### **NEED A MASSIVE HEMORRHAGE PROTOCOL?**



### NO NOT YET

- 1. ORDER 4 UNCROSSMATCHED RRC
- 2. REASSESS NEED FOR MHP

ANTICOAGULATION REVERSAL		
Warfarin	PCC 2000 units IV over 10 min Vitamin K 10mg IV over 10 min	
Dabigatran (Pradaxa)	Idarucizumab 5g IV over 10 min	
Apixaban (Eliquis) Rivaroxaban (Xarelto) Edoxaban (Lixiana)	PCC 2000 units IV over 10 min Repeat in 1 hour if bleeding continues	
Heparins	Call pharmacy for dosing of protamine	

MHP COOLER DELIVERY SEQUENCE		
Cooler 1	4 units ONeg RBC for women < 45 All others receive OPos	
Cooler 2	4 units RBC 4 plasma	
Cooler 3	4 units RBC 2 plasma 4g fibrinogen concentrate	
Cooler 4+	4 units RBC 2 plasma	

## PLATELETS order if <50 or on antiplatelets FIBRINOGEN CONCENTRATE order 4g IV if <1.5

#### PATIENT STABLE AND HEMORRHAGE CONTROLLED

- 1. Deactivate as per local policy
- 2. Perform bedside termination checklist
- 3. Inform family member and SDM of needing MHP
- 4. Return unused MHP components to blood bank

## Laboratory transfusion triggers (once results available or rate of bleeding controlled)

Value	Transfuse
Hgb < 80	RBCs
INR ≥ 1.8	Plasma 4 units
Fibrinogen < 1.5 *Less than 2.0 for postpartum hemorrhage	Fibrinogen concentrate 4g
Platelets < 50	Platelets 1 adult dose
Ionized calcium < 1.15	CaCl <sub>2</sub> 1g

#### If available, ROTEM triggers

Value	Transfuse
EXTEM CT > 80	Plasma 4 units
EXTEM A10 < 35	Platelets 1 adult dose
FIBTEM A10 < 8-10	Fibrinogen concentrate 4g

# YES NEED IT NOW

- 1. MASSIVE BLOOD LOSS
- 2. HYPOTENSION
- 3. LIKELY NEED PLASMA

Or based on hospital activation criteria

# CALL XXXX: INITIATE CODE TRANSFUSION

- 1. Control rapidly bleeding site (tourniquet)
- 2. IV/IO access
- 3. Tranexamic acid total dose of 2g IV / IO
- 4. 4U RBCs with rapid infuser
- 5. Limit use of crystalloids
- 6. Calcium chloride 1g IV
- 7. Keep patient temperature above 36°C
- 8. Obtain MHP blood work
- 9. Reverse anticoagulation
- 10. Call for definitive bleeding control (OR, angio, endoscopy)

### **EVERY HOUR REASSESS**

1. Can MHP be turned off? Can laboratory guided transfusion be used instead?

Is bleeding controlled? Stable hemodynamics?

- 2. Do we need to call for the next cooler?
- 3. Patient temperature >36°C
- 4. Collect q1h blood work
- CaCl<sub>2</sub> 1g IV for every 4 RBC or ionized calcium < 1.15</li>
- Monitor for complications (hyperkalemia, volume overload)
- Is resuscitation adequate? (hemodynamics, lactate, VBG)
- 8. Switch to group specific blood products, when able