GOAL-DIRECTED HEMOSTATIC THERAPY: I TEST VISCOELASTICI

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Razionale

Effetti collaterali della trasfusione

• Emostasi uno degli ambiti p TRALI Transfusion-Related Lung Injury perioperatoria (e non solo)

 Una rapida valutazione della tempestiva correzione della nella **gestione del paziente**

Transfusion-Related Circulatory Overload

- Nonostante la somministrazione di emoder vati sia una misura salvavita, una strategia trasfusionale liberale è associata a ben conosciuti effetti avversi
- I test coagulativi tradizionali come PT e aPTT sono di limitata utilità nel paziente critico e nella medicina peiroperatoria

Test tradizionali

Tromboelastografia

- Turn-around time lungo (45-60 min)
- Valutazione limitata alla fase iniziale della coagulazione
- In vitro (plasma)
- Non adeguato a valutare il paziente acuto
- Eseguito da laboratorio
- Test di primo livello

- Turn-around time breve (15-20 min)
- Valutazione globale del processo emostatico
- In vivo (sangue intero)
- Possibilità di terapia mirata
- Richiede personale esperto
- Test di secondo livello

- Campo di ricerca recente e in forte sviluppo. Scarsa qualità delle evidenze: molti studi osservazionali, RCT monocentrici o di piccole dimensioni, studi eterogenei o a rischio di bias (design, popolazioni, outcomes)
- Principali setting indagati:

EVIDENZE

- Cardiochirurgia
- Trauma

- Trapianto di fegato e management del pz cirrotico
- Altra chirurgia non-cardiaca
- Shock settico
- Ostetricia
- Emofilia e altre coagulopatie ereditarie
- Management terapia anticoagulante cronica
- Management pz con rischio trombotico

Maggior parte degli studi incorporano VETs in algoritmi. Meno evidenze sull'uso al di fuori degli stessi

Principali evidenze:

 Riduzione utilizzo emoderivati

 Riduzione perdite ematiche

Terapia mirata

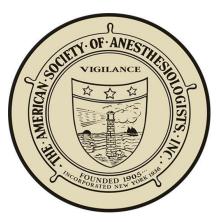
Valore prognostico

 Miglioramento decorso postoperatorio

Riduzione mortalità

Riduzione costi

EVIDENZE



Practice Guidelines for Perioperative Blood Management

An Updated Report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Perioperative Blood Management*

Survey Findings: Both the consultants and ASA members agree that if coagulopathy is suspected, obtain viscoelastic assays (e.g., TEG and ROTEM), when available, as well as platelet count. They both strongly agree that if viscoelastic assays are not available, obtain standard coagulation tests (e.g., INR, aPTT, fibrinogen concentration), as well as platelet count for monitoring.

Survey Findings: The consultants and ASA members both strongly agree regarding employment of multimodal protocols or algorithms as strategies to reduce the usage of blood products.

Technology
pro

stabil sforzc



ROTEM Delta

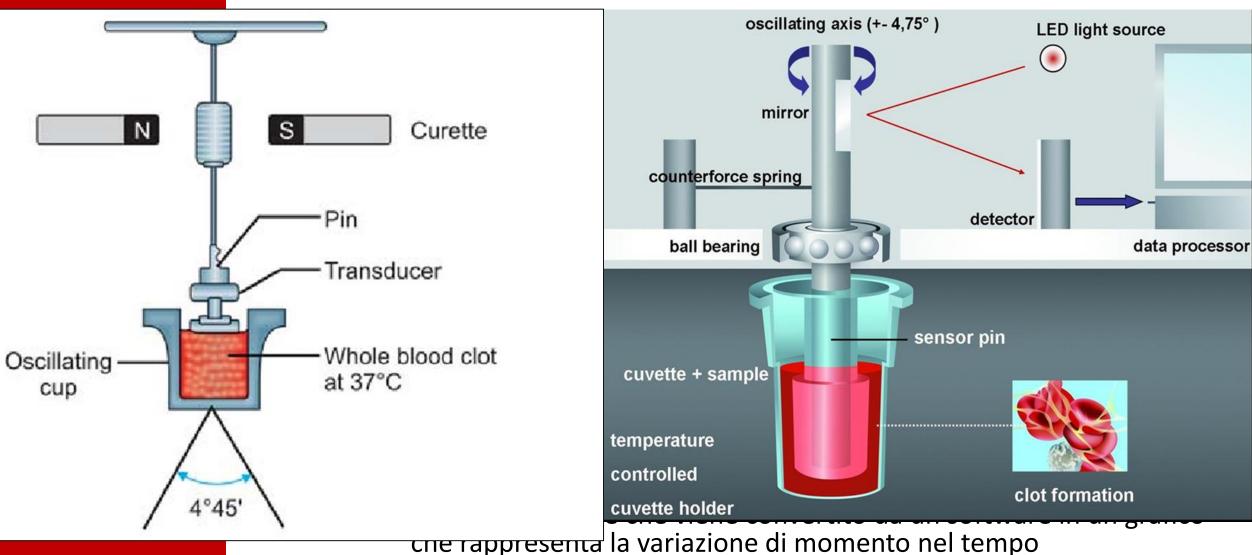


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Tromboelastografia (TEG)
Tromboelastometria rotazionale (ROTEM)
Sonoclot (poco studiato)

TEG

<u>Coppetta</u> cilindrica contenente 0,34mL sangue intero oscilla di 4°45' ogni 5sec (forza rotazionale costante = shear stress)



Cinetica di formazione del coagulo

- Adeguatezza qualitativa e quantitativa di fattori della coagulazione e piastrine
- Ovvero la tempistica di formazione e lisi del coagulo

Informazioni su:

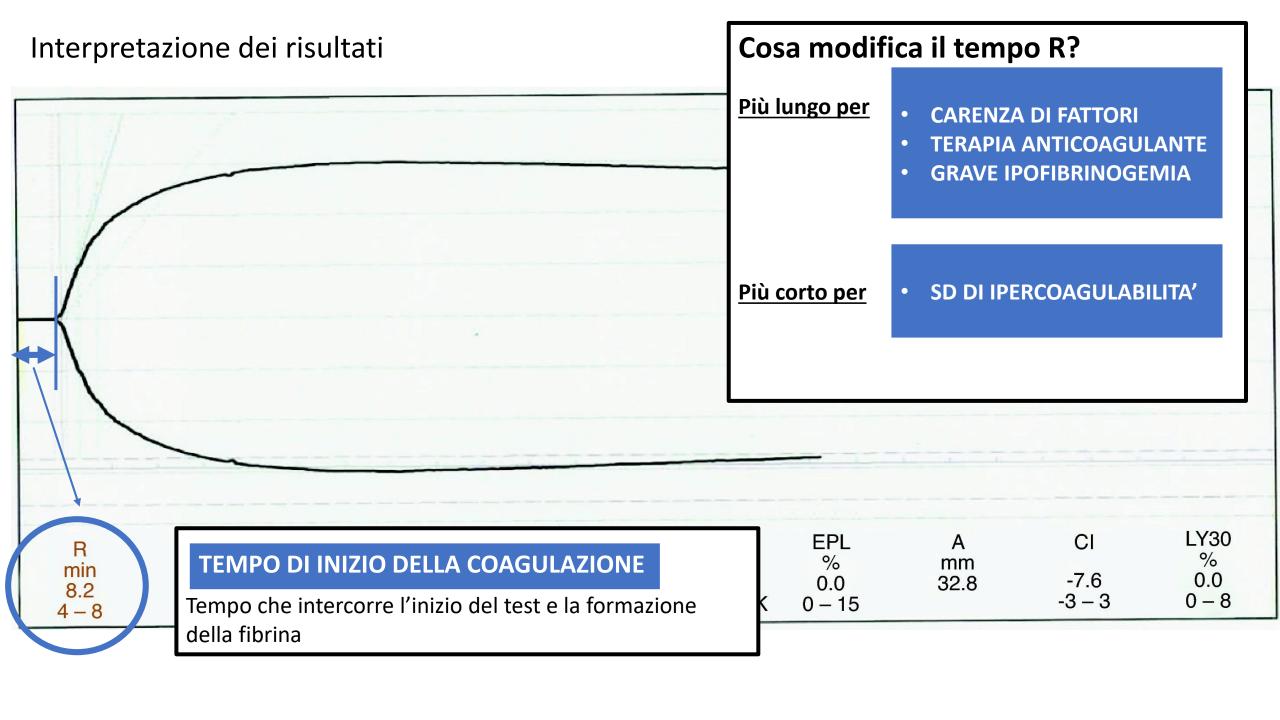
Forza e stabilità del coagulo

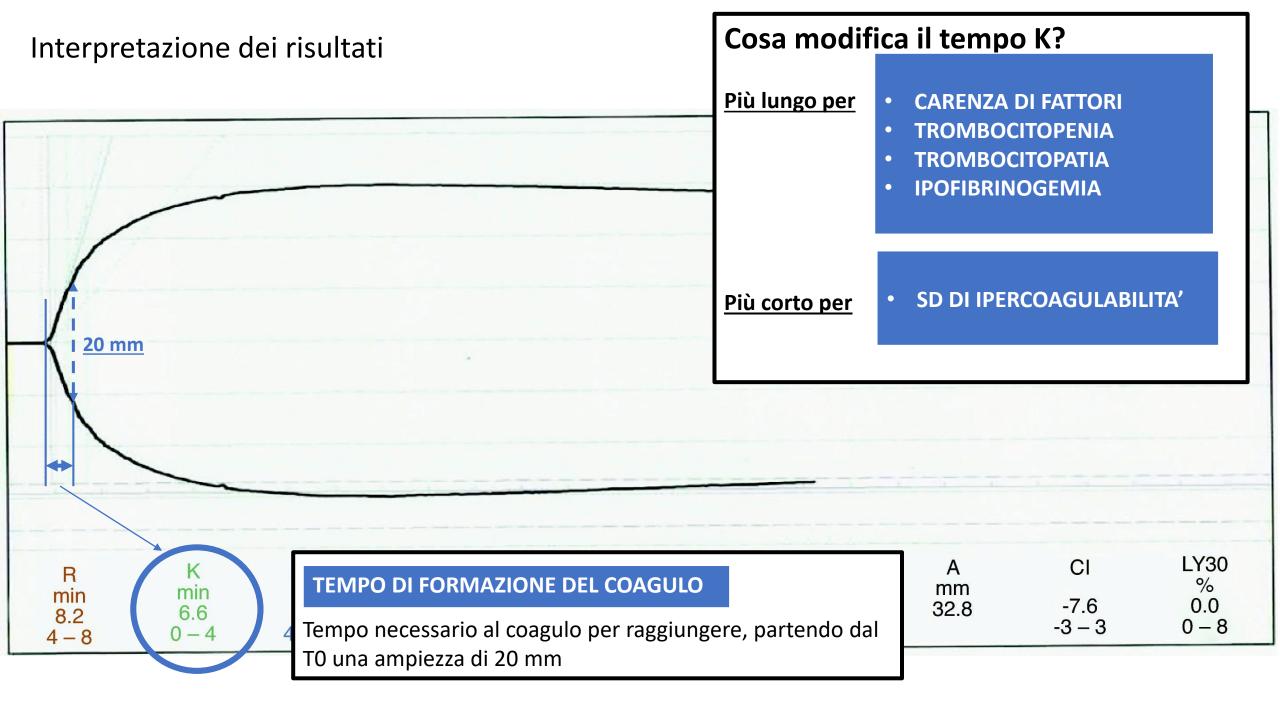
- Capacità di far fronte al lavoro emostatico
- Nella seconda parte del grafico diminuisce all'aumentare della fibrinolisi

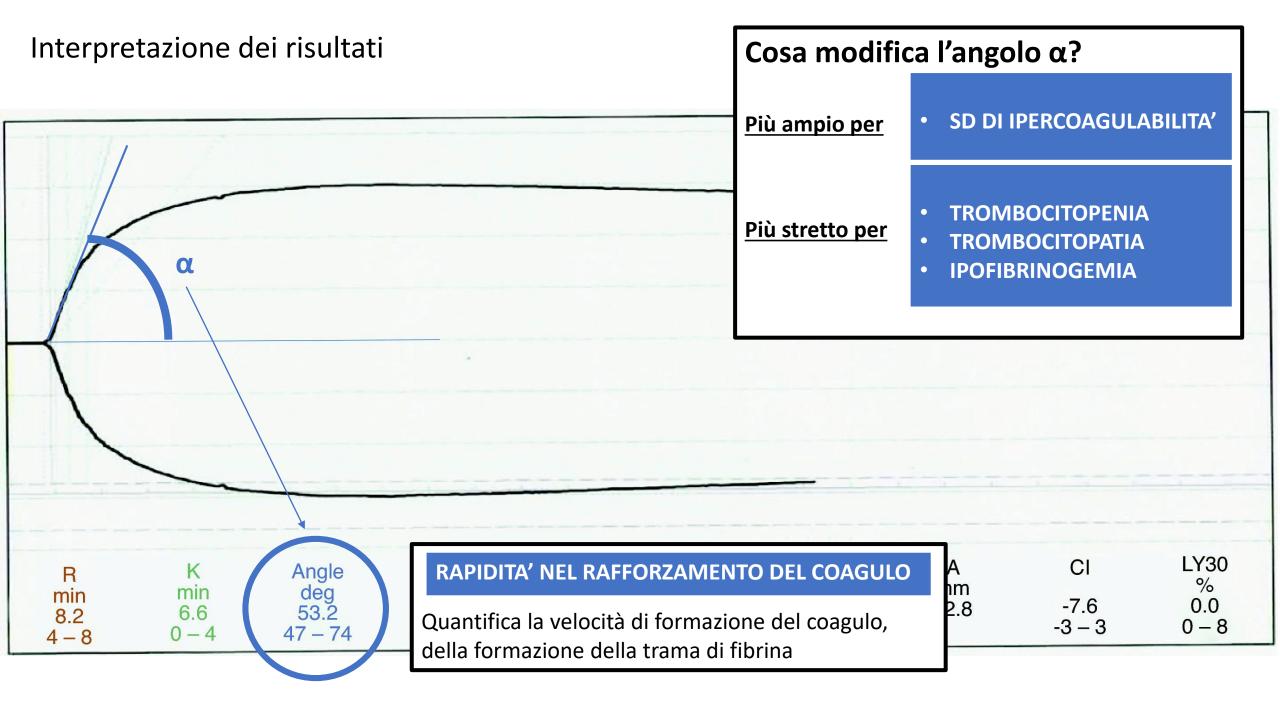
Tipi di assay

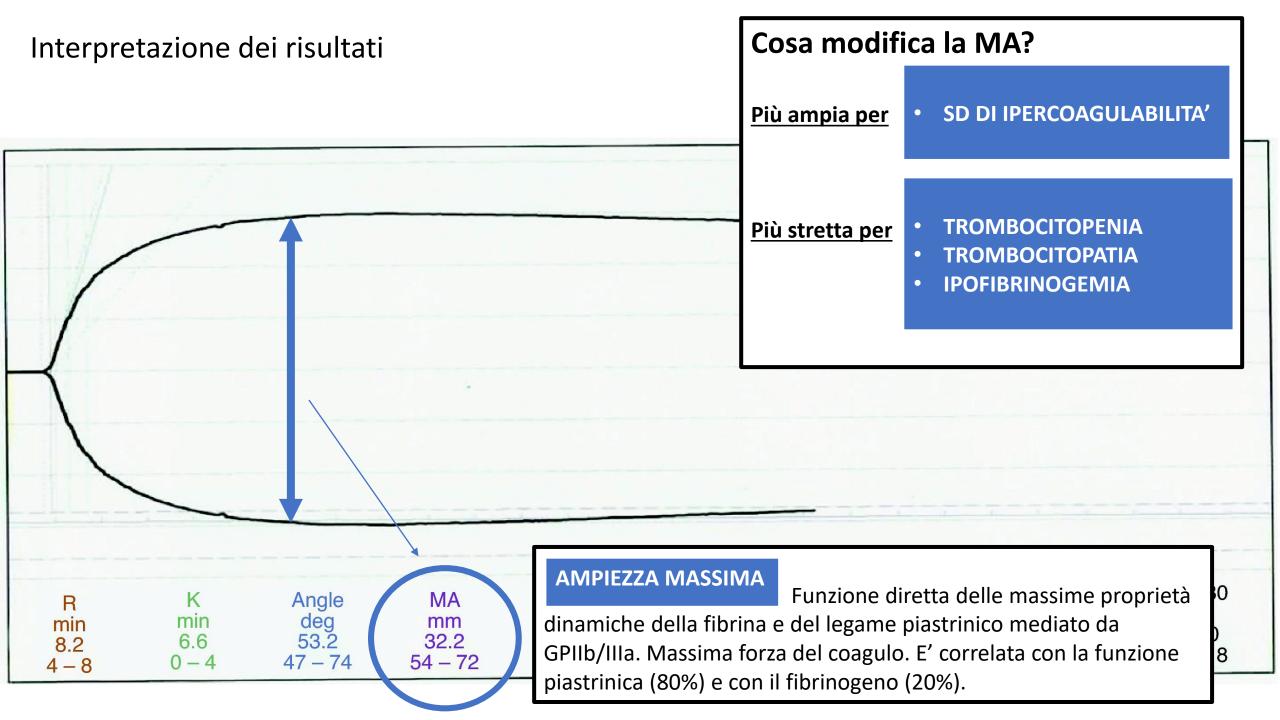
ROTEM test	Description and interpretation	
INTEM	Contact activation. Reagent contains phospholip and ellagic acid as activators and provides information similar to that of the APTT.	
EXTEM	Tissue factor activation. Reagent contains tissue factor as an activator and provides information similar to that of the PT.	
НЕРТЕМ	Contains lyophilized heparinase for neutralizing unfractionated heparin; used in conjunction with INTEM reagent and compared to ITEM analysis to assess heparin effect.	
APTEM	Contains aprotinin for inhibiting fibrinolysis; used in conjunction with EXTEM reagent and compared to EXTEM analysis to assess fibrinolysis.	
FIBTEM	Utilizes cytochalasin D, an actin polymerization inhibitor to block the platelet contribution to clot formation. Used in conjunction with EXTEM reagent and when compared to EXTEM analysis allows qualitative analysis of the fibrinogen contribution to clot strength independent of platelets.	
NATEM	Native whole blood sample analyzed following only recalcification. Impractical for clinical use given long CFT time.	

TEG test Description and interpretation Contact activation. Reagent contains kaolin as Kaolin activator and provides information similar to that of the PTT. Tissue factor and contact activation. Reagent RapidTEG contains tissue factor and kaolin as activators. Roughly analogous to an activated clotting time (ACT). Information about coagulation kinetics initiated via contact activation alone is lost. HTEG Reagent contains lyophilized heparinase for neutralizing unfractionated heparin; used in conjunction with kaolin reagent and compared to Kaolin analysis to assess heparin effect. Functional Reagent contains tissue factor and abciximab, a Fibrinogen GPIIb/IIIa platelet receptor inhibitor that blocks the platelet contribution to clot formation. When compared to Kaolin analysis allows qualitative analysis of the fibrinogen contribution to clot strength independent of platelets. Native Native whole blood sample analyzed following only recalcification. Impractical for clinical use given long R time. Platelet Assay utilizes heparinized blood mixed with Mapping ActivatorF (reptilase and factor XIIIa). Sufficient heparin is present to entirely supress thrombin generation while fibrinogen is converted to fibrin and cross-linked due to the presence of reptilase and factor XIIIa. Subsequent addition of either ADP or arachadonic acid (AA) allows determination of the platelet activation response to these agonists in the absence of thrombin. These results are compared to Kaolin analysis to determine platelet response to ADP and AA. This assay requires use of 4 simultaneous TEG channels (2 devices).

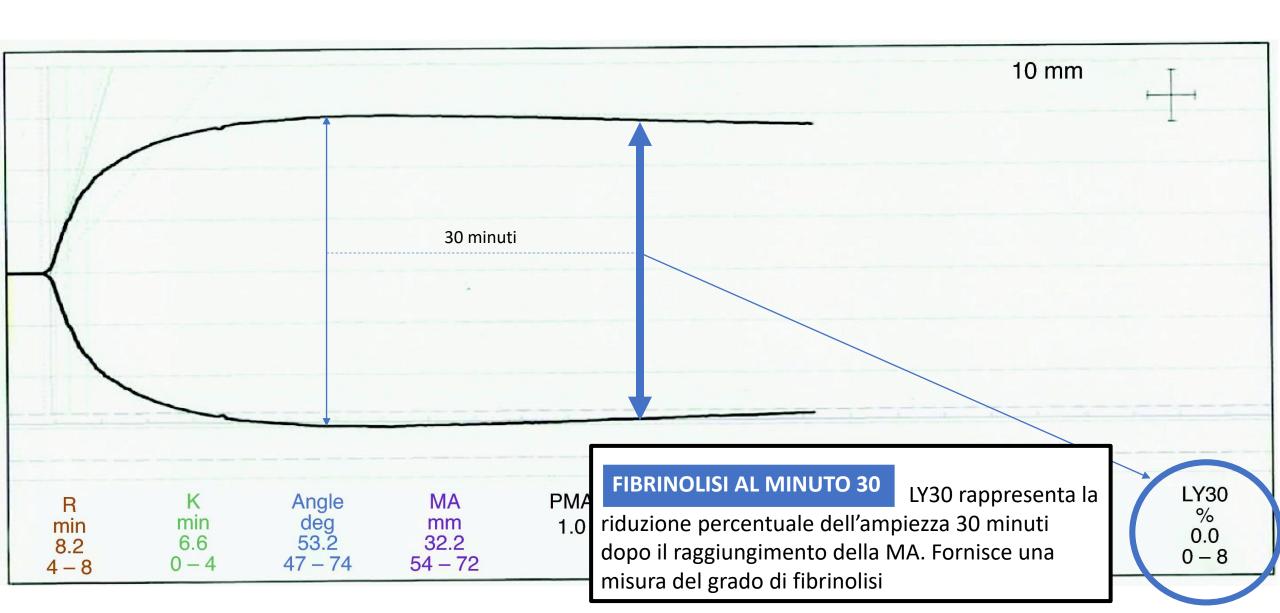


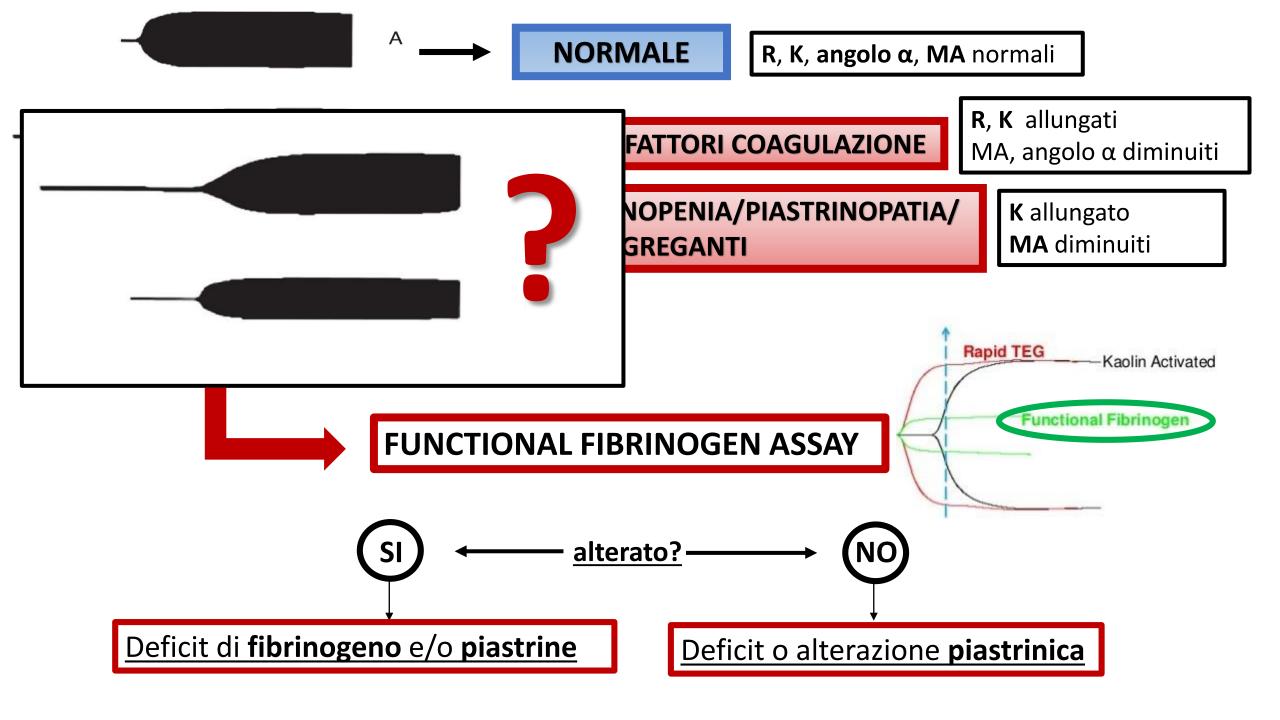


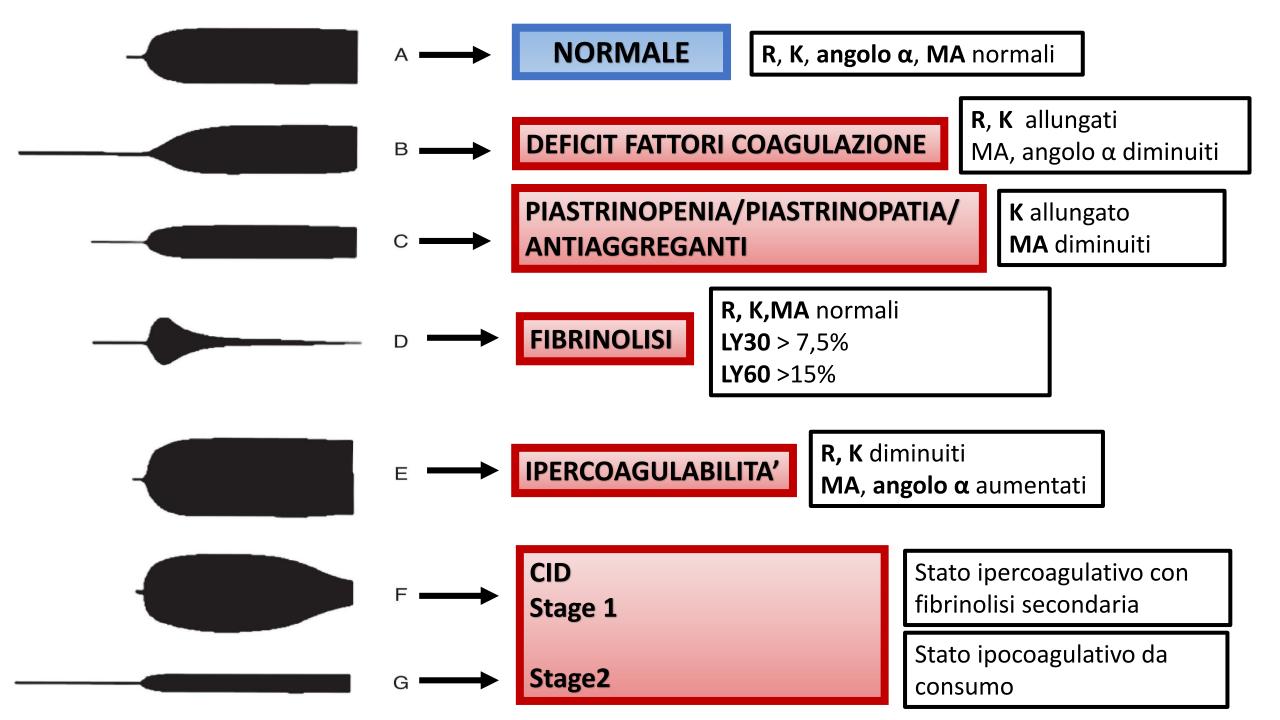




Interpretazione dei risultati







CASE REPORT

CASO CLINICO

Thromboelastometry-guided blood transfusion in septic shock complicated with disseminated intravascular coagulation: a case report

Tomaz Crochemore, Flavia Nunes Dias Campos (i), Camila Menezes Souza Pessoa, Leonardo Lima Rocha, Pedro Paulo Zanella do Amaral Campos & Thiago Domingos Corrêa

Intensive Care Unit, Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Donna, 34 anni

Si presenta in PS con lombalgia e 1gg di febbre. Da 3gg assume nitrofurantoina per UTI

ESAME OBIETTIVO

PA 70/35 mmHg, FC 135 bpm, GCS 3/15

Ematemesi, petecchie in regione cervicale, emorragia congiuntivale sx

	CID score 8	
	↓	
D-dimer (ng/mL)	>100,000	
Fibrinogen (g/dL)	70	334
aPTT (sec)	132.1	45.8
INR	7.94	1.74
Prothrombin time (%)	10	47
Platelets (x10 ⁸ /mm ³)	24	38
Characteristics	ICU admission	ICU admission
		TO II altel

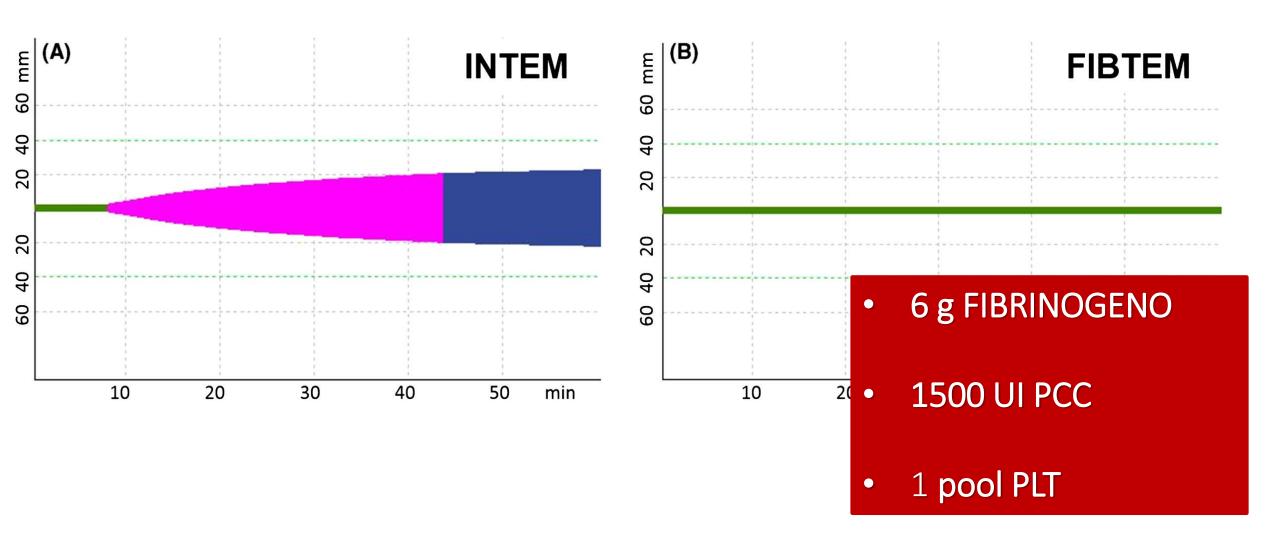
Forte sospetto di CID quando score >5

16 h after

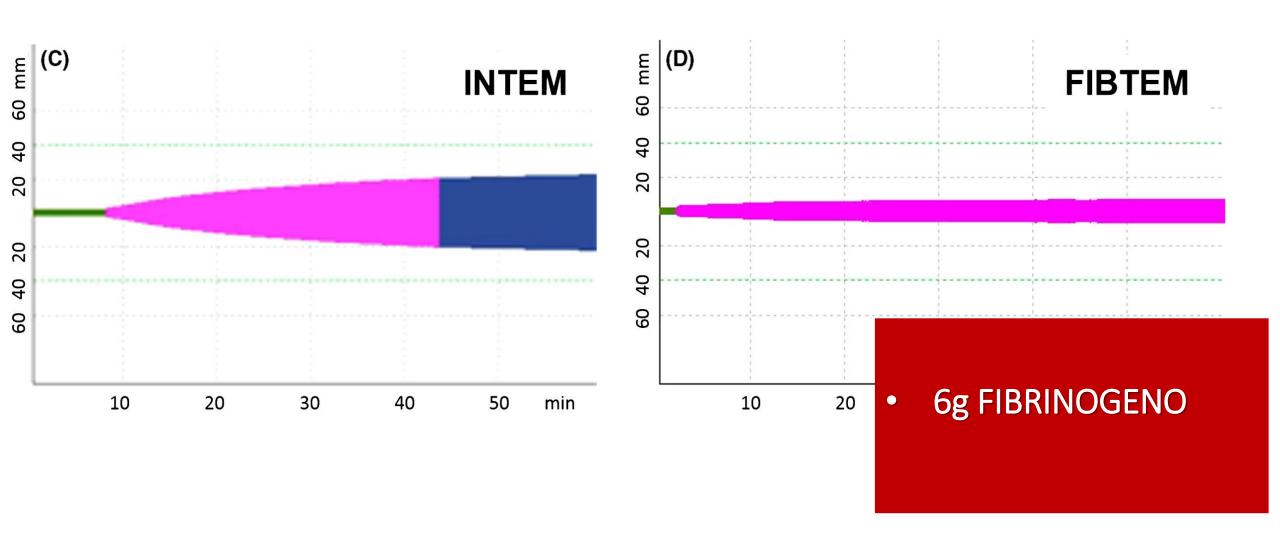


Esami colturali, tp antibiotica empirica, intubazione e carico volemico, noradrenalina

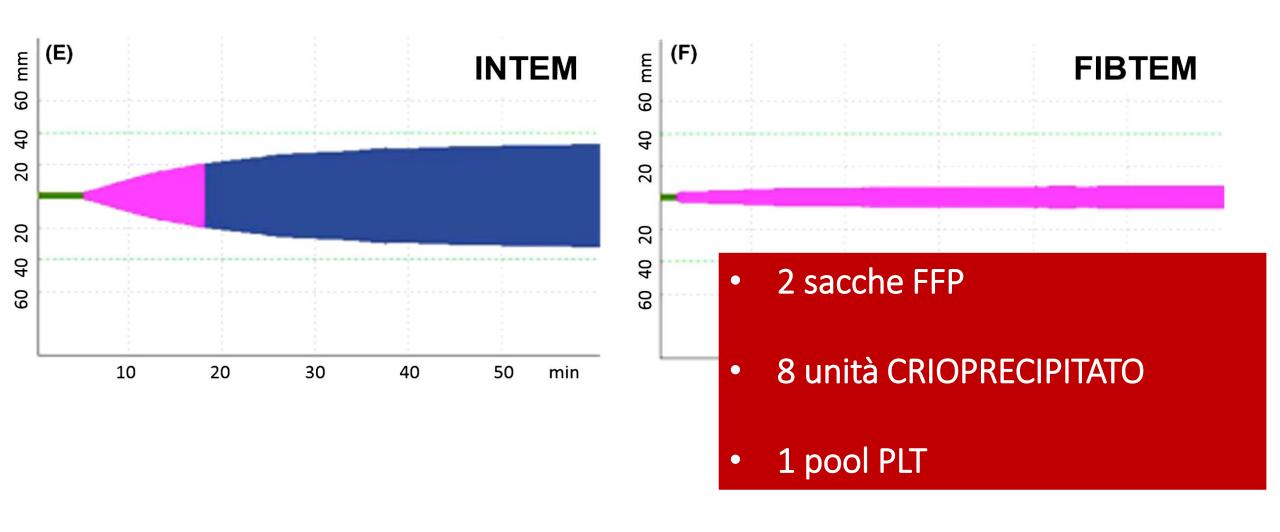
ROTEM ammissione



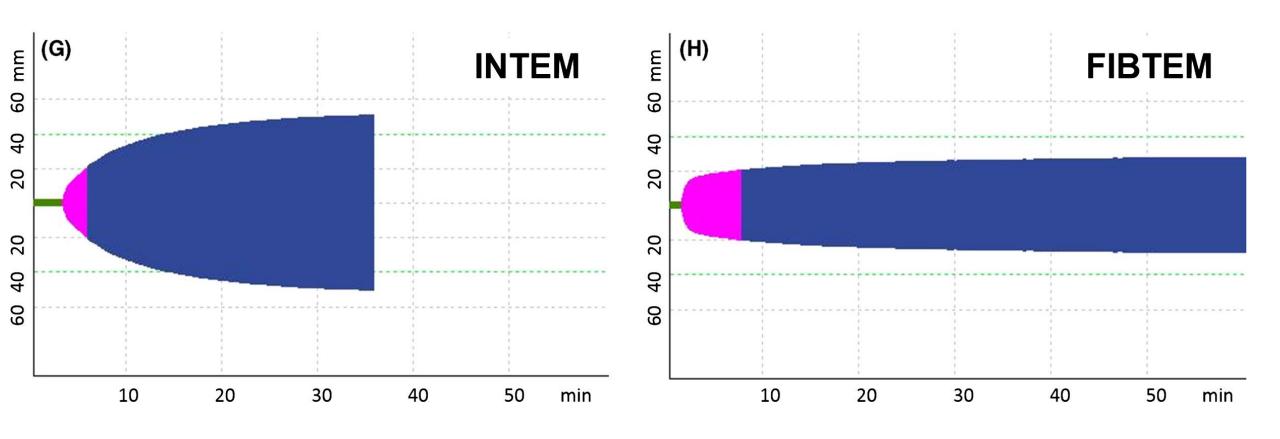
ROTEM a 6h



ROTEM a 9h



ROTEM a 16h



Normalizzazione ROTEM, assenza segni sanguinamento

CASO CLINICO

L'utilizzo della tromboelastometria ha permesso di minimizzare la quantità di emoderivati necessari grazie ad una terapia mirata basata sullo specifico deficit (fibrinogeno)

LINEE GUIDA INTERNAZIONALI TRATTAMENTO CID IN PAZIENTE CON SANGIUNAMENTO ATTIVO

PLT quando conta piastrinica <50

FFP quando INR>1.5, aPTT>32sec

Crioprecipitato o **fibrinogeno** quando fibrinogemia <150mg/dL



Pz avrebbe dovuto ricevere 48 sacche di FFP o 60 U di crioprecipitato al posto dei 12g di fibrinogeno esponendo il pz ad aumentato rischio di effetti collaterali severi trasfusione-correlati

Dopo 3 giorni paziente dimessa dalla terapia intensiva, dopo 6 giorni dimessa dall' ospedale

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

• Risultati in tempi rapidi

 Valutazione globale della coagulazione e delle diverse componenti con specifici assay

Utilizzo in algoritmi permette terapia mirata

Necessità di maggiori evidenze

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

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