

Kongress: 11th Int. Congress of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia
Name: Mohandas Jayarajah
Abstract Nr.: 18
Kategorie: Coagulation
Vortragssprache: E
Vortragsart: P
Erstautor: Dr Mohandas Jayarajah, Dept of Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia, Plymouth
Coautoren: S Khan, Dept of Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia, Plymouth
A Bennett, Dept of Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia, Plymouth
M Spivey, Dept of Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia, Plymouth
Abstracttitel: Changes in Re-exploration rate and blood product administration subsequent to the decline in the use of aprotinin following cardiac surgery

Purpose:

Safety concerns raised over the continued administration of aprotinin to reduce blood loss following cardiac surgery lead to a significant reduction in its use in our institution. An audit was undertaken to observe any associated change to the re-exploration rate or blood product use in patients following adult cardiac surgery.

Methods:

Retrospective data was collected from two, three month periods in successive years Jan 1st to march 31st 2007 and 2008. All patients were included in the study, we recorded total number of patients, procedure undertaken, re-exploration rate and all blood/blood products transfused within 48 hours of surgery. Prior to December 31st 2007 approximately 80% of patients received aprotinin after less than 5% .(data inferred from pharmacy ordering invoices)

Results:

The 2007 and 2008 groups included 305 and 325 patients respectively both groups were comparable in terms of the procedures undertaken. 12 patients had re-exploration for bleeding in 2007 and 6 patients in 2008, 3.9% and 1.8% respectively.

The table below shows the number of units of blood products transfused in 2007 and 2008. The change in the administration of plasma reaches statistical significance.

	2007	2008	Change	P
Blood product	Units	Units	(%)	value
Packed Red Cells	411	390	-5.1	NS
Fresh frozen plasma	301	183	-39.2	<0.05
Platelets	93	63	-32.2	NS

Conclusion:

The decrease in the use of aprotinin has not increased our re-exploration rate or resulted in an increase in the transfusion of blood or blood products. Paradoxically there appears to be a strong trend towards both a reduction in re-exploration rate and the transfusion of blood products.