

**We Don't Know How It Works,
But It Works!**

**TRANscending a new EXAMination
& understanding of an old ACID:**

The Role of Tranexamic Acid in EMS

Jeffrey M. Goodloe, MD, NREMT-P, FACEP

Medical Director, Medical Control Board

EMS System for Metropolitan Oklahoma City & Tulsa

Professor & EMS Section Chief, Department of Emergency Medicine

University of Oklahoma School of Community Medicine





EMS System for Metropolitan Oklahoma City & Tulsa



1,100 square miles
Population

- 1.6 million day
- 1.2 million night

209,029 calls (2012)

142,467 transports (2012)

68% transports



Difference Makers

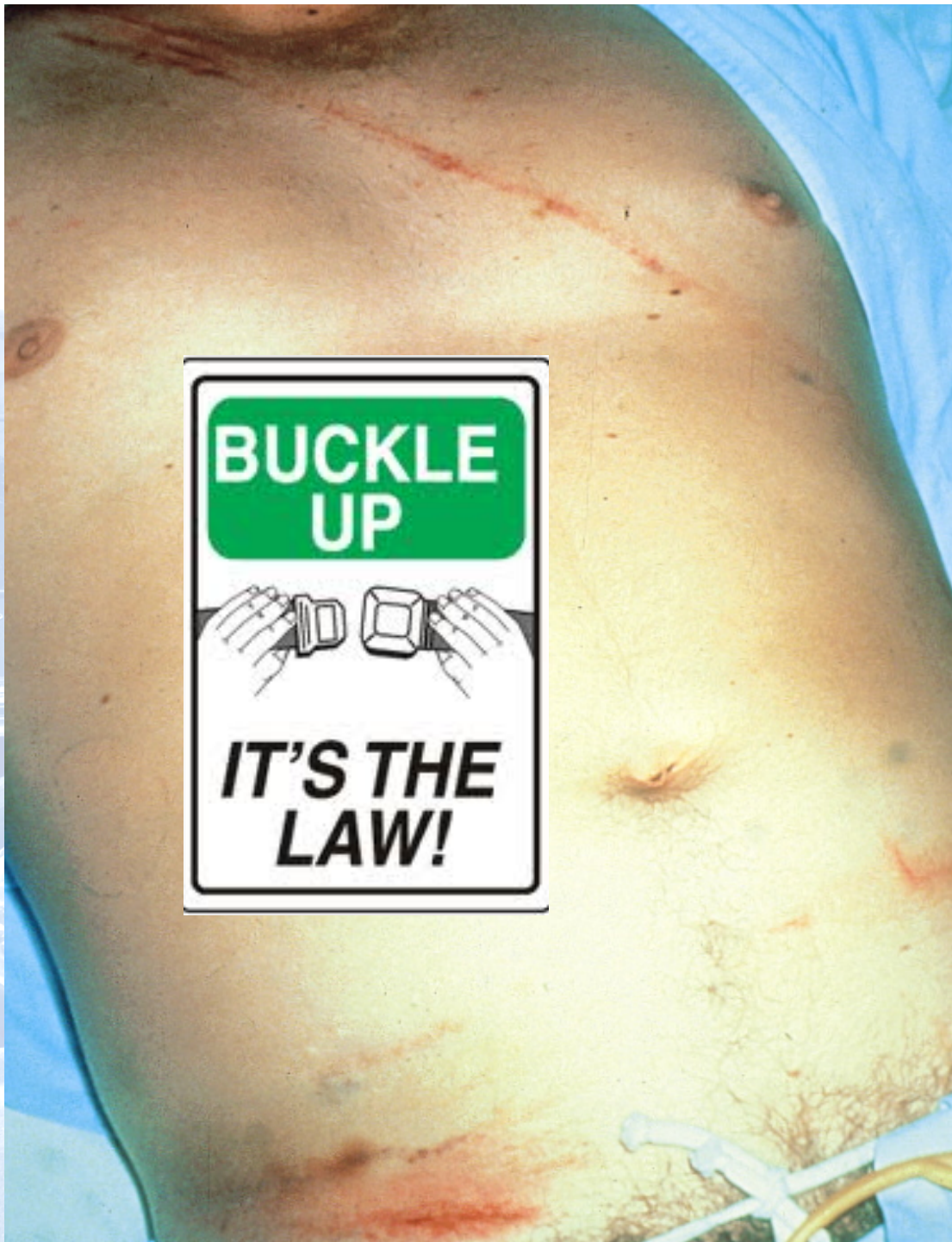








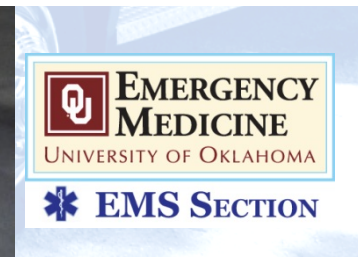
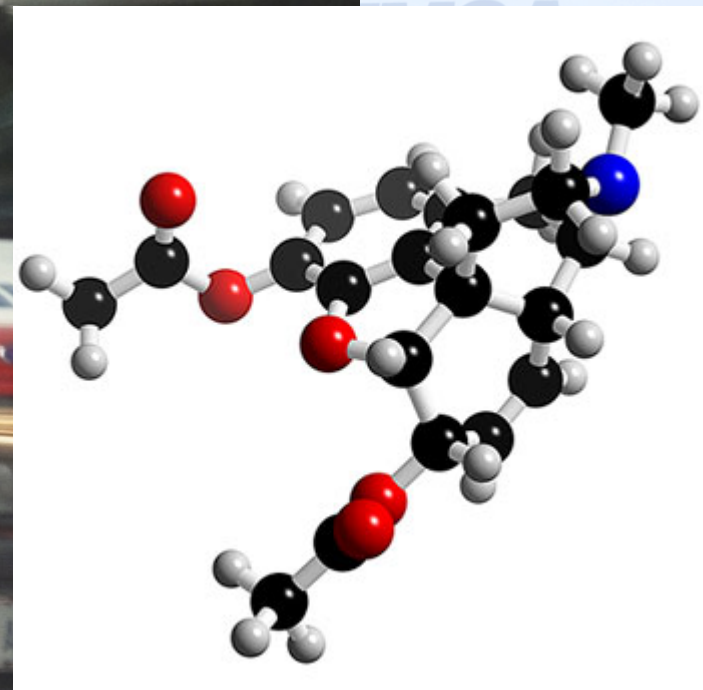
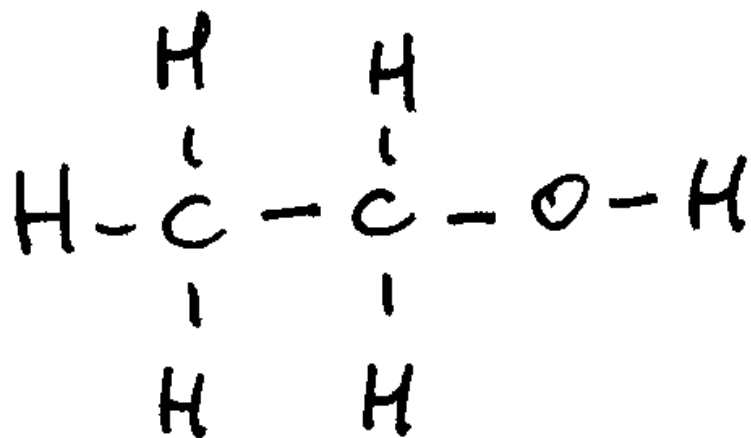




High-Force Abdominal Trauma

- BP 90/40
- P 130
- R 22
- Pulse ox 92%
- ETA to trauma center is 20+ mins





Tranexamic Acid?

By EMS?



What is TXA?

- Antifibrinolytic
- Anti – “Clot buster”
- Clot stabilizer (inhibits clot breakdown)
- Likely more...Anti-inflammatory modulator?



Is TXA New?

- Old player in cardiovascular surgery
- Written about 40+ years ago
- Re-discovery is not novel to TXA (or EMS)
 - IO
 - Tourniquets



Does the FDA approve?

- Approved to decrease bleeding
 - Hemophilia
 - Uterine bleeding



CRASH-2

Clinical Randomization
of an Antifibrinolytic
in Significant Hemorrhage 2

Lancet. 2010 Jul 3;376(9734):23-32



CRASH-2 Study Design

- Prospective civilian trauma patients
- Randomized controlled trial
- 274 hospitals in 40 countries
- 20,211 adult trauma patients
 - With, or risk of, significant bleeding
 - HR >110, SBP <90 mmHg, clinical judgment
- Treatment within 8 hours of injury
 - TXA or placebo



CRASH-2 Study Outcome Points

- Death in hospital within 4 weeks of injury
 - Bleeding
 - Vascular occlusion (MI, stroke, PE)
 - Multiorgan failure
 - Head injury
 - “Other”
- Vascular occlusive events
- Need for blood transfusion/surgery



CRASH-2 Study Results

- All cause mortality (TXA)

- 14.5% v 16.0%

- RR 0.91

- 95% CI 0.85 - 0.97

- $p = 0.0035$

- Death due to bleeding (TXA)

- 4.9% v 5.7%

- RR 0.85

- 95% CI 0.76 - 0.96

- $p = 0.0077$



CRASH-2 Study Results

NNT = 67



TXA – Is there harm?

- No difference in rate of MI/Stroke/DVT/PE
- 1.7% v 2.0% (168 v 201)
- $p = 0.084$



TXA – Treatment Course Effects?

- Did NOT reduce need for blood
- Did NOT reduce need for surgery
-BUT, it did increase survival!



MATTERs

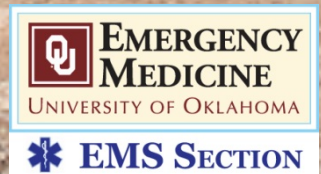
Military Application of Tranexamic Acid in Trauma Emergency Resuscitation Study

Arch Surg. 2012 Feb;147(2):113-9.



MATTERs Study Design

- Retrospective combat casualties
 - British helo physicians in Afghanistan
- TXA v no TXA if receiving 1+ uPRBC
 - Subgroup massive transfusion (10+)
- 896 consecutive admissions
 - 293 received TXA (IV bolus only)



MATTERs Study Outcome Points

- Characterize TXA use in combat injury care
- Effect of TXA on
 - Total blood product use
 - Thromboembolic complications
 - Mortality (24 hr, 48 hr, 30 days)



MATTERs Study Results

- TXA lower mortality - overall
 - 17.4% v 23.9% ($p = 0.03$)
 - Mean ISS higher in TXA group (25.2 v 22.5; $p < 0.001$)
- TXA lower mortality – massive transfusion
 - 14.4% v 28.1% ($p = 0.004$)
 - Survival odds ratio 7.228 (95% CI 3.0 – 17.3)



MATTERs Study Results

NNT = 7



A close-up, high-contrast photograph of a dense field of red roses. The petals are tightly packed and layered, creating a complex, swirling pattern of deep red and dark red tones. The lighting is dramatic, with some petals catching the light and appearing brighter, while others are in deep shadow. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "What about DVT/PE?" in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

What about DVT/PE?

Matters (of Concern?) in MATTERs

- DVT – Overall
 - TXA 7 (2.4%) v no TXA 1 (0.2%) $p=.001$
- DVT – Massive Transfusion
 - TXA 2 (1.6%) v no TXA 1 (0.5%) no sig difference



Matters (of Concern?) in MATTERs

- PE – Overall
 - TXA 8 (2.7%) v no TXA 2 (0.3%) $p = .001$
- PE – Massive Transfusion
 - TXA 4 (3.2%) v no TXA none $p = .01$





MATTERs TXA Group

- Higher injury burden = More thrombotic event
- ? Military theater – penetrating/ortho
- ? Survival allows for DVT/PE to be diagnosed
- ? Retrospective design limitations
 - Screening/diagnostic approaches
 - DVT/PE clinical significance



MATTERS Take-Aways

- Survival benefit to any patient getting blood
- Massive transfusion? (10u PRBC + / 24 hrs)
 - TXA independent predictor of survival
- Benefit not really shown until 48 hrs
 - Can't be clot function alone
 - ? Anti-inflammatory component
- Earlier the better....as in first hour post trauma



TCCC = Tactical Combat Casualty Care

- TXA if anticipated significant blood transfusion
 - Hemorrhagic Shock
 - Major amputation(s)
 - Penetrating torso trauma
 - Severe bleeding
- Class I Recommendation



Who should get TXA?

- Serious trauma (think neck to mid-thigh)
 - Not isolated head injury
- Likely to need massive transfusion
- Sustained tachycardia
- Sustained hypotension



How do we give TXA?

- 1 gram in 100 mL NS or LR over 10 mins
- First dose must be within 3 hours of injury
 - Better within 1 hour of injury
- Second dose
 - 1 gram over 8 hours IVPB



What does TXA cost?

- Military \$1.50 a dose (\$10 - 100/life)
- Civilian \$55 a dose (\$385 – 3,685/life)
- Military considers shelf life in years
- Manufacturer likely doesn't
- Advised temps 59-86 degrees F
- Viewed very heat stable in Middle East



TXA – Where do we go?

- “Early adopters”
 - OKC & TUL effective 4/1/13 (est. 60+ pts/year)
 - London Ambulance Service 4/1/13
- Ongoing study - ?DVT/PE risk
 - No evidence in CRASH-2
 - Mostly transfusion ratios + TXA
- Likely won't see scope of CRASH-2 again



Take Home Points

- No current EMS answer for all bleeding
- Should EMS administer TXA?
 - Good clinical benefit shown in EBM
 - Must administer early (within 3 hrs of injury)
 - Good safety profile (vasoocclusive events)
 - Fits in operational/fiscal realities
- Discussion with trauma surgeons essential





 **EMS SECTION**

State of Oklahoma
EMS Protocols



Protocol Resources

okctulomd.com

“Training & Protocols” tab

MCB Pre-Hospital Operational Standards

**2013 State of Oklahoma EMS Protocols
Field & Reference Editions**





TULSA



OKLAHOMA CITY

Contact Info:
jeffrey-goodloe@ouhsc.edu
Office of the Medical Director
405-297-7173