



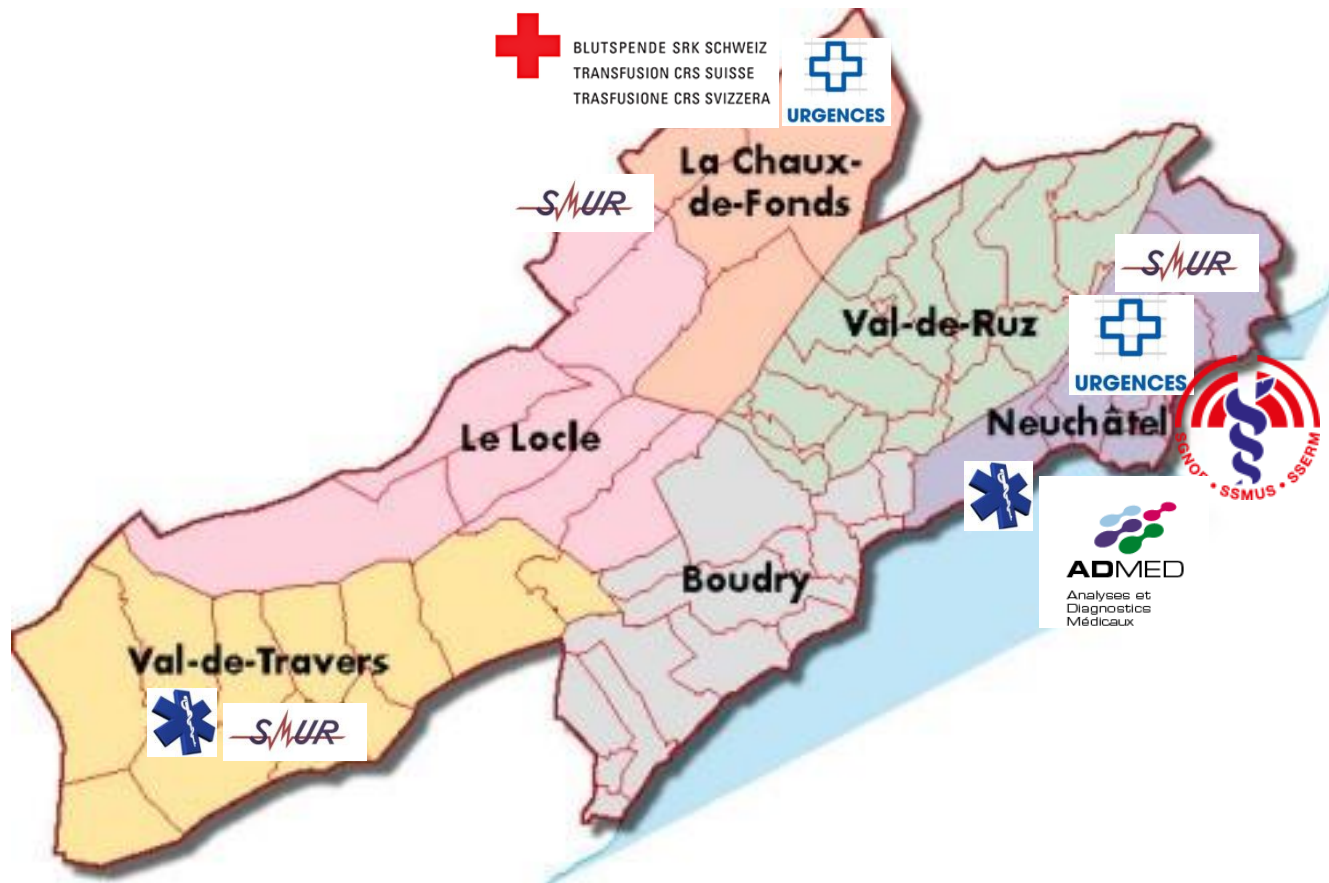
Transfusions en urgence / Transfusions massives

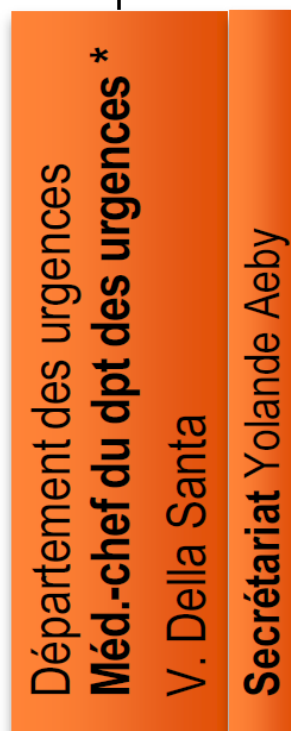
Vincent Della Santa
Chirurgien FMH
Urgentiste MUH SSMUS
Médecin-chef du département des urgences



- Etudes à Genève 1991-1997;
- Spécialisation en chirurgie générale 1997-2003;
- FMH chirurgie générale 2003;
- CDC chirurgie NE et HUG 2003-2006;
- Médecin adjoint répondant pour les urgences, département de chirurgie HNE 2006-2010;
- AFC médecine d'urgence hospitalière 2009;
- Médecin-chef au département des urgences 2010-2012;
- Médecin-chef du département des urgences dès 2012...

180'000 habitants



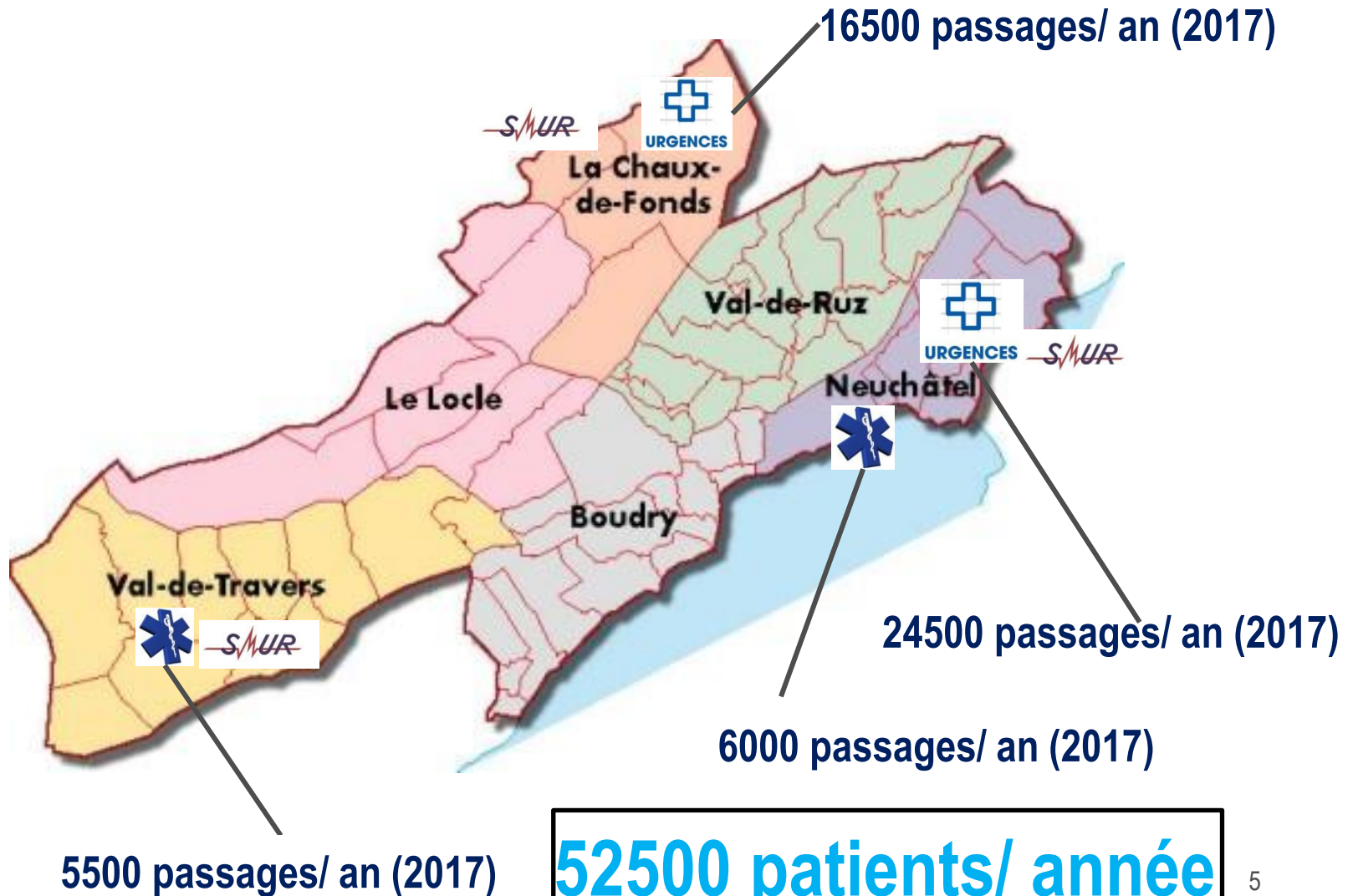


V. Della Santa - PRT
Intrahospitalier
V. Della Santa
Extrahospitalier
W. Hanhart

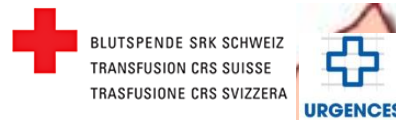
- 1 chef de département
- 1 chef de service (SMUR)
- 1 médecin-chef
- 11 médecins adjoints
- 9 médecins hospitaliers (8 SMUR, 1 VV)
- 4 chefs de clinique (2 SMUR, 2 URG)
- 5 assistants (internes) SMUR
- 24 assistants (internes) urgences

60 médecins
120 soignants

(1 ICD, 2 ICUS, 1 ICUS adjoint, 2 PF, 1 clinicienne)



127 CE/ 903 (14%), 1 CE/ 3 jours



S/MUR

La Chaux-de-Fonds

Val-de-Ruz

Neuchâtel

Boudry

Val-de-Travers



S/MUR



ADMED
Analyses et
Diagnostics
Médicaux

435 CE/ 2709 (16%)
1,2 CE/ jour

Quels défis aux urgences ?





— MY —
BOSS
THINKS
— I'M —
AWESOME



INDICATION A LA TRANSFUSION DES PRODUITS SANGUINS LABILES (PSL) ADULTES

Dans ce document, le genre masculin est utilisé comme générique, dans le seul but de ne pas alourdir le texte.

Pour les patients stables, de moins de 80 ans, sans hémorragie active ou problème cardiovasculaire, le seuil est fixé à

→ Hb < 70 g/l.

A l'exception des patients avec sepsis sévères, choc septique ou statut post-chirurgical, où le seuil peut être

→ Hb < 80 g/l.

- Pour les patients vasculaires aigus de tout âge, le seuil est fixé à

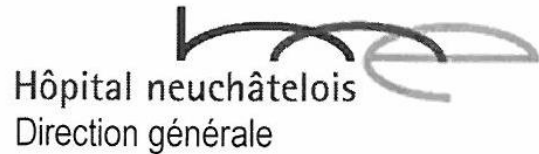
→ Hb < 90 g/l.

- Pour les patients âgés de 80 ans ou plus, le seuil est fixé à

→ Hb < 80 g/l.

- En cas d'hémorragie active, transfusion en fonction de l'état clinique (signes vitaux, diurèse, valeurs de remplissage, etc.). Priorité = restauration de la volémie ! Et transfusion si

→ Hb < 90 g/l.



Directive institutionnelle

relative à la prise en charge des patients refusant toute transfusion de sang et de dérivés sanguins, en particulier des témoins de Jéhovah

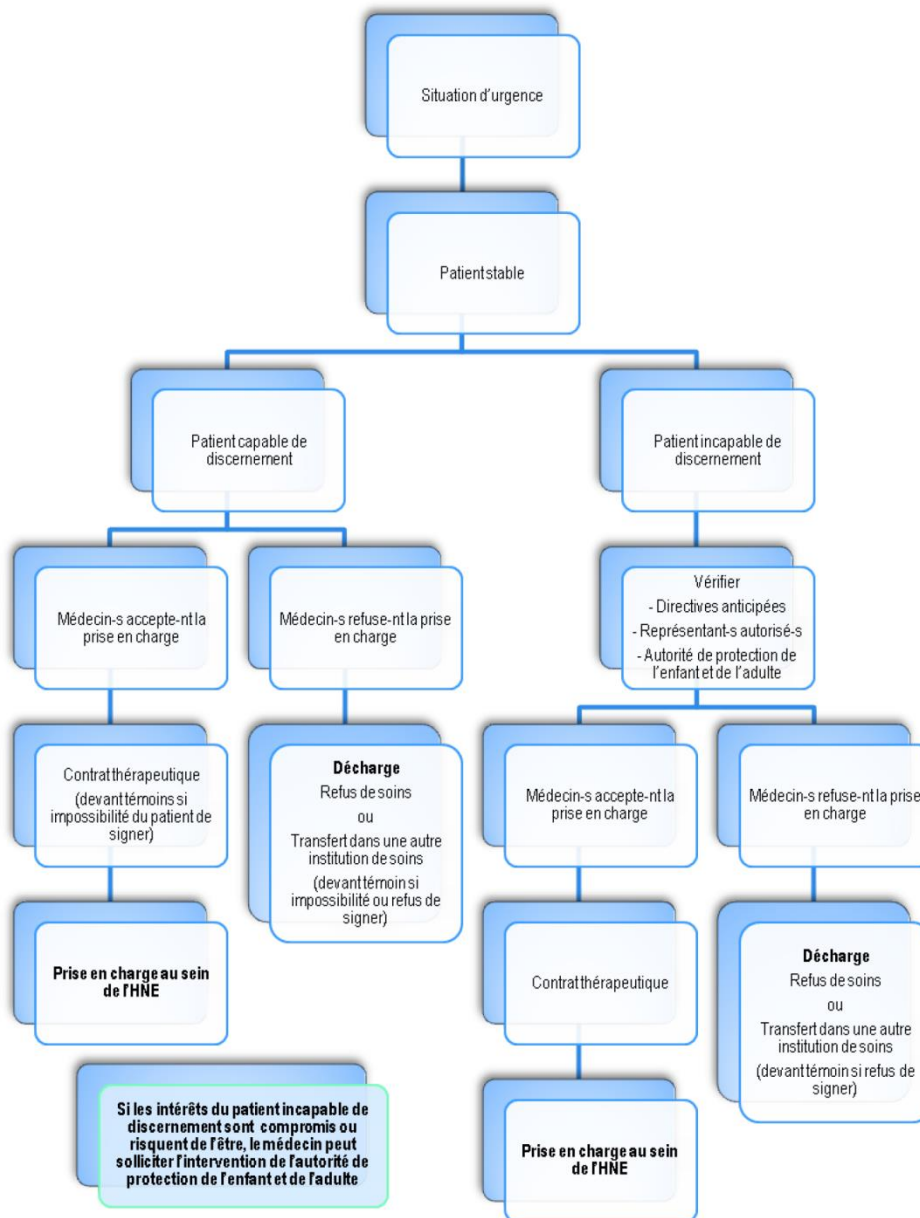


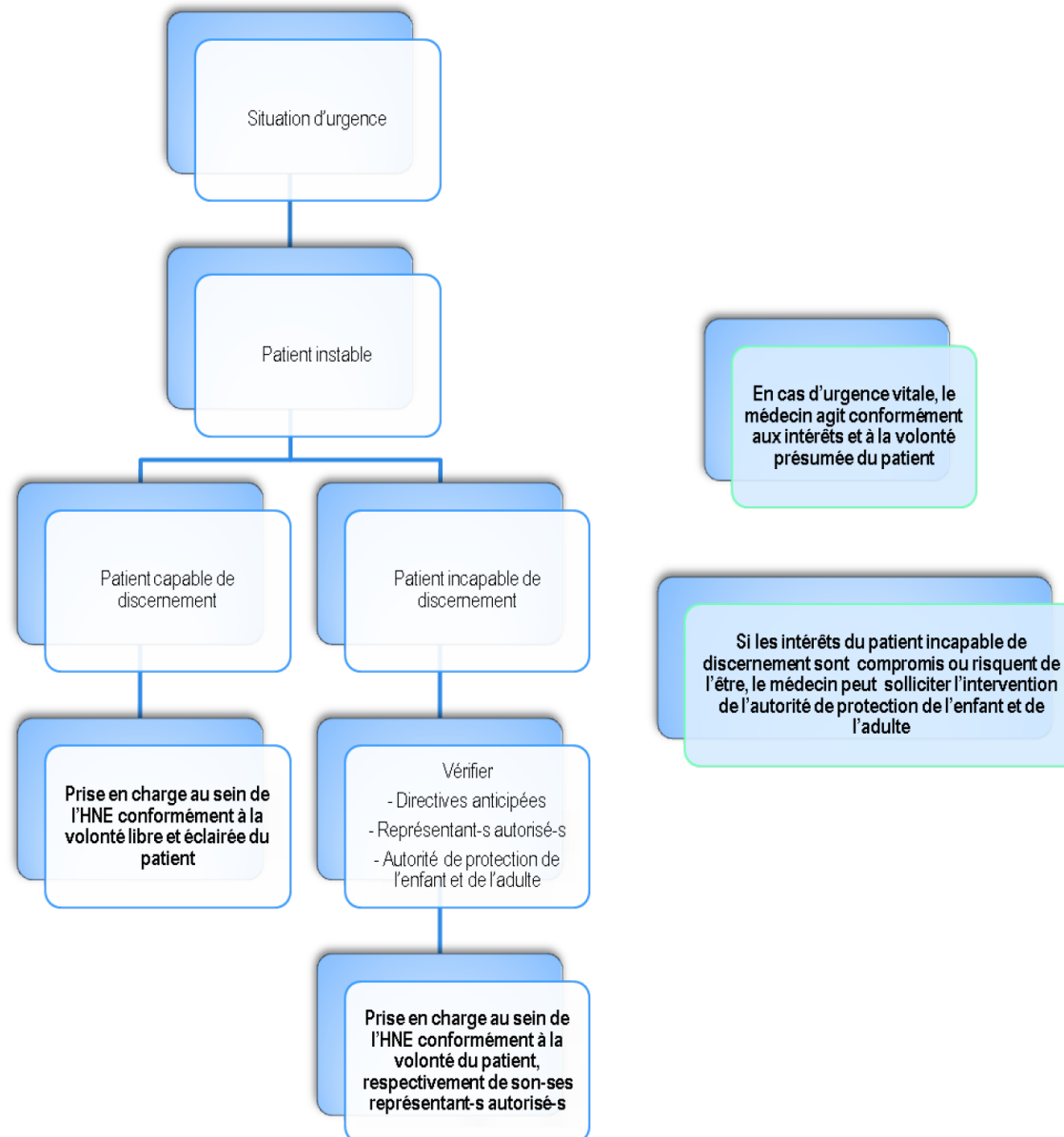
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Département fédéral de justice et police DFJP

Nouveau droit de la protection de
l'adulte : entrée en vigueur le 1er
janvier 2013

Les nouvelles dispositions visent à promouvoir le droit à l'autodétermination

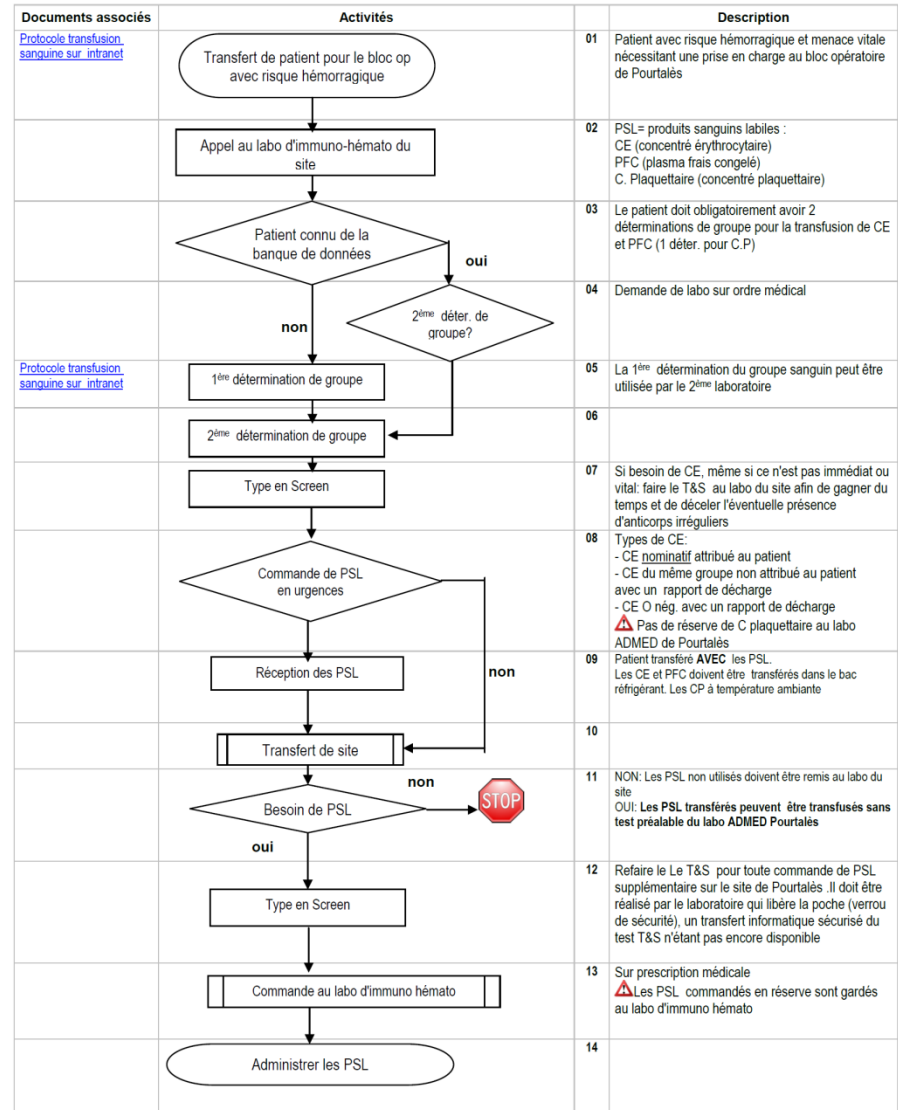






Hôpital neuchâtelois
Département des Soins
Pôle clinique

Transfusion: Transfert de patient avec risque hémorragique sur le site de Pourtalès



12.20 Transfusions Produits sanguins et hémovigilance

Amira Sarraj

Médecin directrice SRNJTS (Service régional neuchâtelois
et jurassien de transfusion sanguine)

Esperanza Pena-Gomez

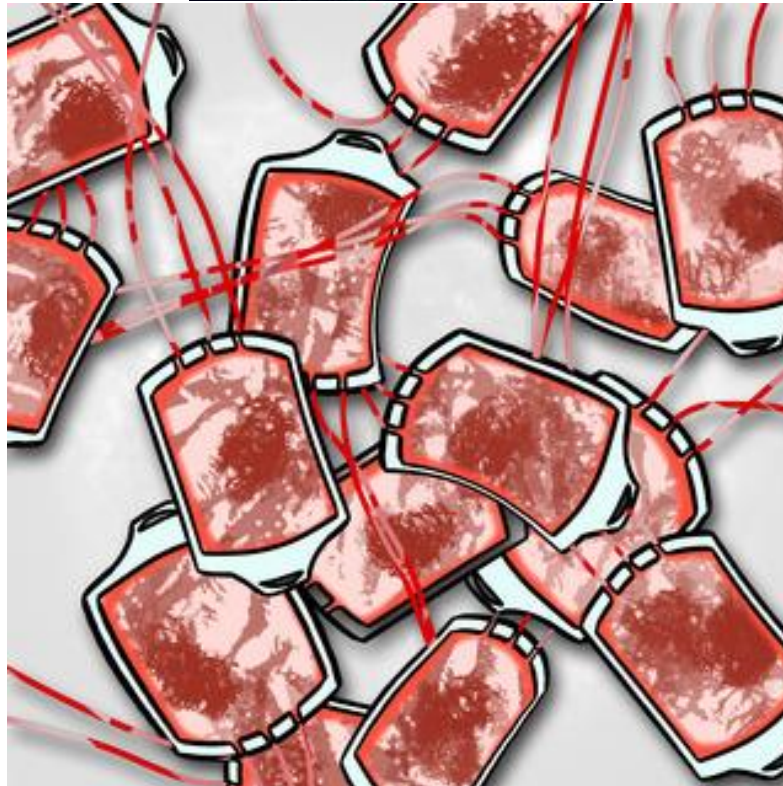
Infirmière clinicienne, département des urgences,
référente de l'HNE pour l'hémovigilance

Laurence Brand

Infirmière en hémovigilance au SRNJTS

L'introduction de l'Hémovigilance dans notre institution requiert un changement dans notre pratique de soignant. L'acte transfusionnel est donc devenu plus sécuritaire. Prenons le temps, un après-midi de rafraîchir nos connaissances tout en échangeant nos expériences du terrain.

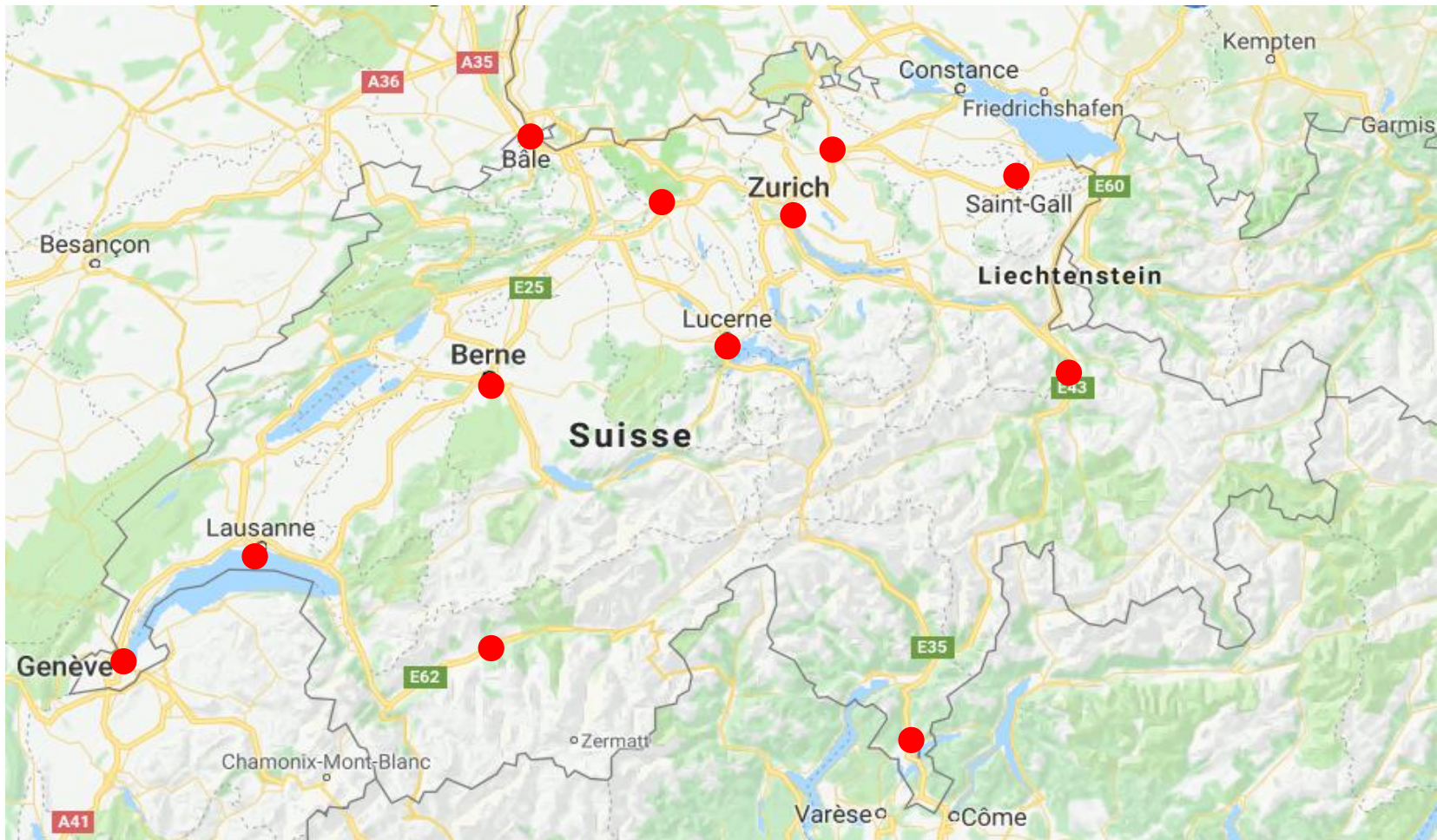
MASSIVE TRANSFUSION PROTOCOL





GDK Schweizerische Konferenz der kantonalen Gesundheitsdirektorinnen und -direktoren
CDS Conférence suisse des directrices et directeurs cantonaux de la santé
CDS Conferenza svizzera delle direttrici e dei direttori cantonali della sanità

Trauma centers en Suisse



The Journal of TRAUMA® Injury, Infection, and Critical Care

Predefined Massive Transfusion Protocols are Associated With a Reduction in Organ Failure and Postinjury Complications

Bryan A. Cotton, MD, Brigham K. Au, BS, Timothy C. Nunez, MD, Oliver L. Gunter, MD, Amy M. Robertson, MD, and Pampee P. Young, MD, PhD

J Trauma. 2009;66:41–49.

- European Society of Anaesthesiologists (ESA)
- European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM)
- European Shock Society (ESS)
- European Society of Trauma and Emergency Surgery (ESTES)
- European Society for Emergency Medicine (EuSEM)

Management of bleeding following major trauma: a European guideline

Critical Care 2007

Recommendation 19

We recommend a target Hb of 7 to 9 g/dl (grade 1C).

Recommendation 20

We recommend treatment with thawed fresh frozen plasma (FFP) in patients with massive bleeding or significant bleeding complicated by coagulopathy (PT or aPTT more than 1.5 times control). The initial recommended dose is 10 to 15 ml/kg, but further doses may be required (grade 1C).

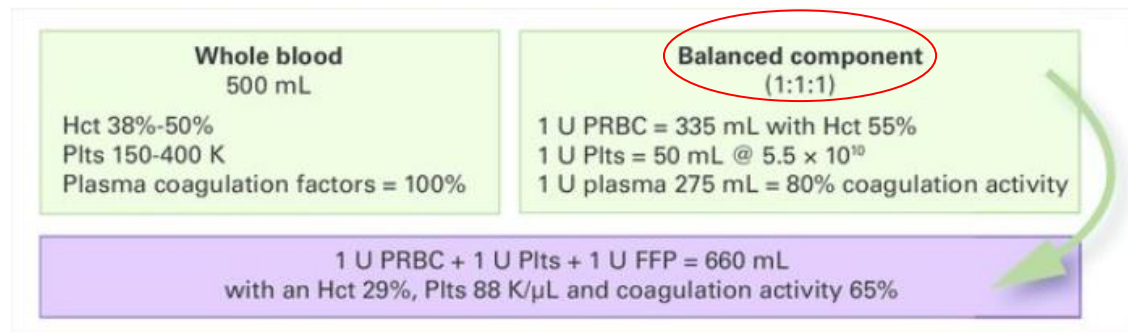
Recommendation 21

We recommend that platelets be administered to maintain a platelet count above $50 \times 10^9/l$ (grade 1C). We suggest maintenance of a platelet count above $100 \times 10^9/l$ in patients with multiple trauma who are severely bleeding or have traumatic brain injury (grade 2C). We suggest an initial dose of 4 to 8 platelet concentrates or one aphaeresis pack (grade 2C).

RESEARCH

Open Access

Management of bleeding following major trauma: an updated European guideline



Coagulation management

R22 Coagulation support *** Monitoring and measures to support coagulation should be initiated as early as possible.	R27 Antifibrinolytic agents *** Antifibrinolytic agents may be considered in the bleeding trauma patient. Fibrinolysis should be monitored in all patients and antifibrinolytic agents administered to patients with established hyperfibrinolysis at a dose of tranexamic acid 10-15 mg/kg followed by an infusion of 1-5 mg/kg per hour or ϵ-aminocaproic acid 100-150 mg/kg followed by 15 mg/kg/h. Antifibrinolytic therapy may be guided by thromboelastometric monitoring and stopped once bleeding has been adequately controlled.
R23 Calcium *** Ionised calcium levels should be monitored during massive transfusion. Calcium chloride may be administered during massive transfusion only if ionised calcium levels are low or electrocardiographic changes suggest hypocalcaemia.	R28 Recombinant activated coagulation factor VII *** Treatment with recombinant activated coagulation factor VIIa may be considered if major bleeding in blunt trauma persists despite standard attempts to control bleeding and best-practice use of blood components.
R24 Fresh frozen plasma *** Early treatment with thawed fresh frozen plasma should be employed in patients with massive bleeding at an initial dose of 10-15 mL/kg; further doses may be required.	R29 Prothrombin complex concentrate *** Treatment with prothrombin complex concentrate should be employed for the emergency reversal of vitamin K-dependent oral anticoagulants.
R25 Platelets *** Platelets should be administered to maintain a platelet count above $50 \times 10^9/L$. A platelet count above $100 \times 10^9/L$ in patients with multiple trauma who are severely bleeding or have traumatic brain injury may be maintained with an initial dose of 4-8 platelet concentrates or one apheresis pack.	R30 Desmopressin *** Desmopressin (DDAVP) may not be administered routinely in the bleeding trauma patient but may be considered in refractory microvascular bleeding if the patient has been treated with platelet-inhibiting drugs such as ASS.
R26 Fibrinogen or cryoprecipitate *** Fibrinogen concentrate or cryoprecipitate should be administered if significant bleeding is accompanied by thromboelastometric signs of a functional fibrinogen deficit or a plasma fibrinogen level of less than 1.5-2.0 g/L; an initial fibrinogen dose of 3-4 g or 50 mg/kg of cryoprecipitate, approximately equivalent to 15-20 units in a 70 kg adult, may be employed. Repeat doses may be guided by thromboelastometric monitoring and laboratory assessment of fibrinogen levels.	R31 Antithrombin III *** Antithrombin concentrates should not be employed in the treatment of the bleeding trauma patient.

- ≥ 10 culots érythrocytaires par 24h
- ≥ 4 CE en 1h
- $\geq 50\%$ de perte du volume circulant en 4h

Table 1

Transfusion Score Components and Trigger Cut-Off Values

	TASH	ABC (ED 1 st value)	CITT (ED 1 st value)	Original MTS (ED 1 st value)	Revised MTS (ED 1 st value)	MTS _{3hour} (at 3 hours)	MTS _{6hour} (at 6 hours)
SBP (mm Hg)	<100 = 4 pts 100 to <120 = 1 point	<90	<90	<90	<90	<90	<90
HR (bpm)	>120 = 3 pts	≥120		≥120			
Positive FAST	included (3 pts)	included		included			
Penetrating Mechanism		included		included			
Base Deficit (mmol/L)	6 to 10 = 4 pts 2 to 6 = 3 pts < 2 = 1 point		≥6	≥6	≥6	≥6	≥6
INR			> 1.5	> 1.5	> 1.5	> 1.5	> 1.5
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	<7 = 8 pts 7 to <9 = 6 pts 9 to <10 = 4 pts 10 to <11 = 3 pts 11 to <12 = 2 pts		< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11
Temperature (°C)			<35.5		<35.5	<35.5	<35.5
Long Bone Fracture or Complex Pelvis Fracture	included (AIS 3/4=3 pts AIS 5=6 pts)						
Male	included (1 point)						

TASH: Trauma Associated Severe Hemorrhage, ABC: Assessment of Blood Consumption; CITT: Cincinnati Individual Transfusion Triggers, MTS: Massive transfusion score, ED: emergency department, SBP: systolic blood pressure, mmHg: millimeters of mercury, HR: heart rate, FAST: focused abdominal sonography for trauma, mmol/L: millimol per liter, INR: international normalized ratio, g/dL: grams/deciliter, C: degrees Celsius

Patient adulte a risque de transfusion massive

- Test pré-transfusionnel
- hémogramme
- TP, PTT, Fibrinogène
- gazo avec lactate art.
- 2 VVP min. vert

Maintenir la normothermie du patient
(Perfuseur type Fluido™)

Si traumatisme : Ac. Tranexamique (Tranex®) 1g iv puis 1g pompe/ 8h

Equiper le patient selon OM médecin leader:
-Cath artériel
-- sonde urinaire

Déclencher le protocole « Hémorragie massive »

- Saignement avec ≥ 4 CE/h ou ≥ 10 CE en 6h ou $> 1.5\text{ml/kg/min.}$ sur 20 minutes et/ ou
- Présence ≥ 3 critères suivants:
 - 1) TA syst. < 90 mmHg
 - 2) Hb < 11 g/dl (sur gazo)
 - 3) $T^{\circ}\text{C} < 35.5$
 - 4) INR > 1.5
 - 5) Base excess nég. ≥ 6 (score Cincinnati)

Hémorragie massive avec
choc hémorragique ou
perturbation métabolique

non

oui

Si dosage fibrinogène < 1.5 g/l :
Ad Fibrinogène (Haemocomplettan®)
2 – 4 g iv rapide

Hémorragie active ou
coagulopathie ?

non

oui

Désactiver le protocole

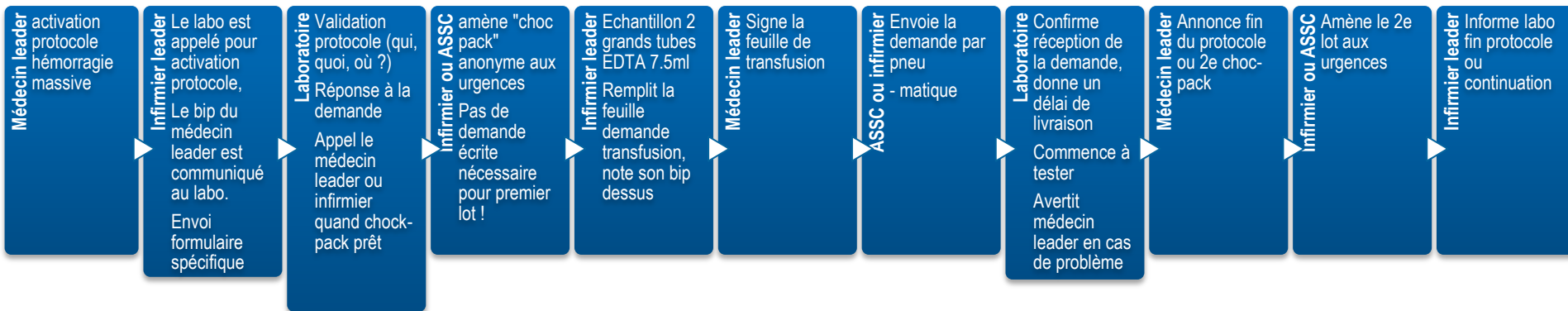
PROTOCOLE NIVEAU 1

- ☐ Le labo fournit de suite 1 « choc pack » au lit du patient:
-6 CE , 6 PFC, 1 thrombaphérèse
- les CE peuvent être non isogroupe si délai trop long (les packs suivants seront isogroupe)
- ☐ le médecin leader vise un ratio transfusionnel 1:1:1
- ☐ le médecin leader décide de faire venir ou non un 2^e « choc pack »
- ☐ répéter les prises de sang selon OM médecin leader

PROTOCOLE NIVEAU 2

- ☐ Le labo fournit de suite 1/2 « choc pack » au lit du patient:
-3 CE , 3 PFC, év. 1 thrombaphérèse* (*selon OM médecin leader)
- les CE peuvent être non isogroupe si délai trop long (les packs suivants seront isogroupe)
- ☐ le clinicien vise un ratio transfusionnel 1:1:(1)
- ☐ Le médecin leader peut demander à avoir des composant du « choc pack » sans forcément avoir le tout
- ☐ Répéter les prises de sang selon OM médecin leader

Ré-évaluation du contrôle hémorragique



TRANSFUSION MEDICINE

Official Journal of
the British Blood Transfusion Society



Transfusion Medicine | ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Not only in trauma patients: hospital-wide implementation of a massive transfusion protocol[†]

Conclusions: MTP may be successfully used in trauma and non-trauma settings without significantly impacting overall blood product utilisation. Inclusion of non-trauma patients into prospective studies of resuscitation with blood products is warranted to ensure benefit in these patients.

RESEARCH

Open Access



The European guideline on management of major bleeding and coagulopathy following trauma: fourth edition

V. Initial management of bleeding and coagulopathy

R23 Coagulation support ***

Monitoring and measures to support coagulation should be initiated immediately upon hospital admission.

R24 Initial resuscitation ***

Initial management of patients with expected massive haemorrhage should include either plasma (FFP or pathogen-inactivated plasma) in a plasma-RBC ratio of at least 1:2 as needed or fibrinogen concentrate and RBC according to Hb level.

R25 Antifibrinolytic agents ***

TXA should be administered as early as possible to the trauma patient who is bleeding or at risk of significant haemorrhage at a loading dose of 1 g infused over 10 min, followed by an i.v. infusion of 1 g over 8 h. TXA should be administered to the bleeding trauma patient within 3 h after injury. Protocols for the management of bleeding patients might consider administration of the first dose of TXA en route to the hospital.

Platelets

Recommendation 29 We recommend that platelets be administered to maintain a platelet count above $50 \times 10^9/L$. (Grade 1C)

We suggest maintenance of a platelet count above $100 \times 10^9/L$ in patients with ongoing bleeding and/or TBI. (Grade 2C)

If administered, we suggest an initial dose of four to eight single platelet units or one aphaeresis pack. (Grade 2C)

Aux urgences, la délivrance des PSL est quasi quotidienne mais vécue comme peu fréquente et non problématique !

Le défi consiste donc à :

- *standardiser les pratiques*
- *stimuler la formation des soignants et des médecins*
- *promouvoir la connaissance des processus établis*
- *avoir un « feedback » régulier sur nos pratiques*

Hôpital neuchâtelois



Questions ?