

Enoxaparin sodium injection is a prescription medicine used to:

- Reduce the risk of blood clots that may develop with abdominal, hip, or knee surgery, or as a result of limited movement ability during an acute illness.
- Treat blood clots that may be formed in a deep vein, known as deep vein thrombosis (DVT) that usually occurs in the legs.

Important Safety Information

People who take a blood thinner medicine (anticoagulant) like enoxaparin sodium injection, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture, have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis). Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:

- A thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine.
- You take non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting.
- You have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures.
- You have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine.

If you take enoxaparin sodium injection and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots. Tell your doctor right away if you have back pain, tingling, numbness, muscle weakness (especially in your legs and feet), or loss of control of the bowels or bladder (incontinence).

Do not take enoxaparin sodium injection if you are bleeding; have low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia); or have had an allergic reaction (such as itching, hives, or difficulty breathing) to enoxaparin, heparin, or pork products.

Enoxaparin sodium injection may cause excessive bleeding, which can be serious and, in some cases, life-threatening. People who have recently had certain medical procedures, or have uncontrolled high blood pressure, stomach ulcers, diabetes with vision problems, or kidney problems may have an increased risk of bleeding.

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you develop any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding:

- Unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as:
 - Nosebleeds that happen often
 - Unusual bleeding from gums
 - Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal, or vaginal bleeding
- Bleeding that is severe or that you cannot control
- Red, pink, or brown urine
- Bright red or black stools (looks like tar)
- Cough up blood or blood clots
- Vomit blood or your vomit looks like "coffee grounds"
- Headaches, feeling dizzy or weak
- Pain, swelling, or new drainage at wound sites

While taking enoxaparin sodium injection you may bruise more easily and it may take longer for bleeding to stop. These may be symptoms of low platelet counts. Tell your doctor right away if you have any bruising, a rash or dark red spots under the skin, or feel unusually tired while taking enoxaparin sodium injection.

Enoxaparin sodium injection may increase your risk of bleeding if used while taking other medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding, such as warfarin, aspirin, ibuprofen and NSAIDs, or clopidogrel and other medicines used to prevent or treat blood clots. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, such as aspirin or other NSAIDs.

Tell all of your doctors, dentists, surgeons and pharmacist that you are taking enoxaparin sodium injection or any other medicine known to affect bleeding, particularly before any surgery, medical or dental procedure is scheduled and before any new medicine is taken. In an emergency, have family members tell emergency room staff that you are taking enoxaparin.

Take enoxaparin sodium injection exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Do not stop taking enoxaparin sodium injection without talking to your doctor. Enoxaparin sodium injection should not be substituted with other heparin or blood thinner medicines.

Enoxaparin sodium injection may cause side effects at the site of injection, including mild skin irritation, redness, and bruising. The most common side effects of enoxaparin sodium injection include bleeding, anemia, a drop in platelet counts, increased liver enzymes, diarrhea, and nausea.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 800.FDA.1088.

Please see [full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warnings](#).