Reducing incidence of Deep Vein Thrombosis using Subcutaneous Anti-coagulation with Low Molecular Weight Heparin compared with standard intra-venous Heparin

We are planning a single centre study to recruit patients undergoing hip and/or knee replacement surgery to compare two approaches to preventing deep vein thrombosis (DVT), which is post-surgical risk for such patients. We will randomize patients to Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH) or standard un-fraction heparin (UFH) on a 1:1 basis, and follow them post-surgically for three months to ascertain DVT incidence. What sample size should we aim for?