

USE OF PROHEMOSTATIC DRUGS IN MASSIVE HAEMORRHAGE EPISODES

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Introducción

- In our centre, a Massive Transfusion Protocol (MTP) was approved in November 2014, which includes the approach to massive haemorrhage episodes (MHE) according to a decision diagram focused on thromboelastometry.
- Purpose:** To evaluate the use of prohemostatic drugs in patients who suffered an MHE.

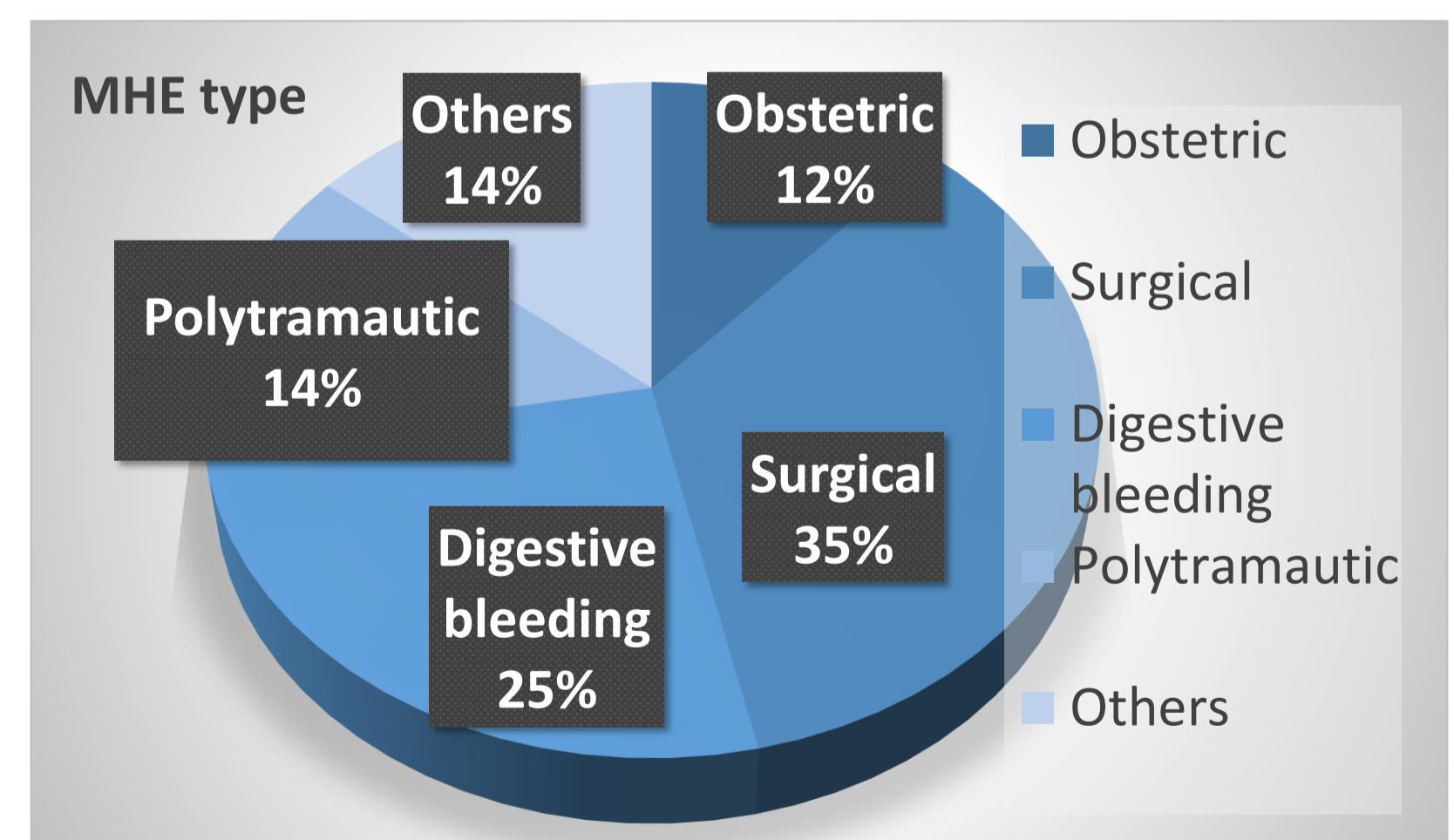
Materials and methods

- Retrospective descriptive observational study, including all the patients that suffered an MHE during the year 2016.
- Data collected: demographic (sex and age), type of MHE, activation or not of the Massive Transfusion Protocol (MTP), drugs used according to the MTP and doses used.

Results

- 43 patients. Age (21-84) years; 36.59% women.
- MTP was activated in 36 patients (83.72%).
- Prohemostatic drugs used: fibrinogen 58.14%, tranexamic acid (TXA) 48.84% and prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC) 20.94%.

Drug	Fibrinogen	PCC	TXA
Obstetric	14 g	600 UI	5 g
Surgical	64 g	7800 UI	13.5 g
Digestive bleeding	14 g	3 UI	4 g
Polytraumatic	7 g	1200 UI	5 g
Others	2 g	0 UI	2.4 g
Total	105 g	9603 UI	32.9 g



Conclusions

- Surgical hemorrhages were the most frequent type of MHE during the study period.
- Fibrinogen was the most used prohemostatic drug in MHE.
- Patients who presented a surgical type MHE were the ones who consumed more prohemostatic drugs.

