

Damage control resuscitation in patients with severe traumatic hemorrhage: A practice management guideline from the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma

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BACKGROUND:	The resuscitation of severely injured bleeding patients has evolved into a multi-modal strategy termed damage control resuscitation (DCR). This guideline evaluates several aspects of DCR including the role of massive transfusion (MT) protocols, the optimal target ratio of plasma (PLAS) and platelets (PLT) to red blood cells (RBC) during DCR, and the role of recombinant activated factor VII (rVIIa) and tranexamic acid (TXA).
METHODS:	Using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology, a subcommittee of the Practice Management Guidelines (PMG) Section of EAST conducted a systematic review using MEDLINE and EMBASE. Articles in English from 1985 through 2015 were considered in evaluating four PICO questions relevant to DCR.
RESULT:	A total of 37 studies were identified for analysis, of which 31 met criteria for quantitative meta-analysis. In these studies, mortality decreased with use of an MT/DCR protocol vs. no protocol (OR 0.61, 95% CI 0.43–0.87, $p = 0.006$) and with a high ratio of PLAS:RBC and PLT:RBC (relatively more PLAS and PLT) vs. a low ratio (OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.46–0.77, $p < 0.0001$; OR 0.44, 95% CI 0.28–0.71, $p = 0.0003$). Mortality and blood product use were no different with either rVIIa vs. no rVIIa or with TXA vs. no TXA.
CONCLUSION:	DCR can significantly improve outcomes in severely injured bleeding patients. After a review of the best available evidence, we recommend the use of a MT/DCR protocol in hospitals that manage such patients and recommend that the protocol target a high ratio of PLAS and PLT to RBC. This is best achieved by transfusing equal amounts of RBC, PLAS, and PLT during the early, empiric phase of resuscitation. We cannot recommend for or against the use of rVIIa based on the available evidence. Finally, we conditionally recommend the in-hospital use of TXA early in the management of severely injured bleeding patients. (<i>J Trauma Acute Care Surg.</i> 2017;82: 605–617. Copyright © 2017 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.)
KEY WORDS:	Damage control resuscitation; massive transfusion protocol; coagulopathy of trauma; recombinant factor VIIa; tranexamic acid.

The optimal strategy for managing hemorrhaging trauma patients is now termed damage control resuscitation (DCR) (Table 1).^{1–25} Damage control resuscitation seeks to minimize blood loss until definitive hemostasis is achieved.^{26–28} Damage control resuscitation has proven successful in combat casualty care,^{29,30} prompting the translation of DCR principles to civilian trauma care as well.³¹ The following practice management guideline (PMG) quantifies the potential benefits of several aspects of DCR and provides recommendations for managing severely injured patients at risk of death from hemorrhage.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this PMG was to evaluate key components of DCR, including the role of massive transfusion (MT) or DCR protocols, the ratio of plasma (PLAS) and platelets (PLT) to red blood cells (RBC), and the role of hemostatic adjuncts such as recombinant activated factor VII (rVIIa) and tranexamic acid (TXA) in the management of severely injured bleeding patients. Using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology,³² we defined four population (P), intervention (I), comparator (C), and outcome (O) (PICO) questions:

PICO Question 1: In adult patients with severe trauma (P), should an MT/DCR protocol (I) versus no MT/DCR protocol (C) be used to decrease mortality or total blood products used (O)?

PICO Question 2: In adult patients with severe trauma (P), should a high ratio of PLAS and PLT to RBC (I) versus a low ratio (C) be administered to decrease mortality or total blood products (O)?

PICO Question 3: In adult patients with severe trauma (P), should rVIIa (I) versus no rVIIa (C) be administered to decrease mortality, total blood products used, or MT? Does use of rVIIa increase rates of venous thromboembolic events (VTEs) (O)?

PICO Question 4: In adult patients with severe trauma (P), should TXA (I) versus no TXA (C) be administered to decrease mortality, total blood products used, or MT? Does use of TXA increase rates of venous thromboembolic events (VTE) (O)?

METHODS

Identification of References

A systematic review of the medical literature was performed using the PubMed, MEDLINE, and EMBASE databases to identify English-language human studies published from January 1985 through December 2015 using the medical subject heading (MeSH) terms and keywords listed (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 1, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A860>). All studies of adult patients including randomized controlled trials (RCTs), observational studies, and retrospective studies were considered. Severely injured patients at risk of death from hemorrhage were defined as patients requiring blood transfusion and/or injury

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TABLE 1. Principles of Damage Control Resuscitation (DCR)

Principle	References
Avoid/reverse hypothermia	Gentilello, ¹ Shaft ²
Minimize blood loss with early hemorrhage control measures during transport and initial evaluation	Kragh, ³ Schroll, ⁴ Inaba, ⁵ Leonard, ⁶ Yong, ⁷ Dubose ⁸
Delay resuscitation/target low-normal blood pressure before definitive hemostasis	Bickell, ⁹ Dutton ¹⁰
Minimize crystalloid administration	Duchesne, ¹¹ Schreiber ¹²
Use MT protocol to ensure sufficient blood products are available in a prespecified ratio	O'Keefe, ¹³ Cotton ¹⁴
Avoid delays in surgical or angiographic hemostasis	Meizoso, ¹⁵ Schwartz, ¹⁶ Tesoriero ¹⁷
Transfuse blood components that optimize hemostasis	Borgman, ¹⁸ Holcomb, ¹⁹ Holcomb ²⁰
Obtain functional laboratory measures of coagulation (e.g., TEG or TEM) to guide ongoing resuscitation	Gonzalez, ²¹ Tapia ²²
Give pharmacologic adjuncts to safely promote hemostasis	CRASH-2, ²³ Morrison, ²⁴ Hauser ²⁵

TEG, thromboelastography; TEM, thromboelastometry.

severity score greater than 25. The literature search was conducted by two authors (M.A.K. and J.C.D.) who then performed title and abstract review to exclude articles in languages other than English, case reports, and expert opinion. Four authors (J.W.C., M.A.K., A.S.R., and J.C.D.) then performed full text review of the remaining articles.

The search generated 1,386 articles. A total of 1,219 were excluded by title and abstract review, leaving 167 articles for full text review. Subsequently, another 130 were excluded, leaving 37 for analysis. Of these, six were used for qualitative analysis only,^{19,33-37} while 31 met criteria for quantitative analysis (Fig. 1).^{13,14,18,20,23-25,38-61}

Selection of Outcome Measures

Relevant outcomes were identified by four authors (J.W.C., M.A.K., A.S.R., and J.C.D.) including mortality, intensive care unit length of stay, hospital length of stay, total blood products used, need for MT, and specific complications including multisystem organ failure (MSOF), VTE (including deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism), and transfusion reactions. These outcomes were then scored from 1 (less important) to 9 (critically important) (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 2, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A861>) and those with a score of 7 or greater were considered. For all PICO questions, mortality and total blood products used were deemed critical. For PICO 3 and 4, additional critical outcomes included need for MT and VTE events.

Data Extraction and Methodology

For PICO 1, a total of seven retrospective studies assessed the value of an MT or DCR protocol.^{13,14,38-42} One additional study did not define when the MT protocol (MTP) was implemented,³³ while three others described modifications to an existing MT or DCR protocol.³⁵⁻³⁷ Consequently, these four studies were considered in the qualitative analysis only.

For PICO 2, the randomized prospective PROPPR study,²⁰ two prospective, observational studies,^{43,44} and 12 retrospective studies^{18,41,45-54} evaluated PLAS:RBC ratios. PROPPR²⁰ and three retrospective studies evaluated PLT:RBC ratios.^{41,47,55} PROMMTT¹⁹ used a time-varying analysis that was not conducive to meta-analysis; so it was used for qualitative analysis along with one other study on PLT transfusion.³⁴

Hemostatic adjuncts that have been adequately studied for the purposes of this PMG include rVIIa and TXA. While there is

increasing interest in the use of prothrombin complex concentrate, fibrinogen concentrate, and desmopressin in managing acutely bleeding trauma patients,⁶²⁻⁶⁴ there is currently insufficient evidence to systematically evaluate their use. For rVIIa, two randomized, prospective, placebo-controlled studies^{25,56} and three retrospective studies met inclusion criteria.⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹ Tranexamic acid was the subject of a large, randomized, prospective, placebo-controlled international trial (CRASH-2) that was included in our analysis.²³ One additional prospective study⁶⁰ and the two retrospective Military Application of Tranexamic Acid in Trauma Emergency Resuscitation (MATTERS and MATTERS II) studies were also included.^{24,61} While these military studies contained overlapping patients, only MATTERS reported rates of VTE, a critical outcome. Thus, MATTERS II was used

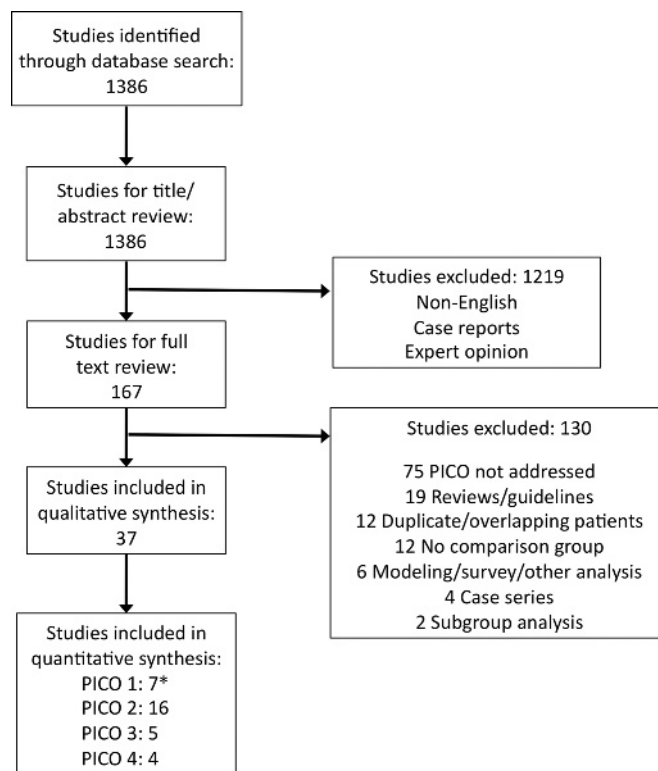


Figure 1. PRISMA diagram of included studies. *Shaz, et al.⁴¹ considered in PICO 1 and PICO 2.

to assess mortality, blood product use, and MT, while MATTERS was used to evaluate VTE.

One author (J.W.C.) entered data from each study into Review Manager (RevMan, Cochrane Collaboration, version 5.2) for quantitative analysis. Forest plots were generated for each critical outcome after calculating the random effects relative risk for categorical variables and mean difference for the one continuous variable (blood product use). Mortality was taken as 28-day, 30-day, or hospital mortality according to each study. Detailed blood product use was infrequently reported, although many studies consistently reported units of RBC given in 24 hours. Thus, this was used as a surrogate end point for total blood products. Because RevMan uses mean difference, when a median value was reported, a normal distribution was assumed.

Evidence profiles were generated for each PICO using GRADEpro GDT (GRADEpro Guideline Development Tool, McMaster University, 2015, available at grade.pro.org). We considered study methodology as well as the domains of study bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, and publication bias when rating the quality of evidence as high, moderate, low, or very low using established methods used by GRADE.^{32,65} Implicit consideration was given to the risks and benefits of each intervention along with the most likely values and preferences of patients we have collectively managed in these life-threatening situations. All members of the subcommittee voted on the proposed recommendations for each PICO using Survey Monkey (www.surveymonkey.com) or RedCap electronic data capture tools hosted at the University of Pennsylvania.

RESULTS FOR MT/DCR PROTOCOL USE (PICO 1)

In adult patients with severe trauma, should an MT/DCR protocol versus no MT/DCR protocol be used to decrease mortality or total blood products used?

Qualitative Synthesis

Transfusion protocols have been used in hospitals for many years.^{33,66} Recently, more prescriptive protocols detailing the process of blood bank notification and the mix of blood products delivered to the bedside have emerged.^{18,67–69} These MTPs, which may also emphasize hypothermia prevention, minimizing crystalloid, and permitting modest hypotension, have now become integral to the overall paradigm of DCR.^{70–72}

A total of 11 retrospective studies have evaluated the implementation of an MTP with or without a formal DCR

protocol.^{13,14,33,35–42} On qualitative analysis, there was significant variability in the MTPs described in terms of the numbers of products provided and the preplanned product ratios, which ranged from PLAS:PLT:RBC as low as 2:0:5¹³ to as high as 2:1:2.^{39,41} Only one study detailed specific MTP activation criteria beyond attending surgeon judgment.³⁹

All of the included studies noted benefits to the use of an MTP measured by improved patient survival,^{14,35,39,40} decreased use of blood products,^{35,40} or cost savings.¹³ One paper further reported reduced MSOF and postresuscitation complications including abdominal compartment syndrome.³⁵ The one military paper in this group demonstrated *increased* use of blood products, particularly PLAS, PLT, and cryoprecipitate; however, MTP use resulted in earlier physiologic recovery.⁴² Finally, MTP use seemed to minimize or even reduce blood product wastage.^{36,39}

Quantitative Synthesis (Meta-analysis)

Seven studies met criteria for quantitative analysis.^{13,14,38–42} In six retrospective studies with a total of 1,149 patients, the mean mortality for patients managed with an MT/DCR protocol was 40.0% compared to 48.7% with no protocol. The relative risk for either 30-day or hospital mortality was 0.61 (confidence interval [CI], 0.43–0.87; $p = 0.006$) (Fig. 2; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 3, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A862>).

Four studies reported total RBC units transfused in 24 hours in a total of 511 patients.^{13,40–42} This was used as a surrogate for total blood product use as previously described. Quantitatively, patients managed with an MT/DCR protocol received similar numbers of RBC units as those managed without an MTP (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 4, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A863>; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 3, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A862>).

Grading the Evidence

The overall quality of this evidence was found to be low (mortality) to very low (RBC use) owing to the retrospective design of the studies considered with a serious risk of bias and the inconsistency, indirectness, and imprecision in the blood product administration analyses (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 3, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A862>). No evidence of publication bias was identified (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 5, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A864>).

Recommendation

In formulating a recommendation for the implementation of PICO 1, we considered that many patients with hemorrhage

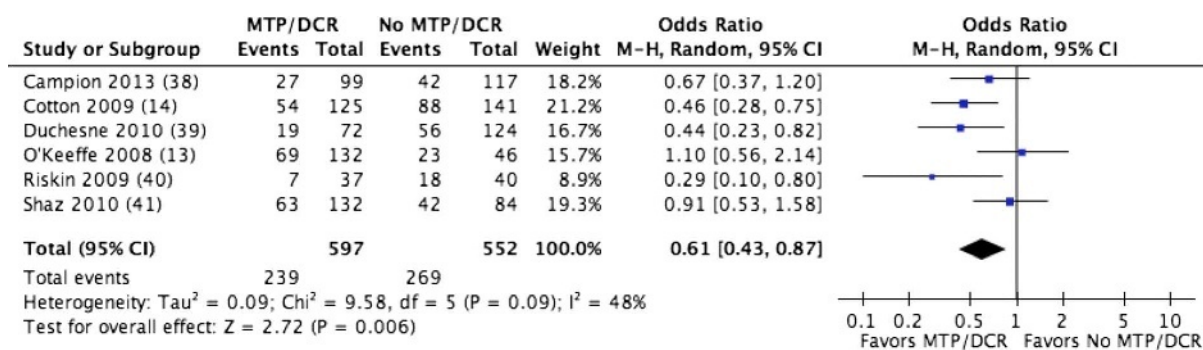


Figure 2. Forest plot for MT/DCR protocol vs no MT/DCR protocol; outcome = mortality.

presenting to a trauma center would place a high value on a rapid and well-coordinated resuscitation effort focused on arresting hemorrhage, reversing shock, and preventing coagulopathy. The risks of applying an MT/DCR protocol seem to be low, and use of an MT/DCR protocol is associated with a significant survival benefit. Based on this evidence, eight authors (73%) voted for a strong recommendation, while three (27%) voted for a conditional recommendation. Thus, we recommend the development and implementation of an MT/DCR protocol for the management of severely injured trauma patients. This should be done with multidisciplinary input using the most current evidence to guide indications for protocol activation,⁷³ the target blood product ratios implicit within the protocol, and the many other aspects of MT/DCR protocol implementation.⁷⁴

RESULTS FOR PLAS:RBC AND PLT:RBC (PICO 2)

In adult patients with severe trauma, should a high ratio of PLAS:RBC and PLT:RBC versus a low ratio be administered to decrease mortality or total blood products used?

Qualitative Synthesis

Before the 1970s, whole blood was the resuscitation fluid of choice for bleeding trauma patients.⁷⁵ However, routine separation of whole blood into components for storage and renewed interest in crystalloid-based resuscitation shifted practice toward infusing large volumes of crystalloid and many units of RBC before considering PLAS or PLT transfusion.⁷⁶ Unfortunately, this approach caused dilutional coagulopathy and many other complications in the most severely injured patients.

The landmark publication by Borgman et al.¹⁸ examining the role of a more balanced transfusion strategy in combat casualties demonstrated improved survival. Numerous subsequent reports have suggested that early transfusion of PLAS and RBC in a balanced ratio of 1:1 to 1:1.5 is associated with lower mortality and less MSOF in patients who receive an MT.^{47,77} Some have suggested the mortality may increase in a U-shaped curve as the ratio approaches 1:1,^{50,78,79} while others have preliminarily found that ratios above 1:1 (i.e., more PLAS than RBC) may be associated with improved short-term survival.⁵⁴ Empiric PLT transfusion has also been evaluated to determine the most effective ratio of PLT:RBC. Both single-center³⁴ and multicenter studies⁸⁰ have demonstrated a stepwise improvement in survival among MT patients with increasing PLT:RBC ratios.

We systematically evaluated a total of 18 studies on this topic qualitatively. Of these, 16 met criteria for quantitative synthesis, including one RCT, which was recently completed,²⁰ two prospective observational studies,^{43,44} and 13 retrospective studies.^{18,41,45–55} Two additional studies were considered in the qualitative analysis.^{19,34}

We defined a *high* ratio of PLAS:RBC and PLT:RBC as close as possible to 1:1:1 (relatively more PLAS and PLT). Conversely, we defined a *low* ratio as less than or equal to 1:1:2 (relatively less PLAS and PLT). Some studies did not fit precisely into this categorization scheme. Specifically, three studies had groups that crossed the 1:2 boundary.^{43,44,46} To remain consistent in our analysis, we included these studies in the analysis but categorized all boundary patients as receiving a low ratio to weight any

potentially favorable findings toward a low-ratio strategy (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 6, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A865>).

In theory, the effect of a particular ratio of PLAS:RBC can be distinguished from the effect of the PLT or RBC ratio and other hemostatic agents given during resuscitation. However, very few studies on blood product ratios have specifically accounted for these confounding factors, since all three products may be infusing simultaneously during an active resuscitation.⁴⁷ A recent review of transfusion practices in combat casualty care actually identified a synergistic effect between a high ratio of PLAS:RBC and a high ratio of PLT:RBC.⁸¹ Thus, to fully distinguish the effect of PLAS from PLT ratios, a 2 × 2 RCT factorial study design would be required.

Another point where our thinking about blood product ratios has evolved is the timing of ratio calculations. To date, most studies have calculated the ratio of blood products used for a particular resuscitation at 24 hours.^{18,41,49} However, in reality, transfusion ratios fluctuate throughout a resuscitation, a dynamic element that retrospective studies are unable to capture.^{19,82} To better inform clinical practice, future studies on blood product ratios should assess ratios much sooner than 24 hours, likely within 2 to 4 hours^{19,50,52} and, most importantly, at the time of surgical hemostasis.

The qualitative analysis indicated an early mortality benefit to targeting a high ratio of PLAS and PLT:RBC¹⁹ due to a more frequent achievement of hemostasis²⁰ and decreased death from truncal hemorrhage⁴⁷ or exsanguination.²⁰ Indeed, death from hemorrhage was significantly decreased at 24 hours in the 1:1:1 group compared to even 1:1:2 in the PROPPR study.²⁰ Assessment of the impact of a high ratio of PLAS and PLT on total blood products transfused, RBC transfused, and patients receiving MT was limited by the few studies reporting these end points. Multisystem organ failure was reported in four studies with no significant increase with a high ratio of PLAS and/or PLT. One RCT also found that transfusion reactions as well as 23 prespecified complications (including acute respiratory distress syndrome, acute kidney injury, and MSOF) were not greater in the high-ratio group despite more PLAS and PLT given.²⁰ One transfusion-related death (due to transfusion-associated circulatory overload) was reported in the 1:1:1 group at 30 days.

Quantitative Synthesis (Meta-analysis)

A total of 15 studies met criteria for quantitative analysis of high versus low PLAS:RBC ratios,^{18,20,41,43–54} and four met criteria for analysis of PLT:RBC ratios.^{20,41,47,55} A total of 2,771 patients received a high ratio of PLAS:RBC, and 2,521 received a low ratio of PLAS:RBC, for a total of 5,292 patients studied. Mortality was 30.5% in the high-ratio group as compared to 38.4% in the low-ratio group with an odds ratio of 0.60 (CI, 0.46–0.77; $p < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3A; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 7, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A866>). When considering only the RCT and the observational data, an all-cause mortality difference was still observed at 30 days or hospital discharge. Furthermore, germane to the purpose of DCR, these studies all demonstrated significantly fewer deaths from hemorrhage using a high-ratio strategy.

For PLT:RBC ratios, 843 patients received a high ratio and 764 received a low ratio, for a total of 1,607 patients studied.

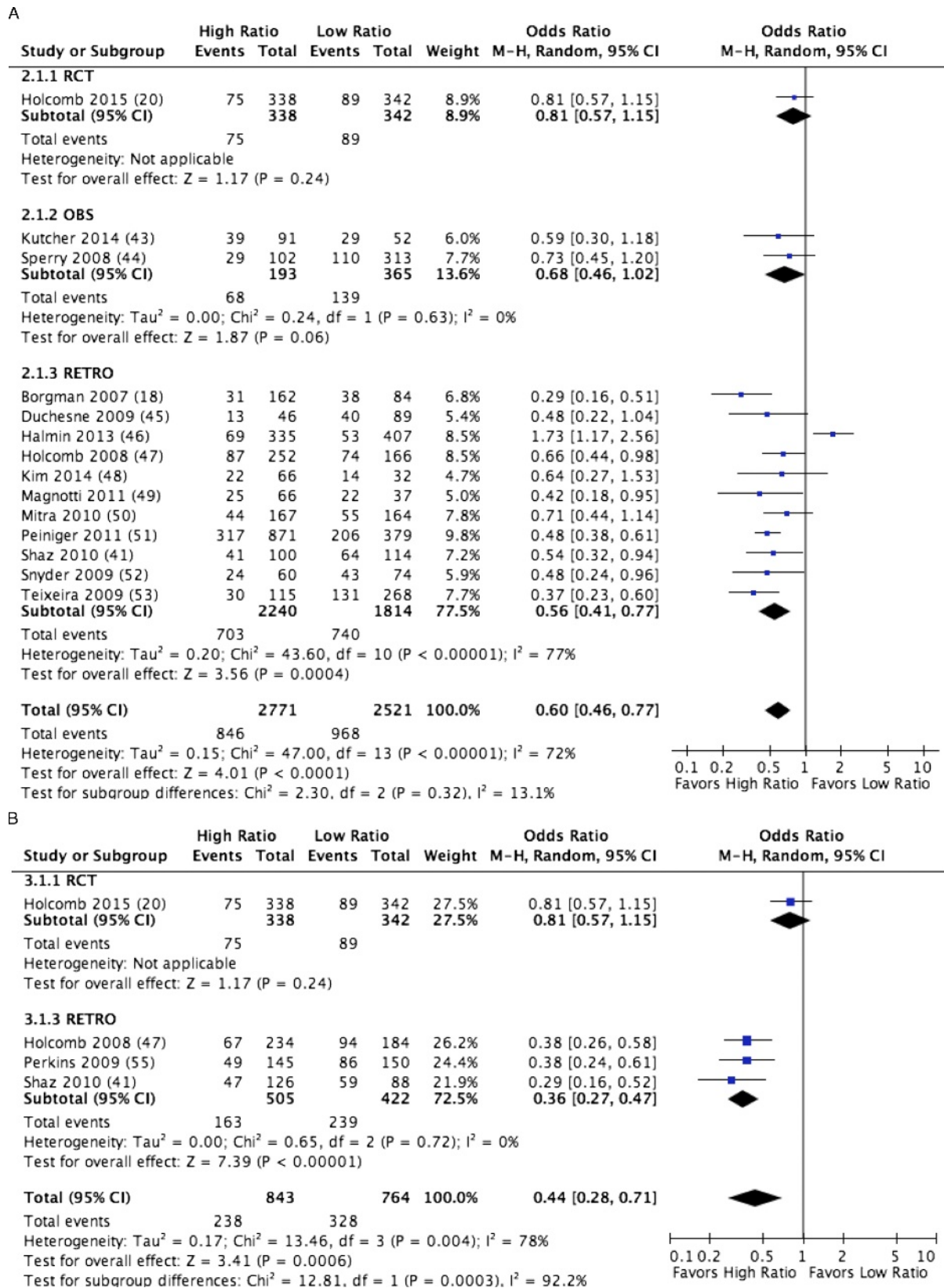


Figure 3. Forest plot for high vs low ratio PLAS:RBC (A) and PLT:RBC (B); outcome = mortality.

Mortality was 28.2% in the high-ratio group compared to 42.9% in the low-ratio group, with an odds ratio of 0.44 (CI, 0.28–0.71; $p = 0.0003$) (Fig. 3B; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 7, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A866>).

Five studies met criteria for evaluating blood product use in high versus low PLAS:RBC,^{20,43,44,48,54} while only one met criteria for this same end point in high versus low PLT:RBC.²⁰ No significant difference in RBC given was identified between the high- and low-ratio groups (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 8, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A867>; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 7, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A866>).

Grading the Evidence

At baseline, the quality of the evidence evaluated for this PICO question was considered moderate owing to the presence of an RCT (high quality) and two observational studies (moderate quality), which balanced multiple retrospective studies with low to very low quality of evidence due to a serious risk of bias. Heterogeneity between these study groups was moderate for PLAS:RBC data and high for PLT:RBC data. Publication bias was considered unlikely for the PLAS:RBC data (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 9, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A868>).

Survival bias has also been raised as a concern by those evaluating the potential risks and benefits of a high-ratio resuscitation strategy.^{19,52,83} This bias results when early death precludes administration of a full complement of blood products. If the initial products given were RBC, the patient would be classified as a low-ratio patient although the patient may have died regardless of the transfusion strategy used. The only way to effectively eliminate this bias is to evaluate blood product ratios as time-varying covariates^{19,52} or in a randomized controlled manner²⁰ with equal and simultaneous availability of all three components. The inclusion of multiple studies that accounted for this survival bias and the fact that we included patients on the boundary of the high and low strategies in the low group minimized the possibility of such bias in the overall analysis.

The mortality benefit we found for a high ratio of PLAS:RBC was very large, offsetting downgrades for inclusion of retrospective and observational studies and for inconsistency, thus justifying an upgrade in the overall quality of evidence to moderate (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 7, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A866>). For PLT:RBC, the mortality benefit was also very large, which offset downgrades for the risk of bias due to inclusion of retrospective and observational studies and partially offset the high heterogeneity in the results between studies signifying serious inconsistency. Thus, we graded the overall quality of evidence for these data as low (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 7, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A866>).

Recommendation

We believe patients in hemorrhagic shock would value rapid reversal of this condition using the most effective resuscitation strategy available. Transfusion therapy for acute hemorrhage has become much safer than ever before with minimal risk of infectious disease transmission or adverse reaction. From a layperson's standpoint, treatment of hemorrhagic shock should involve the replacement of shed blood with products that functionally resemble what has been lost. Thus, we believe most patients would value a high-ratio DCR strategy, if not whole blood

(which remains Food and Drug Administration and AABB approved).^{84–86}

Based on the available evidence indicating a significant benefit to a high ratio of PLAS:RBC, nine members (82%) voted for a strong recommendation and two (18%) voted for a weak recommendation. Regarding a high ratio of PLT:RBC, eight (73%) voted for a strong recommendation, while three (27%) voted for a conditional recommendation. Thus, we recommend targeting a high ratio of both PLAS and PLT:RBC for resuscitating severely injured bleeding trauma patients. Preparing MT packs or pre-positioning blood products in the trauma resuscitation bay in a 1:1:1 ratio (e.g., 6 units PLAS, 1 unit apheresis PLT, and 6 units RBC) can help avoid a significant ratio imbalance during the early empiric resuscitation phase. Additionally, leading with hemostatic PLAS and PLT early and then catching up with RBC in short order seems to be a safe guiding principle,⁸² although further data are needed in this area.

RESULTS FOR rVIIA (PICO 3)

In adult patients with severe trauma, should the hemostatic adjunct rVIIa versus no rVIIa be administered to decrease mortality, total blood products used, or MT? Does use of rVIIa increase rates of VTE?

Qualitative Synthesis

Recombinant activated factor VII has been used as a pharmacologic adjunct to promote hemostasis in the setting of uncontrolled hemorrhage since 1999,⁸⁷ although this remains an off-label use in the United States. Two RCTs^{25,56} and three retrospective studies (including one case-control study)^{57–59} evaluated the use of rVIIa specifically for trauma and met criteria for qualitative analysis. The dose of rVIIa studied in the RCTs was 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ initially followed by 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ at Hours 1 and 3. Other doses have also been evaluated including “low-dose” ranging from 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ down to 1.2 mg (approximately 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) for management of mild to moderate coagulopathy following injury.^{57,88}

Critical outcomes included hospital mortality (in-hospital, 28-day, or 30-day), blood products administered, the need for MT, and development of VTE. Qualitative analysis indicated no mortality benefit for rVIIa, and blood product use was no different with or without use of rVIIa. However, use of rVIIa may reduce the need for MT in some patients.⁵⁶

Patient follow-up in the studies on rVIIa ranged from hospital discharge (or arrival at a Level V combat facility)^{56–59} to 90 days after discharge.²⁵ Venous thromboembolic event surveillance timing, frequency, and methods were not standardized or reported in any of these studies. With these limitations in mind, there was no evidence of increased rates of VTE on qualitative assessment.

Quantitative Synthesis (Meta-analysis)

These same five studies were also considered for quantitative analysis of rVIIa. A total of 517 patients received rVIIa compared to 775 who did not, for a total of 1,292 patients studied. Mortality was 21.7% in patients receiving rVIIa and 30.6% in those who did not receive rVIIa, although this difference was not statistically significant with a relative risk of 0.88

(CI, 0.64–1.2; $p = 0.42$) (Figure 4; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 10, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A869>). There was no difference in units of RBC transfused, although fewer MTs were needed in patients receiving rVIIa (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 11, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A870>; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 10, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A869>). Within the limitations previously noted, VTE rates were no greater with rVIIa administration compared to controls (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 9, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A868>).

Grading the Evidence

The baseline quality of evidence based on study methodology was considered moderate for rVIIa. For mortality, inclusion of retrospective studies with moderate to high risk of bias downgraded the quality. Otherwise, the results were homogeneous across all end points except for VTE, resulting in a final quality assessment of low to moderate for rVIIa (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 10, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A869>).

Recommendation

For most bleeding trauma patients, there does not seem to be a clear, significant mortality benefit from rVIIa. If given early in the resuscitation, rVIIa may decrease the need for a MT. Although there is also no evidence that rVIIa leads to more VTEs, this end point has not been well evaluated in the trauma population. One study in a mixed population of critically ill patients did demonstrate an increased rate of arterial thrombosis with rVIIa administration.⁸⁹ Thus, we believe most patients would want these agents given on a selective basis, reserved for those with significant hemorrhage and severe injuries.

The subcommittee was divided on the best recommendation based on this evidence. Four (36%) voted for a weak recommendation for rVIIa, while two (18%) voted against rVIIa (one

weak and one strong) and five (45%) felt the data did not support any recommendation for or against rVIIa. Thus, we cannot recommend for or against the use of rVIIa in the management of severely injured adult trauma patients. This adjunct does not seem to improve all-cause mortality across all patient populations, and its only demonstrated benefit is a possible reduced need for MT. We feel that the use of rVIIa needs further study with particular attention to optimal dosing and the timing of rVIIa relative to blood product administration before a recommendation for or against its use can be made. Furthermore, VTE rates need to be more carefully evaluated with a defined surveillance protocol in future studies.

RESULTS FOR TXA (PICO 4)

In adult patients with severe trauma, should the hemostatic adjunct TXA versus no TXA be administered to decrease mortality, total blood products used, or MT? Does use of TXA increase rates of VTE?

Qualitative Synthesis

Fibrinogen is a critical precursor for clot formation. In trauma patients, fibrinogen is lost in shed blood and can be rapidly consumed through the activation of in vivo hemostatic mechanisms. Excessive and inappropriate fibrinolysis can also lead to further fibrinogen consumption as part of the coagulopathy of trauma.⁹⁰ This process can be blocked with antifibrinolytic agents such as TXA or aminocaproic acid (Amicar), although a mechanistic link between antifibrinolysis and improved outcomes has not been established.^{91,92} Use of these medications in trauma patients is currently considered off-label.

A total of four studies addressed TXA use in a hospital setting.^{23,24,60,61} The analysis of TXA was dominated by the international CRASH-2 RCT.²³ The other studies on TXA use in

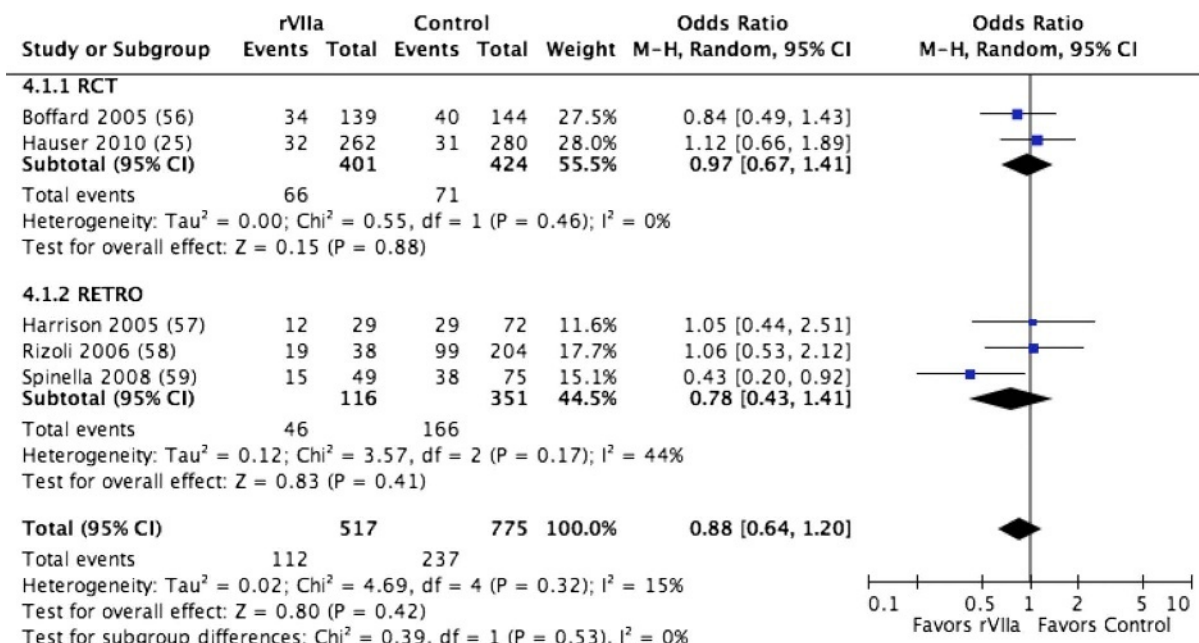


Figure 4. Forest plots for rVIIa vs no rVIIa; outcome = mortality.

trauma that met criteria for analysis included a recently published prospective study in civilians⁶⁰ and the retrospective combat casualty experience with this agent in Afghanistan reported in MATTERS and MATTERS II.^{24,61} The CRASH-2 and MATTERS studies include patients with significant disparities in mechanism and injury severity. In CRASH-2, 68% of patients had a blunt mechanism of injury compared to MATTERS, which reported only patients injured by gunshot wound (30%) or explosion (70%). In CRASH-2, injury severity was not reported; however, only 18% had a Glasgow Coma Scale score of 8 or less compared to 29% in MATTERS. Additionally, less than half of CRASH-2 patients had a transfusion or required surgery. These findings lead us to question the applicability of CRASH-2 to severely injured, bleeding trauma patients.

Critical outcomes evaluated in patients managed with TXA included hospital mortality (in-hospital, 28-day, or 30-day), blood products administered, the need for MT, and development of VTE. Qualitative analysis indicated only a modest benefit for TXA in the most severely injured patients with clear evidence of bleeding. Tranexamic acid should be given early, as mortality significantly increases if given more than 3 hours after injury.⁹³ Blood product use was no different with or without use of TXA. Again, VTE surveillance timing, frequency, and methods were not standardized or reported in any of the studies considered.

Quantitative Synthesis (Meta-analysis)

These same four studies met criteria for quantitative analysis. There was no demonstrable difference in mortality between patients who received TXA (14.6%) and those who did not (16.5%), with a relative risk of 0.7 (CI, 0.54–1.2; $p = 0.29$)

(Fig. 5; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 12, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A871>). There was also no difference in units of RBC transfused in those who received TXA versus those who received no TXA (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 13, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A872>; Table, Supplemental Digital Content 12, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A871>). The one study that reported MT use in TXA was a combat study in which TXA was part of the MT protocol (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 13, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A872>). Venous thromboembolic events were likely underdiagnosed in the RCT considered with no difference between groups identified,²³ while they were more frequent in the TXA group in the MATTERS study.²⁴ However, in aggregate, within the limits of this end point previously noted, VTEs were no greater with TXA administration (Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 13, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A872>).

Grading the Evidence

The quality of evidence for TXA was considered moderate at baseline; however, the inclusion of retrospective data, limitations of the CRASH-2 data, and findings of inconsistency and imprecision downgraded the evidence to very low (Table, Supplemental Digital Content 12, <http://links.lww.com/TA/A871>).

Recommendation

The evidence for in-hospital use of TXA demonstrates a mortality benefit in a mixed population of questionably bleeding trauma patients in one international RCT,²³ on subgroup analysis of a prospectively studied group of severely injured civilian patients in shock,⁶⁰ and on retrospective review of severely injured combat casualties.^{24,61} When these results are combined, there is no clear universal mortality benefit to TXA; however,

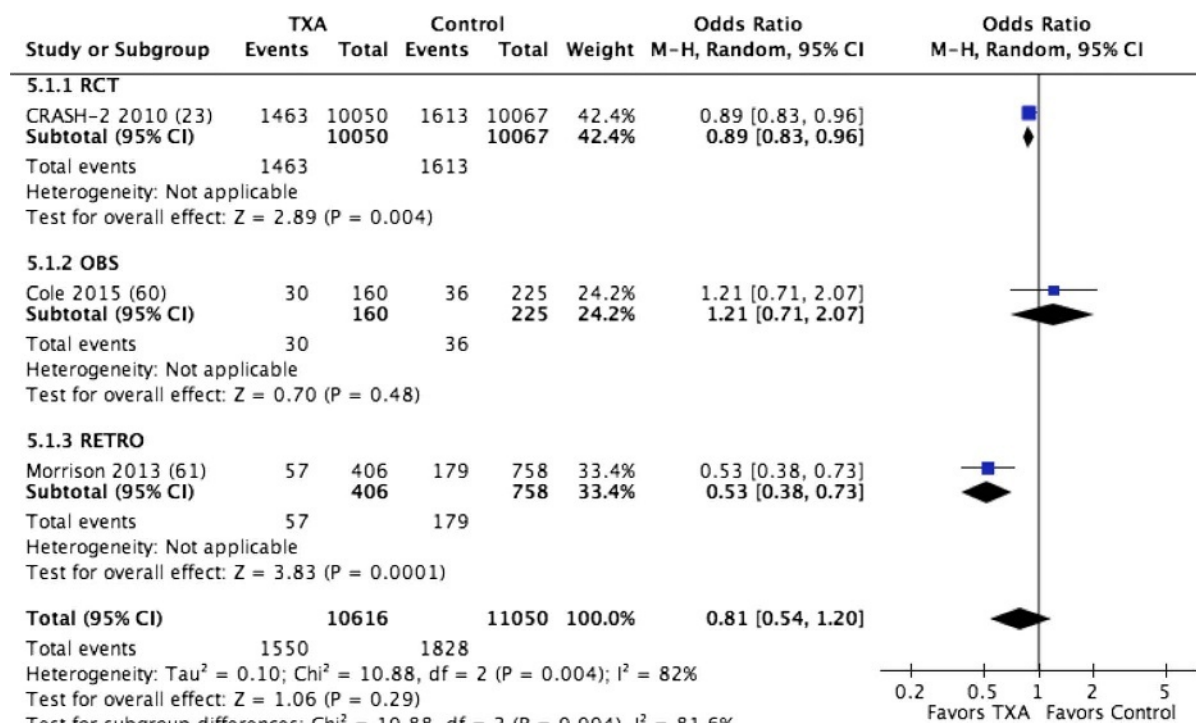


Figure 5. Forest plots for TXA vs no TXA; outcome = mortality.

the safety profile of this medication seems to be favorable when used early after injury (i.e., within 3 hours). Seven subcommittee members (64%) supported a conditional recommendation for TXA use, while one (9%) favored a strong recommendation and three (27%) felt that a recommendation could not be made for or against TXA use. Thus, we conditionally recommend TXA use as a hemostatic adjunct in the management of severely injured adult trauma patients. These recommendations apply only to the use of TXA in a hospital setting pending the results of two ongoing prehospital TXA trials. As with other hemostatic agents, VTE rates need to be more carefully evaluated with the use of a defined surveillance protocol in future studies on TXA.

DISCUSSION

Based on this focused analysis, there is compelling evidence that a well-planned MT/DCR protocol will improve survival without increasing blood product usage. Indeed, implementing an MTP is now required of all trauma centers verified by the American College of Surgeons.⁹⁴ Furthermore, a high ratio of PLAS and PLT to RBC reduces hemorrhage-related mortality and likely also reduces all-cause mortality, a finding consistent with previous systematic reviews⁷⁷ and published guidelines.^{63,95,96} We believe this is best achieved by transfusing equal parts of RBC, PLAS, and PLT early during resuscitation, transitioning to a laboratory-based resuscitation strategy as results become available.²⁰ Finally, these benefits may be further augmented by the early in-hospital use of TXA in severely injured bleeding patients.

USING THIS GUIDELINE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

The recommendations in this PMG are the result of a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the literature on several aspects of the DCR paradigm. Although the GRADE approach attempts to overcome some limitations of a meta-analysis with a transparent qualitative assessment and evidence evaluation process, these recommendations should not replace clinical judgment.

CONCLUSION

In this PMG, we offer four evidence-based recommendations on DCR in the management of severely injured bleeding trauma patients (Table 2). We recommend the development

TABLE 2. Summary of Recommendations Confirm

Question	Recommendation
PICO 1	In adult patients with severe trauma, we <i>recommend</i> the use of a massive transfusion/damage control resuscitation protocol in comparison to no protocol to reduce mortality.
PICO 2	In adult patients with severe trauma, we <i>recommend</i> targeting a high ratio of plasma and platelets to red blood cells as compared to a low ratio to reduce mortality. This is best achieved by transfusing equal amounts of RBC, PLAS, and PLT during the early empiric phase of resuscitation.
PICO 3	In adult patients with severe trauma, we cannot recommend for or against the use of rVIIa as a hemostatic adjunct in comparison to no rVIIa.
PICO 4	In adult patients with severe trauma, we <i>conditionally recommend</i> the use of TXA as an in-hospital hemostatic adjunct in comparison to no TXA.

and routine use of an MT/DCR protocol for severely injured patients that intrinsically targets a high ratio of PLAS and PLT: RBC. We cannot recommend for or against the use of rVIIa at this time, but we conditionally recommend TXA early in the management of these patients.

AUTHORSHIP

J.W.C. and A.S.R. served as EAST Guideline Section liaisons. J.J.C. served as the EAST Trauma Guideline Taskforce leader. J.W.C., M.A.K., A.S.R., and J.C.D. formulated the PICO questions. M.A.K. and J.C.D. conducted the literature search. M.A.K. screened titles and abstracts. J.W.C., M.A.K., A.S.R., and J.C.D. performed the full text review. J.W.C. abstracted data from selected articles. J.W.C., M.A.K., A.S.R., and J.C.D. coordinated the systematic review. All authors appraised the evidence and contributed to the final recommendations. J.W.C., M.A.K., and J.C.D. drafted the initial manuscript, which all authors critically revised.

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DISCLOSURE

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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