



Monitoraggio e terapia della coagulopatia nel politrauma - cosa possiamo migliorare in preclinica

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HEMS 09.06.2010

Epidemiologia

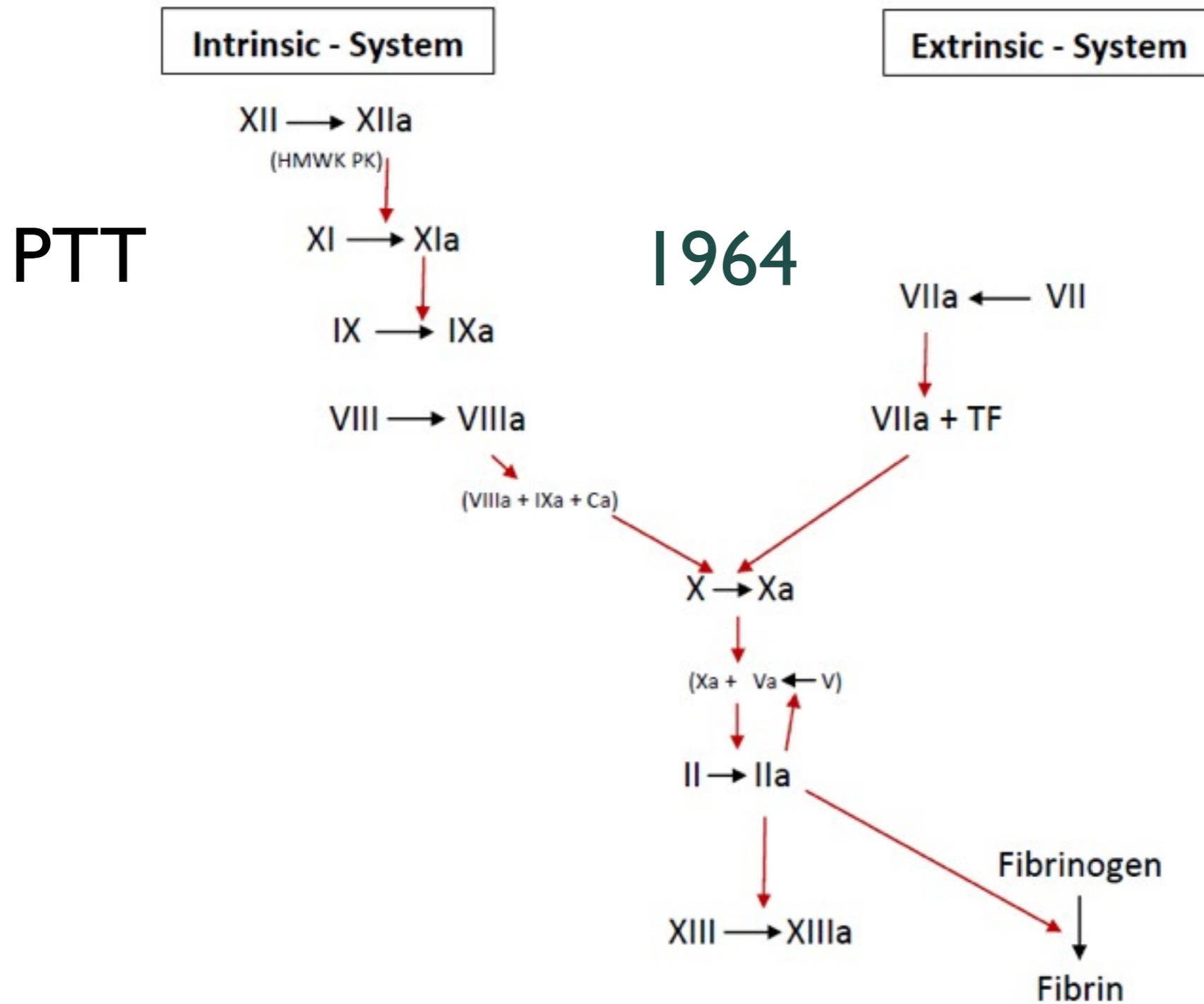
- Causa di morte piu` frequente fra 18 - 45 anni
 - 60% muoiono per il trauma cranico
 - 40% muoiono per un sanguinamento
- Incidenza di coagulopatia al momento dell` ammissione
 - 25%: Royal London Hospital
 - 28%: Francia
 - 34,2%: Deutsches Trauma Register

Sauaia A: *J Trauma* (1995) 38:185,
Brohi K: *J.Trauma* (2003) 55:1127
Maegele M: *Injury* (2007) 38, 298



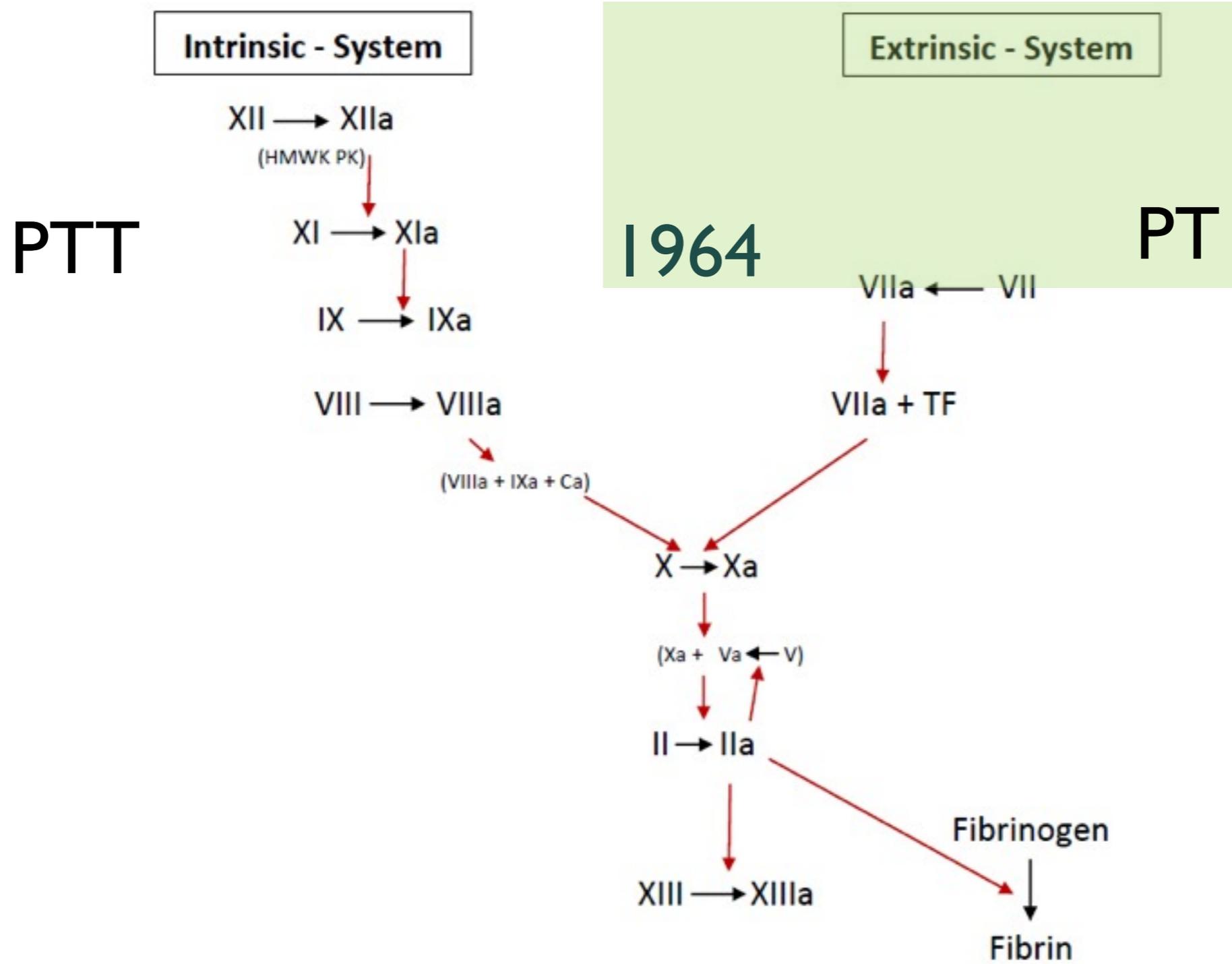
Cascata coagulativa

(1964)



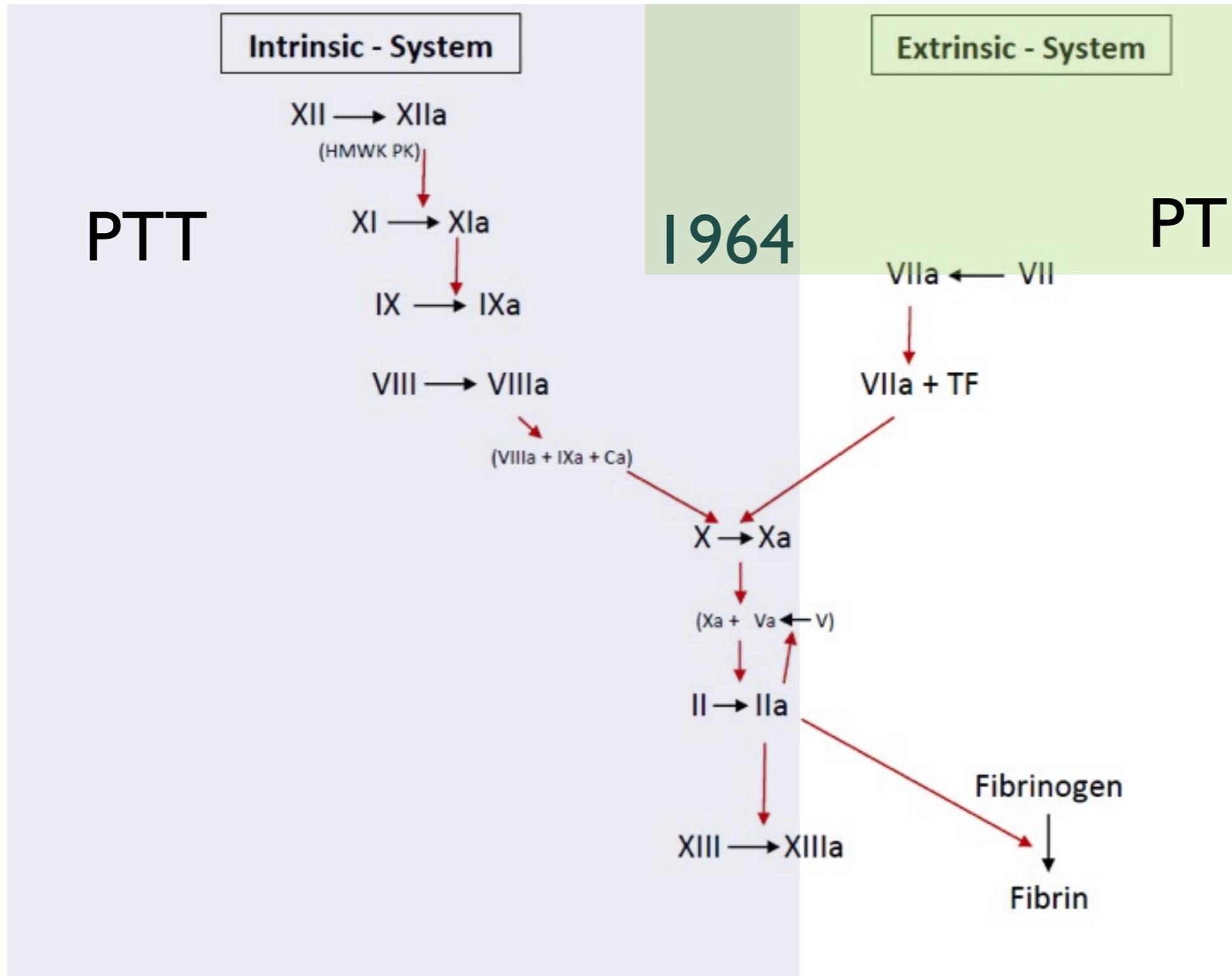
Cascata coagulativa

(1964)



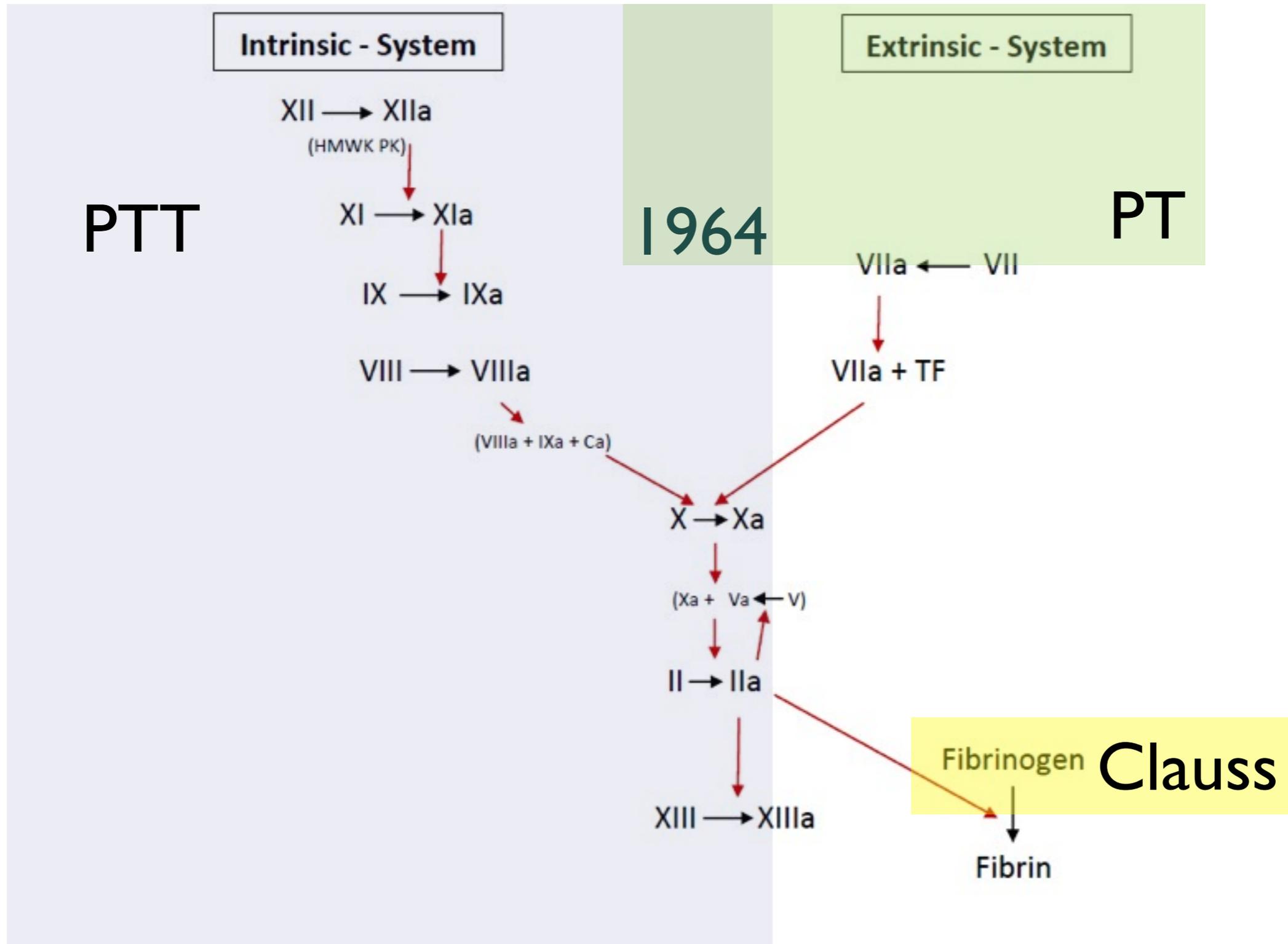
Cascata coagulativa

(1964)



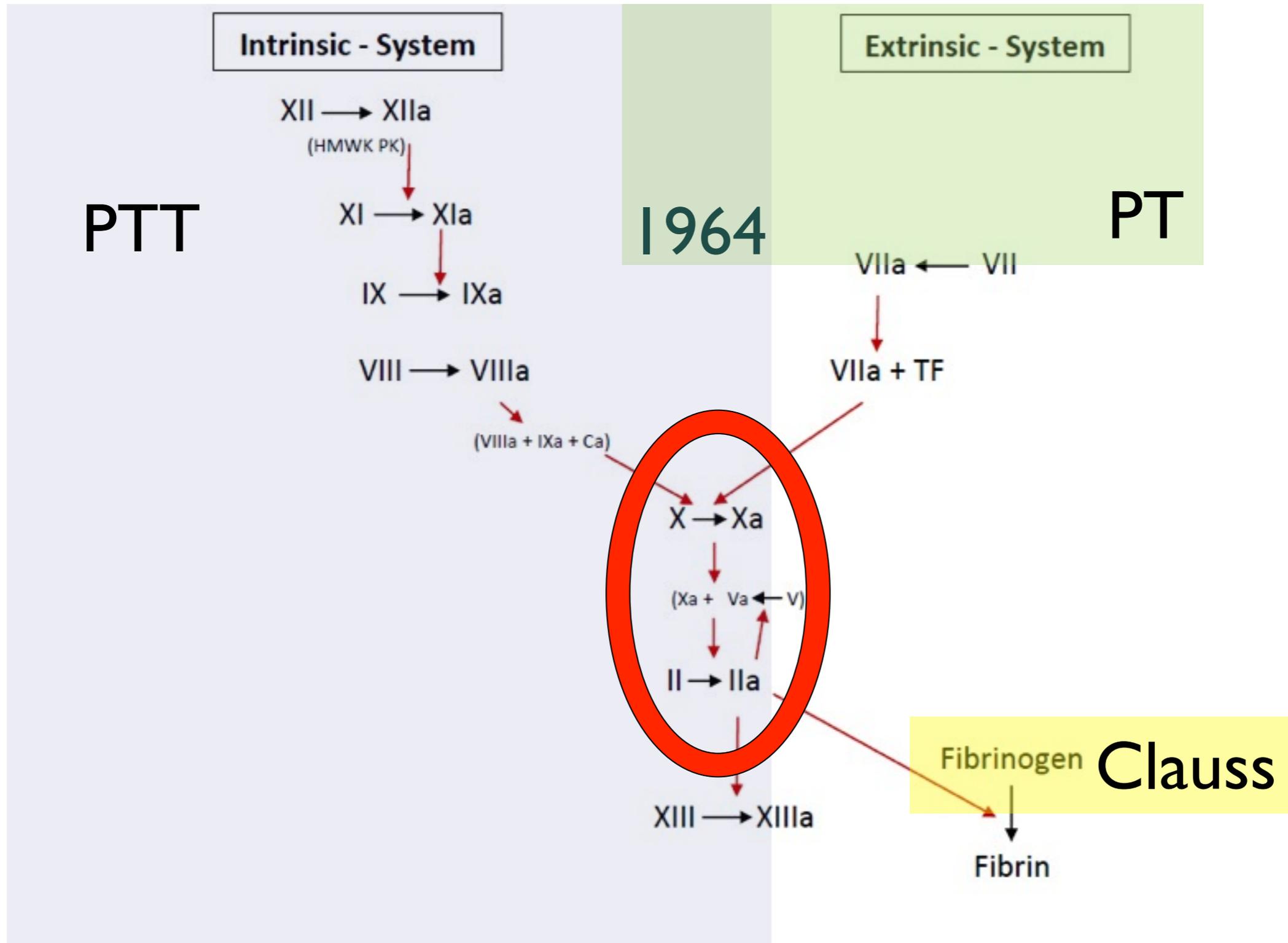
Cascata coagulativa

(1964)

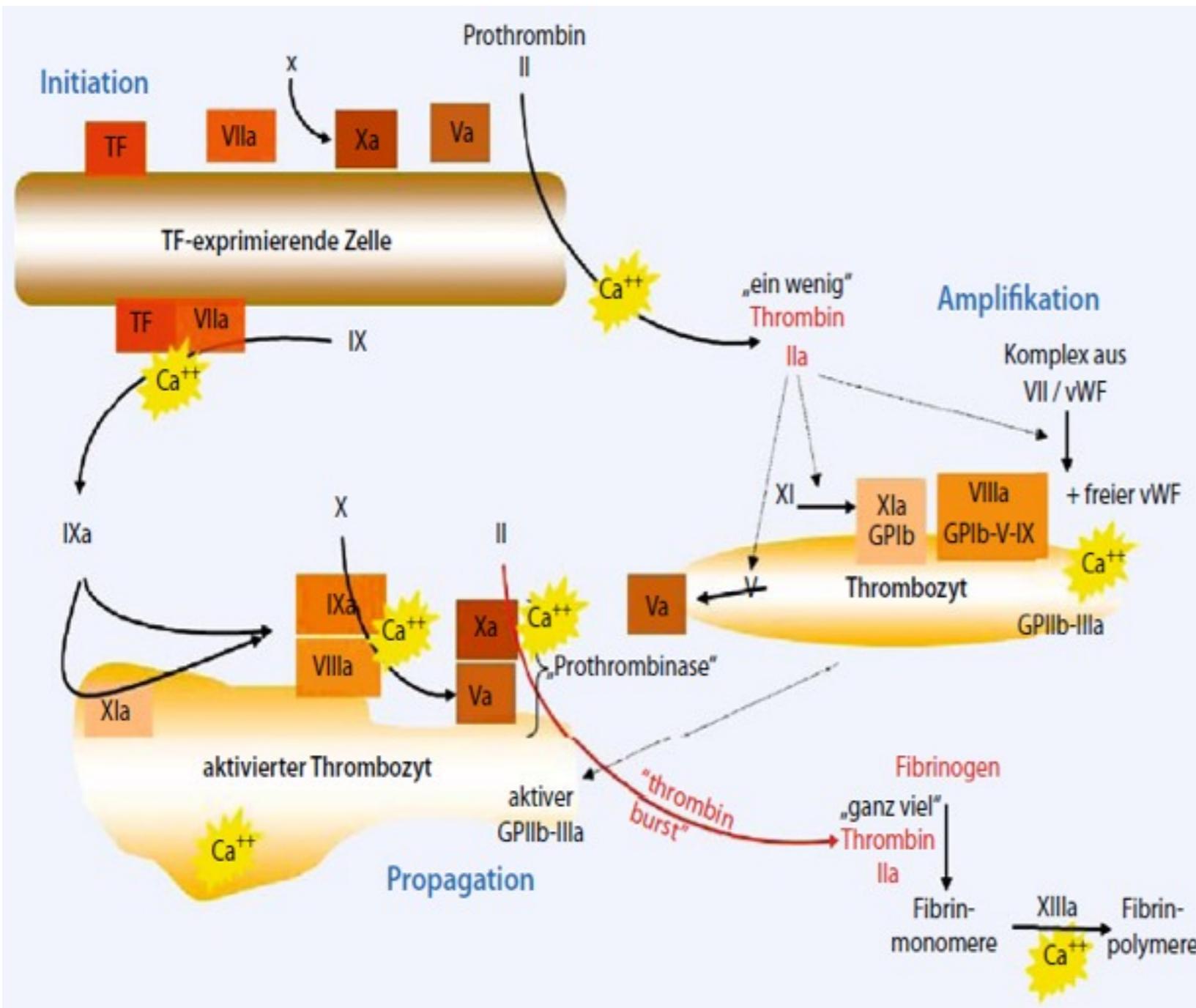


Cascata coagulativa

(1964)



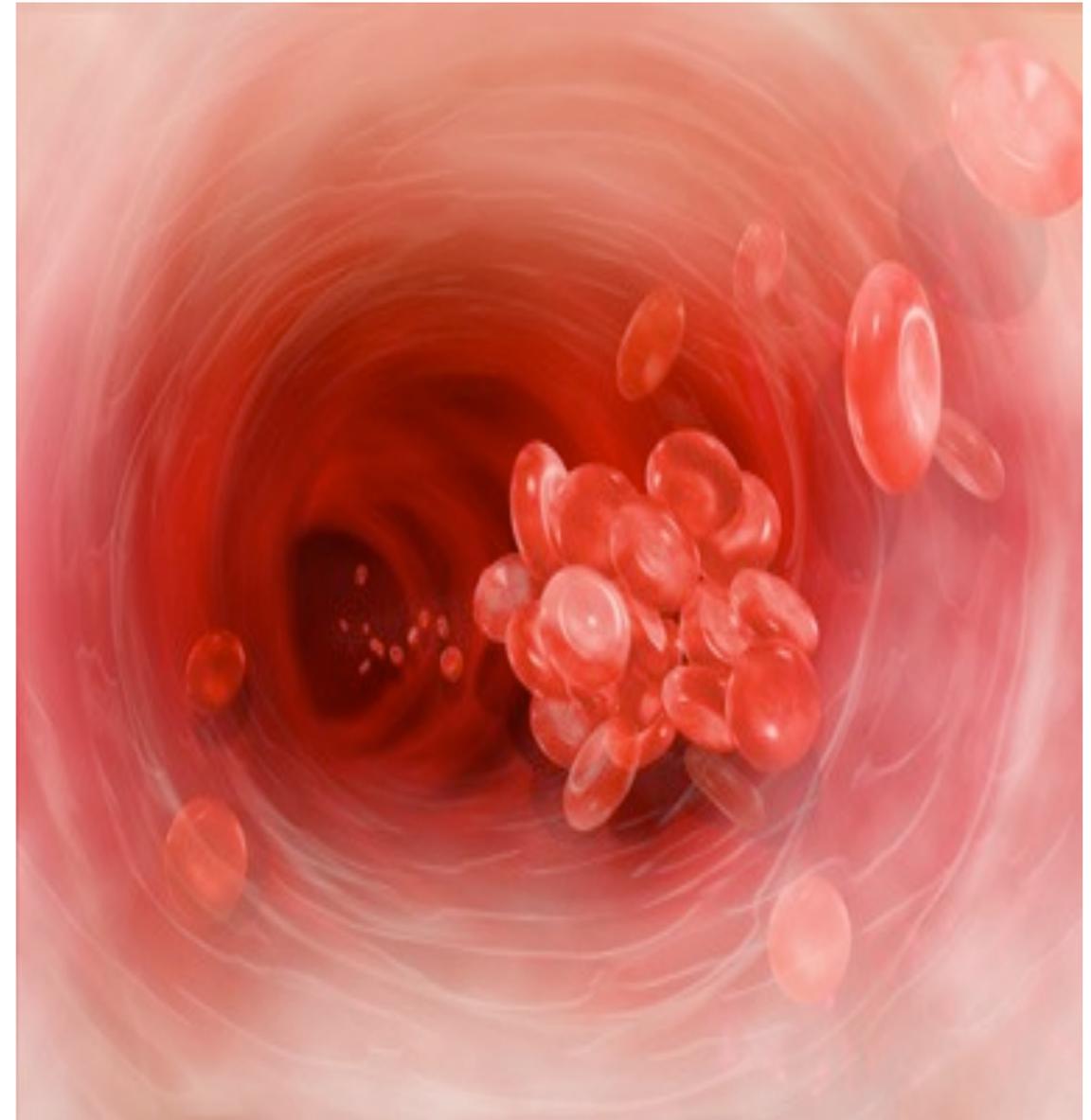
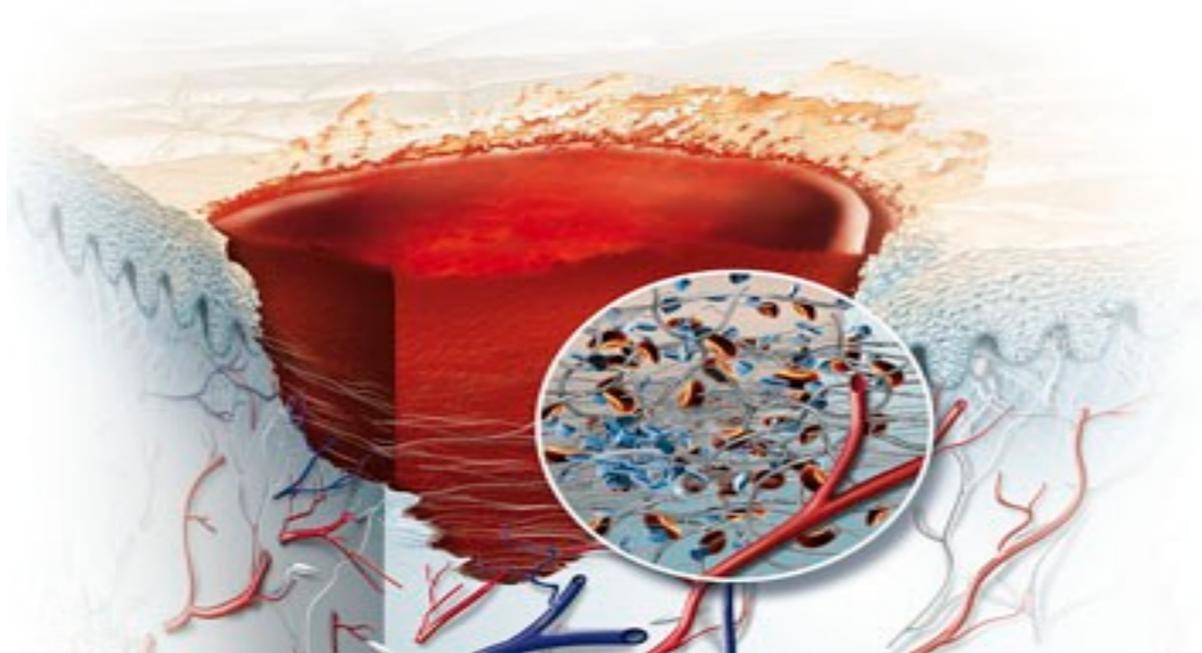
Modello coagulativo cellulare



- Iniziazione - TF
- Amplificazione - Attivazione Plt
- Propagazione – burst di trombina

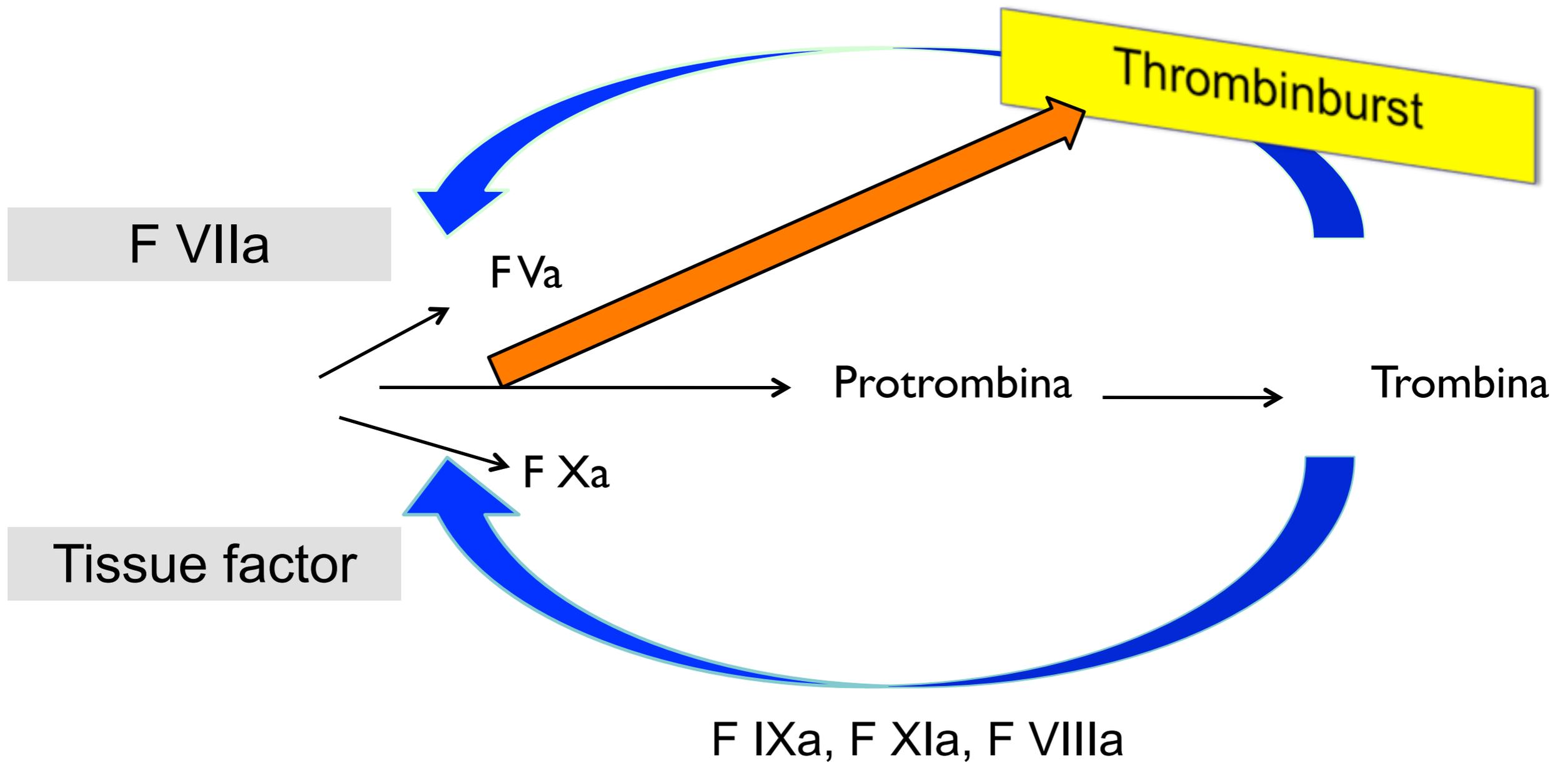
Emostasi primaria

- Componente vascolare
- Fattore von Willebrandt
- Adesione piastrinica
- Aggregazione piastrinica

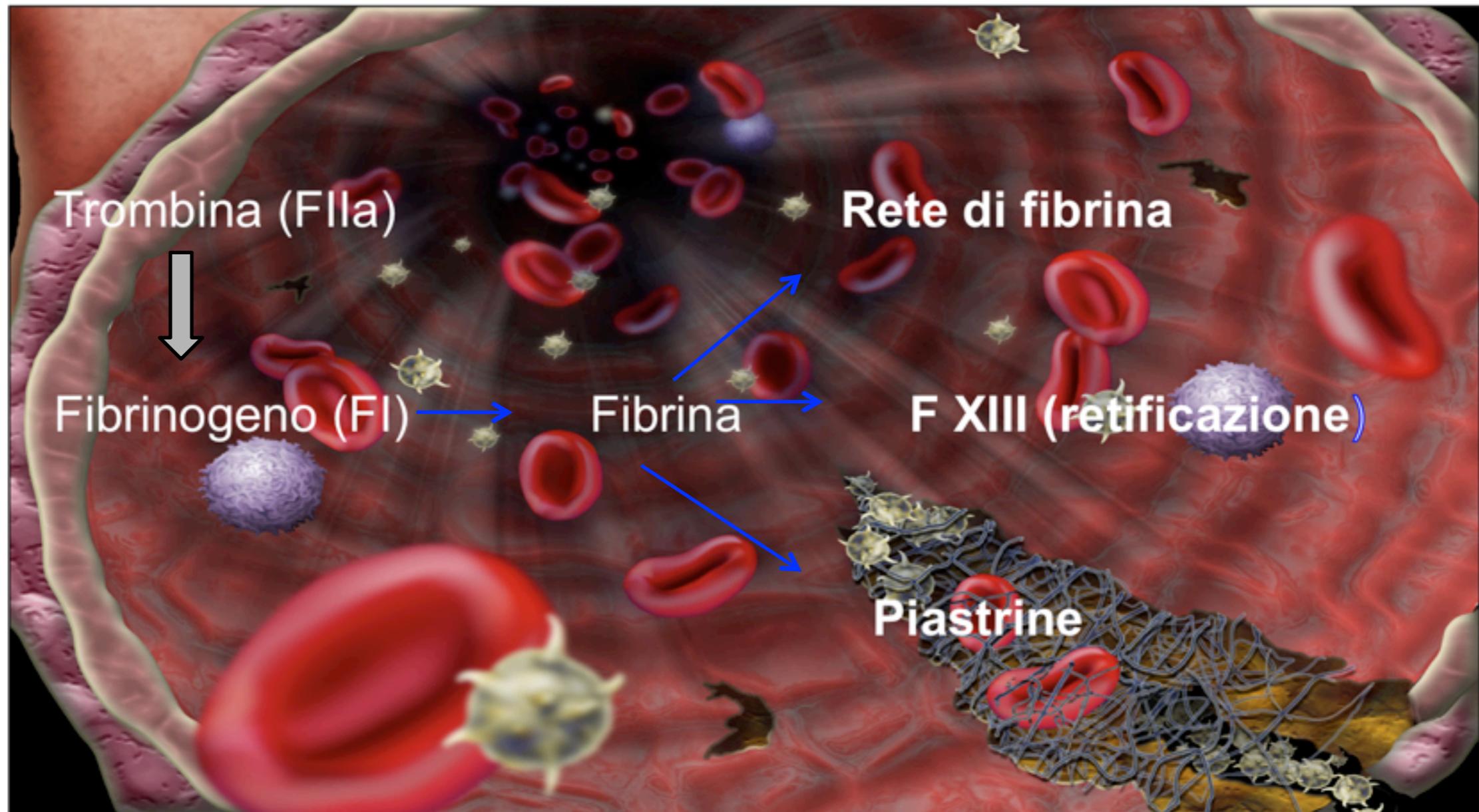


Generazione di trombina

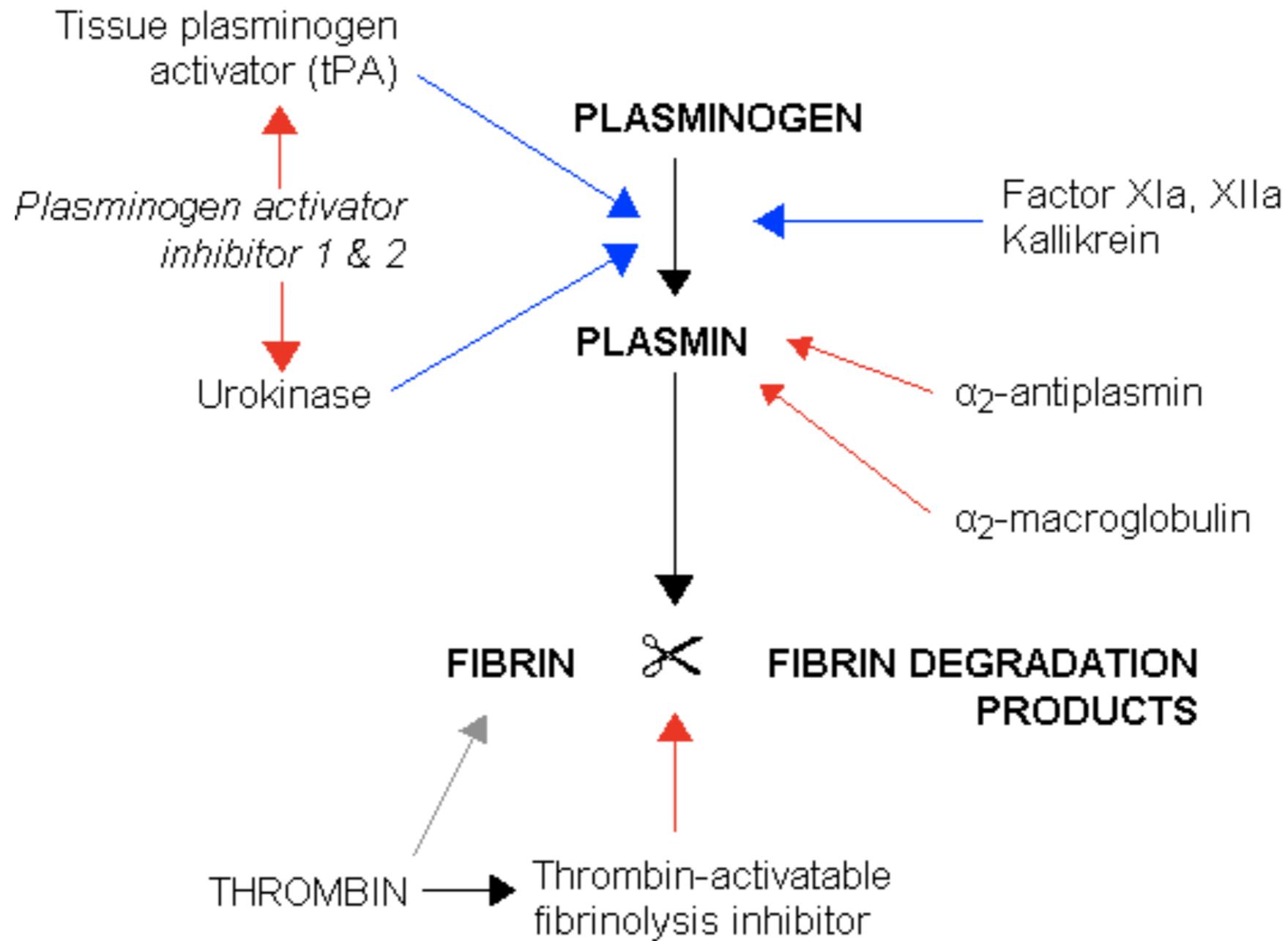
Generazione di trombina



Formazione del coagulo



Fibrinolisi



Test coagulativi standard (plasmatici)

- **PT = tempo di protrombina (Quick 1935)**
- **aPTT = tempo di tromboplastina parziale (1953)**
- **Fibrinogeno (Clauss 1957)**
- Antitrombina
- D-Dimeri
- Fattore XIII, tempo di reptilase ecc.

Test di Point of Care

- Esami di laboratorio eseguibili al paziente
- Esecuzione deve essere facile
- Praticabile in reparto, sala operatoria, PACU, ICU
- Vantaggio della tempestività dell' esecuzione ed interpretazione

POCT versus esami di laboratorio

Vantaggi POCT

- Pronti al momento
- Senza centrifugazione
- Inizio della terapia tempestivamente
- Terapia mirata
- Controllo terapeutico tempestivo

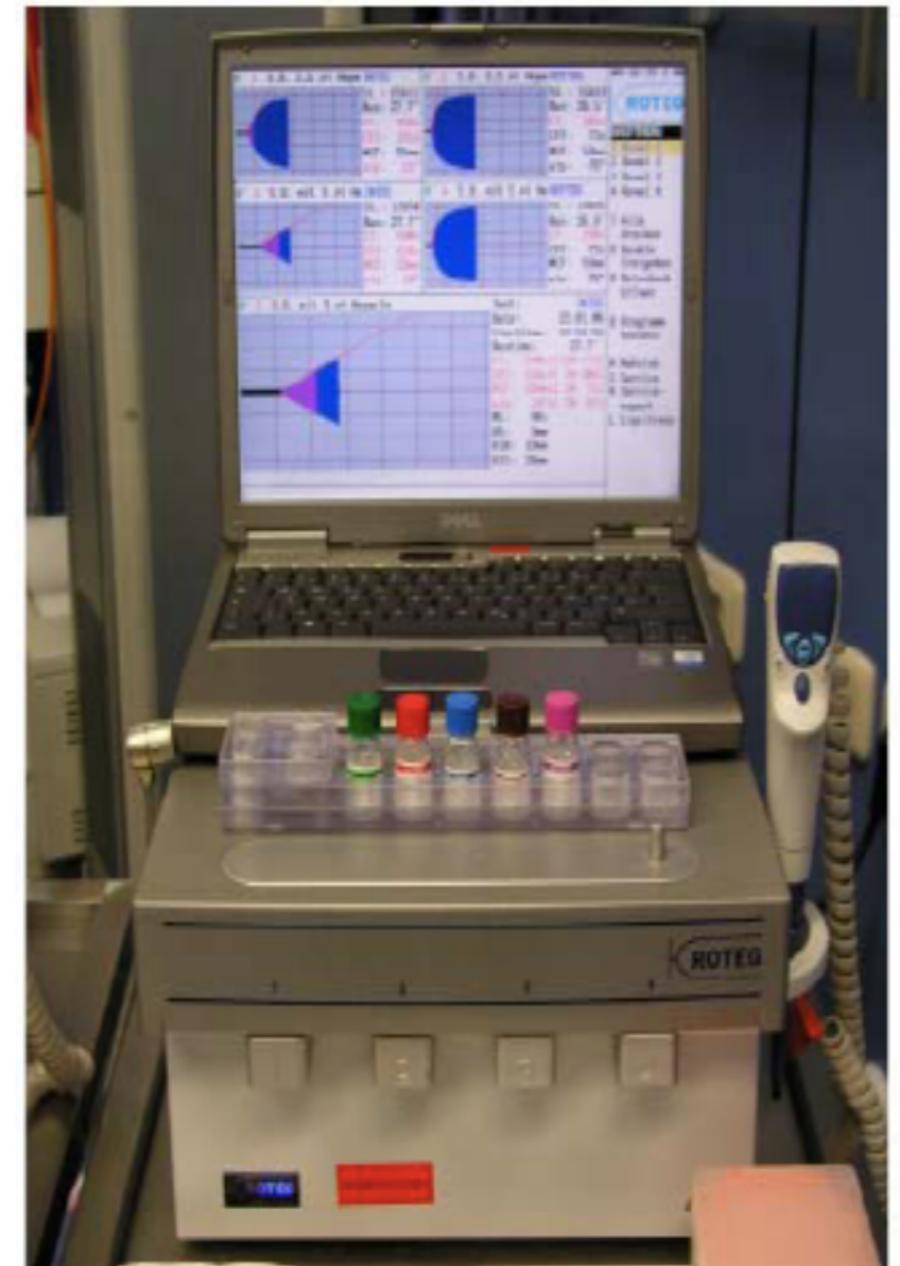
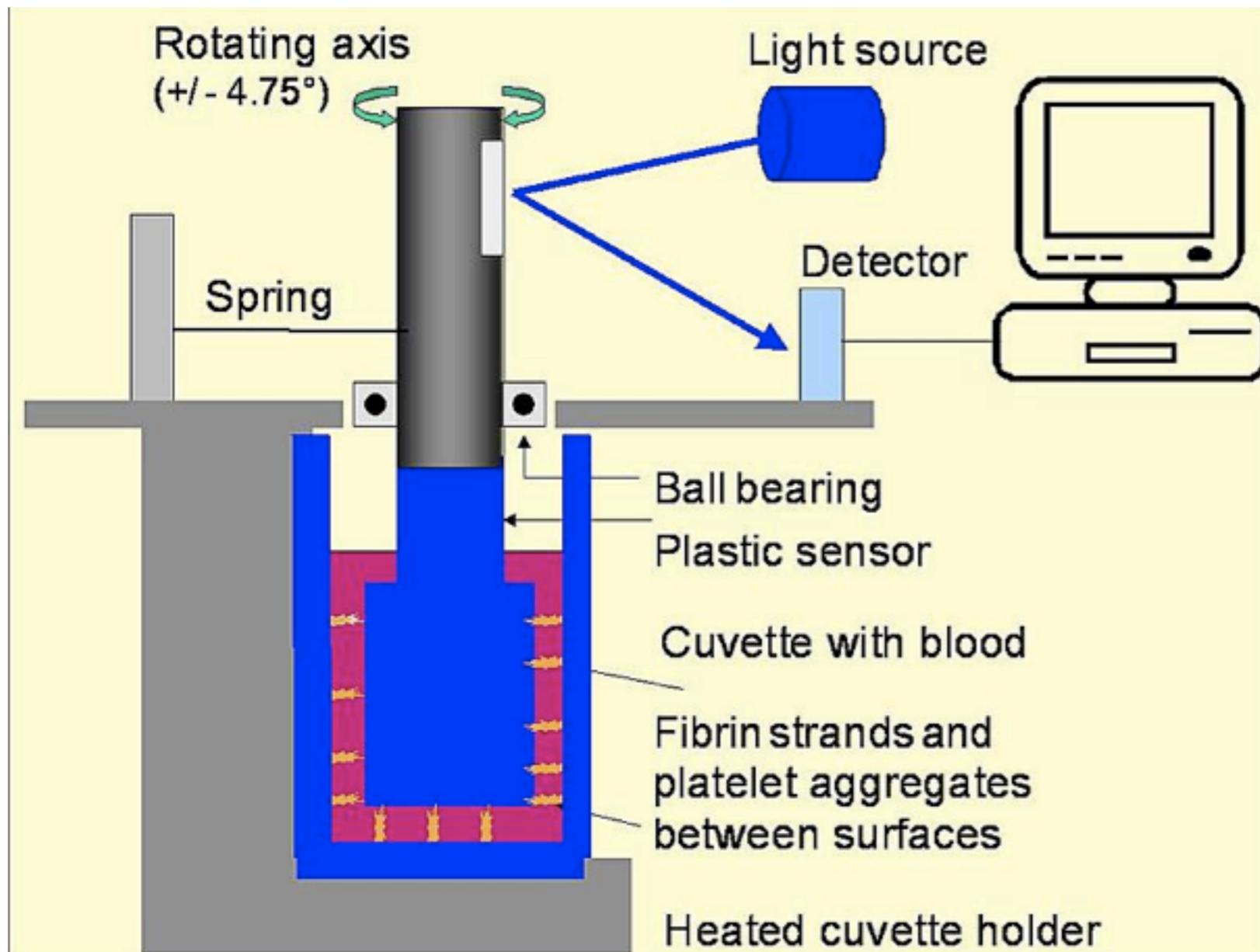


Vantaggi laboratorio

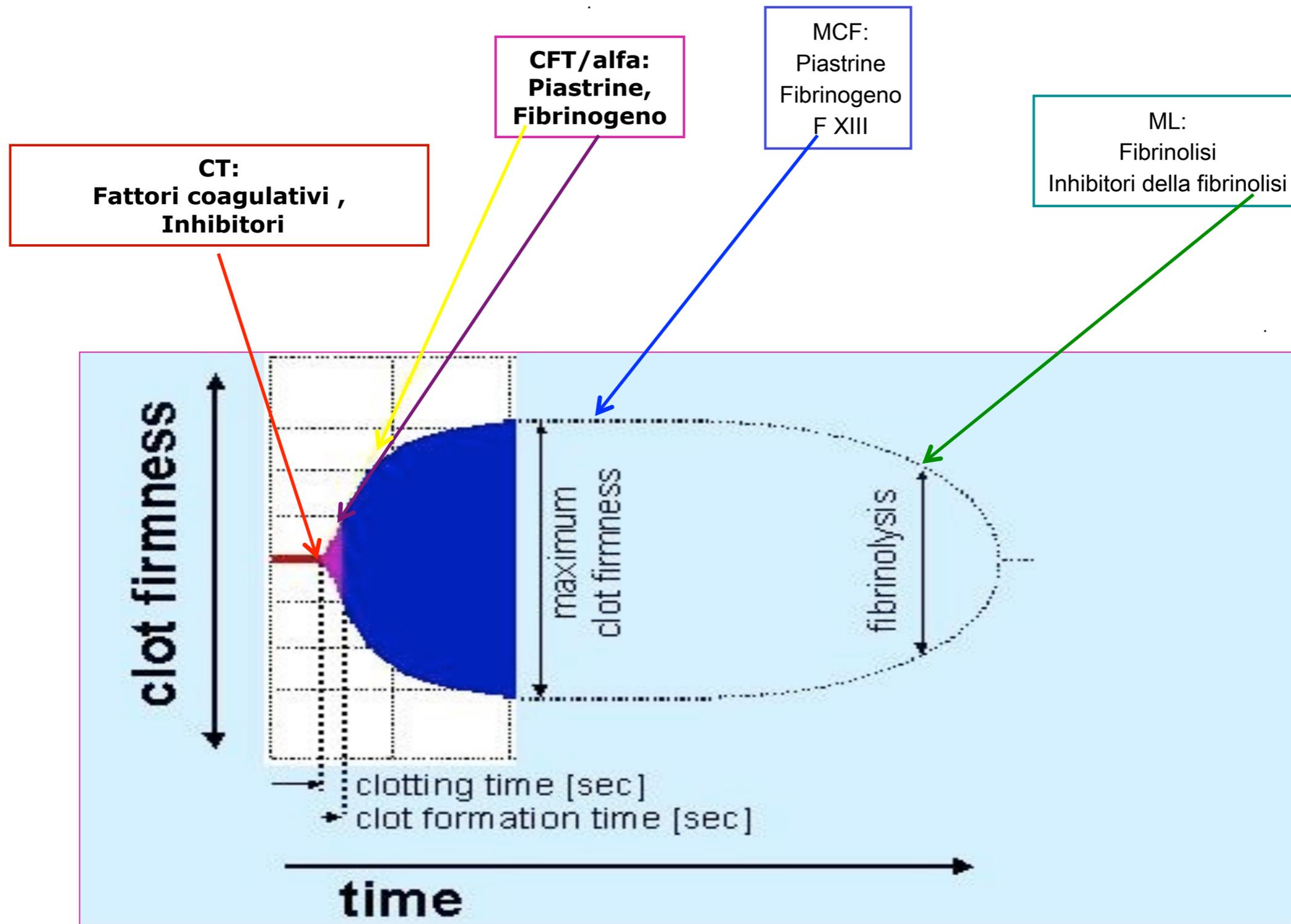
- Standardizzazione
- Personale formato
- Controllo di qualità`
- Memorizzazione dati



Rotations-Trombelastometria = ROTEM



Parametri e curve

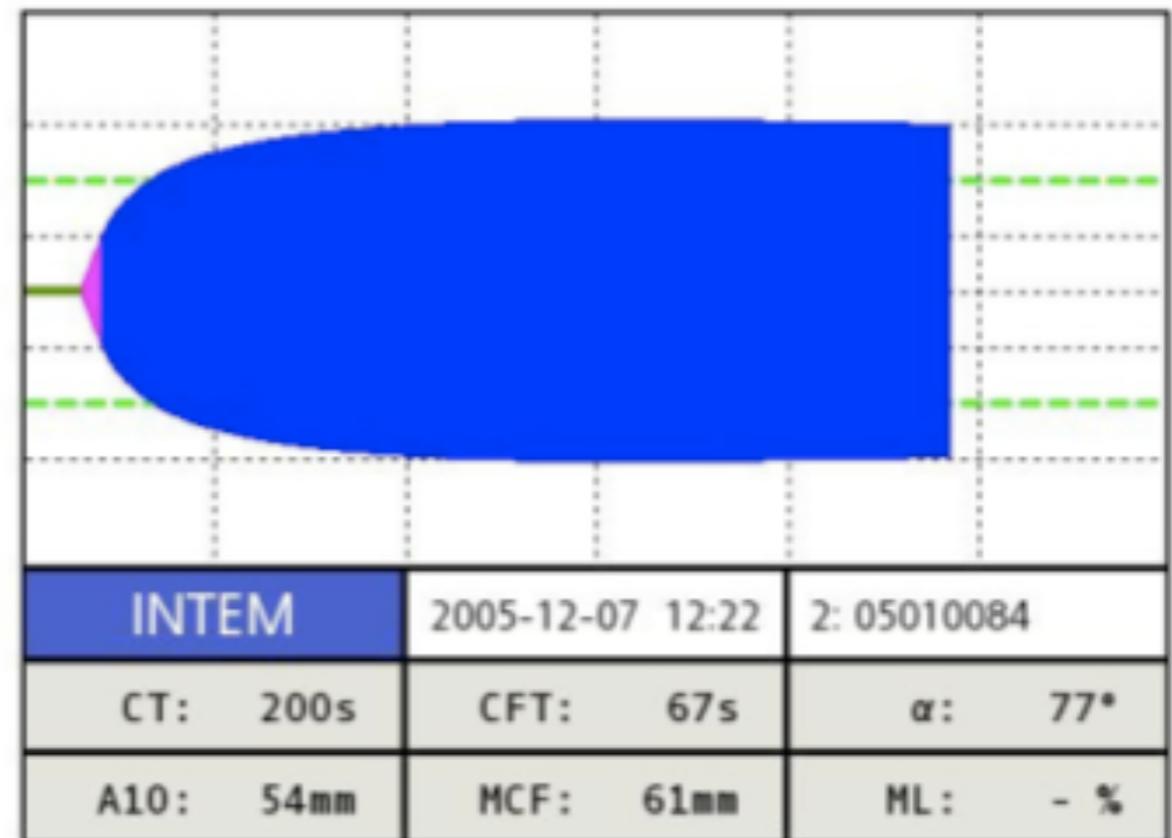
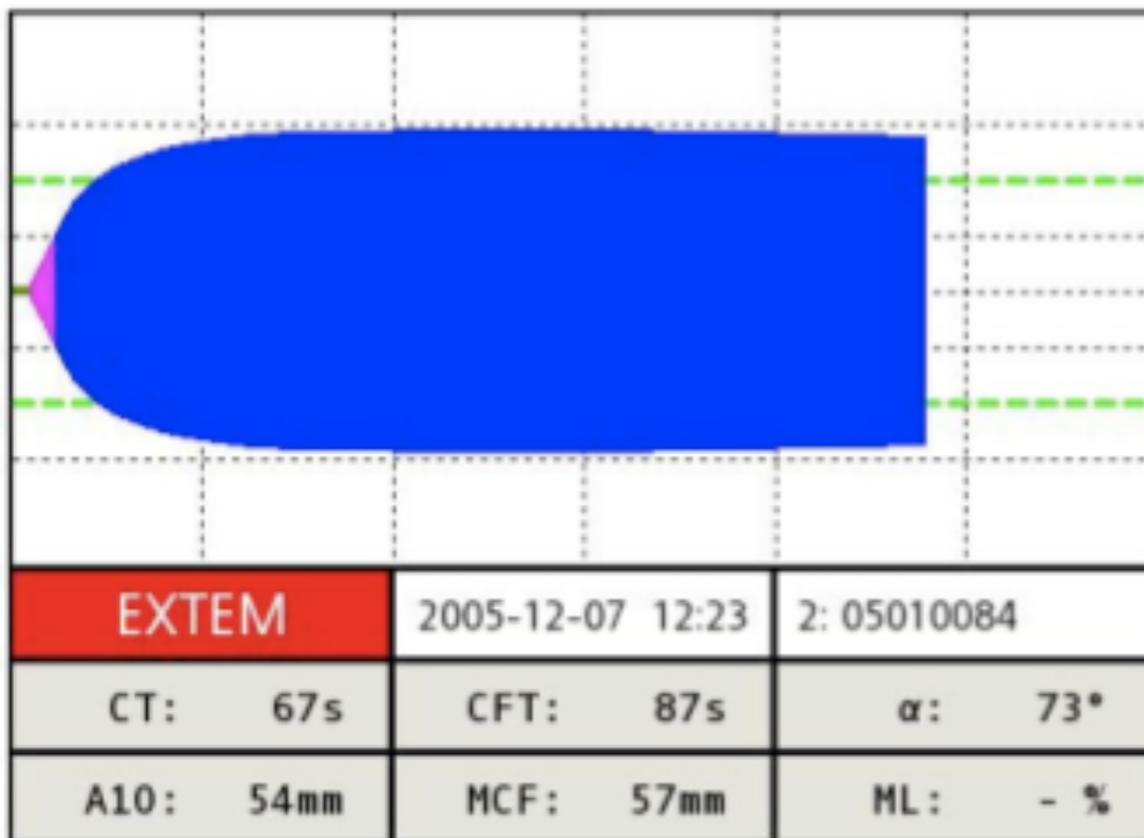


EXTEM und INTEM

EXTEM: Test di screening per la Extrinsic Line

INTEM: Test di screening per la Intrinsic Line

EXTEM & INTEM: MCF dipendente da piastrine e fibrinogeno



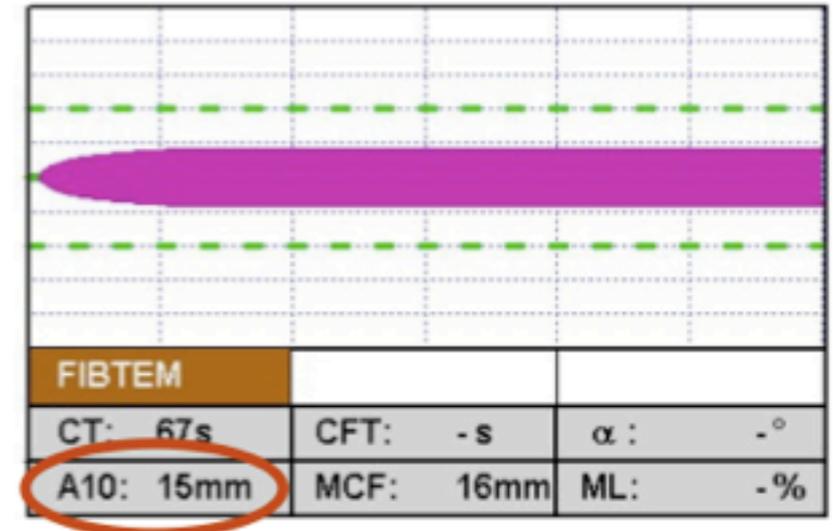
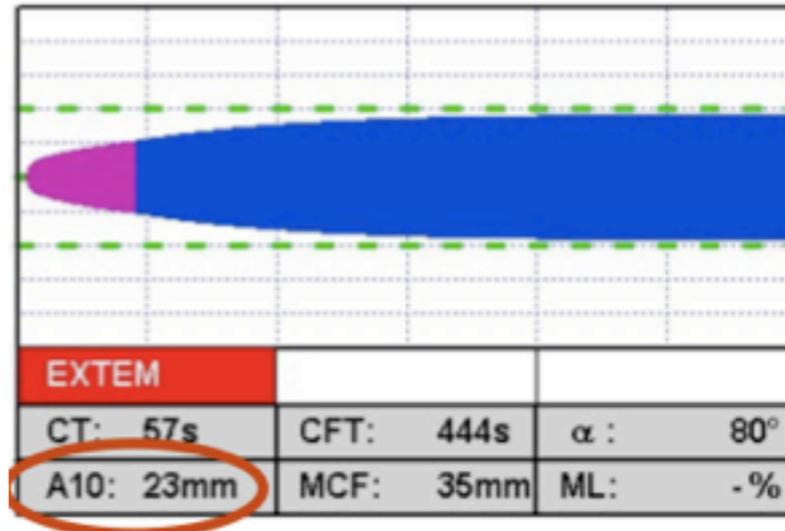
FIBTEM

FIBTEM: Attivazione come EXTEM con inibitore di piastrine

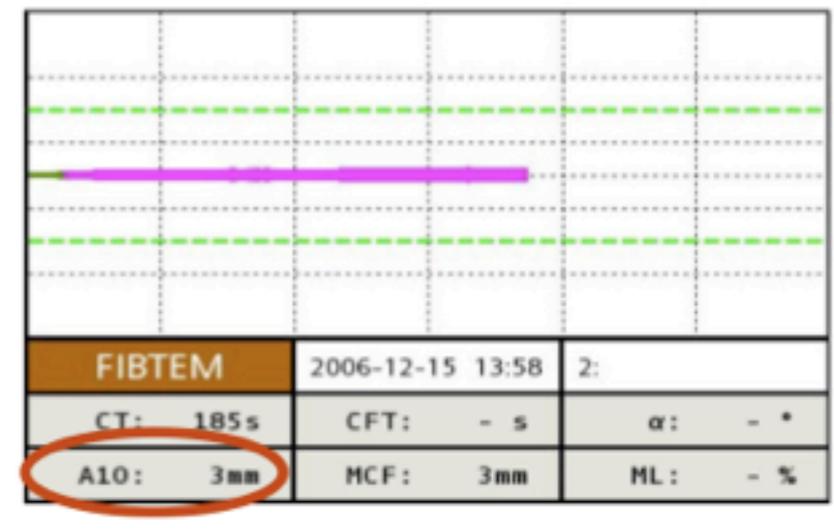
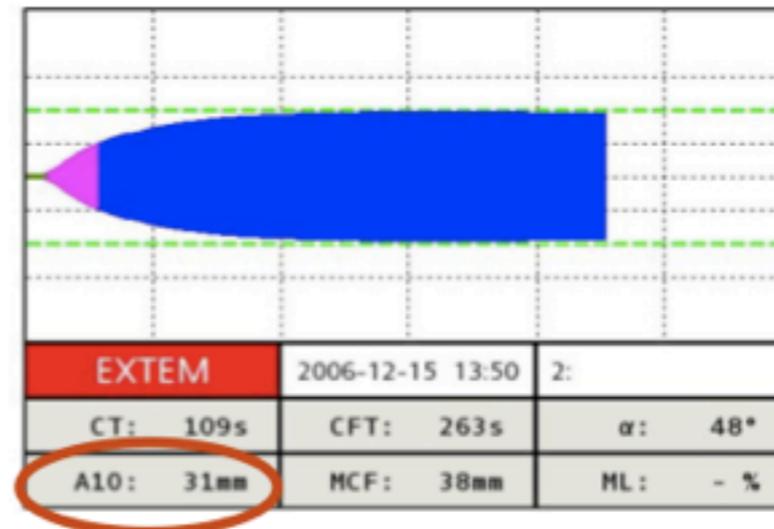


Fibrinogeno

1. Piastrinopenia



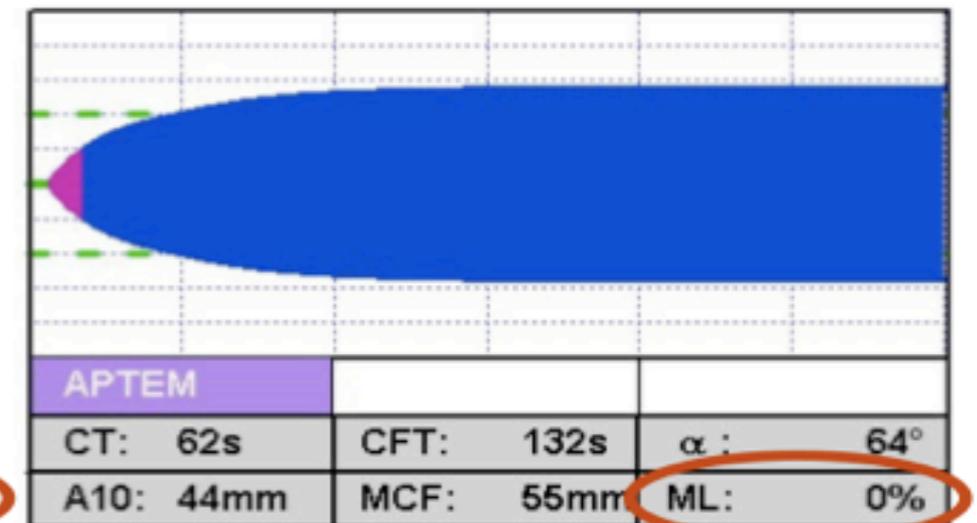
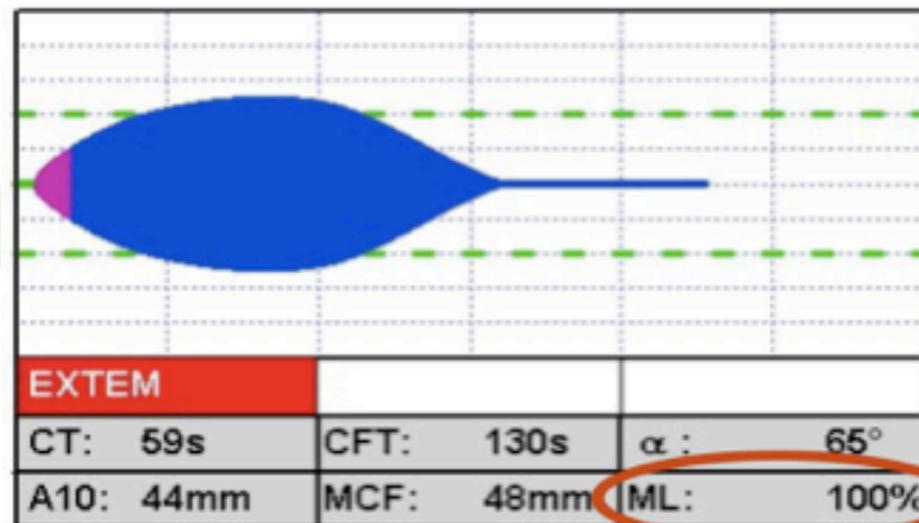
2. Ipofibrinogemia



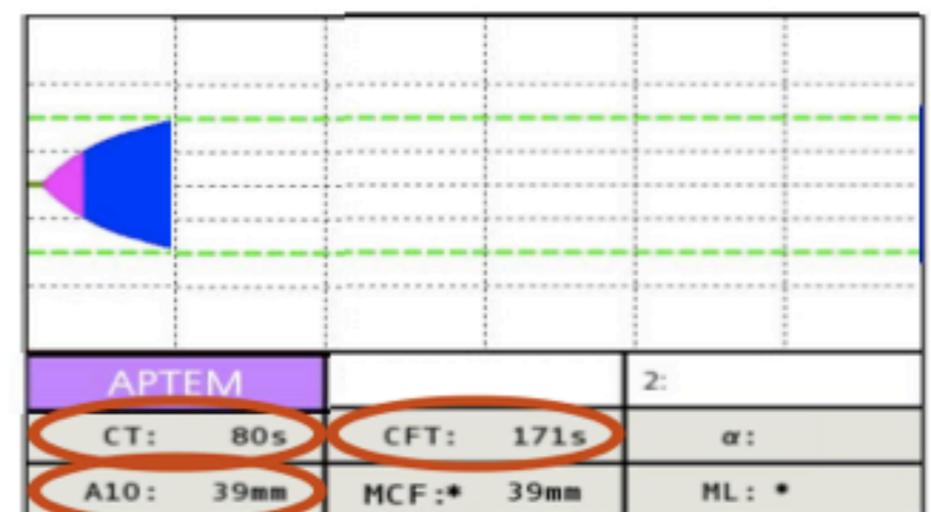
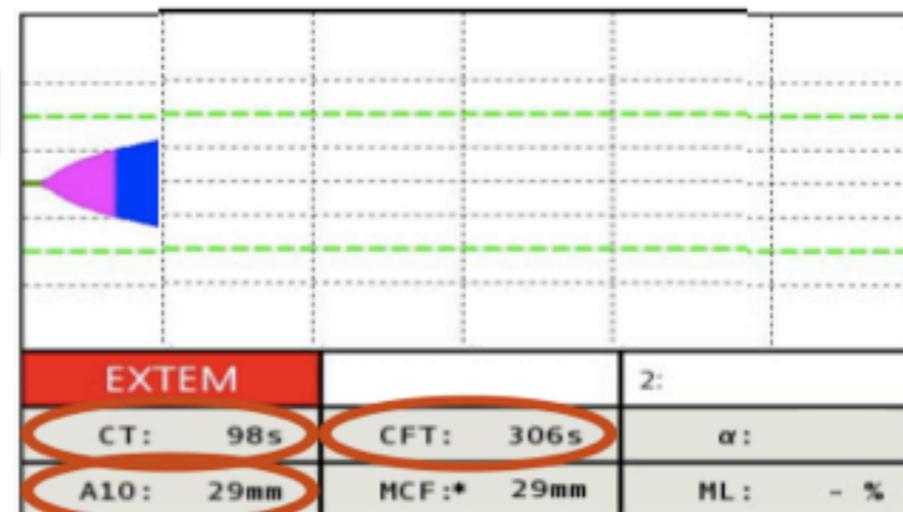
APTEM

APTEM: EXTEM con Aprotinina (inibitore di fibrinolisi)

1. Iperfibrinolisi 100%



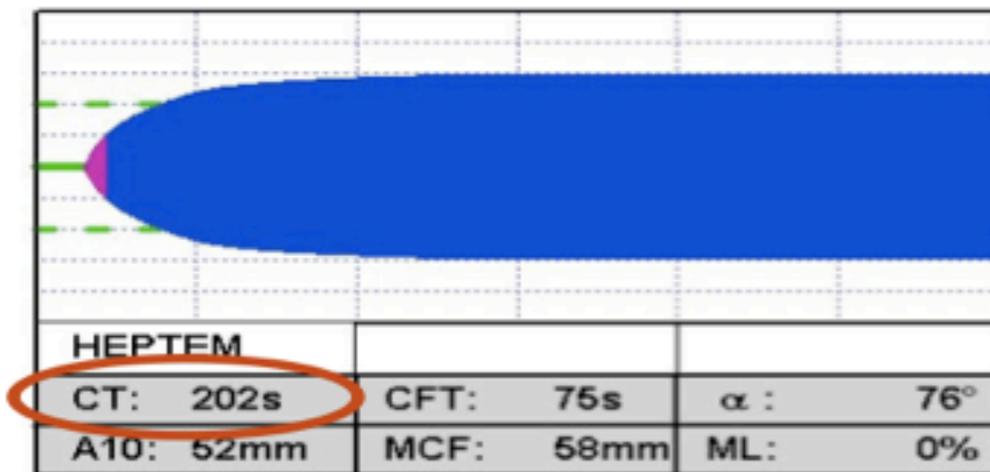
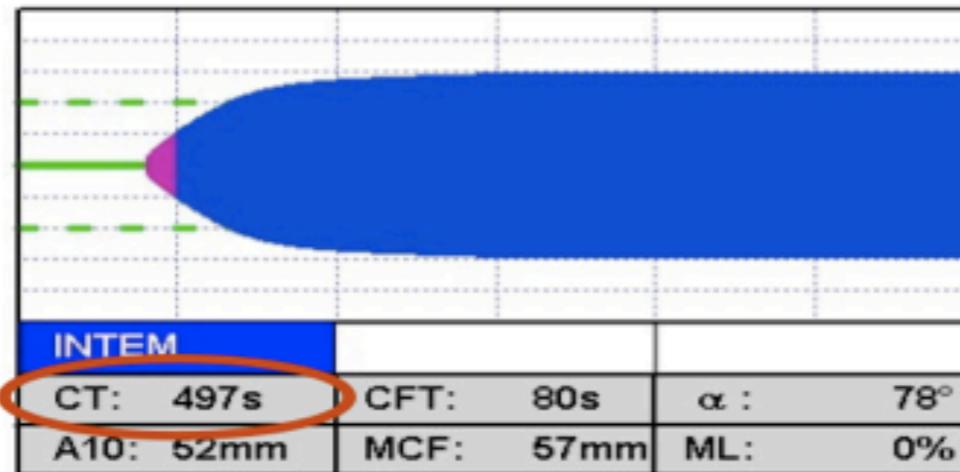
2. CTê MCFê



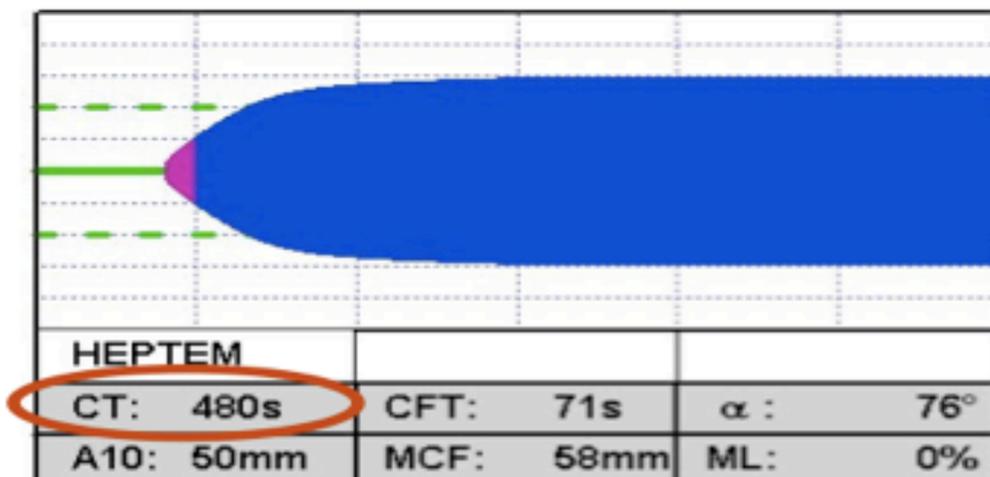
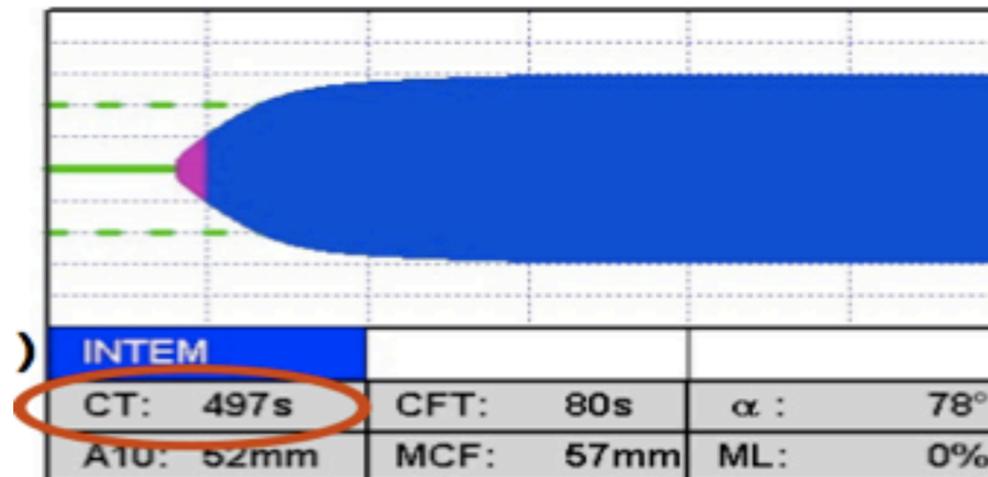
HEPTEM

HEPTEM: **INTEM** con eparinasi (inibitore di eparina)

1. Effetto di eparin



2. Deficit di fattoriil



Principi dell' emostasi

Valutazione dell' emostasi primaria

Attivatore



inizio formazione del coagulo

Valutazione del trombo

- estrinseco (PT)
- intrinseco (aPTT)

EMOSTASI PRIMARIA

GENERAZIONE DI TROMBINA

FORMAZIONE DEL TROMBO

LISI

componente

piastrine

TF+
VIIa

Va
Xa

THROMBIN

FIBRINOGENO

XIIIa

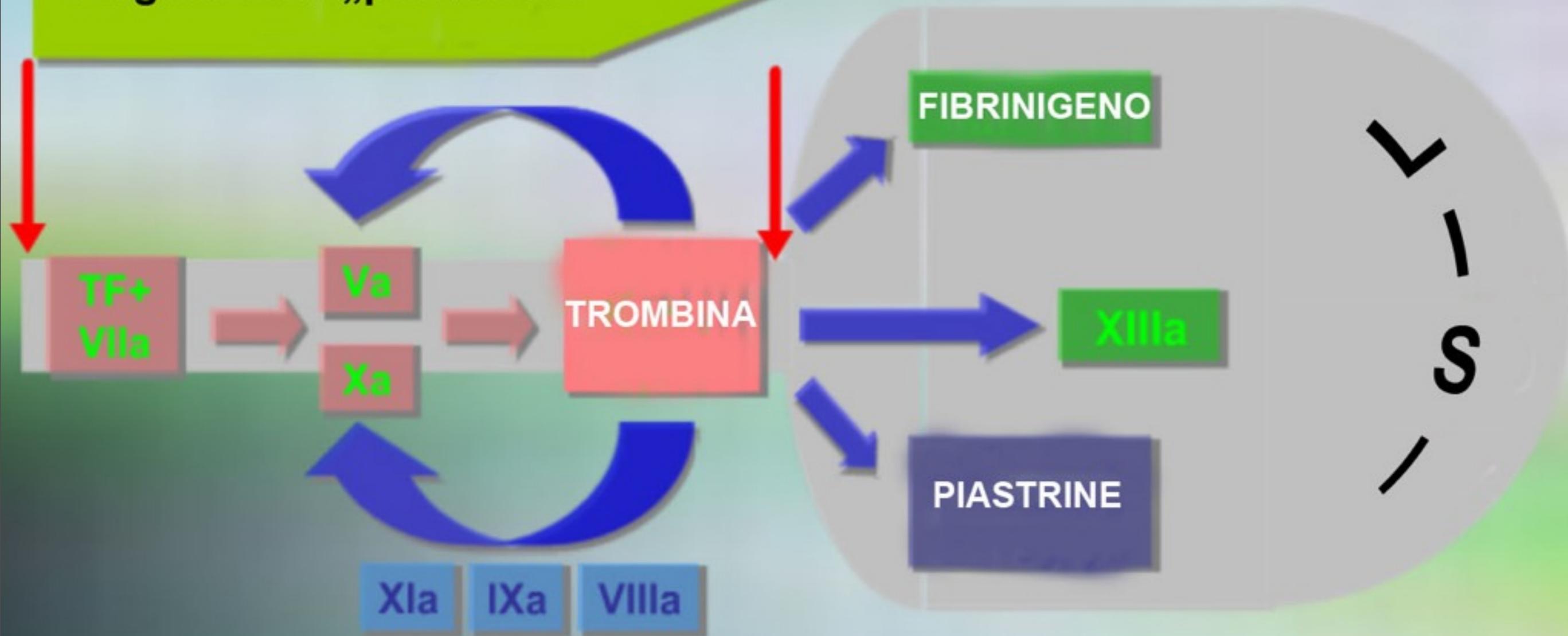
XIa IXa VIIIa

PIASTRINE



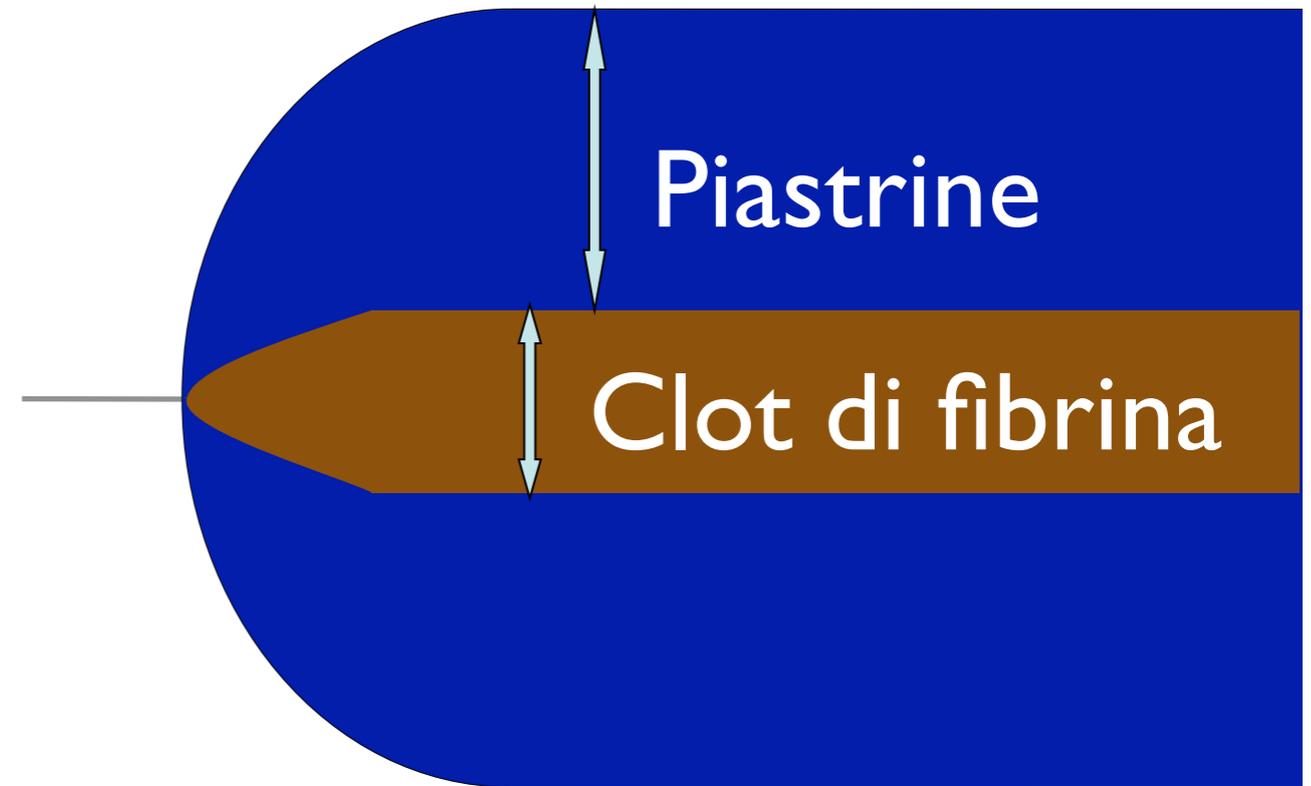
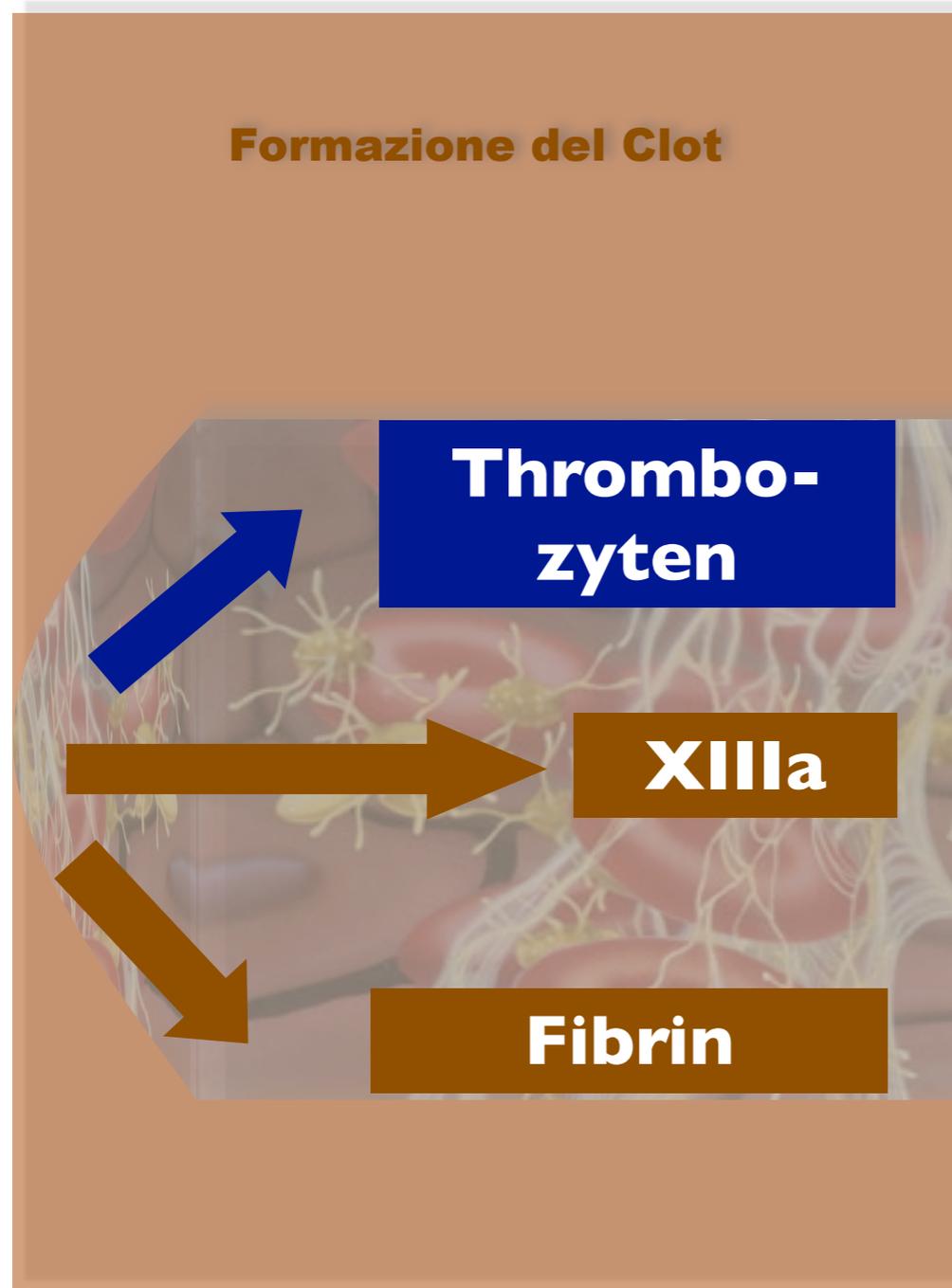
Interpretazione dei grafici ROTEM

coagulazione „plasmatica“



Trombelastometria

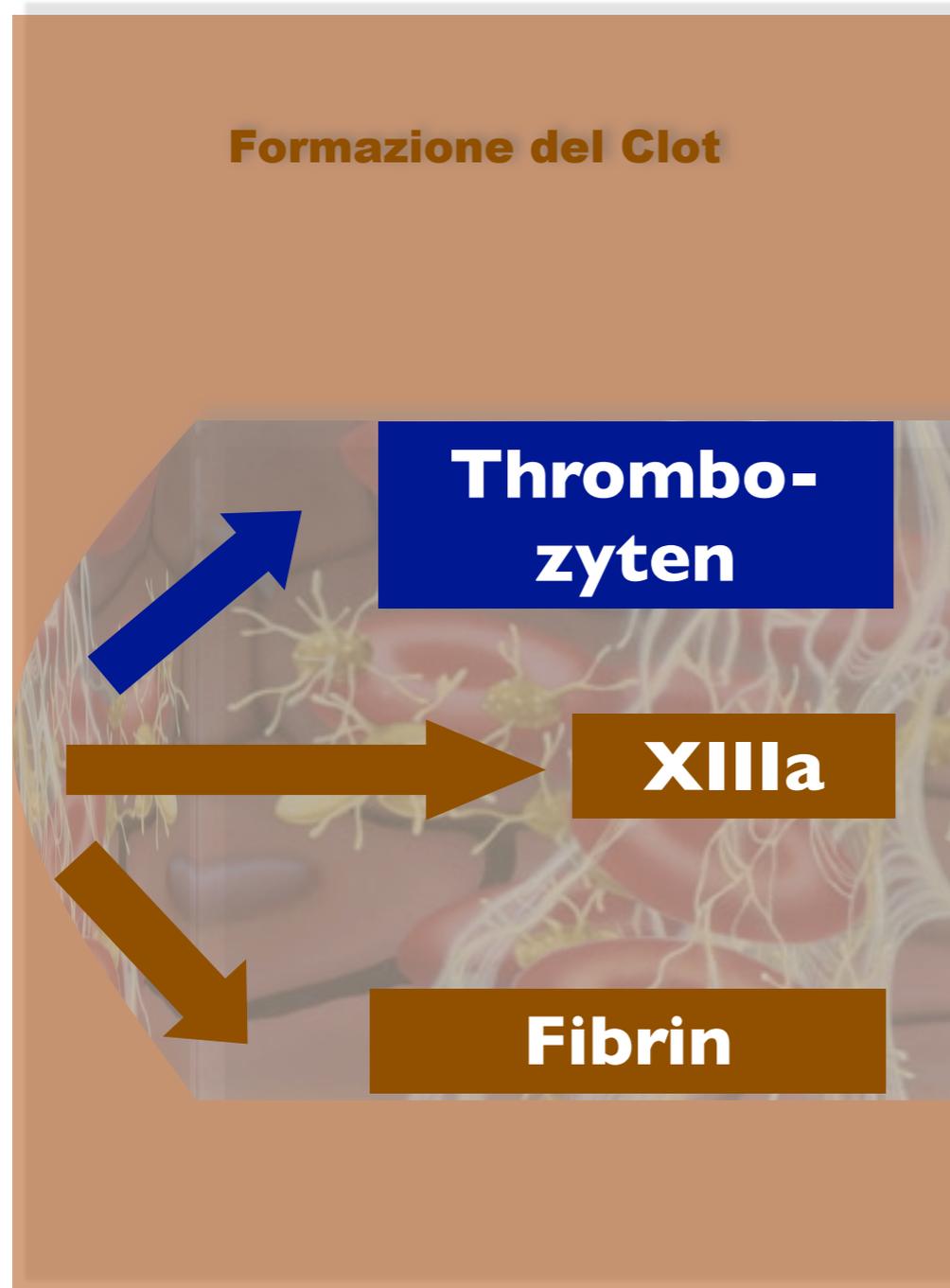
FIBTEM



„FIBTEM“
„Clot di fibrina“

Non l' attivazione dei fattori coagulativi blocca il sanguinamento ma il CLOT

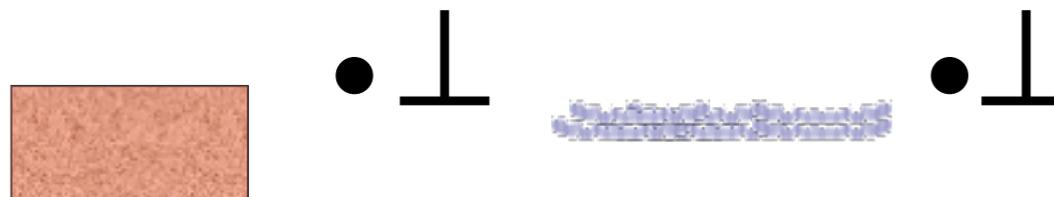
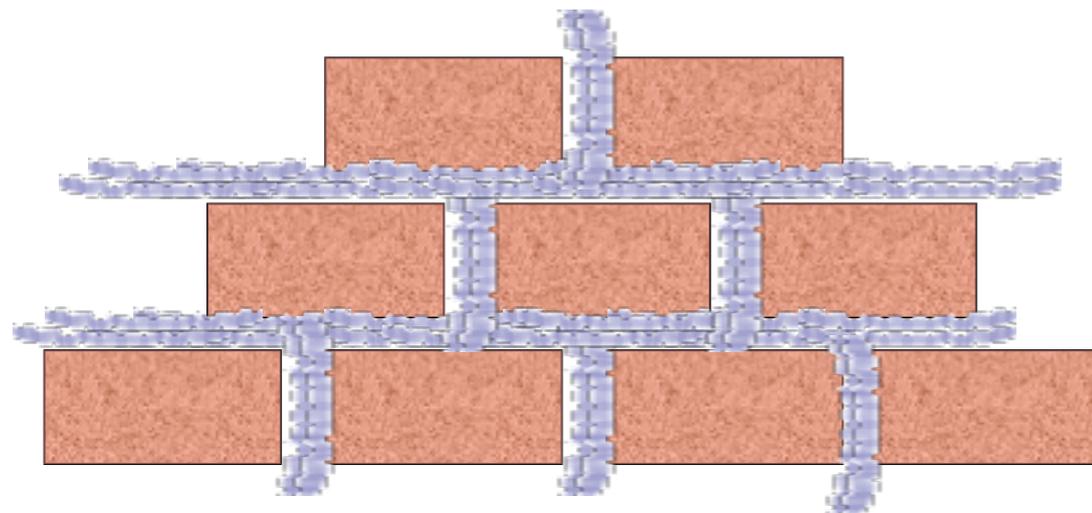
FIBTEM



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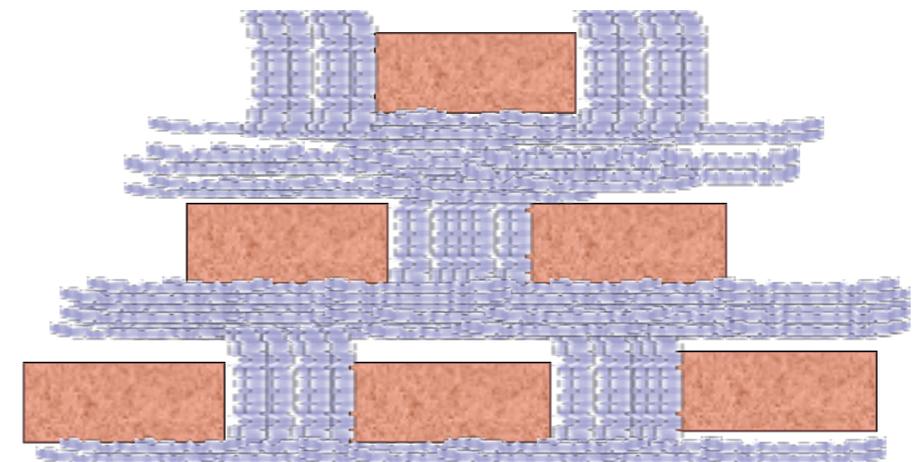
„Mauermodell I“
Lang et al. Hämostaseologie 2006 (3a): S20-S29



• = **Piastrine**

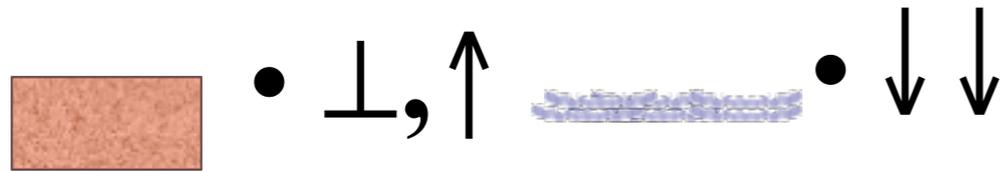
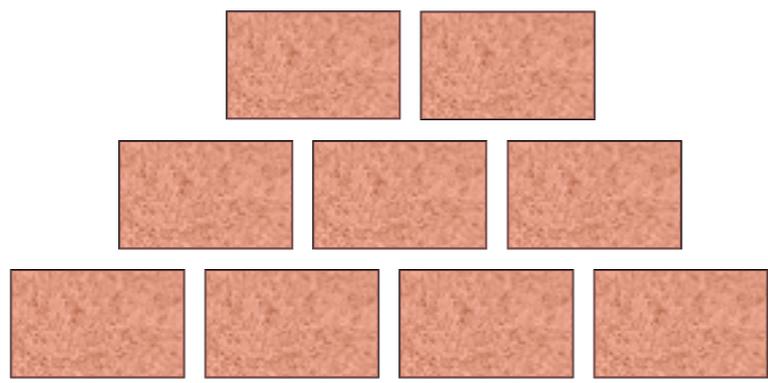


• = **Fibrinogeno**



„Mauermodell I“
 Lang et al. Hämostaseologie 2006 (3a): S20-S29

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Lang et al. Hämostaseologie 2006 (3a): S20-S29

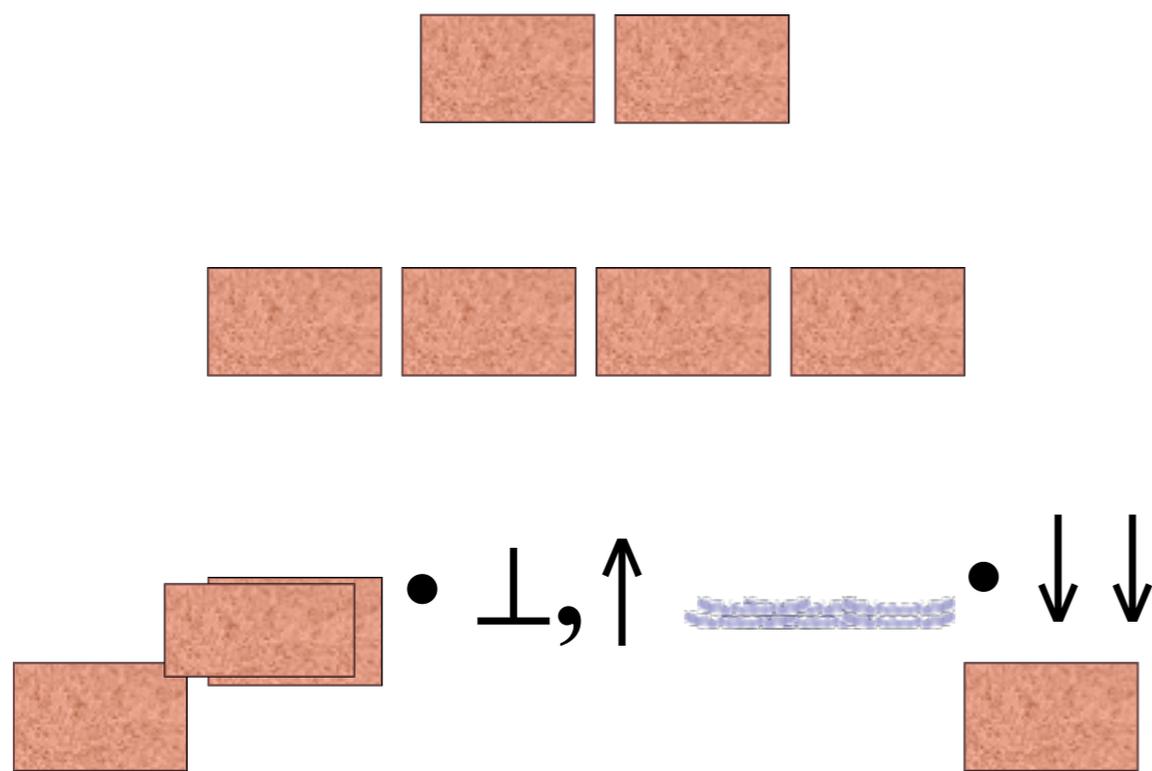


• = **Piastrine**



• = **Fibrinogeno**

„Mauermodell I“
Lang et al. Hämostaseologie 2006 (3a): S20-S29



• = **Piastrine**

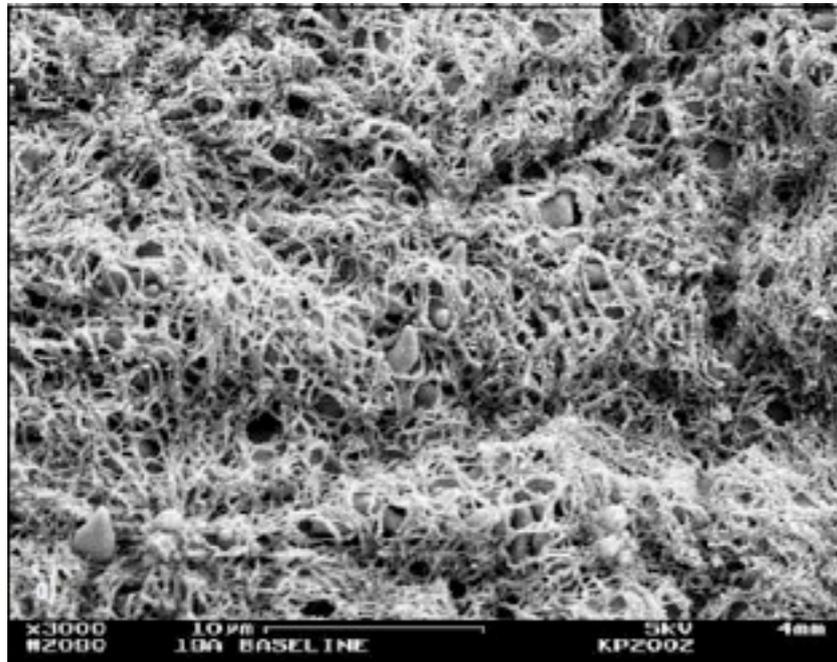


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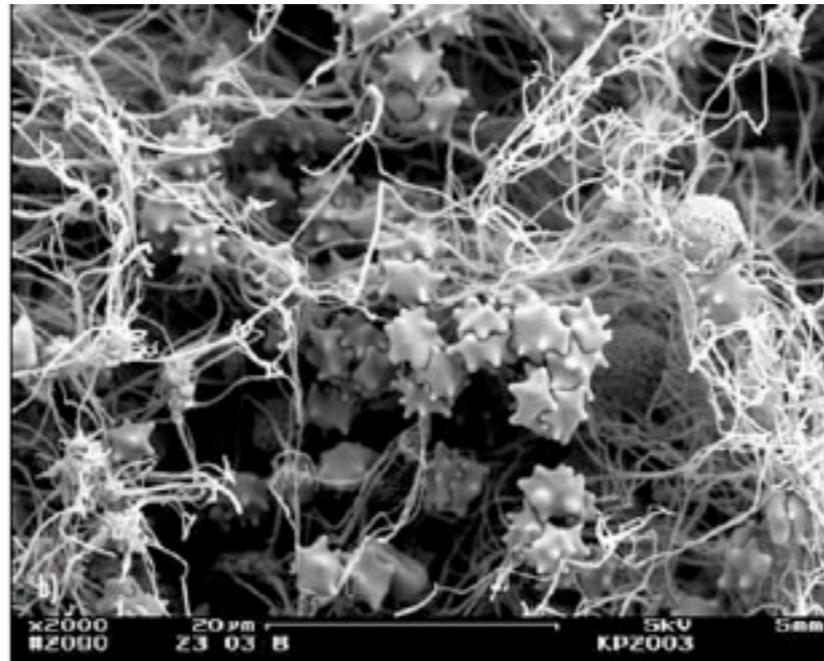
„Mauermodell I“
Lang et al. Hämostaseologie 2006 (3a): S20-S29

Effect of fibrinogen on reversal of dilutional coagulopathy: a porcine model

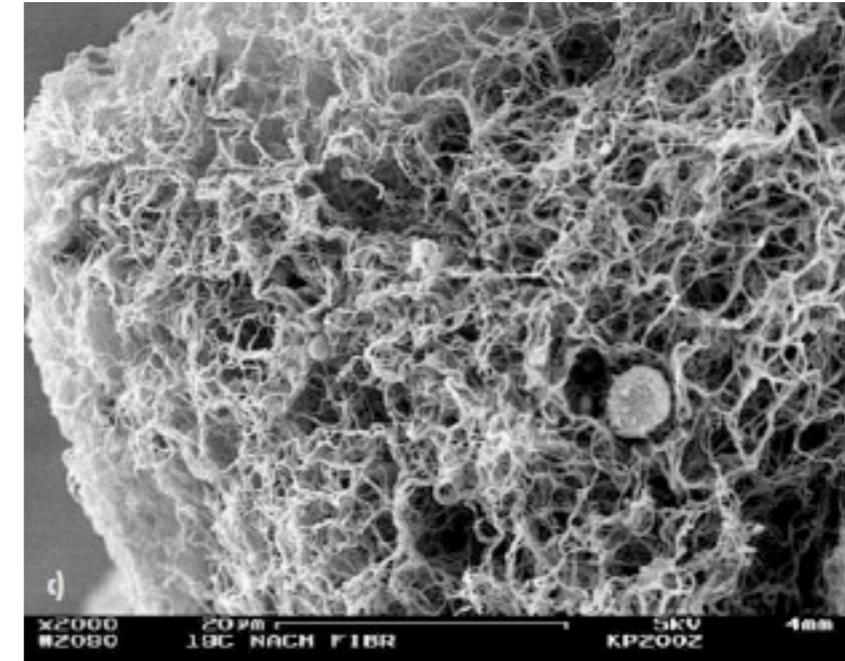
D. Fries^{1*}, A. Krismer¹, A. Klingler², W. Streif³, G. Klima⁴, V. Wenzel¹, T. Haas¹
and P. Innerhofer¹



Baseline



Post dilution



Post fibrinogen

La coagulopatia posttraumatica

■ Trauma tissutale

■ Deficit

- Emorragia
- Consumo di fattori

■ Diluzione

■ Ipoperfusione

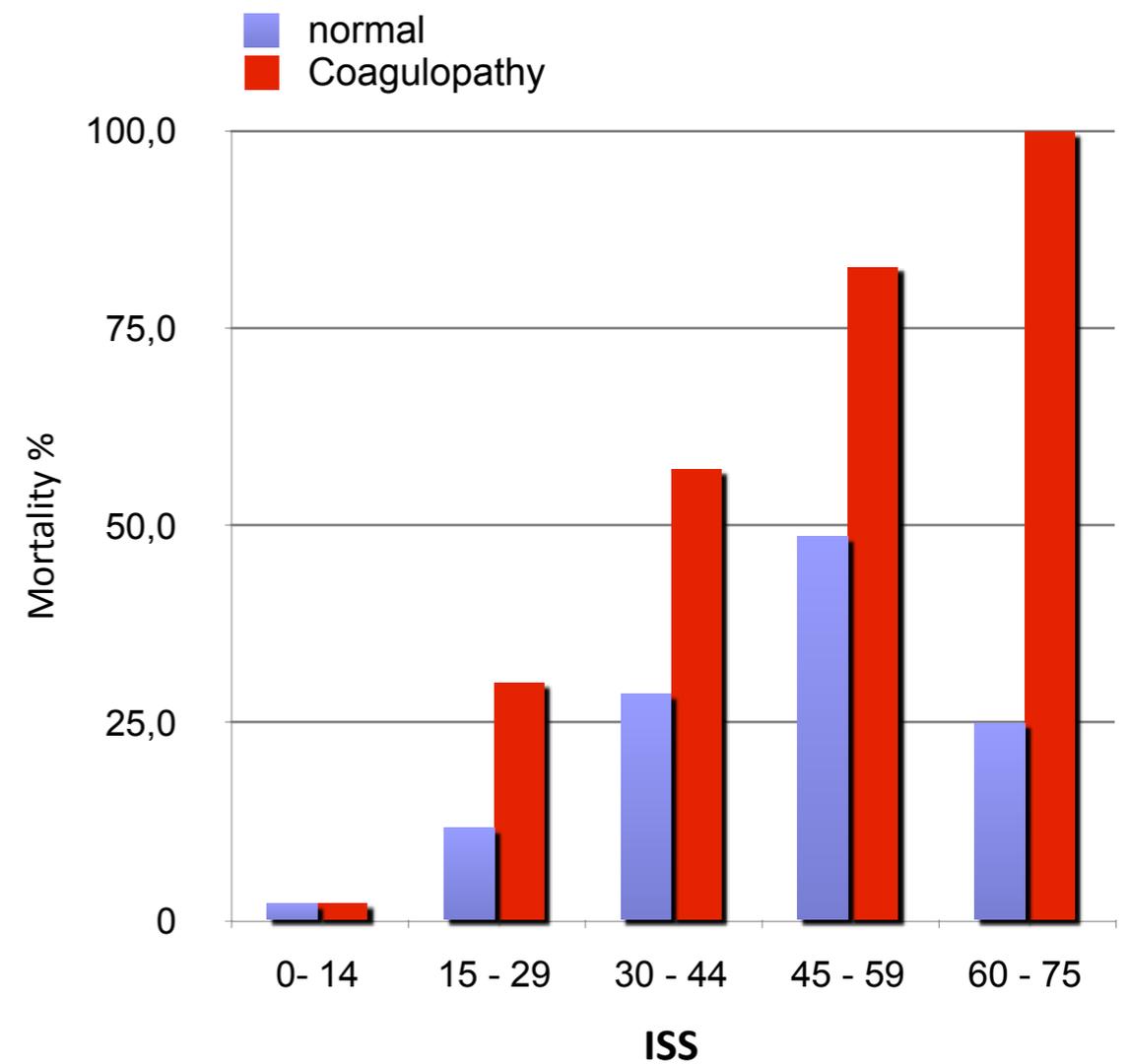
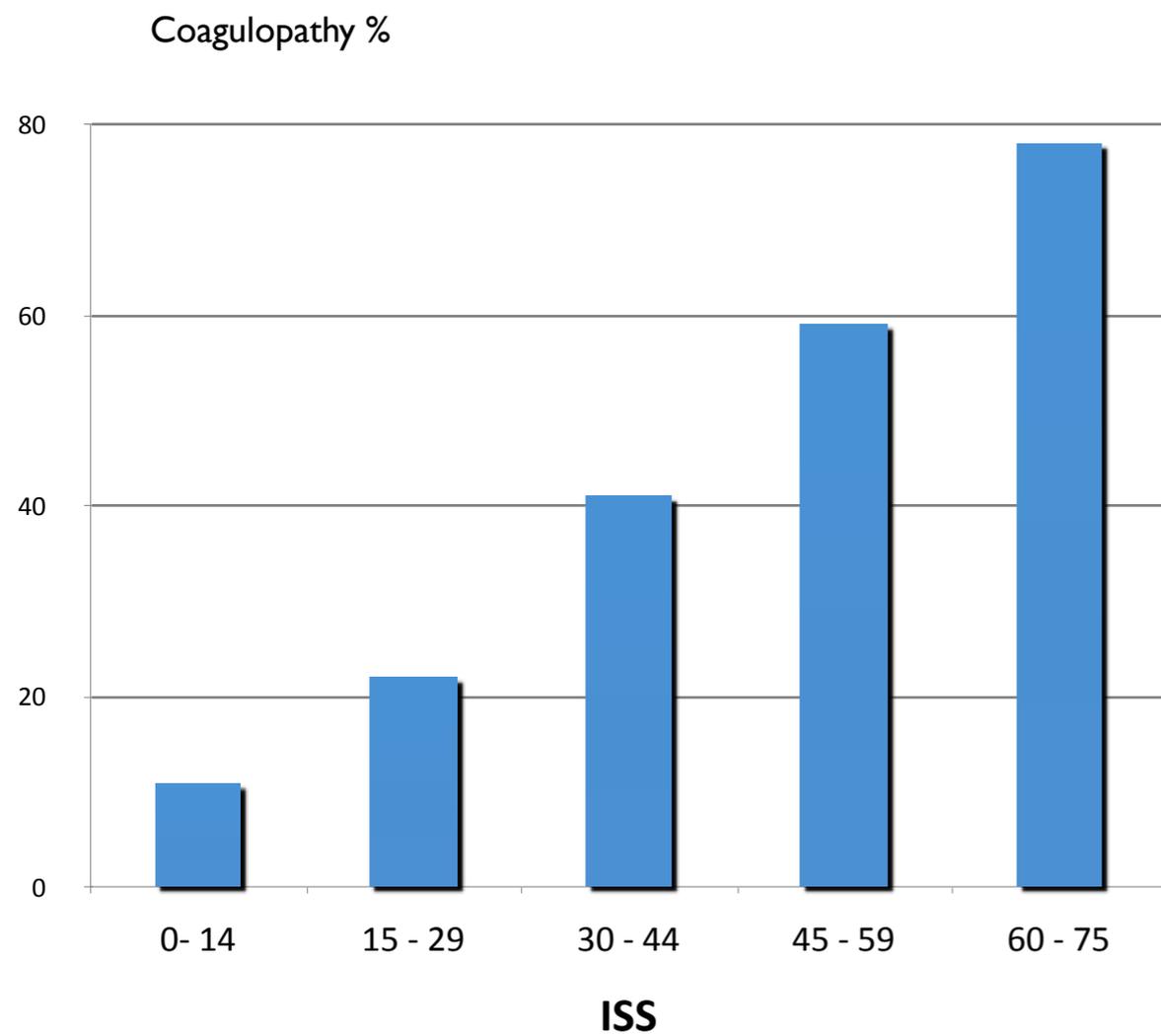
- Attivazione della proteina C
- (Iper)Fibrinolisi

■ Disfunzione

- Ipotermia
- Acidosi



Trauma induced coagulopathy



Brohi K: J. Trauma (2003) 55:1127

La coagulopatia dopo trauma

- Trauma tissutale

- **Deficit**

- Emorragia

- Consumo di fattori

- Diluzione

- Ipoperfusione

- Attivazione della proteina C

- (Iper)Fibrinolisi

- Disfunzione

- Ipotermia

- Acidosi



Fibrinogeno

- Adulti sani: 10 g
- Limite: < 1g/l
- Trauma tissutale massivo:
 - Consumo eccessivo di fibrinogeno
- Fbg fattore coagulativo piu` vulnerabile
 - **1,6 g/l in preclinica** \mapsto **SR 0,95 g/l**

Lampl L: AINS (1992) 27:31

FIBTEM			2006-08-28 01:09	2:
CT: 64s	CFT: - s	α: - *		
A10: 7mm	MCF: 8mm	HL: - %		

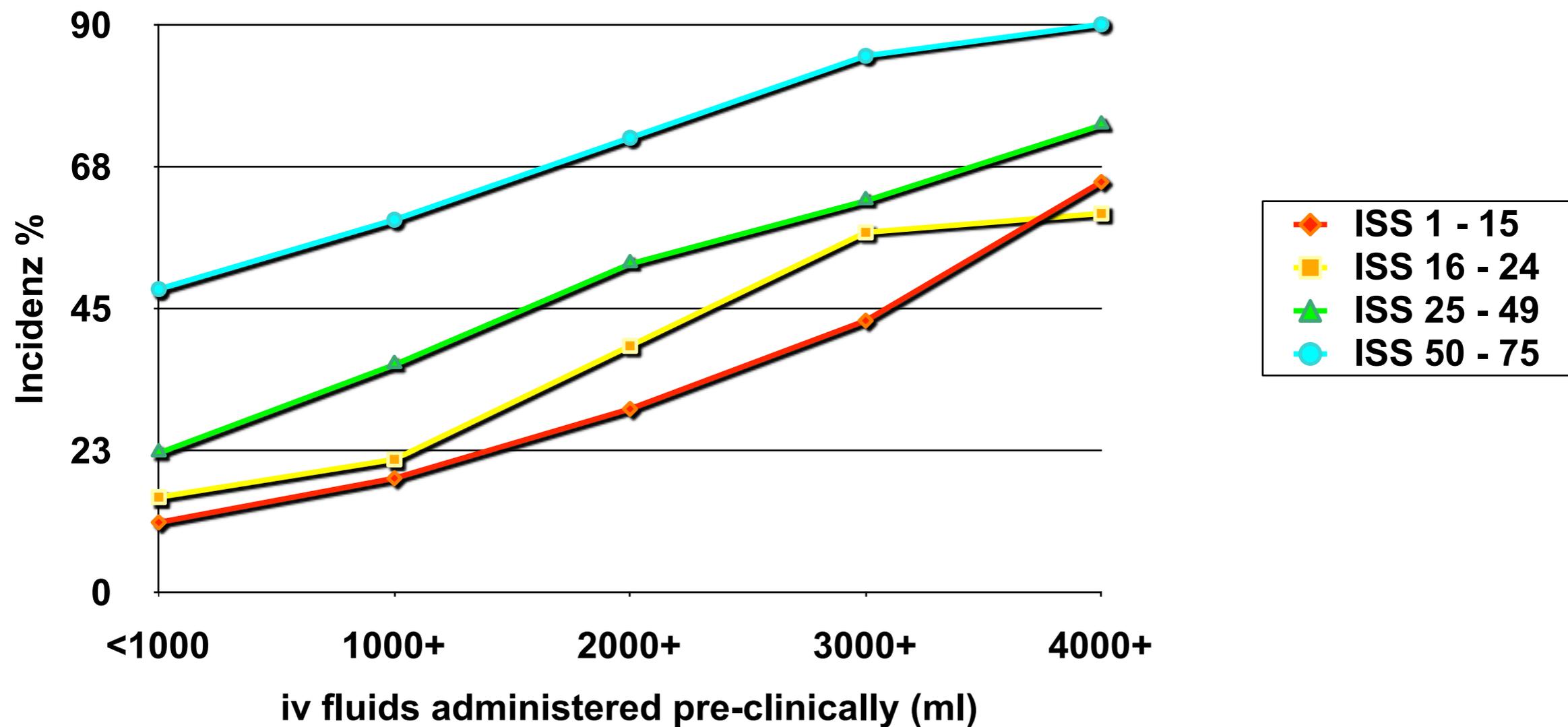
FIBTEM			2006-10-05 12:45	2:
CT: *5414s	CFT: - s	α: - *		
A10: - mm	A15: - mm	A20: - mm		

La coagulopatia posttraumatica

- **Trauma tissutale**
- **Deficit**
 - Emorragia
 - Consumo di fattori
- **Diluzione**
- **Iperperfusione**
 - Attivazione della proteina C
 - (Iper)Fibrinolisi
- **Disfunzione**
 - Ipotermia
 - Acidosi



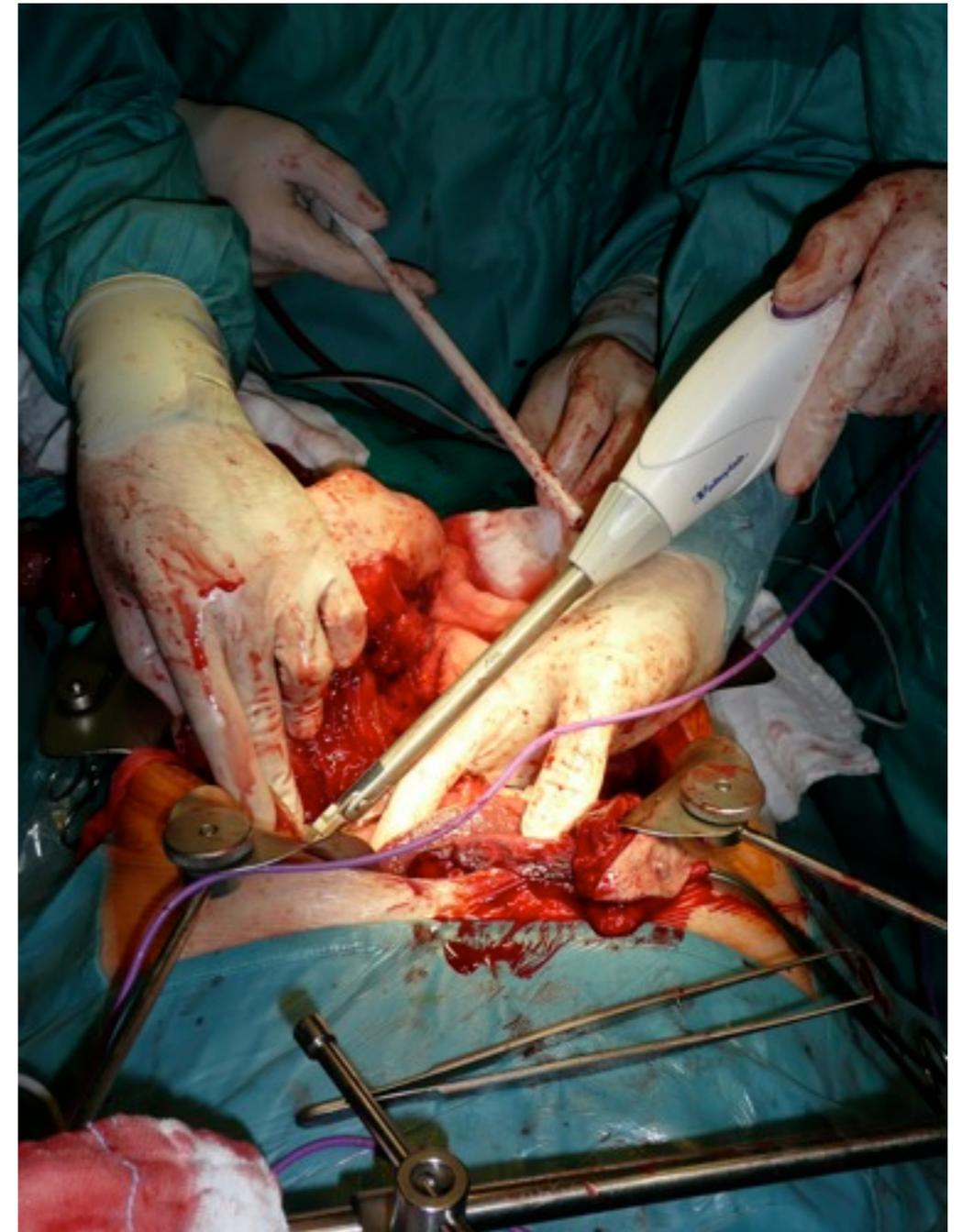
Incidence of coagulopathy in subgroups according to ISS



Maegele M: Injury (2007) 38, 298

Coagulopatia posttraumatica

- **Trauma tissutale**
- **Deficit**
 - Emorragia
 - Consumo di fattori
- **Diluzione**
 - **Ipoperfusione**
 - Attivazione della proteina C
 - (Iper)Fibrinolisi
- **Disfunzione**
 - Ipotermia
 - Acidosi



Iperfibrinolisi

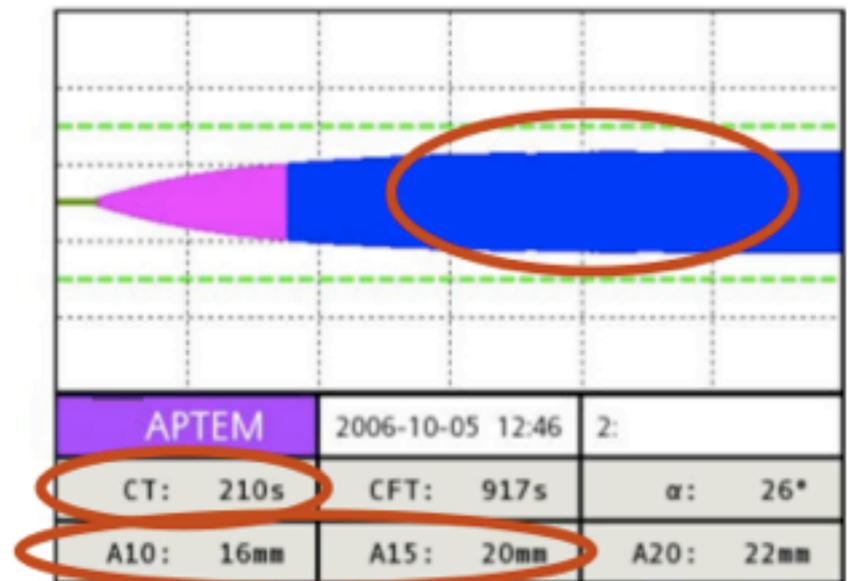
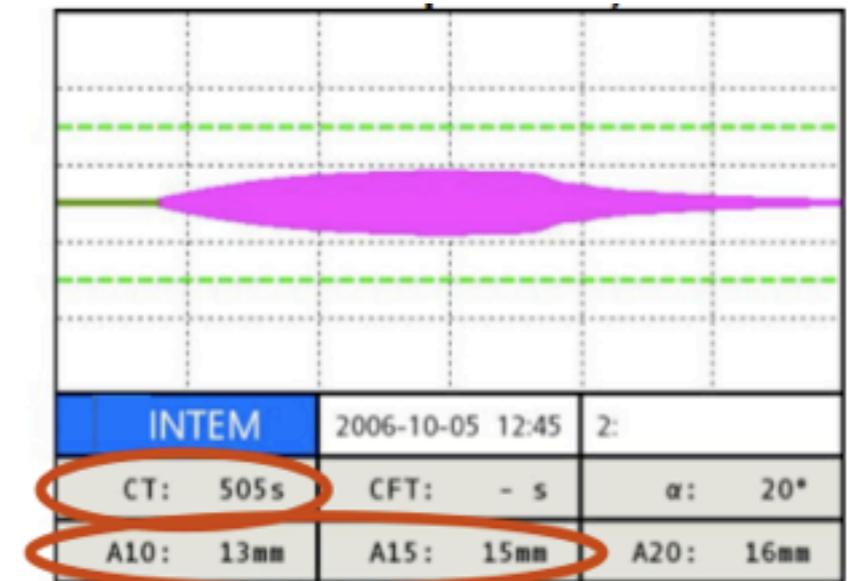
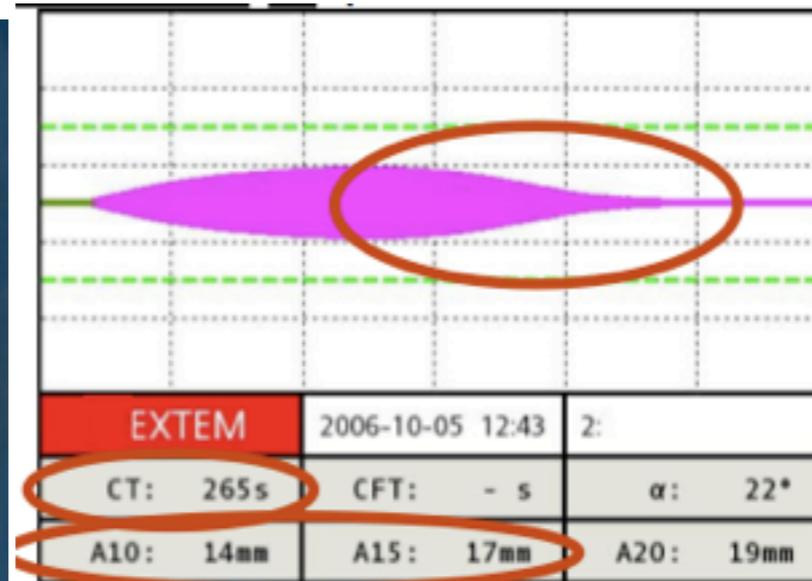
- Incidenza di iperfibrinolisi viene sottostimata
- Talvolta neanche diagnosticata
- Incidenza : 6 – 20 % con un ISS > 35

Levrat A: BJA 2008 . Schöchel H: J Trauma 2009

- **Grado della fibrinolisi** dipende:
 - dal grado della lesione (ISS)
 - dall' organo coinvolto
 - dal tempo trascorso dalla lesione fino alla diagnosi

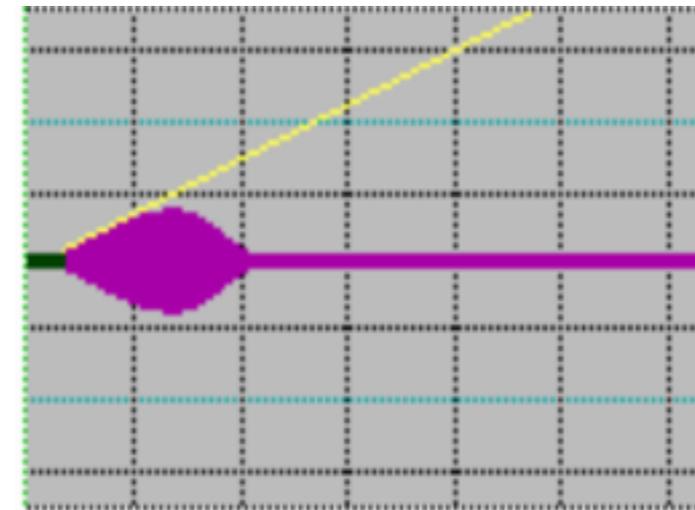


Iperfibrinolisi



Studio prospettivo effettuato dal 2003 – 2007 al Unfallkrankenhaus Salzburg

- Iperfibrinolisi:
 - Trombo completamente sciolto nel ROTEM
- 35 Pazienti
- 23 uomini, 12 donne
- Eta` media: 46,5 (18 – 85a)
- ISS medio: 50 (25 - 75)



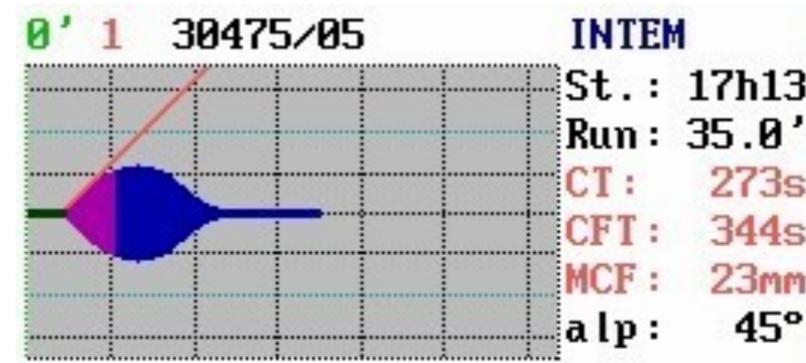
Schöchrl H: J. Trauma 2009;67:125

Outcome

Morti 31 – sopravvissuti 4
Mortalita` : 88%

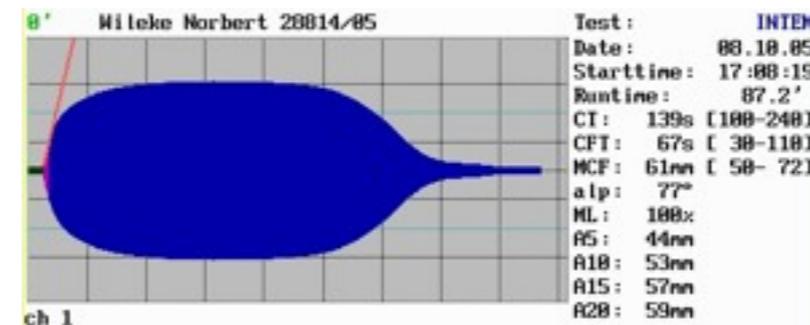
- **Lisi completa < 30min**

- ER: 8
- ICU: 4
- sopravvissuti: 0



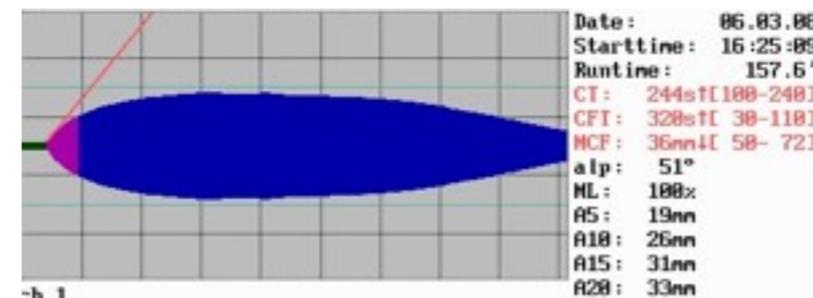
- **Lisi completa 30 – 60 min**

- ER: 5
- ICU: 6
- sopravvissuti: 1



- **Lisi completa > 60 min**

- ER: 1
- ICU: 7
- sopravvissuti: 3



Schöchl H: J. Trauma 2009;67:125

Coagulopatia posttraumatica

- **Trauma tissutale**
- **Deficit**
 - Emorragia
 - Consumo di fattori
- **Diluzione**
- **Iperperfusione**
 - Attivazione della proteina C
 - (Iper)Fibrinolisi

- **Disfunzione**
 - Ipotermia
 - Acidosi

	T1+T2		
°C	T1:	29.2	T2-T1
min	T2	---	---

Management della temperatura

- **Obiettivo:** Normotermia
- **Monitoraggio** della temperatura
- **Management termico:**
 - Evitare un' ulteriore perdita di calore
 - Infusioni riscaldate (Rapid infusion System, scaldasangue)
 - Uso precoce di presidi per riscaldare il paziente (Bair Hugger, Warm Touch)



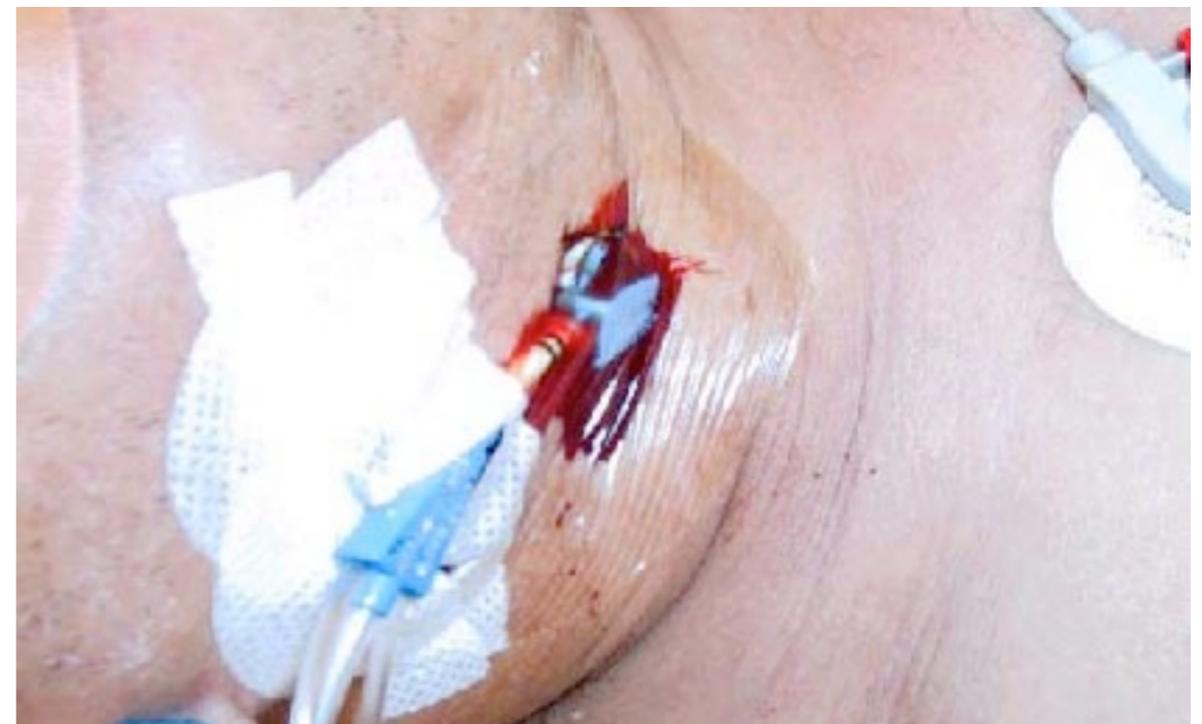
Perche' sanguina il paziente

- **Sanguinamento chirurgico**
- **Sanguinamento coagulopatico**
 - Formazione di trombina
 - Qualita` del trombo
 - Stabilita` del trombo
 - Disfunzione delle piastrine
 - Preconditions.....



Monitoraggio

- **Segni clinici**
 - Emorragie sulla superficie cutanea, emorragie microvascolari
 - Emorragie dai punti di inserzione di cateteri
- **Test standard di laboratorio**
 - PT, aPTT, Fibrinogeno
 - Hb, conta piastrinica
- **Trombelastometria**
- **Emogasanalisi**
- **Temperatura**



Trauma induction coagulopathy - Terapia

■ Damage control resuscitation

- Controllo della pressione arteriosa
- Controllo dell'ipotermia ed acidosi
- Somministrazione di sostanze coagulative per:
 - **Migliorare la generazione di trombina**
 - **Migliorare la qualità e stabilità del clot**
 - Fibrinogeno, PPSB (Complesso protrombinico), FFP(Plasma fresco congelato)
 - Antifibrinolitica, DDAVP (Desmopressina), rVIIa (fattore recombinante VII)



Controllo della pressione arteriosa



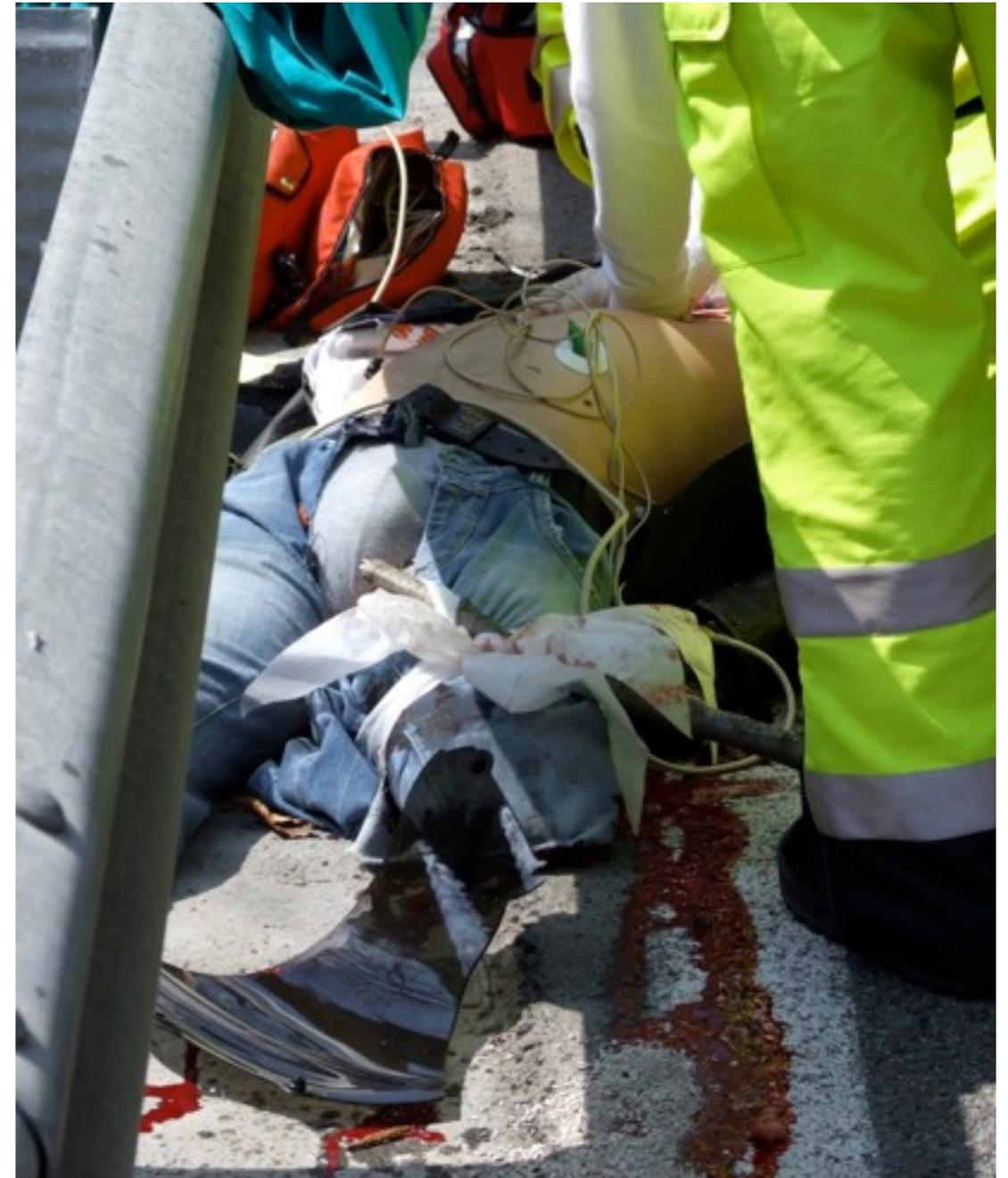
We suggest a target systolic blood pressure of

80 – 100mm Hg (MAP \geq 65 mm Hg)

until bleeding is stopped in the initial phase following trauma without brain injury

Ipotensione permissiva

- Studio randomizzato prospettico
 - Numero di pazienti politraumatizzati n = 110
 - In shock emorragico
 - Target systolic BP
- Gruppo 1: RR 70 mm Hg
- Gruppo 2: RR: > 100 mm Hg
 - La fluidoterapia e` stata titrata fino ad
 - un emostasi definitiva



Dutton RP: J Trauma (2002) 6: 1141

Ipotensione permissiva

■ Risultati:

- 55 pazienti in ogni gruppo
- 79% uomini, età` media 31 anni
- 51% traumi penetranti
- ISS: 19,6 vs 23,6



Tempo di sanguinamento attivo

Gruppo 1: 2,57 ± 1,46 h

Gruppo 2: 2,97 ± 1,75 h

Nessuna differenza nella mortalita`

Dutton RP:J Trauma (2002) 6:1141

Management coagulativo

FFP



Sostanze coagulative

- PPSB (complesso protrombinico)
- Fibrinogeno
- Fattore XIII
- Antifibrinolitici
- Desmopressina
- Fattore VII attivato ricombinante



Plasma fresco congelato

■ Tempo di disponibilita` prolungato

- non prima di 30 min dalla richiesta

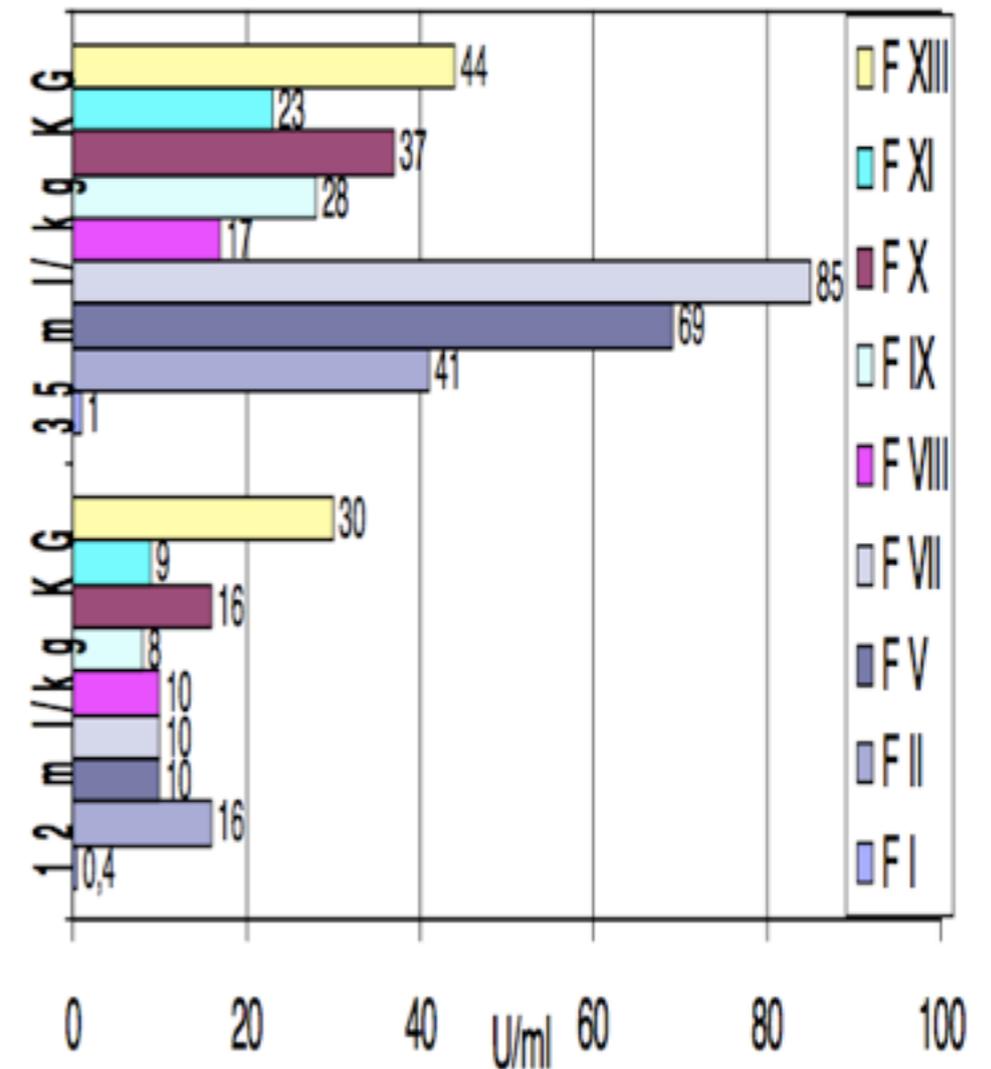
■ Volume

- 15 – 20 ml/kg FFP sono ineffettivi
- 30 ml/kg volume effettivo

■ Composizione di 1 l FFP

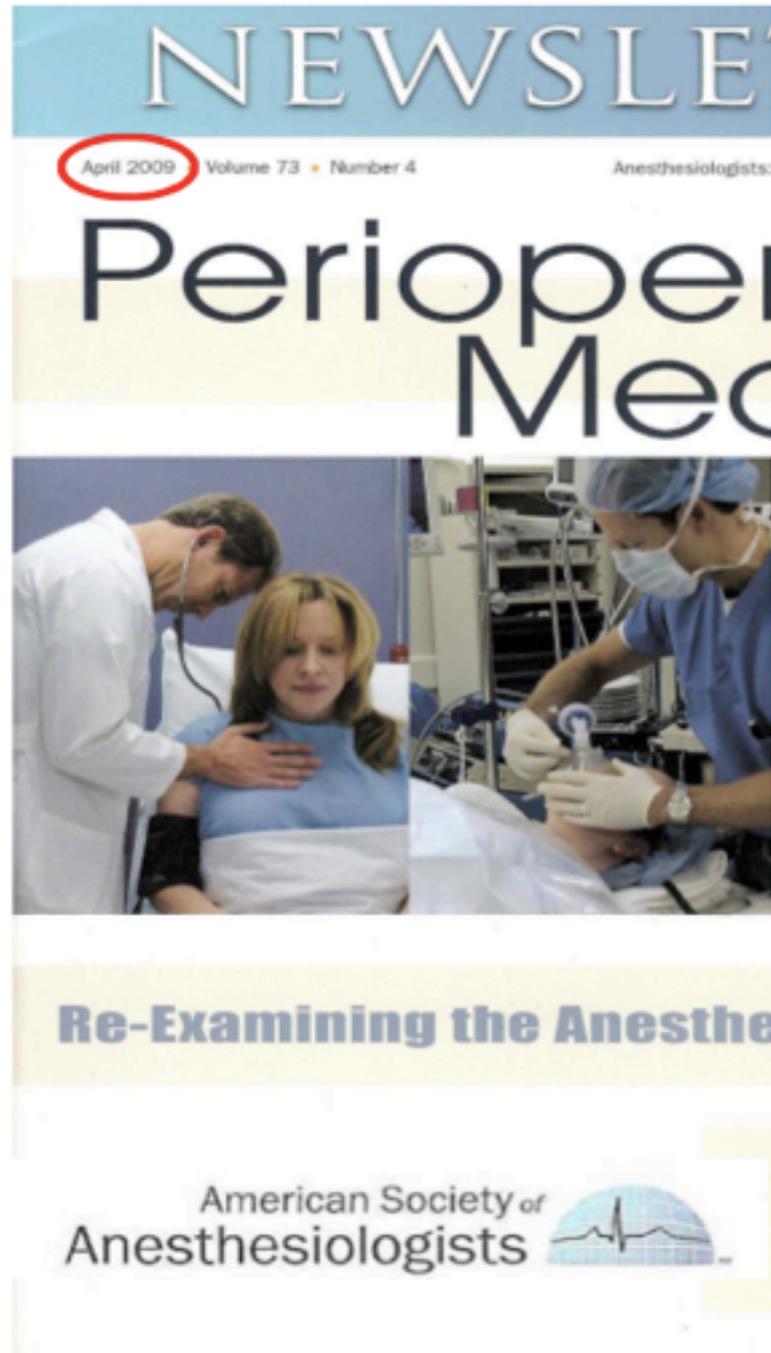
- 6 – 8% proteine
 - 40 -50 g/l albumina
 - 2 – 4 g/l fibrinogeno
 - 8,5 g/l fattori coagulativi ed inibitori con un attivita` da 65-80%
- 92 – 94 % acqua

■ Ratio RBC : FFP non chiara



Chowdhury P: Br J Haematol (2004) 125:69

Rapporto EC : FFP



The Emerging Concept of Damage Control Resuscitation

Maureen McCunn, M.D., M.I.P.P., F.C.C.M.

Damage control resuscitation (also known as hemostatic resuscitation) supports 1:1:1 transfusion of packed red blood cells (prbcs) :FFP:platelets for patients with traumatic exsanguinating hemorrhage.

Fibrinogen Content in Various Blood Products (mg)

1U FFP	400 mg in 200-250 mL
1 six-pack platelets	80 mg x 6U = 480 mg in 300 mL
1U apheresis platelets	300 mg in 200-250 mL
1 10U bag cryoprecipitate	2,500 mg in 150 mL
1U fresh whole blood	1,000 mg
1U pRBCs	< 100 mg

Source: J Hess, M.D., U Maryland/C Simon, M.D., Brooke Army Medical Center.

Argomenti contro FFP

■ **TRALI:** Transfusion related lung injury

- Incidenza: 0.02% (1 : 5.000)
- Mortalità: 5% (1: 100.000)

■ **ALI:** Acute lung injury

- **ALI 18% vs. 4%**

Dara S: Crit Care Med 2005; 33:2667

- **ARDS 47,1% vs. 24%**

Sperry J: J Trauma 2008; 65: 986

■ **TACO:** Transfusion associated cardiac overload

■ **TRIMM:** Transfusion related immune suppression

- **Tutte le infezioni 69 vs 125**

Sarani B: Crit Care Med 2008; 36: 114-1118





**Colpisci
presto
e
preciso**

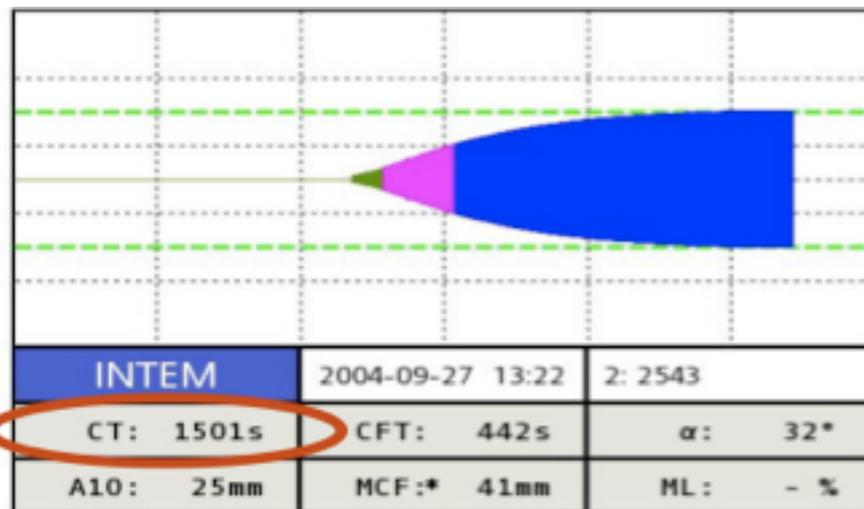
Generazione di trombina

Non e' un problema iniziale nella coagulopatia posttraumatica!!!

Complesso protrombinico

- Fattori coag.: II, VII, IX, X
- Antagonizza Coumadin
- Dose consigliata: 20 -30 U/kg

- PT e aPTT prolungati
- ROTEM® CT prolungato

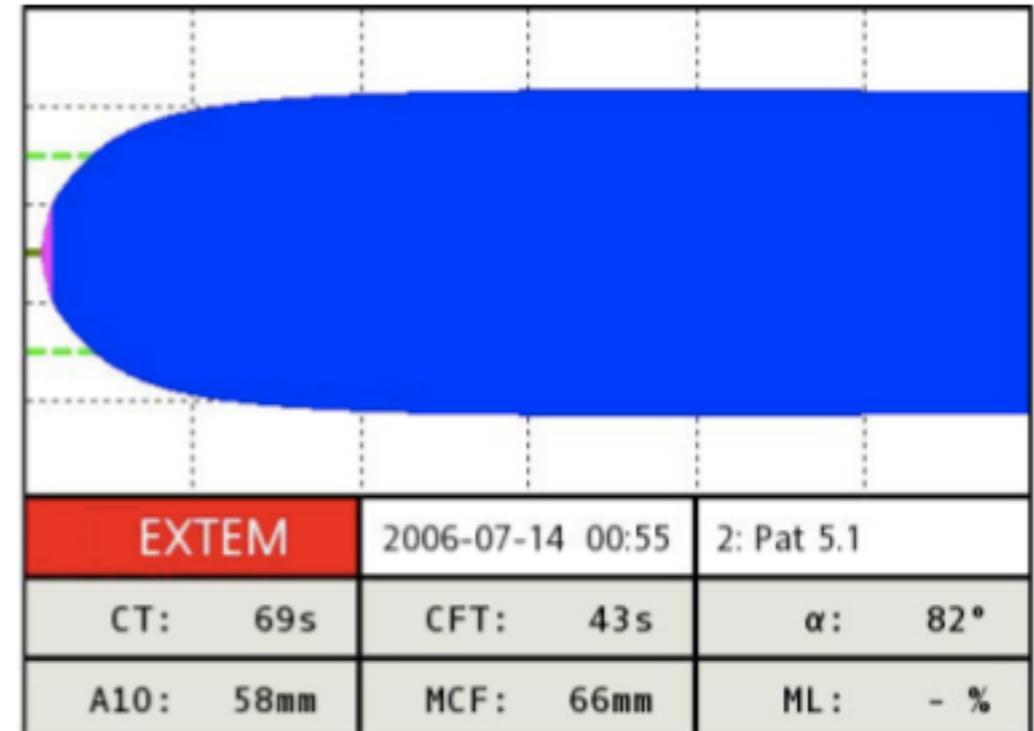


rFVIIa

- Off label
- Dose: 90 μ g/kg
- **Preconditions for an early intervention:**
 - ph > 7.2!!!
 - no effetto eparinico
 - no iperfibrinolisi
 - Fibrinogeno > 100 mg/dl
 - Platelets > 20.000/nl
- **Preconditions for the late intervention**
 - come sopra tranne
 - Fibrinogeno > 250 mg/dl
 - Platelets > 100.000/nl
 - PT > 30%

Qualita`e stabilita` del clot

- Fibrinogeno
- Piastrine
- Fattore XIII
- Plasma fresco congelato
- Antifibrinolitici



Fibrinogeno

■ Importanza nel politraumatizzato

- Diminuzione improvvisa nel traumatizzato
- Disturbi di polimerizzazione da colloid

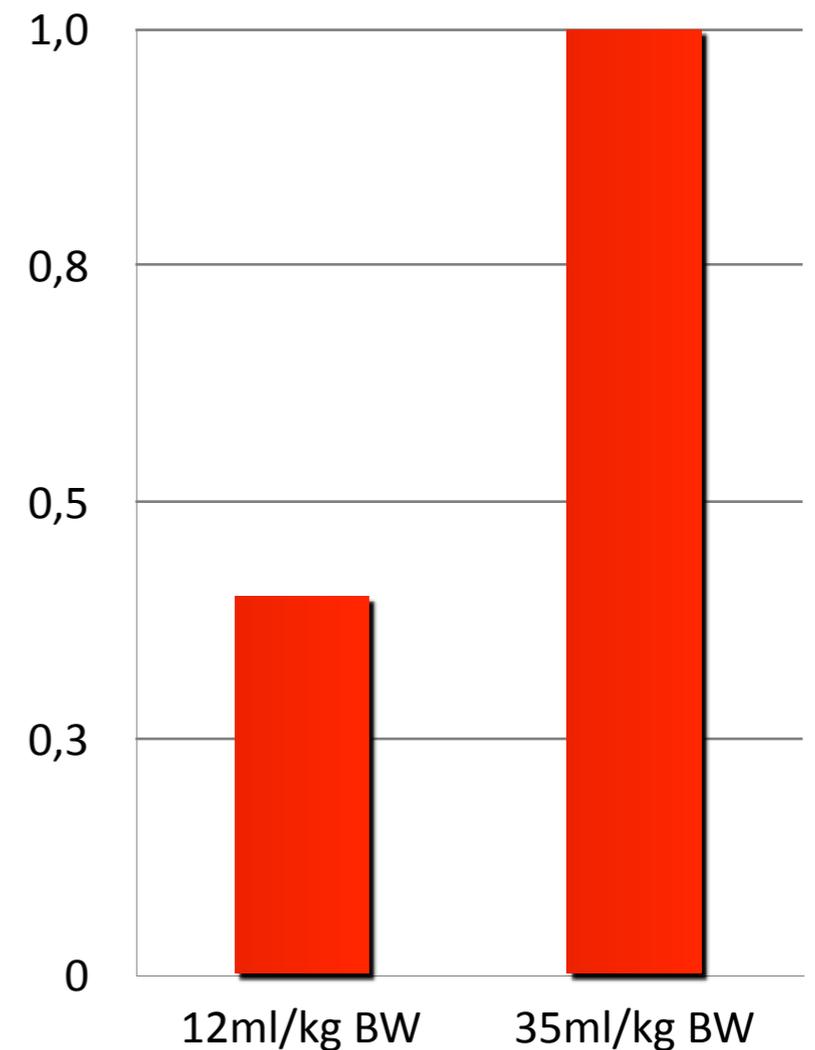
■ Obiettivo

- Misurazione con metodo di Claus: 150 – 200 mg/dl $\frac{1}{g}$
- ROTEM® MCF_{FIBTEM} 10 – 12 mm

■ Dosaggio

- Fibrinogeno 25 -50 mg/kg
- FFP 30 ml/kg

Increase of fibrinogen following transfusion of plasma



- Arbeitsgruppe „Perioperative Gerinnung“ der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Anästhesiologie, Reanimation und Intensivmedizin (2009) Gerinnungsmanagsmanagement bei traumatisch bedingter Massivblutung.
- Querschnitts-Leitlinien (BÄK) zur Therapie mit Blutkomponenten und Plasmaderivaten, 4. Aufl.
- Schöchl et al. Critical Care 2010, 14:R55
- Schöchl. Anesthesia, 2010, 65, 199-203

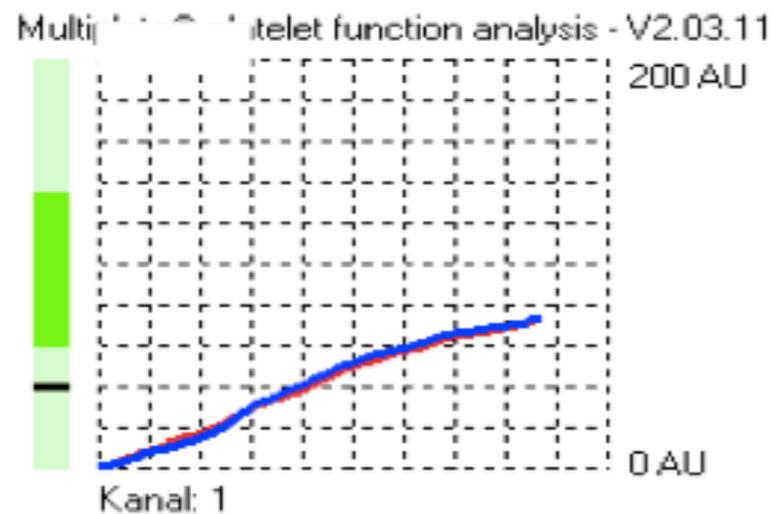
Piastrine

■ Trigger trasfusionali

- con un sanguinamento manifesto 50.000 – 100.000/ μ l
- con trauma cranico > 100.000/ μ l

■ Funzione piastrinica

- Essenziale



Multiplate®:

- Determinazione della funzione piastrinica
- Sensitivo per ASS, Clopidogrel e le piastrinopatie

■ Inibitori piastrinici

- Desmopressin (DDAVP) 0.3 μ g/kg

Antifibrinolitici

■ Indicazioni

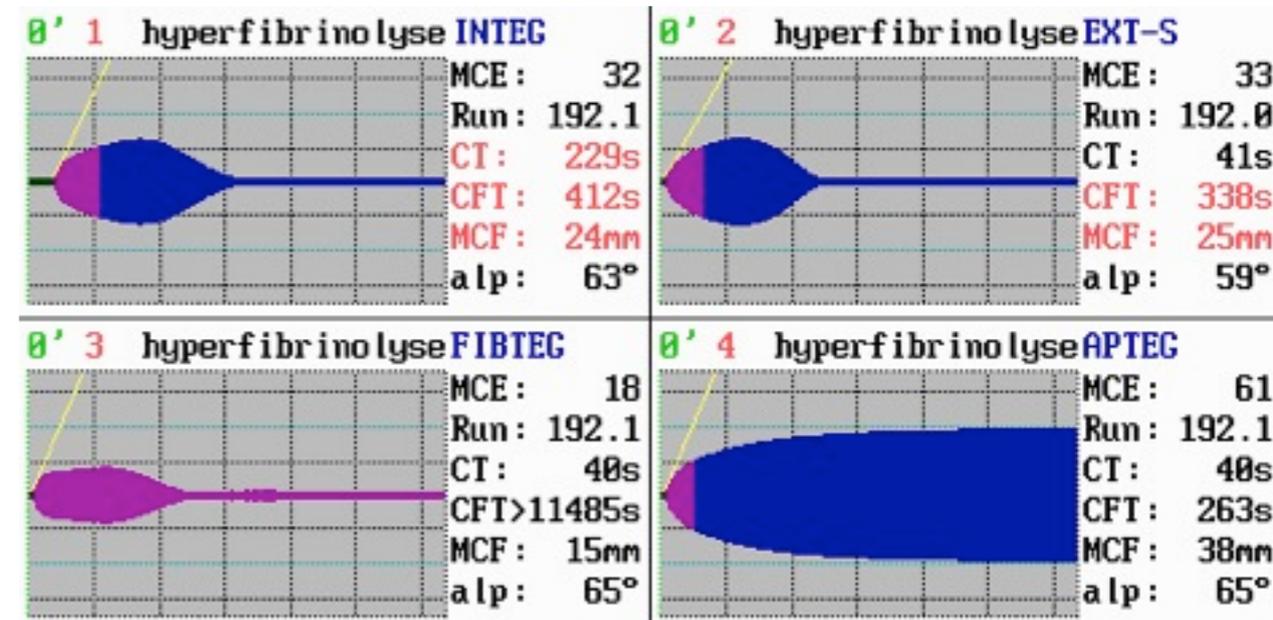
- Segni di iperfibrinolisi nel ROTEM®
- In presenza di grave shock emorragico

■ Acido tranexamico

- Sempre **prima** del fibrinogeno

■ Dosaggio

- 15 – 20 mg/kg in bolo, continuando nel perfusore 1 – 2 mg/kg/h



Trasfusioni possono seriamente danneggiare il Vostro paziente



**Blood transfusion
increases mortality**



**FFP transfusion
induces ALI**



**Platelet transfusion
causes sepsis and ALI**

Beekley AC (2008) Damage control resuscitation; a sensible approach to the exsanguinating surgical patient. Crit. Care Med 36: 267-274)

In Preclinica possiamo intervenire su:

- Damage control
- Preconditions: pressione arteriosa, acidosi e temperatura
- Fluidoterapia



- 
- A photograph of an operating room. A surgeon in blue scrubs and a green cap is visible in the upper right, performing a procedure on a patient who is draped in blue. The room is filled with medical equipment, including monitors, IV stands with bags, and various instruments. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing a bulleted list of points related to point-of-care (POC) diagnostics and damage control surgery.
- Diagnostica POC con ROTEM o TEG
 - Damage control surgery
 - Ottimizzazione dei preconditions
 - Controllo acidosi e temperatura
 - Terapia mirata con ROTEM
 - Concentrati coagulativi, FFP, Piastrine
 - Antifibrinolitici, DDAVP , rFVIIa

A photograph of a sunset over a vast sea of clouds. The sun is a bright, glowing orb in the upper center, casting a long, golden light across the sky and illuminating the tops of the clouds. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a warm orange near the horizon. The clouds are dense and textured, creating a sea of white and gold. The word 'GRAZIE' is written in large, white, sans-serif capital letters across the middle of the image.

GRAZIE

peter.trebo.asbz.it