La prise en charge anesthésique de l'hémorragie maternelle

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Objectifs

- 1. Réviser les particularités de l'hémorragie maternelle;
- 2. Revoir les principales étiologies de l'hémorragie maternelle;
- 3. Établir une prise en charge structurée de l'HPP sévère;

Préparation Anticipation Évaluation/Dx Réanimation Traitements



Réviser les particularités de l'hémorragie maternelle;



DÉFINITIONS

+ Définition <u>H</u>émorragie <u>Post Partum</u>

- Quantité
 - Mineure; 500-1000 ml
 - Modérée; 1000-2000 ml
 - Sévère; > 2000 ml

+ Hémorragie Massive

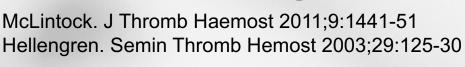
- Pertes sanguines objectivées ou anticipées >
 40% du volume sanguin circulant
- Perte sanguine rapide ≤ 3 heures
- Saignement incontrôlé



TERRAIN

- + Particularités de la femme enceinte
 - Hypercoagulabilité
 - Débit sanguin utérin élevé
- A la délivrance
 - Contraction myomètre
 - Augmentation activité plaquet
 - Vasoconstriction
 - · Activité fibrinolytique
 - Relâche massive de facteurs de coagulation

Hypoperfusion (saignement):
Activité
fibrinolytique



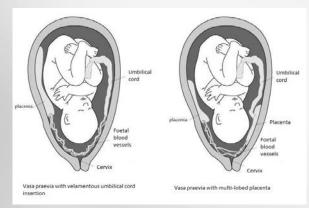
Revoir les principales étiologies de l'hémorragie maternelle;



ÉTIOLOGIES

+ Antépartum

- Placenta previa
- Décollement placentaire
- Rupture utérine
- Vasa Previa



→ s'intéresser au bien-être fœtal...

* Postpartum

- **Tonus**
- · Tissus
- Traumatisme
- Thrombine/anomal
 ie de la coagulation



* Atonie

- Distension utérine
- Entrave à l'involution utérine
- Désensibilisation oxytocine
- Diminution/épuisement tonus utérin
- * Attention; en HPP si l'atonie n'est pas l'étiologie primaire, elle s'ajoute souvent en cours de route...
- Importance du massage bi-manuel
 - Stimule les prostaglandines endogènes

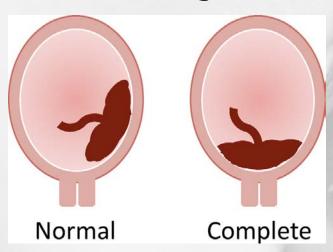


- * Tissus ou rétention de produits de conceptions
 - Rétention placentaire
 - Incarcération
 - Adhérence
 - Anomalie d'insertion
 - Rétention cotylédons
 - Caillots non éliminés
- Importance de l'inspection placentaire et de l'évaluation manuelle sous échographie au besoin



Tissus

Placenta previa



Incision transplacentaire Contraction utérine moins efficace Risque anomalie d'accreta

Fig. 1. Placenta previa describes a condition whereby the placenta partially or completely covers the cervix.

TABLE 37.1	Risk for Placenta Accreta in
Patients with	Placenta Previa: Relationship
to Number of	Prior Cesarean Deliveries

Number of Prior Cesarean Deliveries	% of Patients wit Placenta Accreta	
0	3	
1	11	
2	40	
3	61	
4 or more	67	

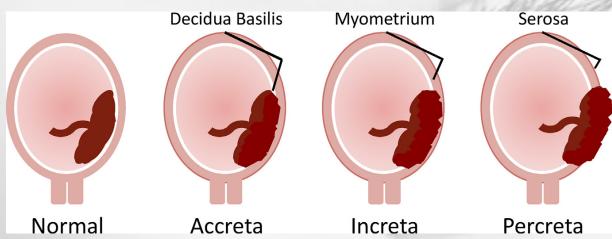
Modified from Silver RM, Landon MB, Rouse DJ, et al. Maternal morbidity associated with multiple repeat cesarean deliveries. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2006;107:1226–1232.





Tissus

Placenta accreta



Césarienne ≈ 35 sem Multiples façons de gérer; Hystérectomie d'emblée Hystérectomie à distance Conservateur

Fig. 2. Placenta accrete occurs when all or part of the placenta attaches abnormally to the myometrium. The 3 grades of abnormal placental attachment are defined according to the depth of uterine invasion.

Anticipation;

- Planifier le geste chirurgical
- Envisager une prophylaxie avec des ballons/ligatures
- Être prêt à la réanimation sanguine
- Disposer d'options pour une prise en charge invasive de l'hémorragie massive



Étiologie #2 20% des cas

- Passage vaginale
 - **♦** Forceps/Macrosomie... → hématomes
 - * Épisiotomie
- + Chirurgicale
 - Lacération artères utérines
 - Varices

Vulvaire
(br a honteuse)
Vaginale
(br descendante a.
utérine)
Rétropéritonéale
(br a
hypogastrique)

* Inversion utérine



- + Préexistante à l'accouchement
 - * Conditions hématologiques
 - + Héréditaires; vWF, hémophilie A
 - * Acquises; PTI, prééclampsie/HELLP, hématome rétro-placentaire, CIVD sur MFIU
 - Anticoagulant
- + En cours d'accouchement
 - * Embolie liquide amniotique
 - * Saignement massif; dilution-consommation



Établir une prise en charge structurée de l'hémorragie sévère;



I- PRÉPARATION (Structure)

- Protocoles & Algorithmes
- + Accès rapide; médication & plateaux
- ÉquipeS de support
 - › Équipe de réanimation/banque de sang
 - Équipe de gynéco
 - Centre de référence
- Simulation
- Débriefing post événement & Qualité de l'acte



II- ANTICIPATION (Accès)

- * En amont; identification des facteurs de risque
 - Évaluation pré-anesthésique
 - Liste vérification pré-chirurgicale

+ Plan

- Gestion du sang
- Plan anesthésique; voie d'accès & technique anesthésique
- Lieux & l'organisation
- · Transfert

2/3 des HPP surviennent SANS facteur de risque

Baird. Anesthesiology Clin 2017;35:15-34 Main. Obstet Gynecol 2015; 126(1): 155-62 Girard. Curr Opin Anesthesiol 2014;27:267-74

Facteurs de risque

Tableau 1 : Facteurs de risque grossesse/admission (Lyndon et al., 2015)

Faible	Moyen	Élevé
Aucune incision utérine antérieure	Naissance(s) par césarienne antérieure(s) ou chirurgie utérine	Placenta prævia, placenta bas
Grossesse unique	Grossesse multiple	Soupçon de placenta accreta, percreta, increta
≤ 4 accouchements vaginaux antérieurs	> 4 accouchements vaginaux antérieurs	Hématocrite < 30 ET autres facteurs de risque
Aucun trouble de saignement connu	Chorioamnionite	Plaquettes < 100 000
Aucun antécédent d'hémorragie postpartum	Antécédent d'hémorragie postpartum	Saignement actif
	Fibromes utérins de bonne dimension	Coagulopathie connue

D'autres facteurs de risque peuvent se développer durant le travail, tels que :

- Prolongation du deuxième stade.
- Administration prolongée d'oxytocine.
- Saignement actif.
- Chorioamnionite.
- Traitement de sulfate de magnésium.

D'autres facteurs de risque d'hémorragie découlant du processus de naissance **au troisième stade du travail / en postpartum**, comprennent :

- Naissance assistée par les forceps ou la ventouse obstétricale
- Naissance par césarienne (surtout la césarienne d'urgence/non élective)
- Rétention placentaire

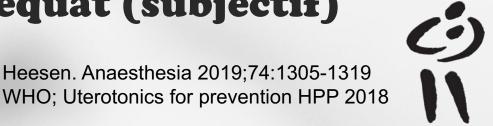
Ressources d'amélioration pour les préjudices à l'hôpital; Hémorragie obstétricale CPSI ICSP Oct 2016



Utérotoniques

- + Première ligne
 - Prophylaxie après la naissance
 - Ne pas attendre le clampage du cordon
 - Favoriser le tonus utérin → Éviter l'HPP

- * Deuxième ligne
 - Risque élevé d'HPP
 - Tonus utérin inadéquat (subjectif)
 - Saignement



Utérotoniques

TABLE 37.3 Drug Therapy for Uterine Atony					
Agent	Dose and Route	Relative Contraindications	Side Effects	Notes	
Oxytocin	0.3–0.9 IU/min IV infusion	None	Tachycardia Hypotension Myocardial ischemia Free water retention	Short duration of effect	
Ergonovine or methylergonovine	0.2 mg IM	Hypertension Preeclampsia Coronary artery disease	Nausea and vomiting Arteriolar constriction Hypertension	Long duration of action May be repeated once after 30 minutes	
15-Methylprostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$	0.25 mg IM	Reactive airway disease Pulmonary hypertension Hypoxemia	Fever Chills Nausea and vomiting Diarrhea Bronchoconstriction	May be repeated every 15 minutes up to 2 mg	
Misoprostol ^a	600–1000 μg PR, sublingual, or buccal	None	Fever Chills Nausea and vomiting Diarrhea	Off-label use	

IM, Intramuscular; IV, intravenous; PR, per rectum.

^aMeta-analysis indicates that misoprostol does not provide benefit and increases adverse effects when administered to women with postpartum hemorrhage who are already being treated with high-dose oxytocin.¹¹¹



Oxytocin & Carbetocin

Mécanismes

- Stimule directement les récepteurs oxytocin
- Stimule la relâche prostaglandine PGF2α

Effets secondaires

- Danger bolus oxytocin > 5 IU
- Effet antidiurétique

ullet Comparaison; Carbetocin 100 $ug\cong Oxytocin 5 IU$

- Durée d'action 5hrs (vs 1h30)
- Débute en 2 minutes, ½ vie 40 min (vs 1à6 min)
- Diminue le risque HPP en césarienne versus \$\$\$
- Ne mobilise pas de voie veineuse

Lavoie. Anesth Analg 2015;121:159-64
Farina. South African Medical Journal 2015;105:271-4
Su. Cochrane Database of Systemic Reviews 2012; CD005457
Gimpl. Physiological Reviews 2001;81:629-83

Utérotoniques Première ligne

First-line drugs Oxytocin

Elective caesarean section

Bolus 1 IU oxytocin; start oxytocin infusion at 2.5-7.5 IU.h⁻¹ (0.04-0.125 IU.min⁻¹).

Intrapartum caesarean section

3 IU oxytocin over \geq 30 s; start oxytocin infusion at 7.5–15 IU.h⁻¹ (0.125–0.25 IU.min⁻¹).

If required after 2 min, give a further dose of 3 IU over \geq 30 s.

Consider second-line agent early in the event of failure of this regimen to produce sustained uterine tone.

Review the patient's clinical condition before discontinuing the infusion; this will usually be between 2 h and 4 h after commencement.

Alternative - carbetocin

Elective caesarean section	Intrapartum caesarean section
100 μg over≥ 30 s.	100 μg over≥ 30 s.
Smaller doses (as low as 20 μg) may be sufficient; in this case, doses can be repeated if required, up to 100 μg .	Do not exceed 100 μg – if required move to second-line drug.
Do not exceed 100 μg – if required move to second-line drug.	



Omtoein & Collège Royal

The effects of oxytocin on the pulmonary and systemic circulation have been measured in a study using pulmonary artery catheterisation. A 10 IU bolus of oxytocin was followed by a 40% decrease in femoral artery pressure, and a 59% and 40% decrease in systemic and pulmonary vascular resistance, respectively, after 30 s. Heart rate increased by 31% and stroke volume by 17%, and cardiac output increased by 54%. At 150 s after injection, pulmonary artery and pulmonary wedge pressure had increased by 33% and 35%, respectively. However, all women in this study had undergone general anaesthesia, which limits comparability with women having regional anaesthesia [38].

Slow administration of oxytocin results in less cardiovascular effects. A 5 IU dose administered as an infusion over 5 min was associated with a 5 mmHg reduction in mean arterial pressure and a 10 beats.min⁻¹ increase in heart rate, compared with a 27 mmHg decrease and a 17 beats.min⁻¹ increase seen after the same 5 IU dose given as a bolus [39]. Repeated doses of oxytocin are associated with an attenuated cardiovascular effect, possibly from receptor desensitisation [37].

Heesen. Anaesthesia 2019;74:1305-1319



Utérotoniques Deuxième ligne

Second-line drugs

These drugs should be considered for both prophylaxis and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage.

Consider early use in the event of failure of first-line drugs to produce sustained uterine tone.

Depending on local availability, the following drugs can be used:

- **1** Ergometrine (ergonovine) 200–500 μ g/methylergometrine (methylergonovine) 200 μ g: i.m., or slow i.v. in exceptional circumstances; may be repeated after 2 h.
- **2** Misoprostol 400–600 μ g: sublingual, rectal, vaginal, oral; repeat after 15 min if required, maximum dose 800 μ g.
- **3** Carboprost 250 μ g: i.m. or intramyometrial (contraindicated i.v.); up to every 15 min if required, maximum eight doses.
- **4** Sulprostone 500 μg: i.v. at 100 μg.h $^{-1}$; maximum dose 1500 μg.

Consider early use of adjunctive medication to counter adverse effects, for example, antiemetics.

Further uterotonic administration (third-line drugs) should be considered within a multimodal postpartum haemorrhage regimen (pharmacology/haematology and antifibrinolysis/surgery/interventional radiology).



III- ÉVALUATION

* Reconnaître l'hémorragie Quantifier

Utérotonique

#2ième voie Volume Sang; réserve Labos/artère? Anesthésie?

Saignement

- Évaluation visuelle / évaluation mesurée
- · Évaluation retardée via le statut hémodynamique
- Évaluation objective; HémoCue®, FSC, Coagulogramme

Hémodynamie

Qualifier

Hypothèses de travail partagées

30 min

> Gallos et al. NEJM 2023;389:11-21 Federspiel et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol MFM 2023;5(2):100740 Bienstock et al. N Engl J Med 2021;384(17): 1635-45

Table 1 Classes of hemorrhagic shock					
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	
Blood loss (mL)	Up to 750	750–1500	1500-2000	>2000	
Blood loss (% of blood volume)	Up to 15%	15%–30%	30%–40%	>40%	
Pulse rate	<100	100–120	120–140	>140	
Blood pressure (mm Hg)	Normal	Normal	Decreased	Decreased	
Pulse pressure (mm Hg)	Normal	Decreased	Decreased	Decreased	
Respiratory rate	14–20	20–30	30–40	>35	
Urine output (mL/h)	>30	20–30	5–15	Negligible	
Mental status	Slightly anxious	Mildly anxious	Anxious, confused	Confused, Lethargic	
Fluid replacement	Crystalloid	Crystalloid	Crystalloid + blood	Crystalloid + blood	

Table 2 Signs and symptoms of blood loss with obstetric hemorrhage in the healthy parturient				
Blood Loss (mL)	Systolic Blood Pressure (mm Hg)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Symptoms	
1000	>100	<100	Palpitations, lightheadedness	
1500	90–100	100–120	Weakness, diaphoresis	
2000	70–80	120–140	Restlessness, confusion, pallor	
3000	50–70	>140	Lethargy, air hunger	

IV-DIAGNOSTIC commun

- + Point de départ; diagnostic commun
- * Réévaluations <u>fréquentes</u> du diagnostic

Pertes sanguines objectivées + hémoglobines sériées

- Évolution vers une CIVD;
 - Visuelle + coagulogrammes sériés/fibrinogène + FSC
 - (TEG®, ROTEM® fib-tem)
- Évolution vers anomalies électrolytiques
- Données cliniques autres...

Pacheo. Sem Perinatology 2019;22-26 Snegovskikh. J Clin Anesth 2018;44:50-56 Guash. Med Intensiva 2016;40(5):298-310

V-TRAITEMENTS INITIAUX

Échographie Préparation SOP Réanimation; anticiper

Volume

Acide trancamique

Sang demandé Artère; labos Amesthésie

30 min

Traitement curatif de l'hémorragie

- Contraction utérine
 - · 2ième ligne utérotonique
 - Curetage
- Examen vaginal



Réa – Anesthésie?

- + Anesthésie régionale résiduelle...
- + Anesthésie pour geste technique
 - Instabilité HD proscrit ALR
 - · Majoration de l'instabilité
 - · Pas de protection voies aériennes
 - Coagulopathie probable
 - Induction stable
 - Halogénés proscrits

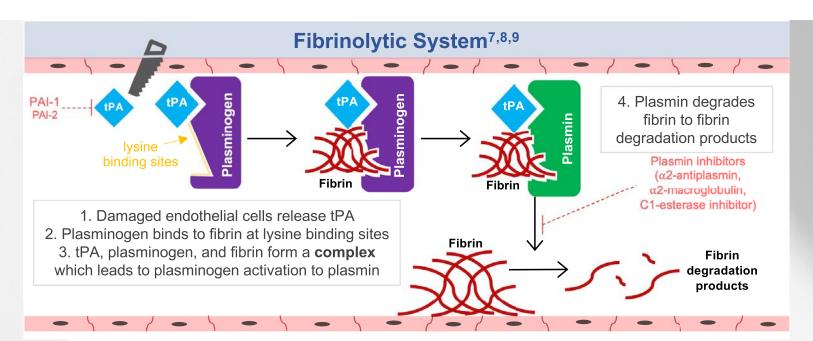


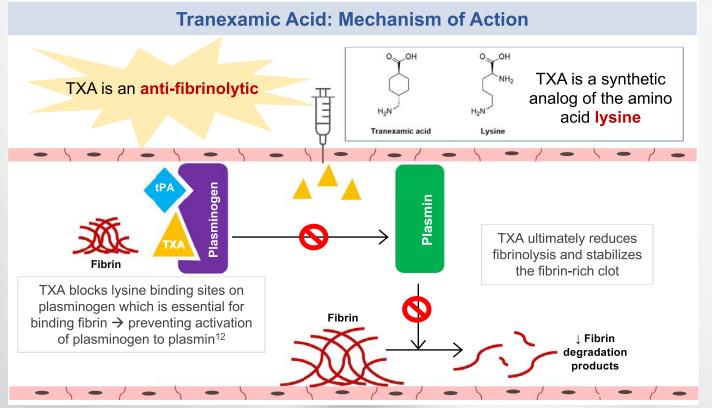
Réa - Volume

- + Cristalloïdes (LR & NaCl)
 - › 20% iv après 1h → Œdème → microcirculation
- Colloïdes (Voluven max 30ml/kg)
 - · Restauration volémique prolongée
 - Notion d'entrave à la coagulation
 - ▶ Effets secondaires & ↑ mortalité aux SI
 - Pas de recommandation claire
 - · Relatif confort à l'utiliser ad 1L adultes en santé
 - · Abstention en insuffisance rénale, prééclampsie...

Guash. Med Intensiva 2016;40(5):298-310 Baird. Anesthesiology Clin 2017;35:15-34 Sentilhes. Eur J Obstet Gynecol 2016;198:12-21 Perel. Cochrane 2013;(2):CD000567







Traitement a. tranexamique

TXA for treatment of PPH Ducloy-Bouthors (2011) WOMAN trial (2009–2016) Gillissen (2017)

France Worldwide Netherlands

144 20,060

1260

4 g (plus 1 g/h)
1 g (plus repeat 1 g if ongoing hemorrhage)
1 g (plus repeat 1 g if ongoing hemorrhage)

Traitement ; littérature très limitée avant WOMAN

- Nombreux biais
- Différence de saignement peu significative cliniquement
- Sécurité non assurée
 - Événements thrombo-emboliques
 - Convulsions

Ahmadzia. Obstet Gynecol Surv 2018;73(10): 587-594
Sentilhes. Br J Anaesthesia 2015;114 (4):576-87
Docloy-Bouthors. Crit Care 2011;15:R117
Ferrer. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth 2009;9:29

Effect of early tranexamic acid administration on mortality, hysterectomy, and other morbidities in women with post-partum haemorrhage (WOMAN): an international, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

WOMAN Trial Collaborators*

- Randomisée, contrôlée, double insu
- Multicentrique; 193 hôpitaux dans 21 pays
- 15 000 → 20 000
- HPP contexte accouchement vaginal ou césarienne
- Acide tranexamique 1g
- Primaire; Mortalité 42 jours (hystérectomie)
- Secondaires
 - Mortalité secondaire saignement
 - Événements thrombo-emboliques/complications
 - Interventions chirurgicales

Published **Online**April 26, 2017
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/
S0140-6736(17)30638-4



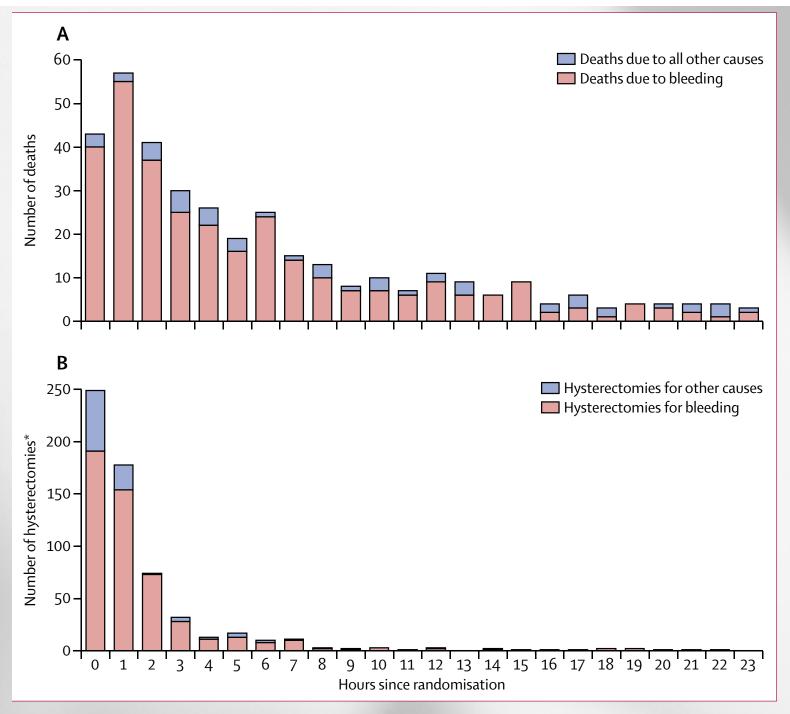
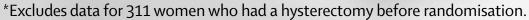


Figure 2: Cause of death by hours since randomisation (A) and cause of hysterectomy by hours since randomisation (B)





	Tranexamic acid group (n=10 036)	Placebo group (n=9985)	RR (95% CI)	p value (two-sided)
Bleeding	155 (1.5%)	191 (1.9 %)	0.81 (0.65–1.00)	0.045
Pulmonary embolism	10 (0.1%)	11 (0.1)	0.90 (0.38-2.13)	0.82
Organ failure	25 (0.3%)	18 (0.2%)	1.38 (0.75–2.53)	0.29
Sepsis	15 (0.2%)	8 (0.1%)	1.87 (0.79-4.40)	0.15
Eclampsia	2 (0.02%)	8 (0.1%)	0.25 (0.05–1.17)	0.057
Other	20 (0.2%)	20 (0.2%)	0.99 (0.54–1.85)	0.99
Any cause of death	227 (2·3%)	256 (2.6%)	0.88 (0.74–1.05)	0.16

Data are n (%), unless otherwise indicated. RR=risk ratio.

Table 2: Effect of tranexamic acid on maternal death



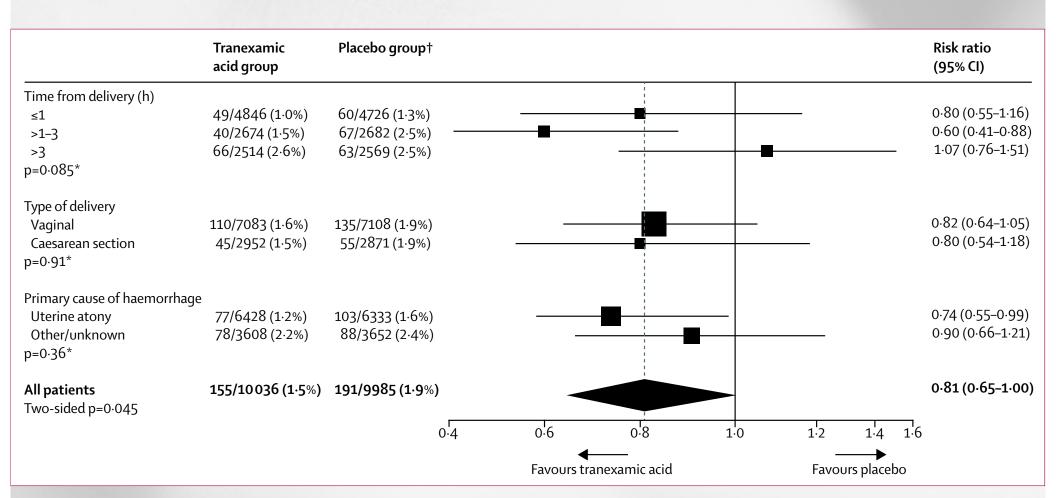


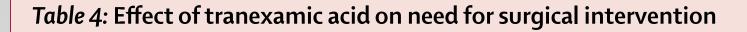
Figure 3: Death from bleeding by subgroup



^{*}Heterogeneity p value. †One patient excluded from subgroup analysis because of missing baseline data.

	All women			
	Tranexamic acid group (n=10 032)	Placebo group (n=9985)	RR (95% CI)	p value
Intrauterine tamponade	705 (7.0%)	729 (7.3%)	0·96 (0·87–1·06)	0.45
Manual removal of placenta	918 (9·2%)	961 (9·6%)	0·95 (0·87–1·04)	0.25
Embolisation	10 (0.1%)	13 (0.1%)	0·77 (0·34–1·75)	0.52
Brace sutures	300 (3.0%)	250 (2.5%)	1·19 (1·01–1·41)	0.035
Arterial ligation	225 (2.2%)	254 (2.5%)	0·88 (0·74–1·05)	0.16
Laparotomy for bleeding	82 (0.8%)	127 (1.3%)	0·64 (0·49–0·85)	0.002

Data are n (%), unless otherwise indicated. RR=relative risk. p values from Pearson's χ²





• 9 985 patientes tranfusées

- 5461/10 036 (54%) A. tranexamique
- 5426/9985 (54%) Placebo

• Complications

	Tranexamic acid group	Placebo group	RR (95% CI)	p value
Thromboembolic events*	10 033	9985		
Any event	30 (0.3%)	34 (0.3%)	0.88 (0.54-1.43)	0.603
Venous events	20 (0.2%)	25 (0.3%)	0.80 (0.44-1.43)	0.446
Deep vein thrombosis	3 (0.03%)	7 (0.07%)	0.43 (0.11–1.65)	0.203
Pulmonary embolism	17 (0.2%)	20 (0.2%)	0.85 (0.44-1.61)	0.611
Arterial events	10 (0.1%)	9 (0.09%)	1.11 (0.45–2.72)	0.827
Myocardial infarction	2 (0.02%)	3 (0.03%)	0.66 (0.11-3.97)	0.651
Stroke	8 (0.08%)	6 (0.06%)	1.33 (0.46-3.82)	0.599
Complications*	10 033	9985		
Renal failure	129 (1.3%)	118 (1.2%)	1.09 (0.85-1.39)	0.505
Cardiac failure	110 (1.1%)	115 (1.2%)	0.95 (0.73-1.23)	0.710
Respiratory failure	108 (1.1%)	124 (1.2%)	0.87 (0.67–1.12)	0.274
Hepatic failure	29 (0.3%)	30 (0.3%)	0.96 (0.58–1.60)	0.882
Sepsis	180 (1.8%)	185 (1.9%)	0.97 (0.79–1.19)	0.756
Seizure	33 (0.3%)	43 (0.4%)	0.76 (0.49–1.20)	0.242



Critiques WOMAN trial

- Intérêt en pays développé?
 - * TMM Nigeria/Pakistan/Ouganda 814-178-373/100 000
 - + TMM WOMAN 16-19/100 000
 - * TMM Grande-Bretagne 0,56/100 000
 - → Étude Néerlandaise négative
- Étiologie du saignement
 - Laparotomie/points matelassés; suintement



L'après WOMAN trial...

- + Cochrane 2018 & meta-analyse 2020
- + Ajout dans plusieurs guidelines
 - + WHO
 - + Prudence de certains experts
 - * Complications
 - Injection IT
- Vision plus large
 - Voie d'administration
 - + Prépartum/postpartum

Roberts et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol MFM 2023;5:100722 Shander et al. Int J Obstet Anesth 2021;48:103206 Della Corte et al. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med 2020;33:869-74 Shakur et al. Cochrane 2018; CD012964 Early use of intravenous tranexamic acid (within 3 hours of birth) in addition to standard care is recommended for women with clinically diagnosed postpartum haemorrhage following vaginal birth or caesarean section. (Strong recommendation, moderate quality of evidence)

WHO Recommendation on Tranexamic Acid for the Treatment of Postpartum Haemorrhage.

Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017.

- + 1g acide tranexamique sur 10 minutes
 - · À répéter si saignement après 30 min
 - A répéter si reprend dans le premier 24 heures
- Toutes causes d'hémorragie post partum
- Contre-indication idem thérapie antifibrinolytique
- + Doit être disponible
- + Autres voies d'administration à étudier,

Prévention a. tranexamique accouchement vaginale

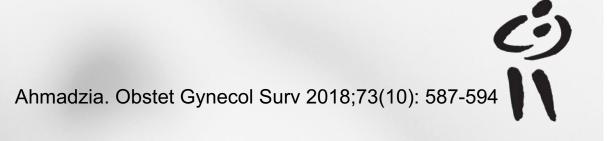
Study	Country	N	Dose of TXA	Timing
TXA for Prophylaxis of PPH–Va	ginal Delivery	1 16,545		
Yang (2001)	China	181	1 g	Over 2–3 min after delivery of fetus
Gungorduk (2013)	Turkey	441	1 g	Over 5 min at delivery of anterior shoulder
Mirghafourvand (2015)	Iran	120	1 g	Over 10 min at delivery of anterior shoulder
TRAAP trial (2015–2016)	France	4,070	1 g	Within 2 min after vaginal delivery

TXA Use for the Prevention of PPH a Summary Table of Recent Meta-analyses

Study	No. Trials	Delivery Mode	Blood Loss >1000 mL	Transfusion	VTE
Novikova et al (2015)	12	VD	RR, 0.28 (95% CI, 0.06-1.36)	RR, 0.33 (95% CI, 0.03-3.17)	RR, 0.98 (95% CI, 0.14–6.78)

Li. Medecine(Baltimore) 2017;jan96(1):e5653

Ker. BJOG 2016;123:1745-52



Tranexamic Acid for the Prevention of Blood Loss after Vaginal Delivery

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Recherche en Obstétrique et Gynécologie*

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August 23, 2018

- Randomisée, contrôlée, double insu, multicentrique
- 4079 randomisées **→** 3891 accouchement vaginal
- Acide tranexamique 1g
- Primaire; hémorragie postpartum (500ml)
- Secondaires;
 - Évaluation clinique
 - Utilisation d'utérotoniques/Pertes sanguines/Transfusion/Hémoglobine/Hématocrite
- Effets secondaires

Table 2. Primary and Secondary Outcomes (Modified Intention-to-Treat Population). **Tranexamic Acid** Placebo **Risk Ratio** Difference Group Group (95% CI)* **Outcome or Event** (N = 1945)(N = 1946)(95% CI) P Value Unadjusted Adjusted† -1.7 (-3.5 to 0.1) 156/1921 (8.1) 188/1918 (9.8) 0.83 (0.68 to 1.01) Primary outcome — no./total no. (%): 0.07 0.74 (0.61 to 0.91) -2.7 (-4.5 to -0.7) Clinically significant postpartum hemorrhage, 151 (7.8) 203 (10.4) 0.004 0.04 according to provider — no. (%) Additional uterotonic agent for excessive -2.5 (-4.2 to -0.7) 0.006 0.04 141 (7.2) 189 (9.7) 0.75 (0.61 to 0.92) bleeding — no. (%) 57/1918 (3.0) 0.82 (0.56 to 1.21) -0.5 (-1.6 to 0.5) 0.59 Severe postpartum hemorrhage — 0.32 47/1921 (2.4) no./total no. (%)§ Blood loss — ml¶ At 15 min 130.5±144.3 135.3±149.8 -4.7 (-14.1 to 4.6) 0.32 0.59 At bag removal 199.1±261.2 210.4±256.1 -11.3 (-27.7 to 5.0) 0.17 0.46 Estimated total 220.3±280.4 236.9±291.6 -16.7 (-34.7 to 1.4) 0.07 0.23 Blood transfusion — no. (%) 17 (0.9) 18 (0.9) 0.94 (0.49 to 1.83) -0.1 (-0.6 to 0.5) 0.87 0.88 5 (0.3) Arterial embolization or surgery for postpartum 3 (0.2) 0.60 (0.14 to 2.51) -0.1 (-0.4 to 0.2) 0.73 0.86 hemorrhage — no. (%) Hemoglobin Peripartum change — g/dl -0.77±1.23 -0.79 ± 1.28 0.02 (-0.06 to 0.10) 0.64 0.83 Decrease >2 g/dl 269 (14.6) 274 (15.2) 0.96 (0.82 to 1.12) -0.6 (-2.9 to 1.8) 0.63 0.83 Hematocrit** Peripartum change — percentage points -2.05±3.89 -2.03 ± 4.11 -0.02 (-0.29 to 0.25) 0.88 0.88 -0.4 (-1.5 to 0.7) 47 (2.7) 0.88 (0.59 to 1.29) 0.50 0.82 Decrease >10 percentage points — no. (%) 53 (3.1)



Table 3. Prespecified Subgroup Analyses for the Primary Outcome (Modified Intention-to-Treat Population). **Relative Risk Tranexamic Acid** Placebo Subgroup P Value Group Group (95% CI) Unadjusted Adjusted† Interaction* no./total no. (%) Type of vaginal delivery 0.17 0.64 (0.42-0.98) 32/340 (9.4) 48/327 (14.7) Operative 0.04 0.20 Spontaneous 124/1581 (7.8) 140/1591 (8.8) 0.89 (0.71-1.12) 0.33 0.43 0.34 **Episiotomy** 57/452 (12.6) 76/439 (17.3) 0.73(0.53-1.00)0.049 Yes 0.20 No 99/1469 (6.7) 112/1479 (7.6) 0.89 (0.69-1.15) 0.38 0.43 History of postpartum hemor-0.25 rhage: 1.48 (0.82-2.68) 23/91 (25.3) 14/82 (17.1) Yes 0.19 0.38 No 48/817 (5.9) 48/801 (6.0) 0.98 (0.67–1.45) 0.92 0.92 Known risk factors for postpar-0.75 tum hemorrhage() 80/557 (14.4) 92/545 (16.9) 0.85 (0.65-1.12) Yes 0.25 0.40 96/1373 (7.0) 0.80 (0.60-1.07) No 76/1364 (5.6) 0.13 0.35

This subgroup was defined according to whether the participant had at least one risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage with an odds ratio of 3 or more in the literature (i.e., history of postpartum hemorrhage, gestational hypertensive disorder, or episiotomy).³⁰



^{*} The P value for interaction was determined by the Mantel-Haenszel test.

[†] The P value was adjusted post hoc for multiple testing with the use of the Benjamini–Hochberg procedure.

[#] History of postpartum hemorrhage was assessed in multiparous women.

Event	Tranexamic Acid Group (N = 1945)	Placebo Group (N=1946)	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P Value
In the delivery room				
Vomiting or nausea — no. (%)	136 (7.0)	63 (3.2)	2.16 (1.61–2.89)	< 0.001
Nausea — no. (%)	103 (5.3)	49 (2.5)	2.10 (1.51–2.94)	< 0.001
Vomiting — no. (%)	73 (3.8)	33 (1.7)	2.21 (1.47–3.32)	< 0.001
Photopsia — no. (%)*	4 (0.2)	6 (0.3)	0.67 (0.19–2.36)	0.53
Dizziness — no. (%)	40 (2.1)	30 (1.5)	1.33 (0.83-2.13)	0.23
Blood pressure — no./total no. (%)				
Systolic ≥140 mm Hg	415/1597 (26.0)	378/1590 (23.8)	1.09 (0.97–1.23)	0.15
Diastolic ≥90 mm Hg	411/1594 (25.8)	406/1600 (25.4)	1.02 (0.90-1.14)	0.79
At 3 mo after delivery	I YARREST SEA			
Completed interviews at 3 mo — no. (%)	1844 (94.8)	1849 (95.0)		
Thromboembolic event — no./total no. (%)				
Any†	1/1844 (0.1)	4/1849 (0.2)	0.25 (0.03-2.24)	0.37
Deep-vein thrombosis	0/1844	1/1849 (0.1)	_	_
Pulmonary embolism	0/1844	0/1849	_	_
Ovarian-vein thrombosis	0/1844	2/1849 (0.1)	* * * <u>-</u>	_
Superficial-vein thrombosis	1/1844 (0.1)	1/1849 (0.1)	_	_
Seizure — no./total no. (%)‡	1/1844 (0.1)	0/1849	_	_
Readmission after discharge — no./total no. (%)	18/1844 (1.0)	16/1849 (0.9)	1.13 (0.58–2.21)	0.72
Anticoagulant therapy at and after discharge — no./total no. (%)	57/1830 (3.1)	56/1842 (3.0)	1.02 (0.71–1.47)	0.90

^{*} Photopsia was defined as a sensation of seeing lights, sparks, or flashes of color.

[†] One woman in the tranexamic acid group had seizures at day 30 post partum in a context of sleep deprivation and acute alcohol intake. The clinical examination, computed tomographic scan of the head, and electroencephalogram were normal, and she received no additional treatment.



[†] One woman in the tranexamic acid group had superficial phlebitis along a peripheral venous line at day 1 post partum. In the placebo group, one woman had superficial phlebitis along a peripheral venous line in the immediate postpartum period, two had thrombosis of the ovarian vein in the immediate postpartum period, and one had deep-vein thrombosis of the leg at day 30 post partum. No retinal vascular occlusion, myocardial infarction, stroke, or kidney failure occurred in either group.

Prévention a. tranexamique

Césarienne

Ahmadzia. Obstet Gynecol Surv 2018;73(10): 587-594

TXA for prophylaxis of PPH-ces	sarean delivery			
Gai (2004)	China	180	1 g	10 min before incision over 5 min
Gohel (2007)	India	100	1 g	10 min before incision over 5 min
Movafegh (2011)	Iran	100	10 mg/kg	20 min before spinal
Gungorduk (2011)	Turkey	660	1 g	At least 10 min prior to skin incision
Xu (2013)	China	174	10 mg/kg	10-20 min before spinal
Goswami (2013)	Saudi Arabia	90	10 or 15 mg/kg	20 min before skin incision
Abdel-Aleem (2013)	Egypt	740	1 g	10 min before cesarean
Senturk (2013)	Turkey	225	1 g	1 h prior to cesarean
Shahid (2013)	Pakistan	74	10 mg/kg	10 min before spinal
Ahmed (2014)	Egypt	124	10 mg/kg	5 min before cesarean
MFMU Network trial (2018)	US	11,000	1 g	At the time of cord clamp in cesarean delivery
		$\sim \sim \sim 1$		iii cesarean deliverv

Oseni et al. Pan Afr Med J 2021;39:34

Naeji et al. J Gynecol Obstet Hum Reprod 2021;50:101973

TXA Use for the Prevention of PPH a Summary Table of Recent Meta-analyses

Study	No. Trials	Delivery Mode	Blood Loss >1000 mL	Transfusion	VTE
Novikova et al (2015)	12	VD	RR, 0.28 (95% CI, 0.06-1.36)	RR, 0.33 (95% CI, 0.03-3.17)	RR, 0.98 (95% CI, 0.14-6.78)
		CD	RR, 0.43 (95% CI, 0.23-0.78)*	RR, 0.23 (95% CI, 0.10-0.54)*	
Simonazzi et al (2016)	9	CD	RR, 0.42 (95% CI, 0.19-0.92)*	RR, 0.33 (95% CI, 0.19-0.58)*	RR, 0.98 (95% CI, 0.13-7.09)
Wang et al (2015)	11	CD	RR, 0.43 (95% CI, 0.20-0.92)*	RR, 0.23 (95% CI, 0.10-0.57)*	-

Bellos et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2022;226(4):510-523

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Li et al. Medecine (Baltimore) 2017;jan96(1):e5653

Ker et al. BJOG 2016;123:1745-52



Tranexamic Acid for the Prevention of Blood Loss after Cesarean Delivery

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N Engl J Med 2021;384:1623-34. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2028788

- Randomisée, contrôlée, double insu
- Multicentrique; 27 maternités françaises / 4431 patientes
- Acide tranexamique versus placebo en césarienne après clampage
- Primaires
 - Hémorragie postpartum; ➤ 1000ml ou transfusion dans les premiers 2 jours
 - Transfusions sanguines avant le congé ou 7 jours pp
- Secondaires
 - Pertes sanguines estimées ou diagnostic HPP
 - Utérotoniques additionnelles
 - Transfusions post partum



Outcome	Tranexamic Acid Group (N=2222)	Placebo Group (N = 2209)	Unadjusted Difference (95% CI)†	Adjusted Risk Ratio or Mean Difference /95% CI):	P Value()
Postpartum hemorrhage — no./total no. (%) ¶	556/2086 (26.7)	653/2067 (31.6)	-4.9 (-7.7 to -2.2)	0.84 (0.75 to 0.94)	0.003
Calculated estimated blood loss >1000 ml	550/2084 (26.4)	650/2066 (31.5)	-5.1 (-7.8 to -2.3)	0.84 (0.75 to 0.94)	
Red-cell transfusion by day 2	35/2221 (1.6)	30/2209 (1.4)	0.2 (-0.5 to 0.9)	1.16 (0.71 to 1.89)	
Gravimetrically estimated blood loss — ml	689±887	719±920	-30.6 (-90.2 to 29.0)	-33.06 (-77.48 to 11.37)	NS
Gravimetrically estimated blood-loss category — no./total no. (%)	003_007	, 192920	000 (0012 00 2010)	22.00 (
>500 ml	1133/1774 (63.9)	1110/1754 (63.3)	0.6 (-2.6 to 3.8)	1.01 (0.93 to 1.09)	_
>1000 ml	545/1774 (30.7)	521/1754 (29.7)	1 (-2 to 4)	1.03 (0.92 to 1.16)	_
Clinically significant postpartum hemorrhage according to health care providers — no./total no. (%)	303/2220 (13.6)	327/2208 (14.8)	-1.2 (-3.2 to 0.9)	0.92 (0.79 to 1.08)	NS
Additional uterotonic agents for excessive bleeding — no./total no. (%)	130/2217 (5.9)	159/2206 (7.2)	-1.3 (-2.8 to 0.1)	0.81 (0.64 to 1.03)	NS
Blood transfusion — no./total no. (%)	42/2221 (1.9)	39/2208 (1.8)	0.1 (-0.7 to 0.9)	1.07 (0.69 to 1.66)	NS
No. of red-cell units transfused	3.1±1.9	3.2±2.2	-0.1 (-1.0 to -0.08)	-0.08 (-1.18 to 1.01)	_
Postoperative iron sucrose infusion — no./total no. (%)	60/2196 (2.7)	44/2185 (2.0)	0.7 (-0.2 to 1.6)	1.35 (0.91 to 1.99)	_
Arterial embolization, emergency surgery for postpartum hemorrhage, or hysterectomy — no./total no. (%)**	13/2221 (0.6)	7/2209 (0.3)	0.3 (-0.1 to 0.7)	1.84 (0.73 to 4.62)	NS
Transfer to intensive care unit — no./total no. (%)	32/2221 (1.4)	22/2209 (1.0)	0.4 (-0.2 to 1.1)	1.44 (0.83 to 2.47)	_
Calculated estimated blood loss — ml††	680±748	787±750	-107 (-152 to -61)	-107 (-152 to -63)	< 0.001
Calculated estimated blood loss category — no./total no. (%)††	}				
>500 ml	1213/2084 (58.2)	1326/2066 (64.2)	-6.0 (-8.9 to -3.0)	0.91 (0.84 to 0.98)	_
>1500 ml	215/2084 (10.3)	263/2066 (12.7)	-2.4 (-4.4 to -0.5)	0.81 (0.68 to 0.97)	_
Hemoglobin‡‡					
Peripartum change — g/dl	-1.2±1.2	-1.4±1.2	0.2 (0.1 to 0.3)	0.18 (0.11 to 0.25)	< 0.001
Peripartum decrease >2 g/dl — no./total no. (%)	397/2088 (19.0)	497/2071 (24.0)	-5.0 (-7.5 to -2.5)	0.79 (0.69 to 0.90)	_
Hematocrit††					
Peripartum change — percentage points	-3.5±3.7	-4.0 ± 3.7	0.5 (0.3 to 0.8)	0.53 (0.31 to 0.75)	< 0.001
Peripartum decrease >10 percentage points — no./total no. (%)	66/2086 (3.2)	93/2071 (4.5)	-1.3 (-2.5 to -0.2)	0.70 (0.51 to 0.97)	

^{*} Plus-minus values are means ±SD. No hypovolemic shock or maternal death occurred in either group. Data on gravimetrically estimated blood loss were not available for a me in the tranexamic acid group and 455 in the placebo group; on red-cell units transfused for 2180 and 2170, respectively; on calculated estimated blood loss for 138 and 143, respectively; on peripartum change in hemoglobin level for 134 and 138, respectively; and on peripartum change in hematocrit for 136 and 138, respectively. NS denotes not significant (accordance with the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure).

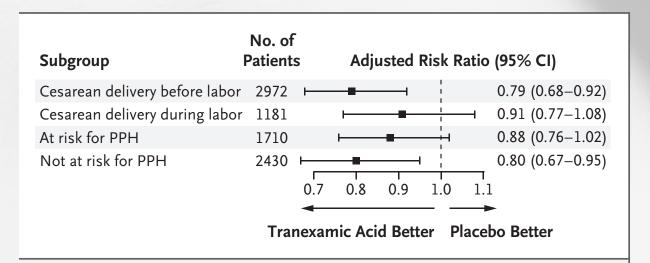


Figure 2. Prespecified Subgroup Analyses of the Primary Outcome (Modified Intention-to-Treat Population).

Shown is the risk ratio for postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) (tranexamic acid vs. placebo), adjusted for randomization stratification variables (center and timing of the cesarean delivery). PPH was defined as a calculated estimated blood loss greater than 1000 ml or receipt of a red-cell transfusion within 2 days after delivery. Women who were at risk for PPH were defined as those who had one or more risk factors for PPH with an odds ratio of at least 3 in the literature³²: previous PPH, pregnancy-related hypertensive disorder, multiple pregnancy, or cesarean delivery during labor.



Table 3. Adverse Events (Safety Population).*						
Event or Measure	Tranexamic Acid Group (N = 2190)	Placebo Group (N=2177)	Unadjusted Difference (95% CI)†	Adjusted Risk Ratio or Mean Difference (95% CI);	P Va	alue
					Unadjusted	Adjusted∫
In the operating room or PACU						
Vomiting or nausea — no. (%)	940/2186 (43.0)	786/2166 (36.3)	6.7 (3.8 to 9.6)	1.19 (1.08 to 1.30)	<0.001	0.001
Photopsia — no. (%)¶	8/2186 (0.4)	2/2166 (0.1)	0.3 (0.0 to 0.6)	3.92 (0.83 to 18.45)		
Dizziness — no. (%)	93/2186 (4.3)	68/2166 (3.1)	1.1 (0.0 to 2.2)	1.35 (0.99 to 1.85)	_	_
Day 2 after delivery						
Urea nitrogen — mmol/liter	3.5±1.6	3.5±1.5	0.0 (-0.1 to 0.1)	0.03 (-0.06 to 0.13)	0.47	NS
Creatinine — μ mol/liter	55.1±12.1	55.6±11.3	-0.5 (-1.2 to 0.3)	-0.41 (-1.11 to 0.30)	0.26	NS
Alanine aminotransferase >2× ULN — no. (%)	26/2042 (1.3)	19/2043 (0.9)	0.3 (-0.3 to 1.0)	1.37 (0.76 to 2.48)	0.29	NS
Aspartate aminotransferase >2× ULN — no. (%)	32/2047 (1.6)	34/2039 (1.7)	-0.1 (-0.9 to 0.7)	0.94 (0.58 to 1.52)	0.79	NS
Up to 3 mo after delivery						
Completed interviews at 3 mo — no. (%)	2047/2190 (93.5)	2056/2177 (94.4)	_	_	_	_
Deep-vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism — no. (%)**	8/2049 (0.4)††	2/2056 (0.1)	0.3 (0.0 to 0.6)	4.01 (0.85 to 18.92)	0.08	NS
Seizure — no. (%);;	1/2047 (<0.1)	1/2054 (<0.1)	_	_	_	_

^{*} Plus-minus values are means ±SD. The safety population included 2190 women who received tranexamic acid (2187 who had been randomly assigned to the tranexamic acid group



Tranexamic Acid to Prevent Obstetrical Hemorrhage after Cesarean Delivery

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Randomisée, contrôlée, double insu

N Engl J Med 2023;388:1365-75. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2207419

- Multicentrique; 31 hôpitaux USA / 11 000 patientes
- Acide tranexamique versus placebo en césarienne après clampage
- Primaires
 - Mortalité maternelle
 - Transfusions sanguines avant le congé ou 7 jours pp
- Secondaires
 - Pertes sanguines estimées à plus d'un litre
 - Traitements ou interventions secondaires (saignements & complications liées)
 - Changement Hb pré 4 sem 48h post
 - Infections post partum
 - Effets secondaires



Outcome	Tranexamic Acid (N = 5525)	Placebo (N = 5470)	Relative Risk or Mean Difference
Primary outcome: maternal death or blood transfusion by hospital discharge or 7 days post partum, whichever was earlier — no. (%)	201 (3.6)	233 (4.3)	0.89 (0.74 to 1.07)‡
Maternal death	0	1 (<0.1)	-
Blood transfusion	201 (3.6)	232 (4.2)	0.86 (0.71 to 1.03)
Estimated blood loss >1 liter — no./total no. (%)	339/4641 (7.3)	368/4573 (8.0)	0.91 (0.79 to 1.05)
Intervention in response to bleeding and related complications by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	892 (16.1)	986 (18.0)	0.90 (0.82 to 0.97)
Surgical or radiologic intervention by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	233 (4.2)	231 (4.2)	1.00 (0.84 to 1.19)
Uterotonic agent other than oxytocin by 48 hr post partum — no. (%)	649 (11.7)	732 (13.4)	0.88 (0.80 to 0.97)
Open-label use of tranexamic acid by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	108 (2.0)	109 (2.0)	0.98 (0.75 to 1.28)
Transfusion of any blood product by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	205 (3.7)	238 (4.4)	0.85 (0.71 to 1.02)
Change in hemoglobin level — g/dl§	-1.8±1.1	-1.9±1.1	-0.1 (-0.2 to -0.1)
Transfusion of blood products other than packed red cells by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	29 (0.5)	31 (0.6)	0.93 (0.56 to 1.53)
Blood transfusion of ≥4 units by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	20 (0.4)	19 (0.3)	1.04 (0.56 to 1.95)
Median postoperative duration of hospital stay (IQR) — days	3 (2 to 3)	3 (2 to 3)	0.0 (-0.1 to 0.0)
Acute kidney injury by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	30 (0.5)	27 (0.5)	1.10 (0.65 to 1.85)
Transfusion-associated reaction by 7 days post partum — no. (%)	5 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	1.65 (0.32 to 10.63)
Postpartum infectious complication by 6 wk — no./total no. (%)	162/5080 (3.2)	125/5009 (2.5)	1.28 (1.02 to 1.61)
Endometritis	54/5080 (1.1)	42/5009 (0.8)	1.27 (0.85 to 1.89)
Surgical-site infection	104/5080 (2.0)	81/5009 (1.6)	1.27 (0.95 to 1.69)
Pelvic abscess	7/5080 (0.1)	3/5009 (0.1)	2.30 (0.53 to 13.8)

^{*} Blood transfusion was defined as the transfusion of packed red cells or whole blood or use of a cell-saver autotransfusion device. IQR denotes interquartile range.

[†] Relative risks are provided for analyses in which numbers and percentages of participants are reported, and mean differences for analyses in which mean or median values are reported. The primary-outcome analysis was adjusted for a preoperative hemoglobin level of less than 8 g per deciliter and used a 95.26% confidence interval (on the basis of a P-value threshold of less than 0.047). All the other analyses were unadjusted and used 95% confidence intervals.

The change in hemoglobin level was assessed by comparing the most recent value obtained within 4 weeks before delivery to the lowest measurement obtained during the hours post partum. Data were available for 5224 participants in the tranexamic acid group and for 5201 in the placebo group.

Table 3. Safety Outcomes.*				
Event	Tranexamic Acid (N = 5513)	Placebo (N = 5457)	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P Value
Thromboembolic event, ischemic stroke, or myocardial infarction — no./total no. (%)	12/5069 (0.2)	13/4996 (0.3)	0.91 (0.42–1.99)	0.81
Thromboembolic event, venous or arterial†	8/5069 (0.2)	13/4996 (0.3)	0.61 (0.25–1.46)	0.26
Ischemic stroke	2/5069 (<0.1)	0/4996	_	0.50
Myocardial infarction	2/5069 (<0.1)	0/4996	_	0.50
New-onset seizure — no./total no. (%)	2/5069 (<0.1)	0/4996	_	0.50
Admission to ICU for more than 24 hr — no./total no. (%)	21/5069 (0.4)	17/4996 (0.3)	1.22 (0.64–2.30)	0.55
Maternal death — no./total no. (%)‡	2/5069 (<0.1)	2/4996 (<0.1)	0.99 (0.07–13.6)	>0.99
Thromboembolic event, ischemic stroke, myocardial infarction, newonset seizure activity, admission to the ICU for more than 24 hr, or maternal death — no./total no. (%)	35/5069 (0.7)	32/4996 (0.6)	1.08 (0.67–1.74)	0.76
Hospital readmission — no./total no. (%)	199/5069 (3.9)	162/4996 (3.2)	1.21 (0.99–1.48)	0.07
Any side effect — no. (%)∫	616 (11.2)	667 (12.2)	0.91 (0.82-1.01)	0.09
Nausea	362 (6.6)	403 (7.4)	0.89 (0.78-1.02)	0.09
Vomiting	266 (4.8)	273 (5.0)	0.96 (0.82-1.14)	0.67
Dizziness	156 (2.8)	186 (3.4)	0.83 (0.67–1.02)	0.08

^{*} The safety population included all the participants who received tranexamic acid or placebo, according to the treatment they actually received. Risks of thromboembolic event, ischemic stroke, myocardial infarction, new-onset seizure, admission to intensive care unit (ICU) for more than 24 hours, maternal death, and hospital readmission were assessed until 6 weeks post partum.



[†] All the thromboembolic events that occurred were venous.

[†] Of the four deaths, one (in the placebo group) occurred 1 day after delivery and was counted as part of the primary outcome (cause of death was undetermined). The other three deaths occurred after discharge, and the causes were septic shock of fungal cause (in the tranexamic acid group), trauma-induced injury (in the tranexamic acid group), and opioid overdose (in the placebo group).

[§] The analysis of side effects included all the events that occurred by 24 hours post partum.

Prophylactic Administration of Tranexamic Acid Reduces Blood Products' Transfusion and Intensive Care Admission in Women Undergoing High-Risk Cesarean Sections

Yair Binyamin ^{1,*}, Amit Frenkel ², Igor Gruzman ¹, Sofia Lerman ¹, Yoav Bichovsky ², Alexander Zlotnik ¹, Michael Y. Stav ³, Offer Erez ⁴ and Sharon Orbach-Zinger ³

J. Clin. Med. 2023, 12, 5253. https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm12165253

- Rétrospective d'impact
- Soroka University Israël / 1000 patientes
- Acide tranexamique en césarienne <u>avant</u> incision chez patients à haut risque HPP (2019) versus pas (2014)
- Primaires
 - Chute Hb > 10% en 24 h OU Chute Hb > 20% en 24 h
- Secondaires
 - Pertes sanguines estimées par le chirurgien
 - Transfusions sanguines
 - Admission aux SI
 - Durée d'hospitalisation
 - Complications
 - Données néonatales (Apgar et pH)



 Table 2. Maternal outcomes.

Outcome	Tranexamic Acid Group (N = 500)	No Tranexamic Acid Group (N = 500)	p Value
Delta hemoglobin (gr/dL)	0.85 ± 1.02	1.42 ± 1.01	< 0.0001
Hemoglobin decrease ≥ 2 gr/dL—no (%)	57 (11.4%)	126 (25.2%)	<0.0001
Hemoglobin drop >10%—no (%)	177(35.4%)	297 (59.4%)	<0.0001
Estimated blood loss% (mL)	705.2 ± 178.06	$766.82 \pm 172.48.26$	<0.0001
Estimated blood loss > 1000 mL—no (%)	42 (8.4%)	53 (10.6%)	0.2808
Emergent hysterectomy—no (%)	3 (0.6%)	3 (0.6%)	1
Packed red blood cell transfusion during surgery—no (%)	7 (1.4%)	15 (3%)	0.1313
Packed red blood cell transfusion during surgery above 3 units	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)	0.3173
FFP transfusion during surgery—no (%)	5 (1%)	9 (1.8%)	0.4194
Cryoprecipitate transfusion during surgery—no (%)	5 (1%)	6 (1.2%)	1
Platelet transfusion during surgery—no (%)	2 (0.4%)	6 (1.2%)	0 2869
Packed red blood cell transfusion 48 h—no (%)	21 (4.2%)	40 (8%)	0.0174
FFP transfusion 48 h—no (%)	5 (1%)	6 (1.2%)	1
Cryoprecipitate transfusion 48 h—no (%)	4 (0.8%)	4(0.8%)	1
Platelet cell transfusion 48 h—no (%)	3 (0.6%)	4 (0.8%)	1
ICU admission—no (%)	2 (0.4%)	9 (1.8%)	0.034
Hospital stay (days)	4.52 ± 1.48	5.12 ± 2.4	<0.0001
Hospital stay > 5 days—no (%)	59 (11.8%)	109 (21.8%)	<0.0001



Prévention a. tranexamique

- * « Données récentes » littérature de qualité
 - Tendance/impression persiste pertes sanguines
 - Pas d'impact sur les transfusions
- Certains éléments supportés par une littérature de moindre qualité à étudier
 - Facteurs de risque <u>à étudier</u> de façon isolée
 - Administration pré incision
- Sécurité de la mère et de l'enfant rassurante, mais le doute persiste

WOMAN-2 → Does TXA prevent Research

PPH in women with vaginal In Progress

delivery and moderate or severe anemia?³⁷ NCT03475342

Binyamin et al. J Clin Med 2023;12:5253
Anaposala et al. Cureus 2023;15(5):e38736
Pacheo et al. N Engl J Med 2023;388(15):1365-1375Relke et al.
Res Pract Thromb Haemost 2021;5e12546
Stampfli et al. Eur J Clin Pharmacol 2020;77:913-9

VI- TRAITEMENTS

produits sanguins

Réa; hémodynamie et équilibre acidobasique

- Volume ; Produits sanguins
- Coagulation
- Amines; TAM 60-70 mmHg

Traitement curatif de l'hémorragie

- Contraction utérine; tamponnade
- Occlusion vaisseaux
 - Geste chirurgical
 - Embolisation
- Hystérectomie







60

et

+

Réa – Transfusion

- Initiation
 - Aucun critère strict
 - Perte sanguine 1500ml??/Instabilité HD??
- Aucune donnée randomisée sur le ratio propre à l'obstétrique, la pratique est guidée par des cibles générales...
- Définition transfusion massive
 - → ≥ 10 culots en 24hrs OU
 - → ≥ 4 culots en 1 heure



Réa – Gestion transfusion

- * TEG® & ROTEM® multiples études femmes enceintes
- + Algorithmes publiés, mais peu de validation
 - FIBTEM; bon prédicteur de la sévérité
 - Gestion transfusion
 - · Nombre de transfusion
 - Surcharge
- + Avenir
 - Anticipation chez patientes à risque
 - Comparaison d'une approche standard versus TEG® & ROTEM®

Amgalan et al. J Thromb Haemost 2020;18:1813-38 McNamara et al. Anaesthesia 2019;74(8):984-91 Snegovskikh et al. J Clin Anesth 2018;44:50-6.

Réa – Globule rouge

- + Globules rouges mécanismes
 - Volume intravasculaire
 - Perfusion & oxygénation des tissus
 - Maintien coagulation; transit et fonction plaquettes
- + Globules rouges cibles
 - Comorbidités
 - Hémorragie active
- A
- Évaluation de la situation



Réa - Plasma

- + PFC mécanismes
 - Facteurs de coagulation (dilution & consommation)
 - · 30% du taux de base nécessaire
 - Protection en grossesse
 - Volume
- + PFC cibles
 - Une unité = 8% facteurs de coagulation
 - 30ml/kg PFC \cong 8 PFC = fibrinogène 1g/L
 - > Empiriquement ad 1L pour débuter → 4 PFC

Rani. J Clin Diagn Res 2017;11(2):QE01-05

Ratio PFC: CULOT

- Études trauma
 - Biais & résultats mitigés
 - En HM ratio 1:2
- + Étude observationnelle obstétricale
 - Ratio 1: 1,8 → 1,1 moins d'intervention
- Recommandations
 - Vers un ratio 1:1; traitement précoce de la coagulopathie
 - Attention s'applique SI saignement massif ou consommation en cours

Guash. Med Intensiva 2016;40(5):298-310 Bonnet. F1000Res 2016;27;5 Holcomb. JAMA 2015;313(5):471-82 Pasquier. Anesth Analg 2013;116:155-61

Réa - Plaquette

- + Plt mécanismes
 - Fonction plaquettaire
 - Dilution
- + Plt cibles
 - · 50 000 75 000
 - Une unité (pool 6 donneurs) = 25-30 000
- * Ratio Plt
 - Ratio 4:4:1?
 - Aucune étude obstétricale

Baird. Anesthesiology Clin 2017;35:15-34 LeGouez. Transfus clin biol 2016;23:229-32 Oluwatoyosi. Int J Gyn Obstet 2012;119:3-5 Johansson. Transfusion 2007;47:593-8



Réa – Fibrinogène mécanisme

- + Déplétion en fibrinogène rapide
 - Saignement
 - Fibrinolyse
 - Hémodilution
- + Bon prédicteur de la sévérité de HM
 - 2g/L ou moins valeur prédictive positive 100%
 - 4g/L ou plus valeur prédictive négative 79%
 - · Association, pas de preuve de causalité

Bonnet. F1000Res 2016;27;5 Wikkelso. Br J Anaesth 2015;114(4);623-33 Ahmed. Transf Med 2012;22(5):344-9 Charbit. J Thromb Haemost 2007;5(2):266-73



Réa — Fibrinogène Prévention et traitement

- + Fibrinogène préventif en début HPP?..
 - Pas de bénéfice prouvé
 - Sécuritaire?
- + Fibrinogène traitement
 - Niveau à viser ≥ 2 g/L
 - Algorithmes dans la littérature
 - Intérêt des test de visco-élasticité

Matsunaga. J Obstet Gynaecol Res 2018;doi:10.1111
McDonnell. . Int J Obstet Anesth 2018;33:4-7
Seto. Int J Obstet Anesth 2017; 32:11-16
Ducloy-Bouthors. Anaesth Crit Care Pain Med 2016;35:293-298
Wikkelso. Br J Anaesth 2015;114(4);623-33

Réa – Fibrinogène choix

- Plasma frais congelé
 - → 30ml/kg PFC ≅ 8 PFC = fibrinogène 1g/L
- * Cryoprécipités; fc VIII-XIII, vWF, fibrinogène, fibronectine
 - Pool de 10 unités = 100 ml = 0,7-1g/L fibrinogène
 - Empiriquement 10 unités
 - Crainte virale?
- * Concentrés de fibrinogène
 - Étude rétrospective; efficacité similaire
 - Sécurité?
 - Petits milieux...

Bonnet. F1000Res 2016;27;5
Wikkelso. Br J Anaesth 2015;114(4);623-33
Ahmed. Transf Med 2012;22(5):344-9
Charbit. J Thromb Haemost 2007;5(2):266-73

Protocole d'hémorragie massive

- * Recevoir les produits sanguins rapidement
- + Avoir du soutien technique
 - Vérifications et administration de produits
 - Laboratoires
 - Autres; instrumentation, préparation autres

traitements

Seuils visés :	Doses usuelles chez un patient stable (sans hémorragie)
Hb > 80 g/l	Culot globulaire: 15 ml/kg (ad 1 culot)
Plaquettes > 75 x 10 ⁹ /L	1 unité /10 kg (ad 5 unités)
Fibrinogène > 1.5 g/L	Cryoprécipités : 1 unité/10 kg
APTT < 1.5x témoin	Planes consoló: 20 ml/kg (ad 4 unités do 250 ml)
INR < 1.5	Plasma congelé : 20 ml/kg (ad 4 unités de 250 ml)

+ Guide

- Paramètres à corriger
- Seuils laboratoires à viser
- Molécules à envisager

PHM – Hôpital Sainte-Justine Rani. J Clin Diagn Res 2017;11(2):QE01-05 Guash. Med Intensiva 2016;40(5):298-310

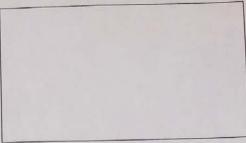




Université de Montréal



HSJ-0365



Perte s √ Perte s Voir anne	d'hémorragie massive : sanguine objectivée / anticipée > 40% du volume sanguin total (VST) ou selon classification de perte sanguine ≥ sexe 2) VST : nouveau-né = 80 ml/kg_enfant 0-2 ans = 75 ml/kg_enfant > 2 ans ou adulte = 70 ml/kg (voir annexe	stade III 3) ET
] Perte	sanguine rapide (< 3 heures) ET	
Saigne	ment incontrôlé	
Étapes	Description des tâches à effectuer	Cocher
1	Identifier la personne ressource la plus apte (médecin, résident, infirmière, inhalothérapeute) pour assurer le suivi des étapes subséquentes. Nom : Heure :	
2	Aviser la banque de sang au poste 4640 ou téléchasseur 6622 de la situation en mentionnant : > Cas de PHM à l'unité de soins	
3	S'assurer que le prélèvement destiné à la banque de sang (Code 50) ait été fait et envoyé. Il peut être prélevé par ponction veineuse, intraosseuse ou au site de saignement. Prélever et indiquer PHM au diagnostic (voir tube de prélèvement prêt dans boîte PHM) Prélever et indiquer des un sacond prélèvement si péressaire.	
4	Aviser le laboratoire central au poste 4394 du PHM et faire venir un technicien pour effectuer les prélèvements sanguins au besoin. Prélèver: FSC, lonogramme + Ca ²⁺ lon/mesuré + Mg ²⁺ , gaz sanguin, lactate, coagulogramme + fibrinogène AUX 30 MINUTES. (Utiliser l'ensemble de prélèvements déjà préparés pour le 1 ^{er}	
5	Désigner un « coureur » (préposé aux bénéficiaires sur les unités de soins et brancardier à la salle d'opération). Sa tâche sera de transporter les produits sanguins et les prélèvements entre l'unité de soins, la banque de sang et les laboratoires. Le coureur doit toujours avoir en sa possession le bon de cueillette (billet vert) identifié au nom du patient afin d'obtenir les produits sanguins à la banque de sang. Le coureur doit demeurer en fonction tant qu'il n'est pas remplacé par un autre coureur. Nom:	
6	Faire signaler l'hématologue (patron) aux consultations / de garde. Nom : Heure :	
7	Remplir la feuille de données jointe au protocole. Informer l'équipe soignante de ces données.	
8	Vérifier les bordereaux et le bracelet du patient avant l'administration des produits sanguins.	
9	Allez chercher prochain panier de produits sanguins lorsque tous les produits sanguins du dernie	
10	Notifier la banque de sang si déplacement du patient vers une autre localisation ou à l'arrêt de	-
11	A la fin du PHM, faire signer la section « transfusion sans compatibilité autorisée par : » de bordereaux par le médecin responsable, si requis	s [

Signature:



FORMULAIRES SECTEUR

FOR-BS-0193

Protocole d'Hémorragie Massive Feuille de route

Version: 1

Statut: Approuvé

Coller un	e étiquette d'	identification	du patient	8										
				874		Pa	atient >	40 kg						
Étape Temps	Heure	Culot		Plasma			Thrombaphérèse			Cryoprécipité				
Liape	Ltape Tellips	neure	Qt	Prêt	Dist.	Qt	Prêt	Dist.	Qt	Prêt	Dist.	Qt	Prêt	Dist.
1	0		4											
2	30 min		4			4			1					
	20.00		4			4						6		
3	1 h		Appel à l'UdS : Poursuivre le protocole □ Cesser le protocole □ ET Hématologue avisé I										avisé □	
4	1:30 h		4			4			1					
-	0.1		4			4			V.			6		
5 2	2 h			Appel à l'UdS - décision : Poursuivre le protocole □ Cesser le protocole □							190			
6	2:30 h		4			4			1					
1500	2.1		4	4						6				
7	3 h			Appel à l'UdS - décision : Poursuivre le protocole □ Cesser le protocole □										
8	3:30 h		4			4			1					
700	2.0		4			4						6		
9	4 h			Appe	Appel à l'UdS - décision : Poursuivre le protocole □						Cesser le protocole □			

Si le médecin traitant demande des produits sanguins entre les étapes, veuillez les servir et continuer quand même l'application du PHM.

À partir de l'étape 4 : ne pas effectuer les épreuves de compatibilité (dilution du sang du patient par les produits transfusés) mais phénotyper les cg. À partir de l'étape 4 : transfuser en cg Rh pos les patients Rh neg de sexe masculin et les femmes ≥ 50 ans ou hystérectomisées sans Ac anti-D.

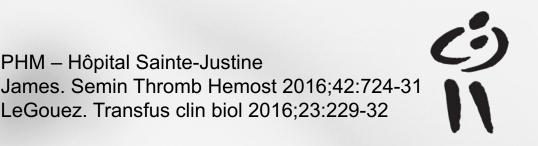
À partir de l'étape 8 : Contacter l'hématologue afin de discuter de la possibilité de transfuser des cg Rh pos pour les autres patients Rh neg

Préparé par:	Vérifié par:	Approuvé par:	Date d'entrée en vigueur:	Page	
Bianca Brunet	Alain Charron	Dr. Nancy Robitaille	2011-12-01	6 de 8	

Prendre un nouveau formulaire et reprendre à l'étape 2

Petits « à côté » à corriger

- + La température > 35 °C
 - Réchauffe sang
 - Couverture chauffante
- + Le pH > 7,35
- + Le Ca_i mesuré > 1,10
 - Empiriquement 1g chlorure de calcium à chaque 4 culots
 - Précautions à l'injection



Facteur VIII activé

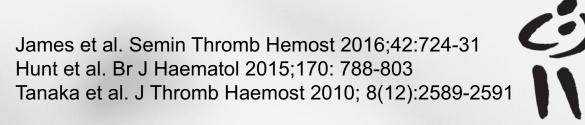
- + Peu ou pas utilisé
- Littérature
 - Bénéfice potentiel sur la transfusion
 - Pas d'impact sur la survie
 - Risques thromboemboliques, notamment artériels
- Usages investigués
 - Zones éloignées
 - Topique au site placentaire



Schjoldager. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2017;216:608e1-2 Hunt et al. Br J Haematol 2015;170: 788-803 Murakami. J Obstet Gynaecol Res 2015;41:1161-1168 Phillips. Anesthesiology 2009;109(6):1908-15

Complexe prothrombotique humain

- * Concentré des facteurs II, VII, IX et X & protéines anticoagulantes C et S
- + Pas de littérature obstétricale
 - Utilisation anecdotique
 - Justification possible dans un contexte HM



Auto-transfuseur

- + POUR
- Profiter du profil physiologique favorable
- Minimiser les risques de réactions

Table 3. Suggested Indications for Consideration of Cell Salvage for Cesarean Delivery

Medical indications

Thrombocytopenia
Severe anemia
Rare blood types
Difficulty cross-matching
Jehovah Witness
Refusal of allogeneic blood

Obstetric indications

Placenta previa
Placenta accreta
Prior uterine rupture
Placental abruption
Abnormal placentation

+ CONTRE

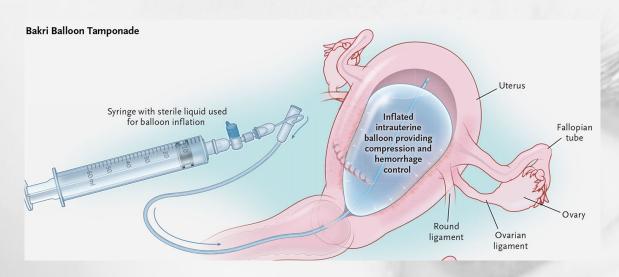
- HypoTA sur bris filtre (leucocytes cytokines)
- Allo-immunisation
- Syndrome anaphylactoïde de la grossesse
- \$\$\$

Higgins. Curr Opin Anesthesiol 2019;32:278-282 Baird. Anesthesiology Clin 2017;35:15-34 Goucher. Anesth Analg 2015;121:465-8

VIII- TRAITEMENTS CUPATIES

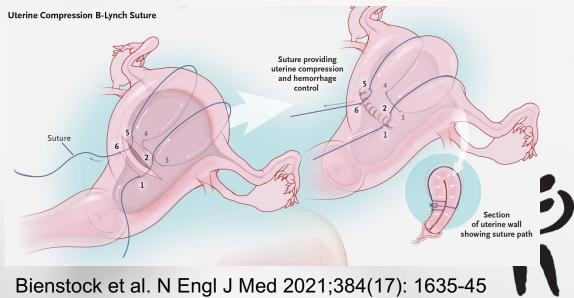
- + Tamponnade
 - Ballon; Bakri
 - Sutures de compression; B-Lynch
- Vaisseaux
 - Ligatures chirurgicales des vaisseaux
 - Embolisation
- + Hystérectomie d'hémostase
- + Paquetage en dernier recours





500 ml max dans le ballon Le col de l'utérus doit être préalablement ouvert **Maximum 24 heures** Sécuritaire 85% taux succès

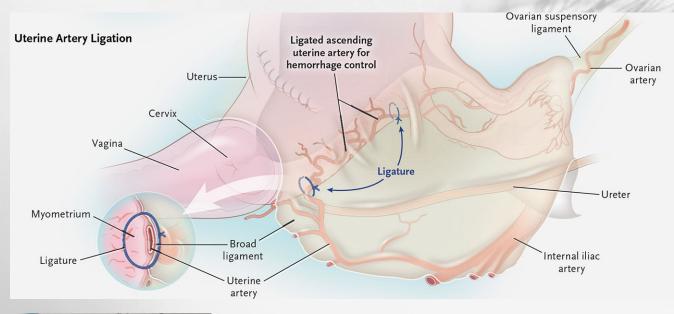
Comprimer l'utérus Risques nécrose & synechies Taux succès 90% Grossesse future 11-75%



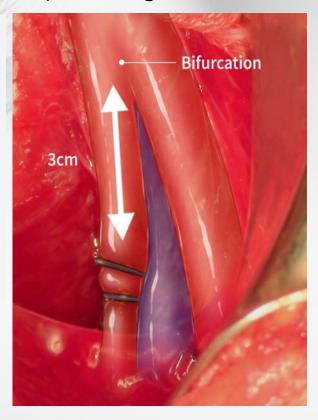
Les vaisseaux; Ligature chirurgicale

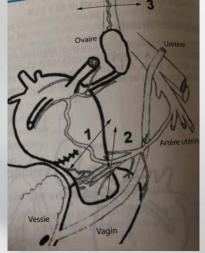
#1 Ligature bilatérale des a. utérines

#2 Si échec; A. iliaques internes











Les vaisseaux; Embolisation

- + Prévention dans certains cas
- A considérer en cas d'échec au tx
 - Atonie réfractaire
 - Anomalie d'insertion
- * Règle #1 stabilité HD
 - Transfert
 - Salle d'angio n'est pas une salle d'op
- Taux de succès 75-100%
- + Grossesse future 43-48%



Hystérectomie subtotale ou totale

- Habituellement pour atonie réfractaire ou anomalies insertions
- * Difficultés techniques
 - Gros utérus
 - Vaisseaux engorgés et collatérales
- + Complications majorées
 - Hémorragique
 - · Trauma
 - infection



Conclusion

+ L'hémorragie massive

- Partage d'informations ; quantitatives & qualitatives
- Anticipation
- Actions concertées; réanimation efficace et rapide & traitement curatif

+ Simulation

- Communication
- Tester protocoles/aides mémoires



Questions?





CHU Sainte-Justine

Le centre hospitalier universitaire mère-enfant

Pour l'amour des enfants

