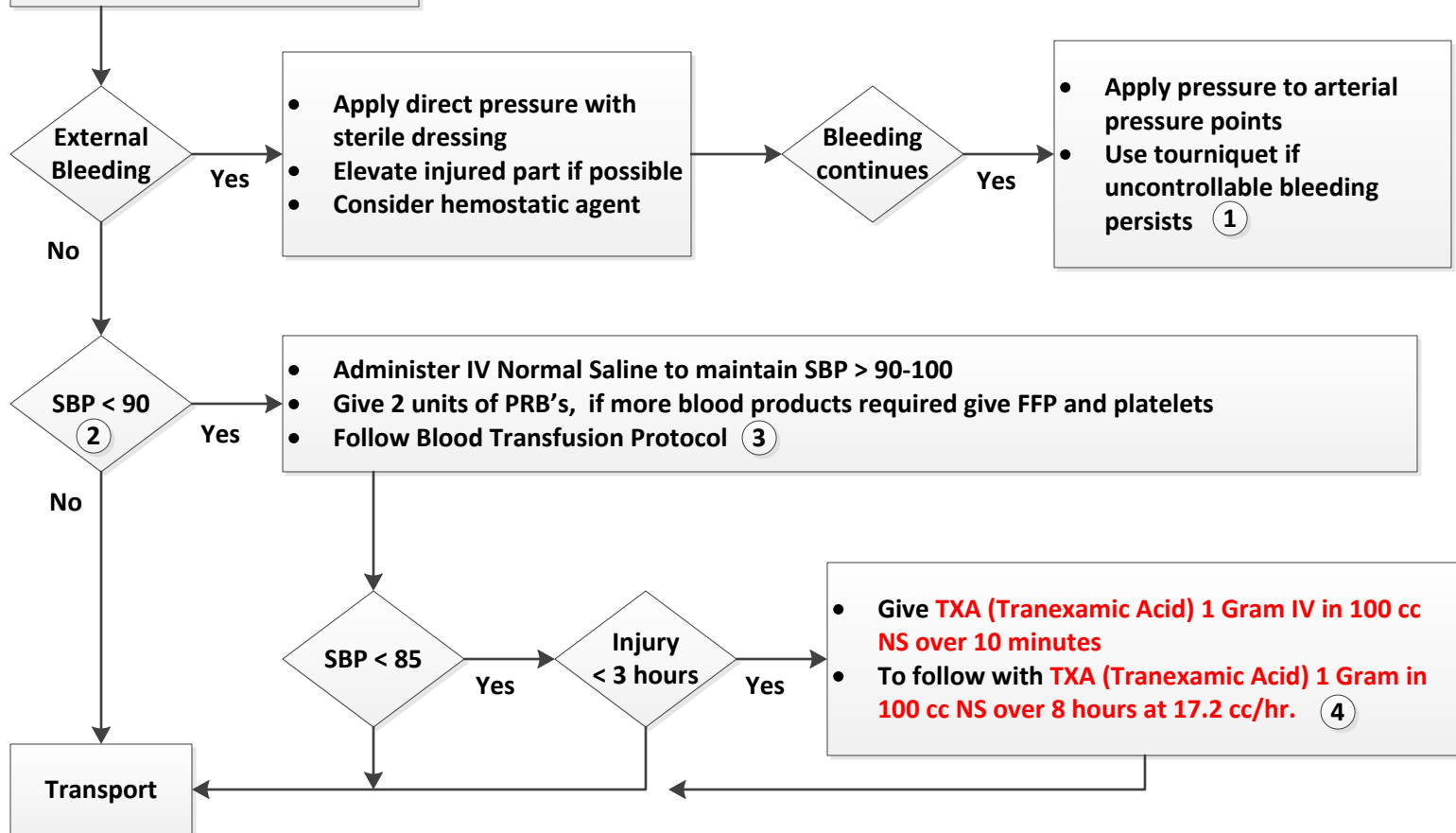


Bleeding Control in the Trauma Patient: TXA: Tranexamic Acid

- ABCs while protecting C-spine
- Vital signs and IV access x 2



Criteria for TXA: Tranexamic Acid:

1. Greater than or equal to 18 years of age
2. TRAUMA patient
3. Does not have evidence of intravascular clotting (DVT, PE, embolic stroke)
4. Is not on any of the following:
 - anticoagulant such as warfarin, heparin, or rivaroxaban (xarelto)
 - direct thrombin antagonist such as dabigatrin (pradaxa)
 - Factor X antagonist dalaparin or lovenox
5. Has not received precoagulation factors, prothrombin complex concentrates (PCC) such as Bebulin and FEIBA, recombinant Factor VII, activated.

1. Remove clothing from placement site. Placement site is just proximal to injury. Turn dial clockwise until bleeding stops. Label tourniquet with time of placement. DO NOT COVER TOURNIQUET. Maximum time tourniquet should be left in place is two hours. Tourniquet's are painful, provide pain relief.
2. EXCEPTION is Head Trauma, SBP needs to be > 100.
3. Give **Calcium Chloride 1 amp over 5 minutes** after three to four units of PRBC's have been given OR if ionized calcium is < 1.1 (Normal Ionized calcium is 1.1 – 1.4).
4. Tranexamic Acid gtt may be delayed and started at receiving hospital