 4 | Yes | Minimal | ↑ Antithrombin potency |
| Inhibition of | | | |
| Fibrin-bound thrombin | No | Yes | ↑ Antithrombin potency |
| Binding to endothelium | Yes | Minimal | ↑ Bioavailability J Bleeding¹ |
| Binding to macrophages | Yes | Minimal | ↑ Bioavailability ↑ Half-life² |
| Inactivation of | | | |
| platelet-bound Xa | Weak | Strong | ↑ Antithrombin potency |
| Inhibition of platelet function | ++++ | ++ | ↓ Bleeding |
| Interaction with platelets | More | Less | ↑ Bioavailability |

I MWH

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE

ON LMWH

↓ Bleeding

↑ Safety and consistency

↑ Safety and consistency

Very rare

Fair

> 90%

UFH

Table 1.

FFFFCT

Comparison of UFH and LMWH

Causes thrombocytopenia

Dose response

Bioavailability

1 = Interaction with endothelial cells causes increased vascular permeability, resulting in potentially increased bleeding.
 2 = Hepatic macrophage uptake of an agent results in increased hepatic metabolism

UFH, Unfractionated heparin; LMWH, Low molecular weight heparin; SC, Subcutaneous

Not rare

Poor

~ 30%

² = Hepatic macrophage uptake of an agent results in increased hepatic metabolism Reprinted with permission from: Garrison R, Kleinschmidt K. Use of Low molecular weight heparins. *Crit Decis Emerg Med* 1999:13:11-19.