

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL MONKLANDS

Paediatric Major Haemorrhage

Age 1 month - 15 years

Weight < 50 kg

Clinical Concern of Massive Blood Loss

OR

20% of blood loss in < 1 hour

OR

50% blood volume loss 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)
- Platelets: 15 20 ml / kg (order early may have to

come from another site)

• Cryoprecipitate: 10 ml / kg (approx. 30 minutes to issue)

Consider required **product ratios:** 1:1:1 (Trauma or Obstetric)
2:1:1 (All other major haemorrhage)

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, Coagulation Screen and perform Blood Gas (Venous or Arterial).
- 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

• **Platelets** (Plt): > 75 x10⁹/L > 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)
 APTT: < 41 secs (Ratio < 1.5)

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

Blood Bank: 401175 & 404665 (24/7)

Paediatrics: UHW 24/7 via Switchboard

CONTACTS

Haematologist: 404666 (OOH via Switchboard)

Anaesthetics: 404653 (24/7)

Surgical Registrar: 404358 (24/7)

Theatre 7: 404155 (OOH via Switch)

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 ReactionHypothermia

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