

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL WISHAW

Paediatric Major Haemorrhage

Age 1 month - 15 years

Weight < 50 kg

Clinical Picture Compatible with Massive Blood Loss

20% of Blood Volume lost in < 1 hour

50% of Blood Volume lost in <3 hours

Less than 1 year (infant) blood volume: 90ml/kg 1 year - 15 years (child) blood volume: 80ml/kg

Declare Paediatric Major Haemorrhage

- Call 2222
- State "Paediatric Major Haemorrhage" and patient location, switchboard will repeat back.
- Designate Resuscitation Team Leader
- Designate Paediatric Major Haemorrhage Co-Ordinator
- Issue Resuscitation Team Leader and Paediatric Major Haemorrhage Co-ordinator Action Cards

Simultaneously (Delegate / Allocate)

- Consider O-Negative Packed Red Cells: 20 ml / kg Available for immediate release from blood transfusion lab.
- Continue Packed Red Cells (PRCs) as required: 20 ml / kg aliquots
 - O-Negative PRCs if ongoing immediate need.
 - Then use **Group Specific PRCs** (approx. 15 minutes to issue)
 - Aim for Fully Cross-Matched PRCs (approx. 35 minutes to issue)
- Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP): **20 ml / kg** (approx. 30 minutes to issue)
- 15 20 ml / kg (order early may have to Platelets: come from another site)
- Cryoprecipitate: 5ml/kg (approx. 30 minutes to issue)

Consider if 2:1:1 or 1:1:1 product ratios required.

Control bleeding

Direct compression, splinting, surgical control and/or interventional radiology.

Keep patient warm

Remove wet / blood-soaked clothes, use air warming blanket, warmed fluids, warmed blood)

- Obtain Intravenous (IV) access and/or Intraosseous (IO) access. Maximum of 2 attempts at IV before proceeding to IO
- Send Cross-match, FBC, U&E, Calcium and Coagulation Screen.
- Give Tranexamic Acid:

Loading dose 15 mg / kg (max 1 gram) over 15 minutes. Then continuous infusion of 2 mg / kg / hr (max 125 mg / hr) for 8 hours.

• Consider IV Calcium if ionised Ca²⁺ < 1.0 mmol/L Calcium Gluconate 10%: 0.5 ml / kg (maximum 20ml) over 10 mins

TARGET LABORATORY VALUES

• Haemoglobin (Hb): > 80 g/L

 $> 75 \times 10^9 / L$ • Platelets (Plt): > 100 x10⁹/L if Major Trauma / HI

• **Fibrinogen** (Fib): > 1.5 g/L> 2 g/L in Major Trauma / HI

• PT: < 17 secs (Ratio < 1.5)

Major Haemorrhage Co-Ordinator informs Blood Bank to stand down.

• APTT: < 41 secs (Ratio < 1.5)

CONTACTS

Blood Bank: 7262 (24/7)Paediatrics: #6506 (24/7)Haematologist: 8680 (OOH via Switchboard) Anaesthesia / ICM: 8657 (24/7)**General Surgery:** 7021 (24/7)Theatre Co-ordinator: 6084 (24/7)

CONSULTANT HAEMATOLOGIST WILL ADVISE:

- Reversal of Anticoagulation (Wafarin, Heparin, DOACs)
- Patients with Bleeding Disorders
- Special Requirements (Irradiated Blood, CMV-Negative)
- Use of Recombinant Factor VIIa

in an emergency, additional information can be found in the full Major Haemorrhage Protocol for Paediatric Patients document. - available via Right Decisions Service (RDS) website and NHSL Guidelines app -

Cautions / Complications in Massive Transfusion

Adverse Transfusion Reaction Hypothermia

Hyperkalaemia

Hypocalcaemia

- Fever, Itch, Rashes (including Urticaria / Hives), Flushing / Vasodilation are unlikely to be seen as early responses to major trauma. See also Adverse Transfusion Reaction management document available via FirstPort.
- Resulting from prolonged patient exposure or infusion of cold blood components / fluids / drugs. Monitor temperature frequently, use warming blankets, warm blood and fluids.
- Blood components contain high levels of potassium or can contribute to cell lysis. Monitor potassium regularly, treat according to standard protocols.
- Calcium is consumed as part of the coagulation / haemostatic cascade and is diluted by large volumes of fluids / blood components which do not contain Calcium. Monitor regularly, replace according to standard protocols.

Stand-Down of Paediatric Major Haemorrhage Protocol

•Return Blue Traceability Labels to Blood Bank. • Return un-used products to blood bank. Complete all transfusion documentation.