

EN TIEMPOS DE CAMBIO...

GRUPOBIOS

EVOLUCIÓN E INNOVACIÓN AL
SERVICIO DE LA VIDA



GRUPOBIOS
Lo llevamos en nuestro ADN

Interpretación ROTEM en Neonatología

TM Eduardo Flores Balbontín



GRUPOBIOS
Lo llevamos en nuestro ADN

¿Por qué sangra el paciente?



Escenarios

- Trauma y la cirugía del trauma
 - 3-10% pacientes de trauma sufrirán sangrado masivo
 - La hemorragia será la causa del 40% de las muertes
 - La hemorragia será la segunda causa de la muerte en la escena del trauma, la primera entre aquellos que llegan al hospital, la primera en el quirófano
- Cirugía cardiovascular
 - Rotura de aneurisma de aorta abdominal y de grandes vasos
 - Trasplante cardíaco
- Trasplante hepático
- Obstetricia
 - El sangrado partal es responsable de un tercio de las muertes maternas del mundo

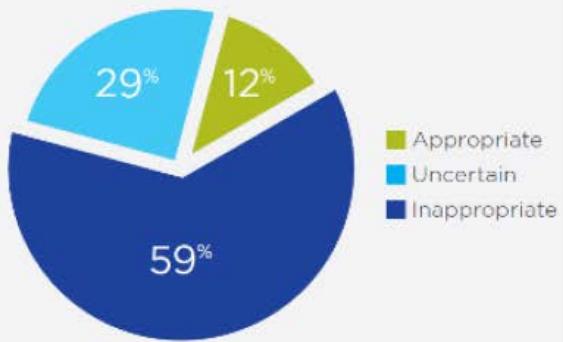
La hemorragia es una causa de muerte temprana y prevenible

“...las transfusiones sanguíneas son aún consideradas como el tratamiento de primera línea cuando existe anemia o pérdida de sangre”¹

Up to 60% of Transfusions are inappropriate !

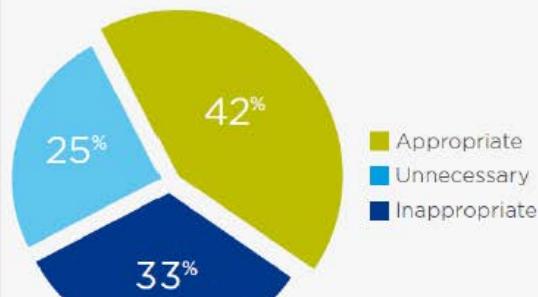
Red blood cell (RBC) transfusion²

- 60% of allogenic RBC transfusions are inappropriate and should be avoided²
- RBC transfusion is not a hemostatic treatment
 - Bleeding management for coagulopathy requires plasma, specific factors and/or platelet transfusion



Plasma utilization³

- Analyzing plasma utilization shows up to 58% of transfusions are unnecessary or inappropriate³
- 25% of those are unnecessary, having no effect on hemostasis³



1. EUROPEAN COMMISSION Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety, Supporting Patient Blood Management (PBM) in the EU, A Practical Implementation Guide for Hospitals, Call for tender EAHC/2013/health/02, Contract n° 20136106, March 2017.

2. Shander A, et.al.: Appropriateness of Allogeneic Red Blood Cell Transfusion: The International Consensus Conference on Transfusion Outcomes. *Transfusion Medicine Reviews*, Vol 25, No3 (July), 2011; pp 232-246.e53.

3. Trultz D, Gottschall J, Murphy E, Wu Y, Ness P, Kor D, Roubinian N, Fleischmann D, Chowdhury D, Brambilla D; NHLBI Recipient Epidemiology and Donor Evaluation Study-III (REDS-III). A multicenter study of plasma use in the United States. *Transfusion*, 2015 Jun;55(6):1313-9; quiz 1312

Outcome Analysis of Blood Product Transfusion in Trauma Patients: A Prospective, Risk-Adjusted Study

Table 5 Outcome analysis stratified by blood product transfusion versus no transfusion

	Blood product transfusion (n = 786)	No blood product transfusion (n = 386)	p value
Infection	230 (34%) ←	46 (9.4%)	<0.001
Ventilator days	12.9 ± 12 ←	6.3 ± 6	<0.001
Hospital days	18.6 ± 14 ←	9 ± 7	<0.001
ICU days	13.7 ± 11 ←	7 ± 5	<0.001
ICU admission	724 (74%) ←	249 (26%)	<0.001
Hospital mortality	147 (21.4%) ←	32 (6.5%)	<0.001

Fresh-Frozen Plasma and Platelet Transfusions Are Associated With Development of Acute Lung Injury in Critically Ill Medical Patients*

Hasrat Khan, MD; Jon Belsher, MD; Murat Yilmaz, MD;
Bekele Afessa, MD, FCCP; Jeffrey L. Winters, MD; S. Breanndan Moore, MD;
Rolf D. Hubmayr, MD, FCCP; and Ognjen Gajic, MD (**CHEST 2007; 131:1308 -1314**)

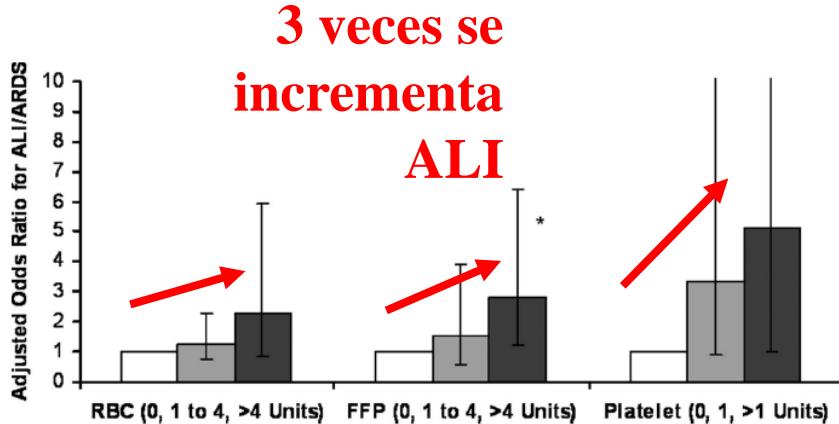


FIGURE 2. Adjusted ORs for the development of ALI/ARDS as a function of the number of individual blood product transfusions. * = p < 0.05.

Crit Care Med 2008 Vol. 36, No. 4

Transfusion of fresh frozen plasma in critically ill surgical patients is associated with an increased risk of infection

Babak Sarani, MD, FACS; W. Jonathan Dunkman, BA; Laura Dean; Seema Sonnad, PhD; Jeffrey I. Rohrbach, RN, MSN; Vicente H. Gracias, MD, FACS

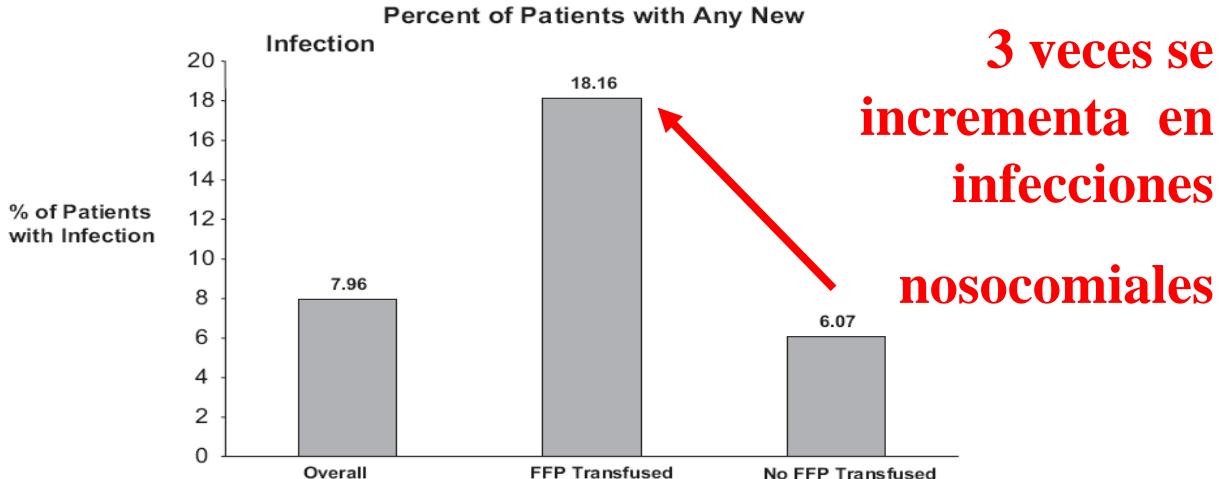


Figure 1. Patients who received fresh frozen plasma (FFP) were significantly more likely to develop an infection than those who did not receive FFP in a univariate model ($p < .01$).

Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT) haemovigilance and progress is improving transfusion safety

British Journal of Haematology, 2013, **163**, 303–314

Paula H. B. Bolton-Maggs¹ and Hannah Cohen²

¹SHOT Office, Manchester Blood Centre and University of Manchester, Manchester, and ²Department of Haematology, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and University College London, London, UK

Table III. Transfusion-related deaths reported to the FDA 2008–2012 (US Food and Drug Administration, 2013).

Complication	Total (n)	%
Transfusion-related acute lung injury	74	37
Haemolytic transfusion reactions (non-ABO)	31	16
Haemolytic transfusion reactions (ABO)	22	11
Microbial infection	21	11
Transfusion-associated circulatory overload	35	18
Anaphylaxis	12	6
Other	3	1
	198	100

66%
↓

ROTEM es parte de concepto superior, Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Patient Blood Management (PBM):

- Multidisciplinario
- Concepto basado en evidencia clínica
- Optimización del propio volumen de sangre del paciente
- Minimizar pérdida de sangre
- Evitar la transfusión de sangre inapropiada y/o innecesaria.¹

El concepto de PBM fue destacado por la Asamblea de la OMS en el año 2010 (WHA 63.12) como un importante concepto para mejorar la seguridad del paciente , y todos los estados miembros de la OMS deben implementar este concepto rápidamente.



1. Gombotz H. Patient blood management: a patient-orientated approach to blood replacement with the goal of reducing anemia, blood loss and the need for blood transfusion in elective surgery. Transfus Med Hemother. 2012;39(2):67–72.

Impacto



Comparison of thromboelastometry (ROTEM®) with standard plasmatic coagulation testing in paediatric surgery

T. Haas^{1*}, N. Spielmann¹, J. Mauch¹, C. Madjdpour¹, O. Speer^{2,3,4}, M. Schmugge² and M. Weiss¹

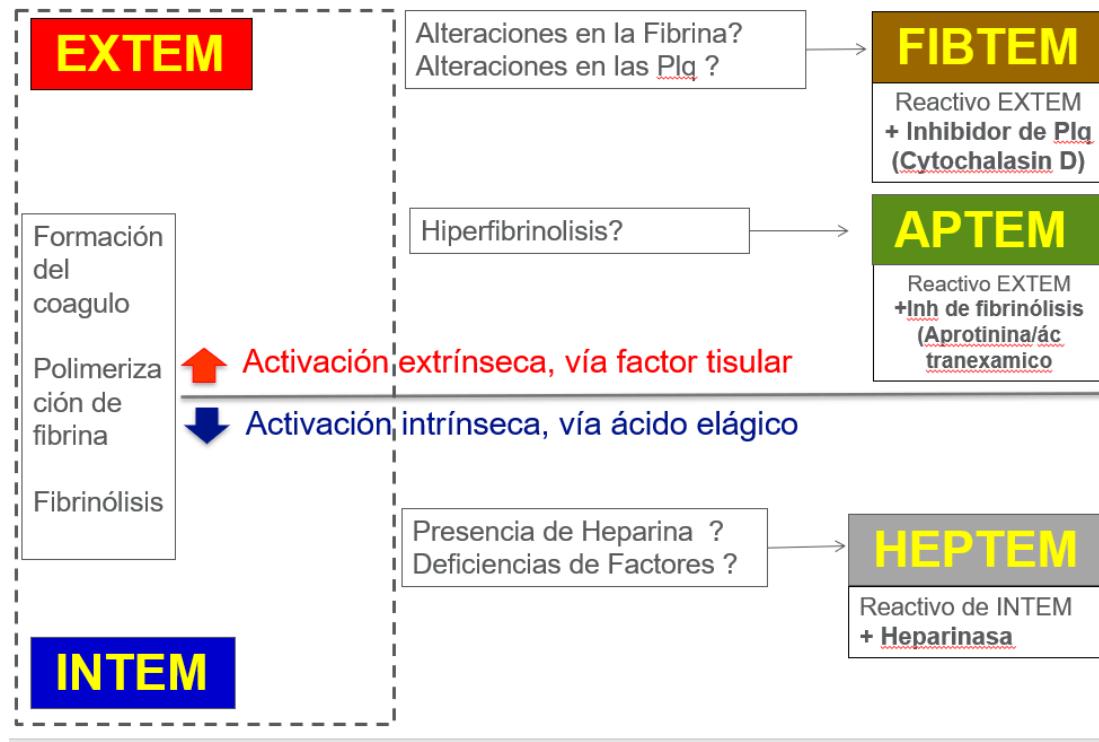
¹ Department of Anaesthesia, ² Department of Haematology, and ³ Children's Research Center, University Children's Hospital Zurich, Steinwiesstrasse 75, Zurich 8032, Switzerland

⁴ Zurich Center for Integrative Human Physiology, University of Zurich, Institute of Physiology, Winterthurerstrasse 190, Zürich 8057, Switzerland

* Corresponding author. E-mail: thorsten.haas@kispi.uzh.ch

Los test standar de Coagulación estan disponibles en una media de 53 min [45–63 min], mientra solo 10 min son necesarios para un resultado con ROTEM.

Reactivos

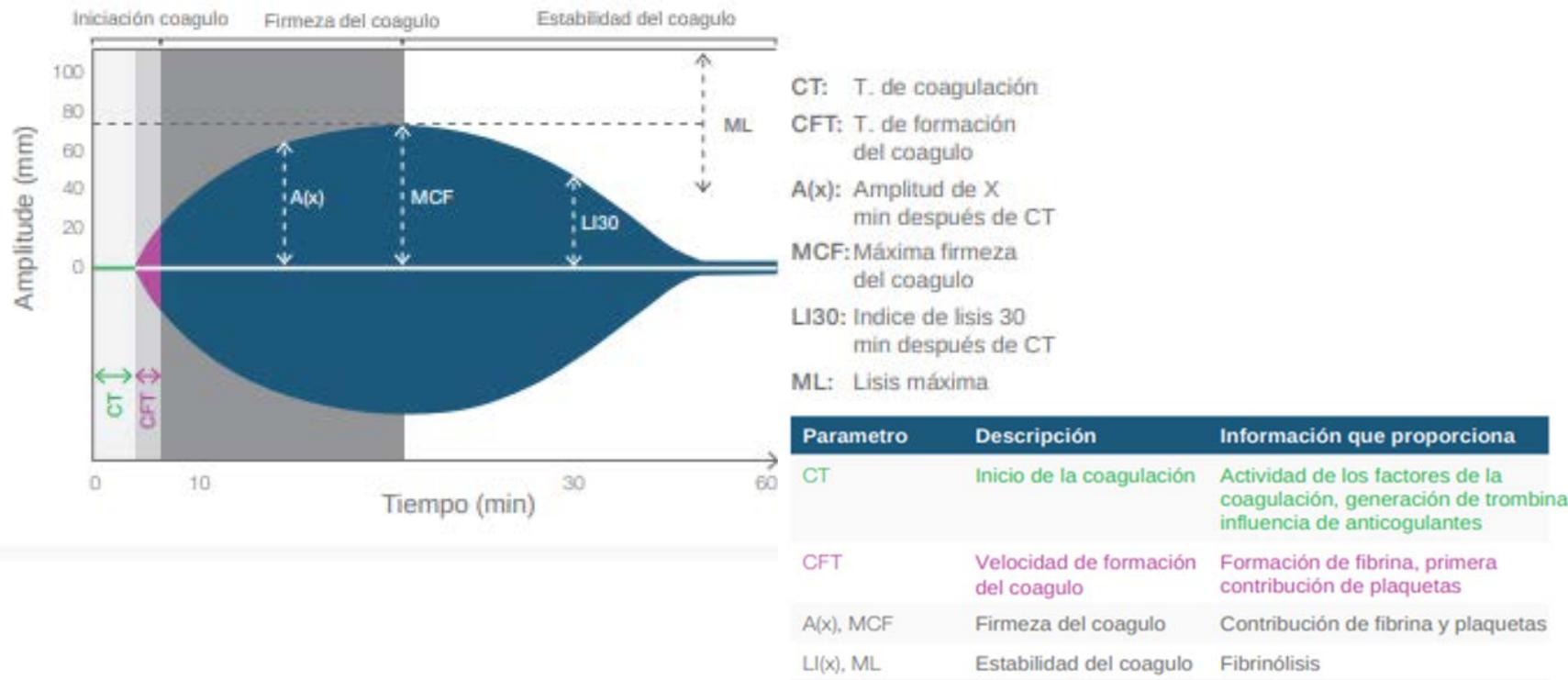


Panel Trauma/Urg:
EXTEM + INTEM +
FIBTEM + APTEM

Panel Cardio:
EXTEM + INTEM +
FIBTEM + HEPTEM

TEMogramas

Curva de reacción de tromboelastometría (TEMograma)



Escenarios de manejo de sangrado

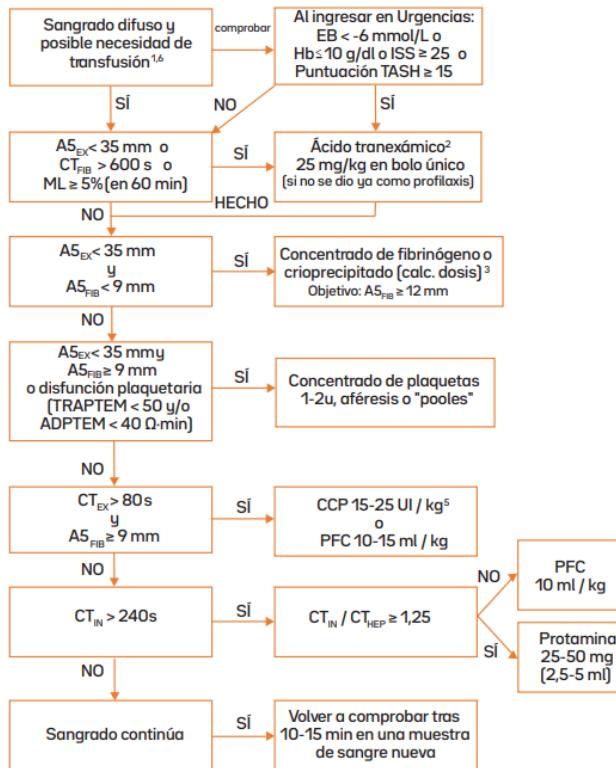
Algoritmo A5 HPP

Algoritmo cardiovascular A5

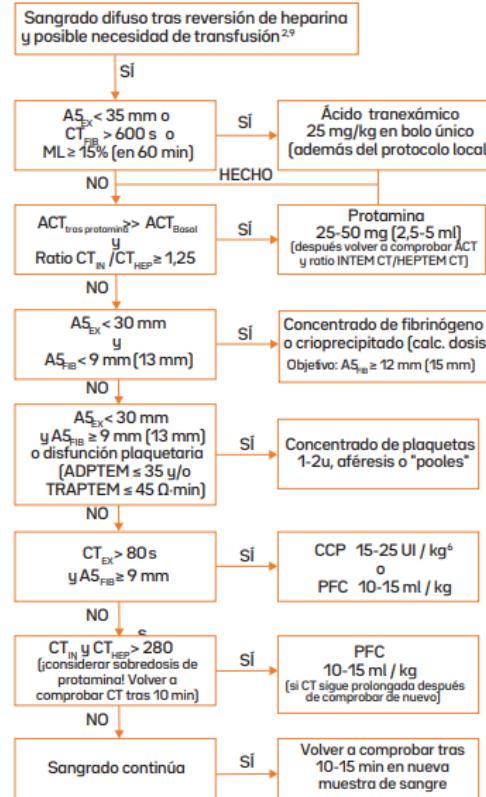
Algoritmo traumatólgico A5

Algoritmo hepático A5

Algoritmo Traumatológico A5



Algoritmo Cardiovascular A5



Fuente: Görlinger, Klaus y Pérez Ferrer, Antonio. Algoritmos basados en test POC para el manejo de la hemorragia aguda. [aut. libro] Antonio Pérez Ferrer. Medicina Transfusional Patient Blood Management. Segunda. s.l. : Editorial Médica Panamericana, 2018, pág. 86.

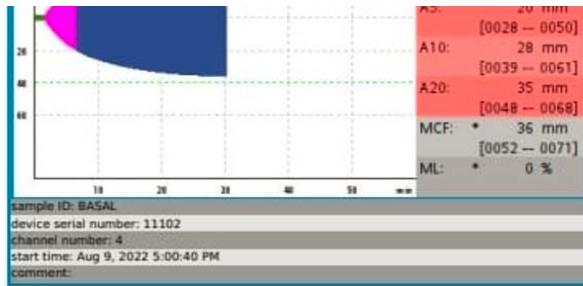
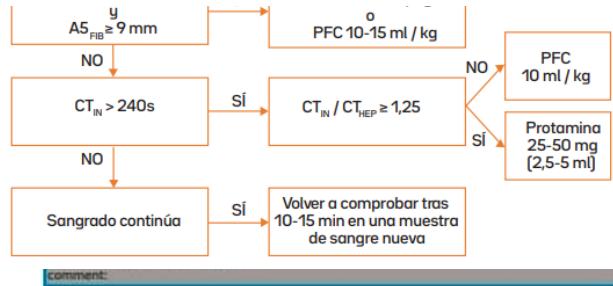
werfen

Algoritmo Traumatológico A5

Al ingresar en Urgencias:



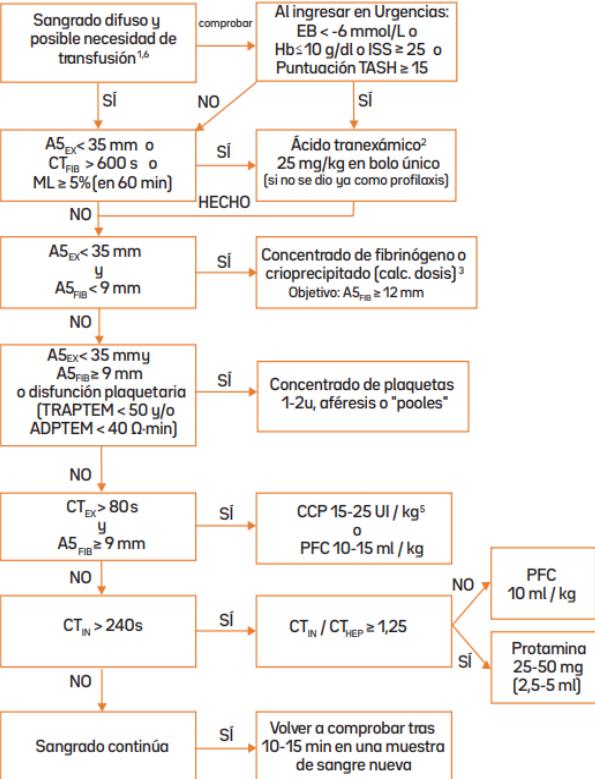
Aumento perseguido de A5 _{FIB} (mm)	Dosis de fibrinógeno (mg / kg)	Concentrado de fibrinógeno (ml / kg)	Crioprecipitado (ml / kg)
2	12,5	0,6 [1 g para 80 kg]	1 [5 U para 80 kg]
4	25	1,2 [2 g para 80 kg]	2 [10 U para 80 kg]
6	37,5	1,9 [3 g para 80 kg]	3 [15 U per 80 kg]
8	50	2,5 [4 g para 80 kg]	4 [20 U para 80 kg]
10	62,5	3,1 [5 g para 80 kg]	5 [25 U para 80 kg]
12	75	3,8 [1 g para 80 kg]	6 [30 U para 80 kg]



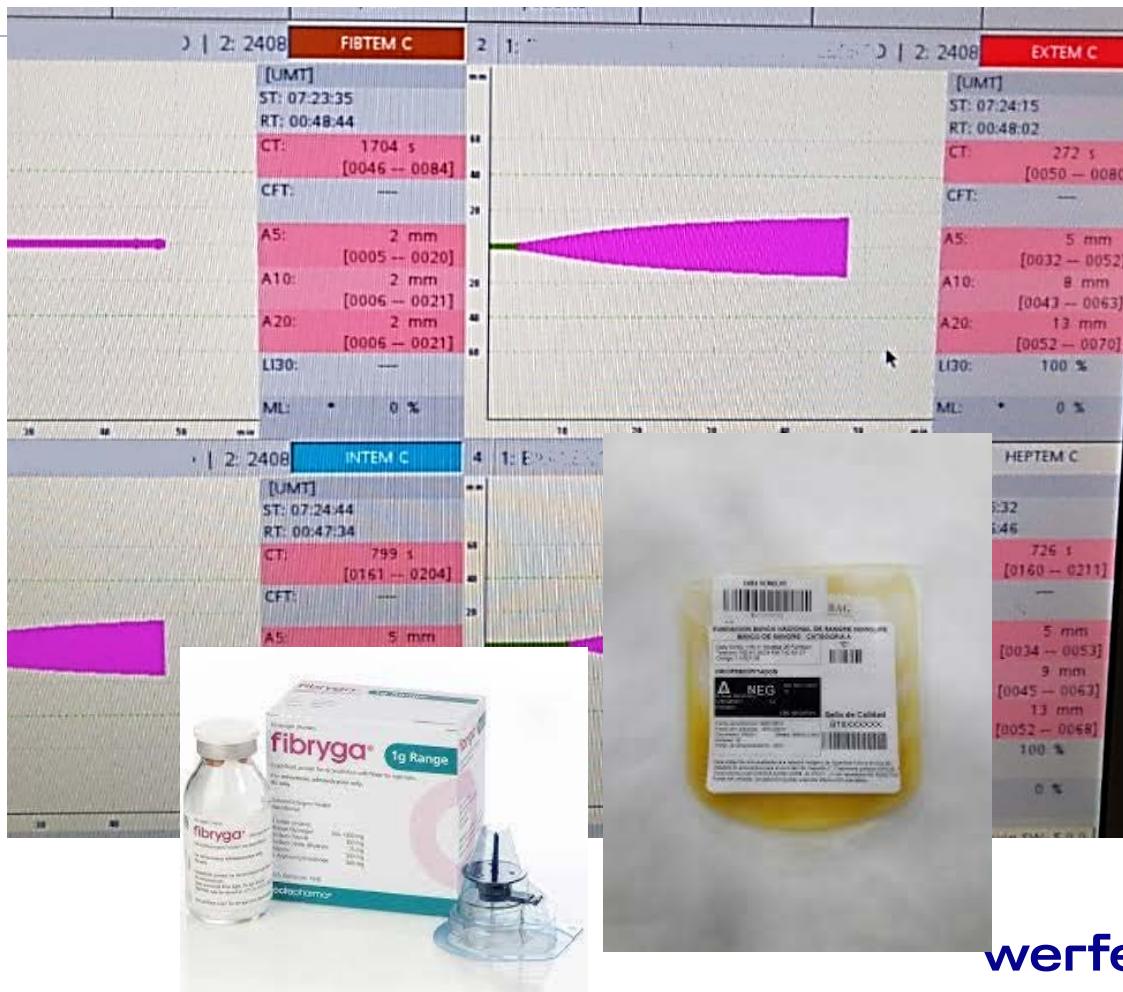
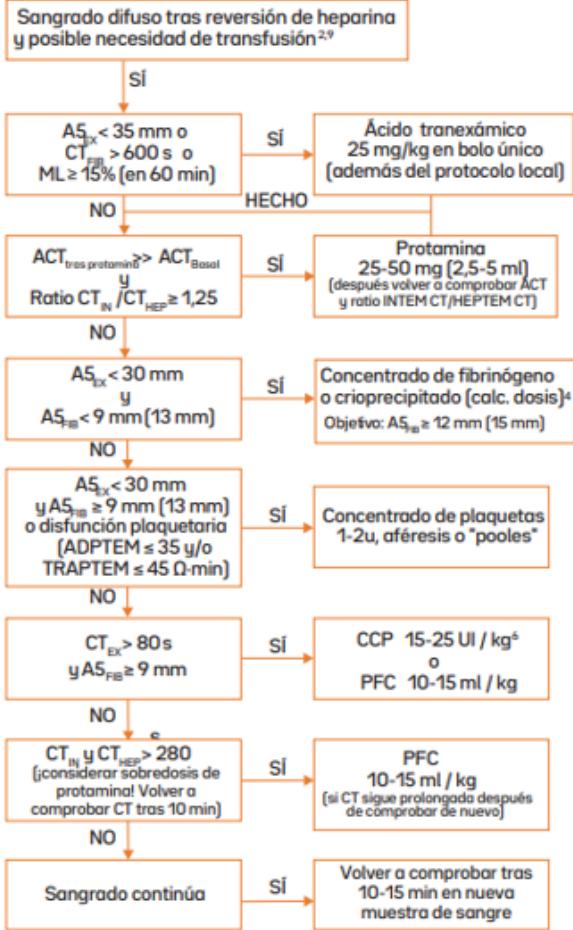
Módulo de medición ROTEM®



Algoritmo Traumatológico A5



Algoritmo Cardiovascular A5



Algoritmo Traumatológico A5

FITEM C

[FALP]
ST: 13:30:37
RT: 00:31:10

CT: 1335 s [0046 - 0084]
CFT: —
AS: 2 mm [0005 - 0020]
A10: 2 mm [0006 - 0021]
A20: —
MCF: 2 mm [0006 - 0021]
ML: * 3 %

ITEM C

[FALP]
ST: 13:31:16
RT: 00:30:32

CT: 148 s [0052 - 0064]
CFT: 485 s [0046 - 0142]
AS: 15 mm [0032 - 0052]
A10: 22 mm [0043 - 0062]
A20: 29 mm [0052 - 0072]
MCF: 23 mm [0025 - 0047]
ML: * 0 %

2. MUESTRA 5

2. MUESTRA 5

fibryga® 1g Range

Algoritmo Traumatológico A5

```

graph TD
    A["Sangrado difuso y posible necesidad de transfusión16"] -- SI --> B["ASEX<35 mm o CTIN>600 s o ML≤5% (en 60 min)"]
    A -- NO --> E["Ácido tranexámico3 25 mg/kg en bolo único [si no se dio ya como profilaxis] HECHO"]
    B -- SI --> C["ASEX<35 mm y ASFB<9 mm"]
    B -- NO --> D["ASEX<35 mm y ASFB≥9 mm o disfunción plaquetaria [TRAPTEM < 50 u/o ADPTEM < 40 Q·min]"]
    C -- SI --> F["Concentrado de fibrinógeno o crioprecipitado (calc. dosis)3 Objetivo: ASFB≥12 mm"]
    C -- NO --> G["Concentrado de plaquetas 1-2u, aféresis o 'pools'"]
    D -- SI --> H["CCP 15-25 UI / kg5 o PFC 10-15 ml / kg"]
    D -- NO --> I["CTIN>80 s y ASFB≥9 mm"]
    I -- SI --> J["CTIN/CTFB≥1,25"]
    I -- NO --> K["Songrado continua"]
    J -- SI --> L["Volver a comprobar tras 10-15 min en una muestra de sangre nueva"]
    J -- NO --> M["PFC 10 ml / kg"]
    M -- SI --> N["Protamina 25-50 mg [2,5-5 ml]"]
  
```

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

OPEN  ACCESS

A ROTEM-guided algorithm aimed to reduce blood product utilization during neonatal and infant cardiac surgery

ROTEM® Measured Parameters

Nationwide Children's Hospital Reference Ranges

NCH Ranges	INTEM					EXTEM					FIBTEM	
	CT	CFT	α angle	A20	MCF	CT	CFT	α angle	A20	MCF	A20	MCF
0-10 Years	122-208	45-110	68-81	51-74	51-74	43-82	48-127	65-80	50-72	52-72	7-26	7-26
11+ years (same as NCH adult)	122-208	45-110	68-81	51-72	51-72	43-82	48-127	65-80	50-70	52-71	7-26	7-26
Manufacturer's Ranges	122-208	45-110	70-81	51-72	51-72	43-82	48-127	65-80	50-70	52-70	7-24	7-24

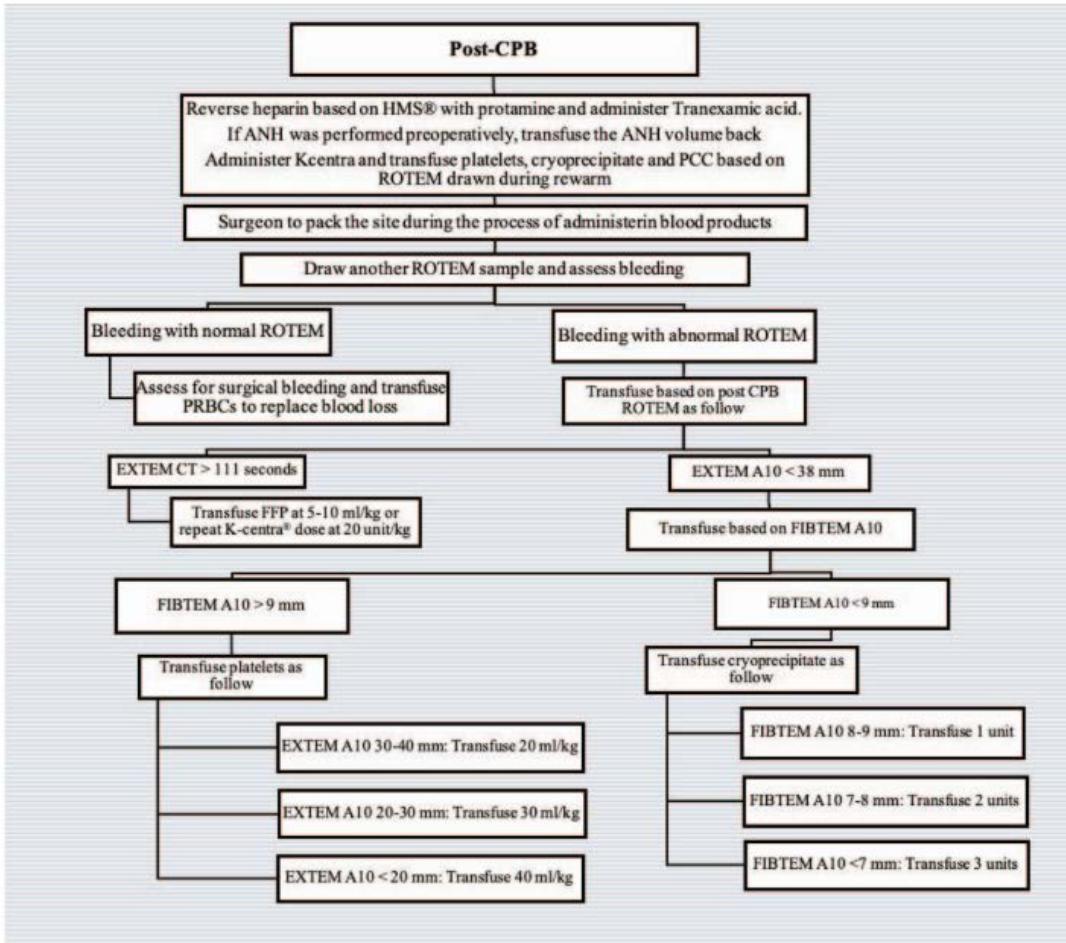


Figure 3. Post-cardiopulmonary bypass algorithm.

(A) Concentrados de Fibrinógeno (cuando estén disponibles en CR)

Dosis (mg/kg de peso corporal): [Nivel Objetivo (mg/dl) – Nivel Medido (mg/dl)]

1.8 (mg/dl por mg/kg peso corporal)

Dosis cuando se desconoce el nivel basal de Fibrinógeno: 60 mg/kg

Velocidad de Infusión: 5 ml/min IV máximo

Fibrinógeno Objetivo Recomendado: 150 mg/dl en sangrado o cirugía mayor.

Presentación: (Fibryga) 1 g (20 mg/ml después de reconstituido a 50 ml)

(B) Crioprecipitados

Objetivo: A5 FIBTEM ≥ 12 mm

Requerimiento para aumentar el basal en:

2-4 mm: 1 UD x cada 10 Kg de peso

6-8 mm: 2 UD x cada 10 Kg de peso

10-12 mm: 3 UD x cada 10 Kg de peso

Ejemplo: A5 FIBTEM basal en 4 mm en paciente de 30 kg

Requiero aumentar 8 mm

Indico 6 UD de Crioprecipitados

(C) Plaquetas

Objetivo: A5 EXTEM > 35 mm

Medición de A5 en EXTEM:

25-35 mm: 1 UD x cada 10 Kg de peso

15-25 mm: 2 UD x cada 10 Kg de peso

<15 mm: 2 UD x cada 10 Kg de peso +
reponer fibrinógeno con crioprecipitados
según objetivo **(B)** o con Concentrados de
Fibrinógeno.

Análisis de ROTEM en Trauma Pediátrico



Hospital Nacional
de Niños

Dr. Carlos Sáenz Herrera

CENTRO DE CIENCIAS MÉDICAS DE LA CESS

(D) Complejo Protrombínico

Luego de tratar corrección con PFC y nuevo control de ROTEM

Octaplex (1-2 ml/kg):

Compuesto de Factores II, VII, IX, X y además Proteína S y C.

Dosis depende de INR:

2-2.5 (0.9-1.3 ml/kg)

2.5-3 (1.3-1.6 ml/kg)

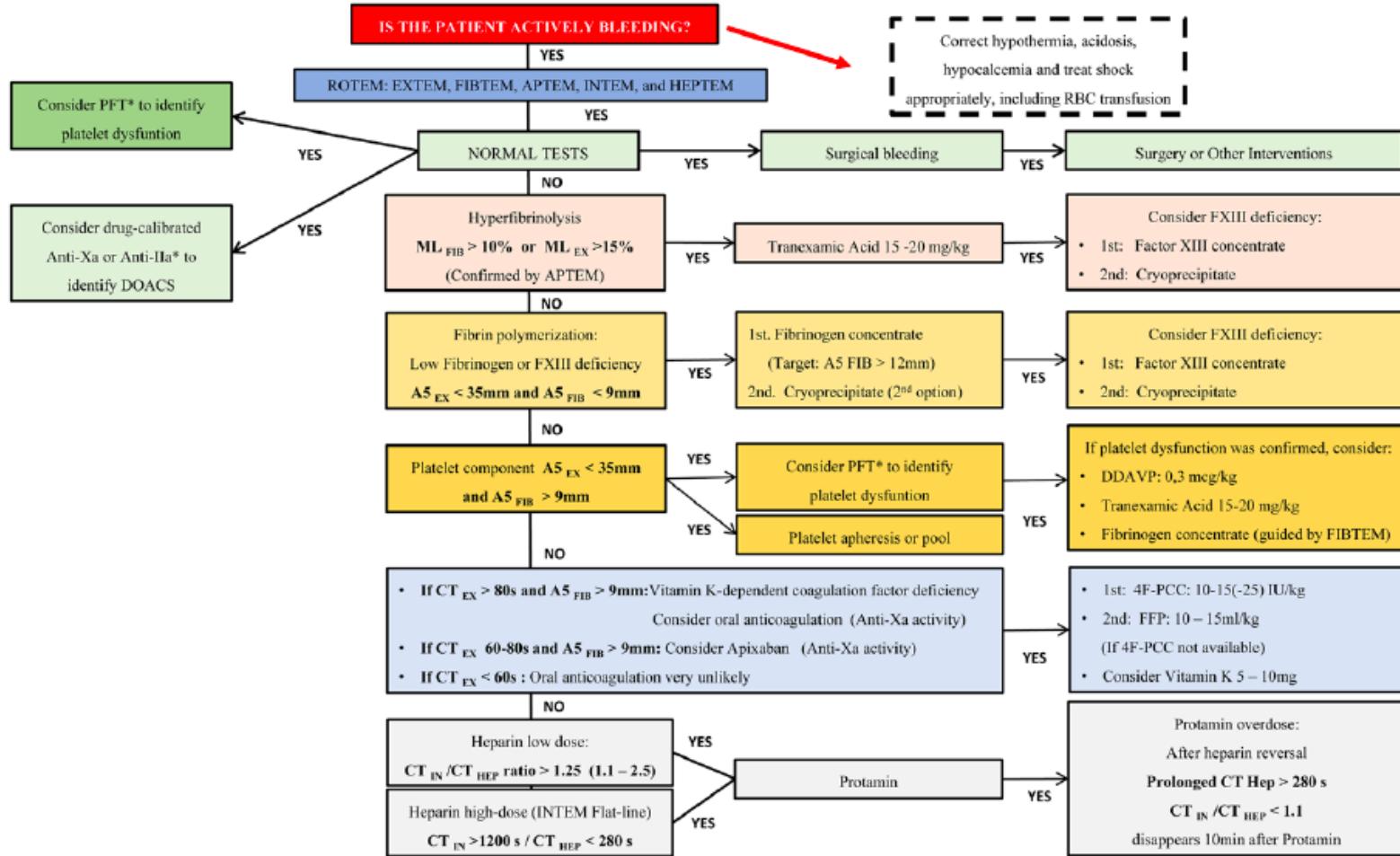
3-3.5 (1.6-1.9 ml/kg)

>3.5 (>1.9 ml/kg)

Early Goal-Directed Hemostatic Therapy for Severe Acute Bleeding Management in the Intensive Care Unit: A Narrative Review

Tomaz Crochemore, MD,*†‡ Klaus Görlinger, MD,§|| and Marcus Daniel Lance, MD, PhD¶

March 2024 • Volume 138 • Number 3



PB-2001 Multi-platform characterization of Factor XIII (FXIII) deficiency and application of a Bleeding Assessment Tool (BAT) in the Indian population.



Ancy Abraham, Sukesh C Nair, Surendar Singh, Ramya Vijayan, Joy Mammen

Department of Transfusion Medicine & Immunohematology

Christian Medical College Vellore, India



New assays for monitoring haemophilia treatment

M. SHIMA, T. MATSUMOTO and K. OGAWARA

Department of Pediatrics, Nara Medical University, Kashihara, Japan

Global coagulation function assessed by rotational thromboelastometry predicts coagulation-steady state in individual hemophilia A patients receiving emicizumab prophylaxis

Koji Yada¹ · Keiji Nogami¹ · Kenichi Ogiwara¹ · Yasuaki Shida¹ · Shoko Furukawa¹ · Hiroaki Yaoi¹ ·
Masahiro Takeyama¹ · Ryu Kasai² · Midori Shima¹

Received: 27 March 2019 / Revised: 23 June 2019 / Accepted: 24 June 2019

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¿Cómo lo visualizaran en los Servicios Clínicos?



Instrumentation Laboratory

ROTEM live

2020-03-13 02:33 PM Version 2.0.1 admin

Search

Live View

Q

Search

Operators

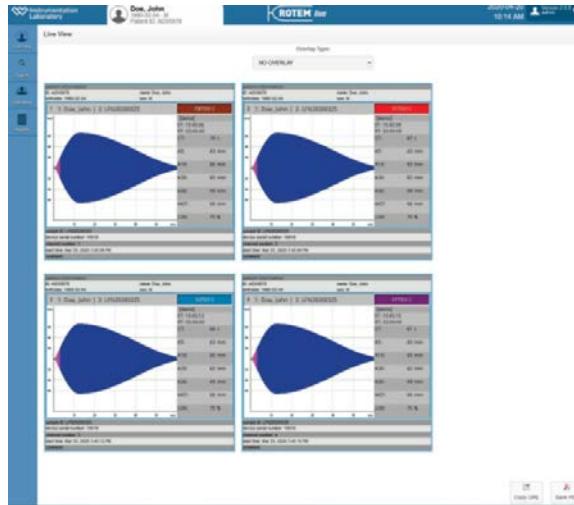
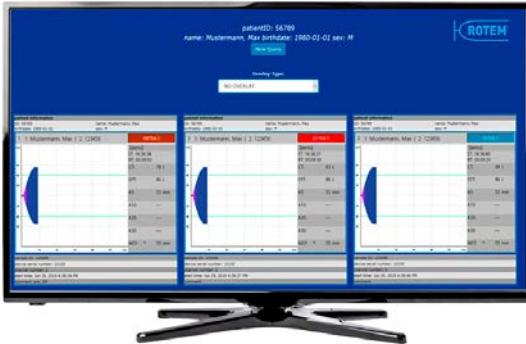
Reports

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Patient ID

Sample ID

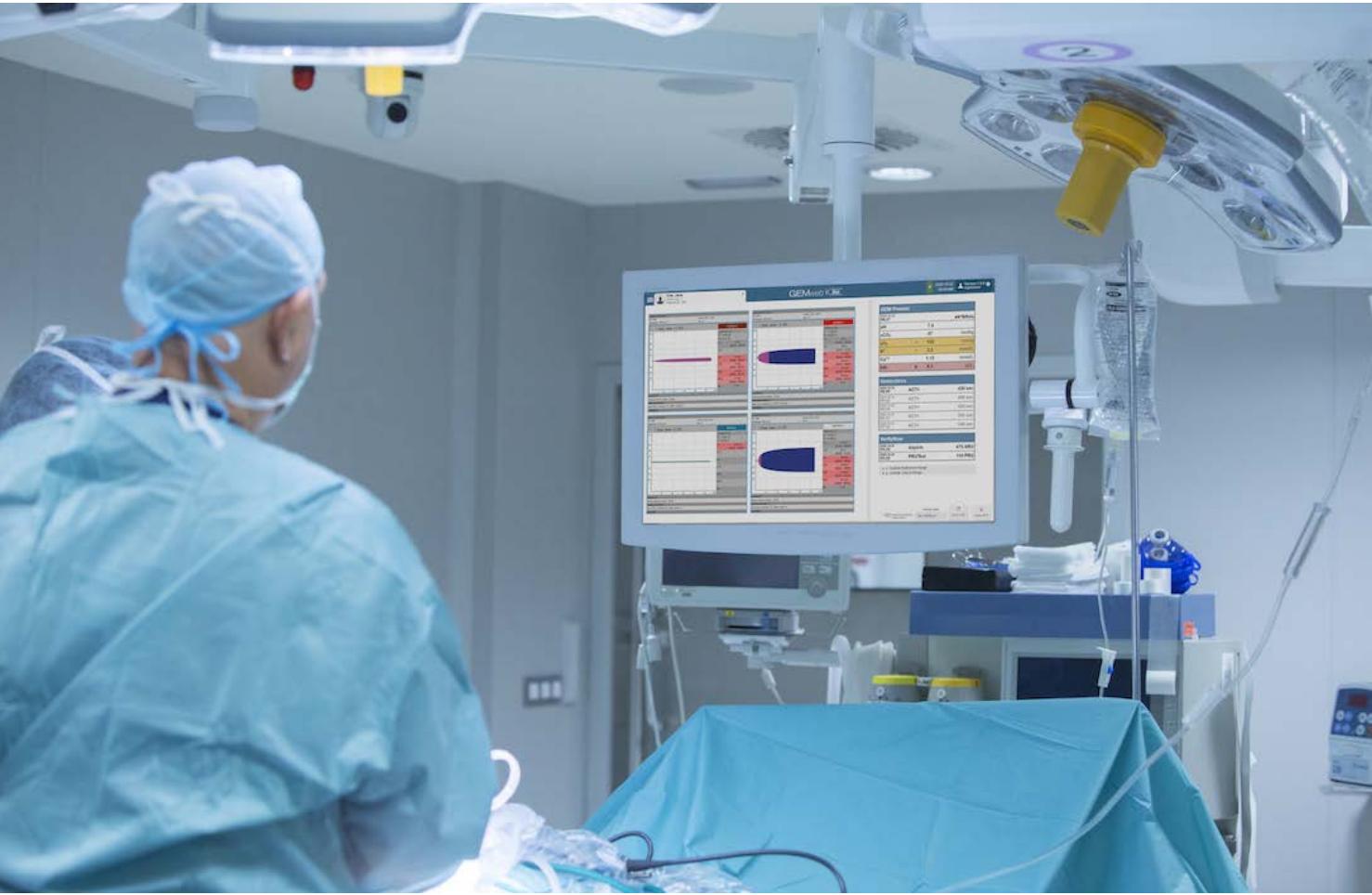
Search



El Manejo del Sangrado

- Manejo integral del Paciente Crítico
- Distintas tecnologías aportan la información para cada punto de la Pirámide





ALMAS LATAM

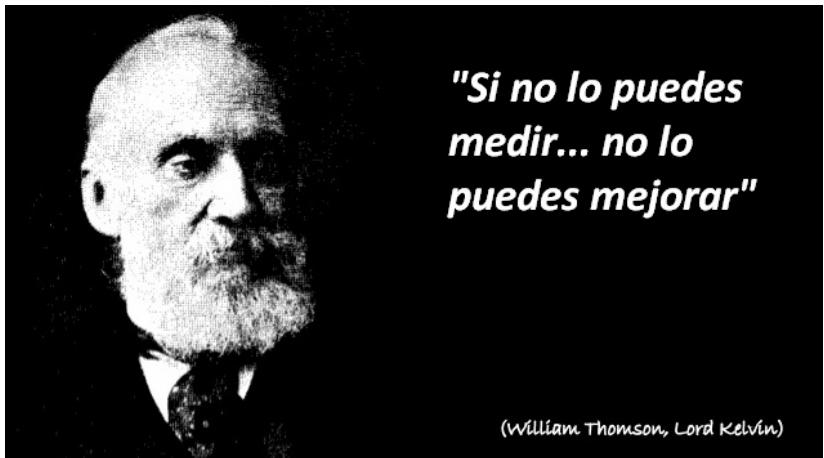


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