



### **Inclusion Criteria**

Clinical situation consistent with and concerning for hemorrhage WITH

Significant Traumatic Mechanism or Evidence of Non-Traumatic Hemorrhage

### AND

## Signs of Hypoperfusion

(confusion/AMS, cool extremities, etc.)

WITH

<u>ONE</u> of the following persistent (i.e. after initial fluid bolus) vital sign abnormalities:

- Systolic BP < 90</li>
  - SBP <110 if >64 years old
- Tachycardia > 120

# Tranexamic Acid (TXA) 1000 mg IV/IO

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Peds: DO NOT USE <16 years

- Mix in 100-500 mL NS
- Infuse over 10-15 minutes

### **Exclusion Criteria**

- Injuries > 3 hours old
- Age < 16 years</li>
- Known hypersensitivity to TXA
- Suspected concurrent STEMI, Pulmonary Embolism or Stroke/CVA

T-P4			
TXA	DMINIS	STRAT	ION



### **NOTES:**

- TXA is a synthetic amino acid (lysine) that blocks plasminogen from being converted to the enzyme plasmin.
  - Plasmin normally destroys clots by breaking down fibrin (fibrinolysis).
  - TXA decreases bleeding by inhibiting this natural process.
- TXA should <u>never</u> be bolused in, it should be dripped in over 10 minutes.
- Recent evidence does not support a significant rate of DVT or Pulmonary Embolism with appropriate use of TXA, but it can theoretically cause a hypercoagulable state where [unwanted] blood clots may formed.
  - Caution should be used in patients who are at risk of forming blood clots (history of multiple clots, using estrogens or progesterones, etc.), or
  - Who have concurrent active disease caused by blood clots (i.e. patients who are actively showing signs or symptoms of stroke/CVA, STEMI, etc. in addition to the traumatic event.

#### **QI Review Parameters:**

1.