

Trauma Algorithm - Footnotes

• ¹ Basic conditions:

- Temp. > 35°C; pH > 7.2; Cai⁺⁺ > 1 mmol/L
- Hb > 7 g/dL

² Antifibrinolytic therapy:

- Prophylactic administration of TXA can be given within 3 h after trauma (CRASH II protocol)
- Continuous infusion of TXA can be performed (CRASH II protocol)
- Dirkmann et al. Anesth Analg. 2014
- CT_{FIB} > 600 s represents a flat-line in FIBTEM
- Chapman et al. J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2013
- EACA can be used instead of TXA (based on local practice)

• ³ Fibrinogen dose calculation:

Targeted increase in A5 _{FIB} (mm)	Fibrinogen dose (mg / kg bw)	Fibrinogen concentr. (mL / kg bw)	Cryoprecipitate (mL / kg bw)
2	12.5	0.6 [1 g per 80 kg]	1 [5 U per 80 kg]
4	25	1.2 [2 g per 80 kg]	2 [10 U per 80 kg]
6	37.5	1.9 [3 g per 80 kg]	3 [15 U per 80 kg]
8	50	2.5 [4 g per 80 kg]	4 [20 U per 80 kg]
10	62.5	3.1 [5 g per 80 kg]	5 [25 U per 80 kg]
12	75	3.8 [6 g per 80 kg]	6 [30 U per 80 kg]

- Fibrinogen dose (g) = targeted increase in $A5_{FIB}$ (mm) x body weight (kg) / 160
- Correction factor (140-160 mm·kg·g⁻¹) depends on the actual plasma volume
- Reached increase can be lower than calculated increase in severe bleeding
- 10 U Cryoprecipitate ≈ 2 g Fibrinogen concentrate

• 4 Platelet concentrate (PC) transfusion:

- Check platelet function with ROTEM platelet (ADPtem and TRAPtem) or Multiplate, if available
- Consider tranexamic acid (25 mg/kg) and/or desmopressin (DDAVP; 0.3μg/kg) in patients with dual antiplatelet therapy and/or ADPtem < 30 Ω ·min
- Expected increase per pooled/apheresis PC per 80 kg: 8-10 mm in $A5_{EX} \rightarrow$
- A5_{FX} < 35 mm (or ADPtem < 30 Ω·min): 1 pooled or apheresis PC
- $A5_{EX}$ < 25 mm (or ADPtem < 30 $\Omega\cdot$ min and TRAPtem < 50 $\Omega\cdot$ min): 2 pooled or apheresis PC
- A5_{FX} < 15 mm: 2 platelet concentrates + fibrinogen substitution (≥ 4 g)

• 5 If Prothrombin-Complex-Concentrate (4F-PCC) is not available:

- 10-15 mL/kg FFP or
- 45-90 μg/kg rFVIIa (if A5_{FX} and A5_{FIR} are ok but FFP transfusion was not effective)

• 6 Simultaneous interventions:

- Maximal three interventions at the same time (in first analysis and severe bleeding)
- Maximal two interventions at the same time (in second analysis and moderate to severe bleeding)
- Only one intervention at the same time (in second or later analysis and mild to moderate bleeding)

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