

"How low can we go?" om restrictive transfusionsgrænser

Jakob Stensballe

Overlæge, PhD

Lægefaglig ansvarlig for Region H's Blødningsvagt

Transfusionsmedicinsk Enhed, Rigshospitalet

Blodbanken i Region H

stensballe@rh.dk

COI: No



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COI: No



Er der brug for SAGM her...?

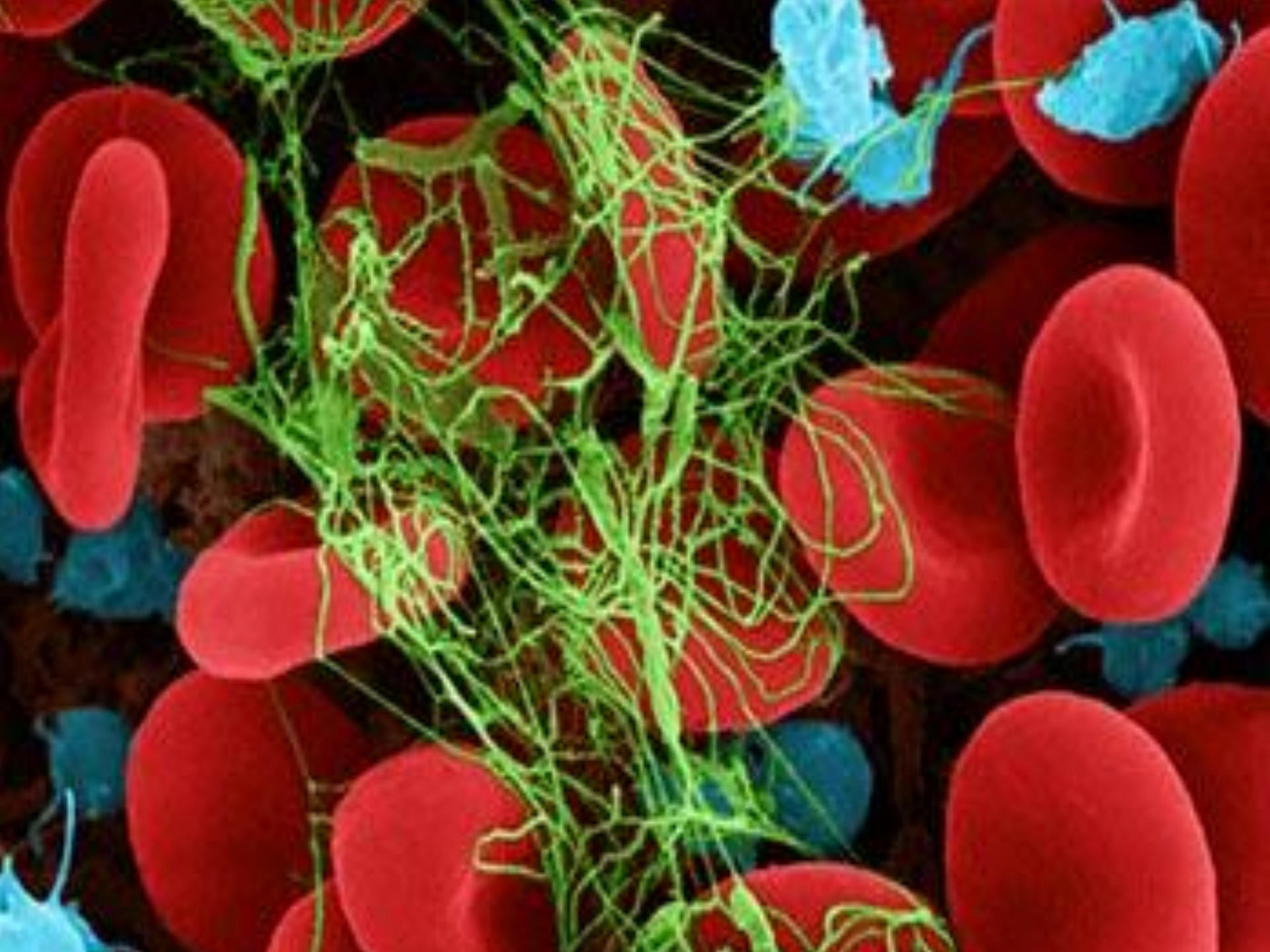
1. Ja

2. Nej

3. Måske



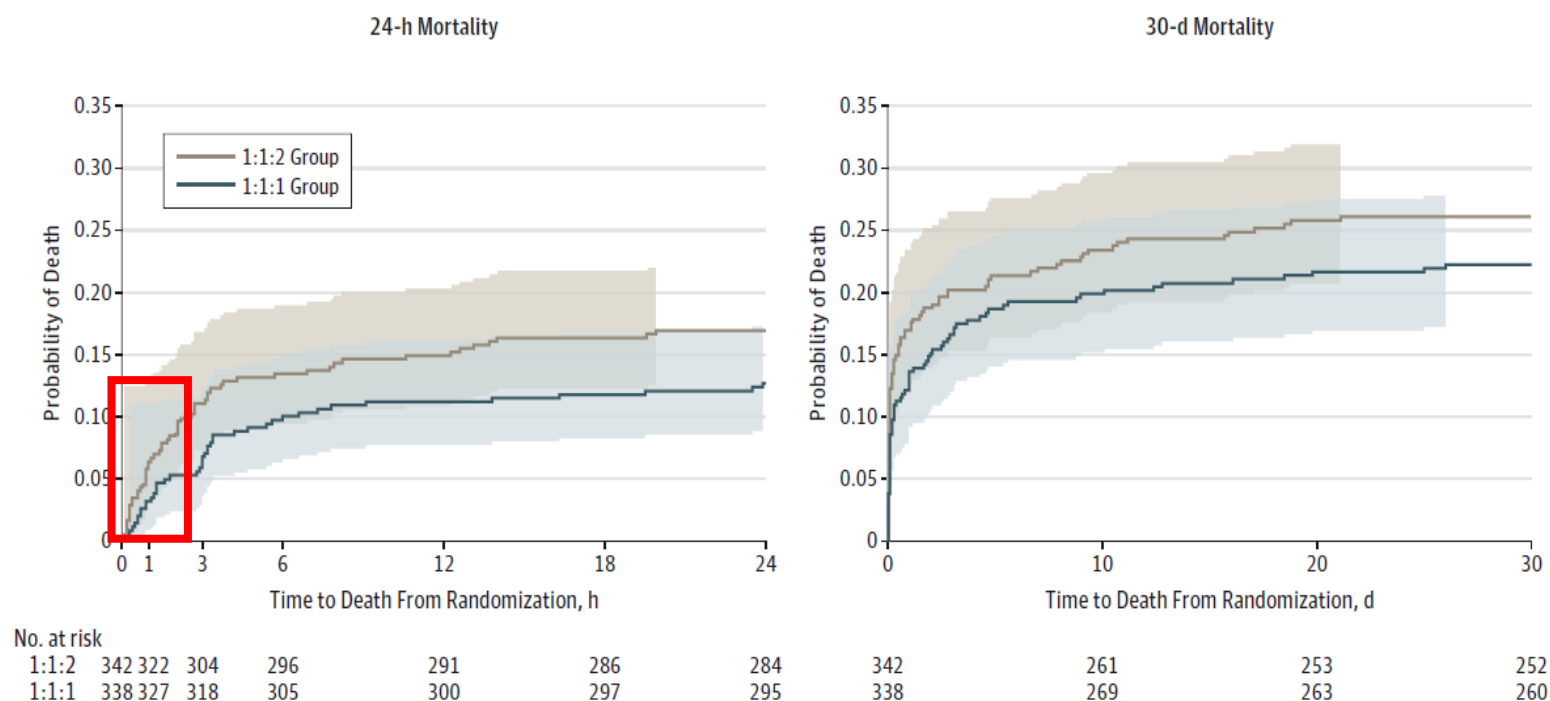




Transfusion of Plasma, Platelets, and Red Blood Cells in a 1:1:1 vs a 1:1:2 Ratio and Mortality in Patients With Severe Trauma

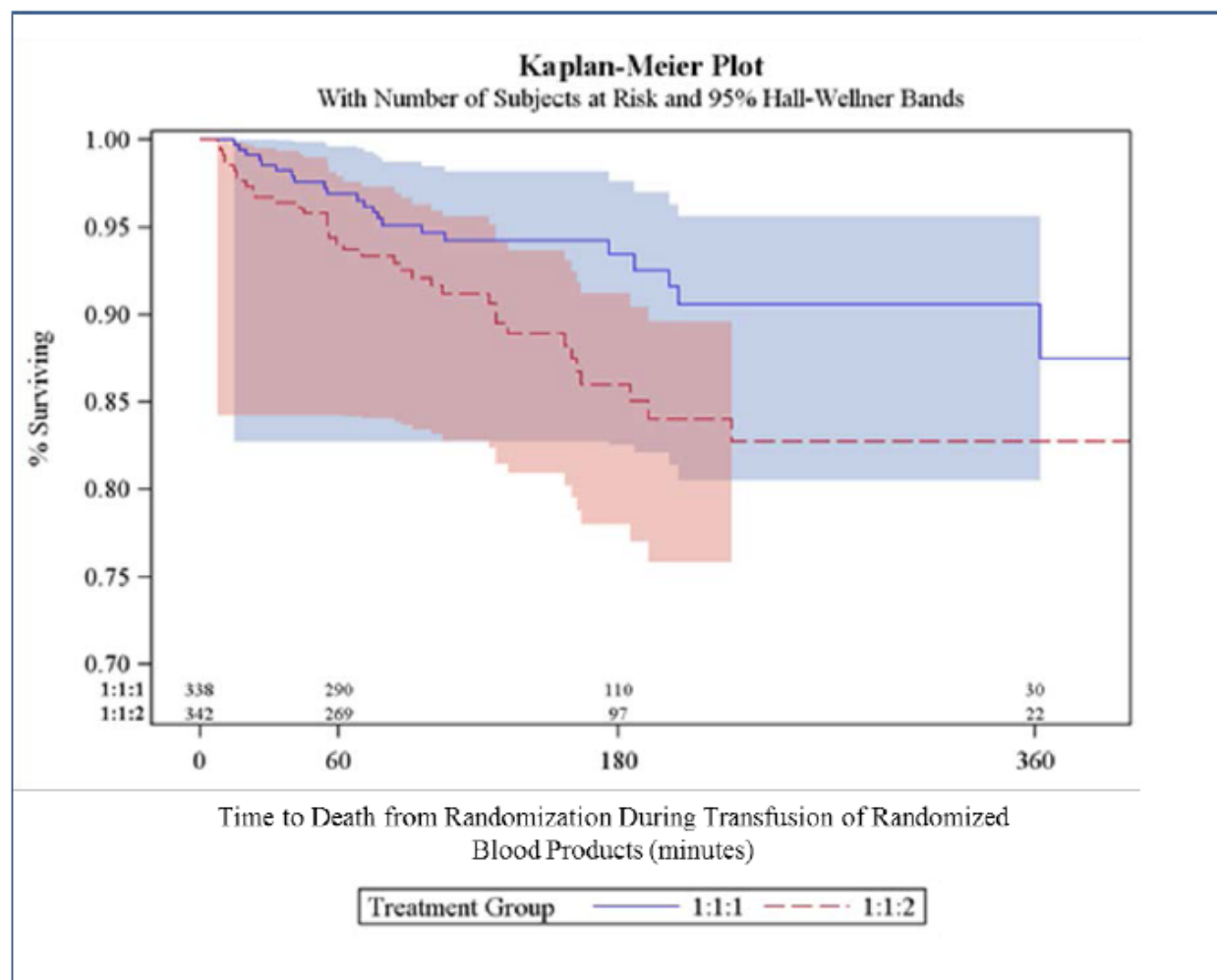
The PROPPR Randomized Clinical Trial

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Failure Curves for Mortality at 24 Hours and 30 Days



Transfusion of Plasma, Platelets, and Red Blood Cells in a 1:1:1 vs a 1:1:2 Ratio and Mortality in Patients With Severe Trauma The PROPPR Randomized Clinical Trial

Figure 2c. Kaplan-Meier Curves during Transfusion of Randomized Blood Products





Hvilken trigger
for SAGM..?

Transfusion Strategies for Acute Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding

N ENGL J MED 368;1 NEJM.ORG JANUARY 3, 2013

Càndid Villanueva, M.D., Alan Colomo, M.D., Alba Bosch, M.D., Mar Concepción, M.D.,
Virginia Hernandez-Gea, M.D., Carles Aracil, M.D., Isabel Graupera, M.D., María Poca, M.D.,
Cristina Alvarez-Urturi, M.D., Jordi Gordillo, M.D., Carlos Guarner-Argente, M.D., Miquel Santaló, M.D.,
Eduardo Muñoz, M.D., and Carlos Guarner, M.D.

4,3 versus 5,6 mmol/l

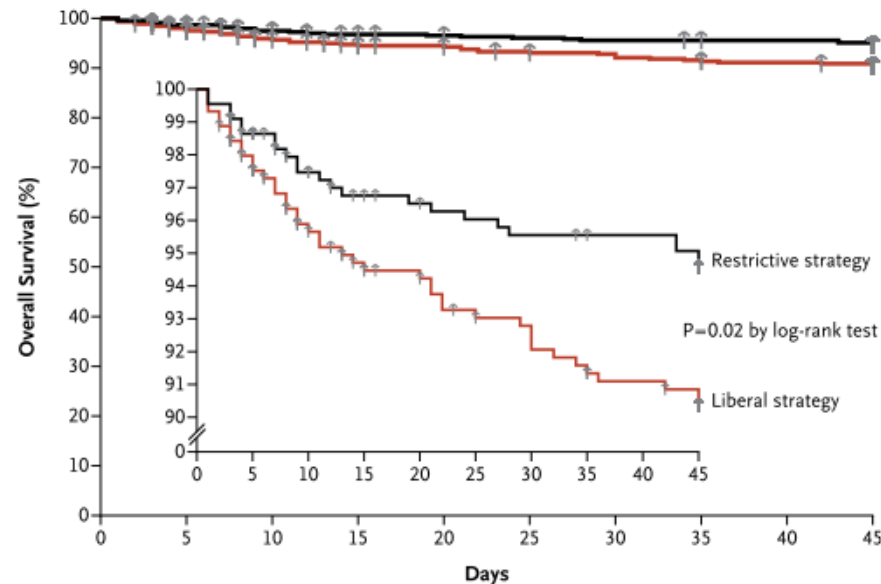
	Restrictive Strategy Group (N = 444)	Liberal Strategy Group (N = 445)	P value
Sex, M / F	314 (71%) / 130 (29%)	291 (65%) / 154 (35%)	0.98
Age (yr)	64 ± 16	66 ± 15	0.11
NSAID use	97 (22%)	98 (22%)	1.0
Anticoagulants use	47 (11%)	60 (13.5%)	0.22
In-hospital bleeding †	20 (4.5%)	30 (7%)	0.19
Previous bleeding	36 (8%)	36 (8%)	1.0
Associated diseases	294 (66%)	307 (69%)	0.39
Systolic blood pressure	101 ± 17	100 ± 20	0.53
Heart rate	98 ± 19	98 ± 18	0.89
Shock at admission ‡	122 (28%)	136 (31%)	0.33
Creatinine (μmol/L)	100 ± 61	103 ± 60	0.48
Urea (mmol/L)	14.2 ± 8	14.6 ± 9	0.99
Hours from start of bleeding to admission	13 ± 9	11 ± 8	0.33
Minutes from Admission to randomization	19 ± 7	18 ± 6	0.44
Hours from Admission to gastroscopy	5 ± 6	5 ± 7	0.78

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A Survival, According to Transfusion Strategy



No. at Risk

Restrictive strategy	444	429	412	404	401	399	397	395	394	392
Liberal strategy	445	428	407	397	393	386	383	378	375	372

B Death by 6 Weeks, According to Subgroup

Subgroup	Restrictive Strategy no. of patients/total no. (%)	Liberal Strategy no. of patients/total no. (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Overall	23/444 (5)	41/445 (9)	0.55 (0.33–0.92)	0.02
Patients with cirrhosis	15/139 (11)	25/138 (18)	0.57 (0.30–1.08)	0.08
Child–Pugh class A or B	5/113 (4)	13/109 (12)	0.30 (0.11–0.85)	0.02
Child–Pugh class C	10/26 (38)	12/29 (41)	1.04 (0.45–2.37)	0.91
Bleeding from varices	10/93 (11)	17/97 (18)	0.58 (0.27–1.27)	0.18
Bleeding from peptic ulcer	7/228 (3)	11/209 (5)	0.70 (0.26–1.25)	0.26

0.1 1.0 10.0

Restrictive Strategy Better Liberal Strategy Better

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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OCTOBER 9, 2014

VOL. 371 NO. 15

Lower versus Higher Hemoglobin Threshold for Transfusion in Septic Shock

Lars B. Holst, M.D., Nicolai Haase, M.D., Ph.D., Jørn Wetterslev, M.D., Ph.D., Jan Wernerman, M.D., Ph.D.,
Anne B. Guttormsen, M.D., Ph.D., Sari Karlsson, M.D., Ph.D., Pär I. Johansson, M.D., Ph.D.,
Anders Åneman, M.D., Ph.D., Marianne L. Vang, M.D., Robert Winding, M.D., Lars Nebrich, M.D.,
Helle L. Nibro, M.D., Ph.D., Bodil S. Rasmussen, M.D., Ph.D., Johnny R.M. Lauridsen, M.D., Jane S. Nielsen, M.D.,
Anders Oldner, M.D., Ph.D., Ville Pettilä, M.D., Ph.D., Maria B. Cronhjort, M.D., Lasse H. Andersen, M.D.,
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Klaus J. Thornberg, M.D., Peter B. Hjortrup, M.D., Rasmus G. Müller, M.D., Morten H. Møller, M.D., Ph.D.,
Morten Steensen, M.D., Inga Tjäder, M.D., Ph.D., Kristina Kilsand, R.N., Suzanne Odeberg-Wernerman, M.D., Ph.D.,
Brit Sjøbø, R.N., Helle Bundgaard, M.D., Ph.D., Maria A. Thyø, M.D., David Lodahl, M.D., Rikke Mærkedahl, M.D.,
Carsten Albeck, M.D., Dorte Illum, M.D., Mary Kruse, M.D., Per Winkel, M.D., D.M.Sci.,
and Anders Perner, M.D., Ph.D., for the TRISS Trial Group* and the Scandinavian Critical Care Trials Group

4,3 versus 5,6 mmol/l

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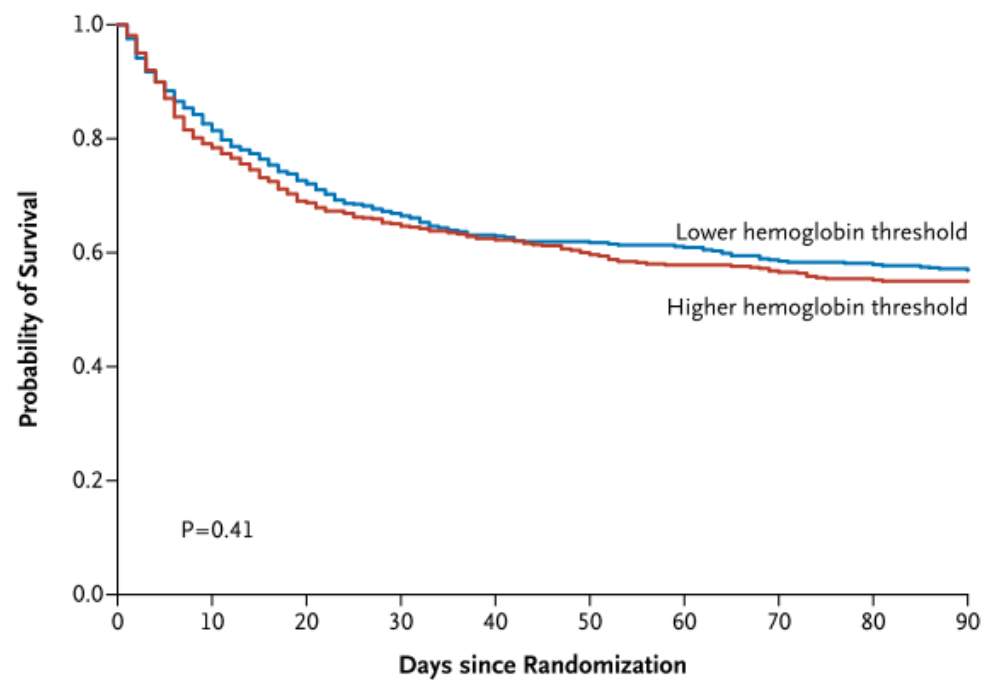
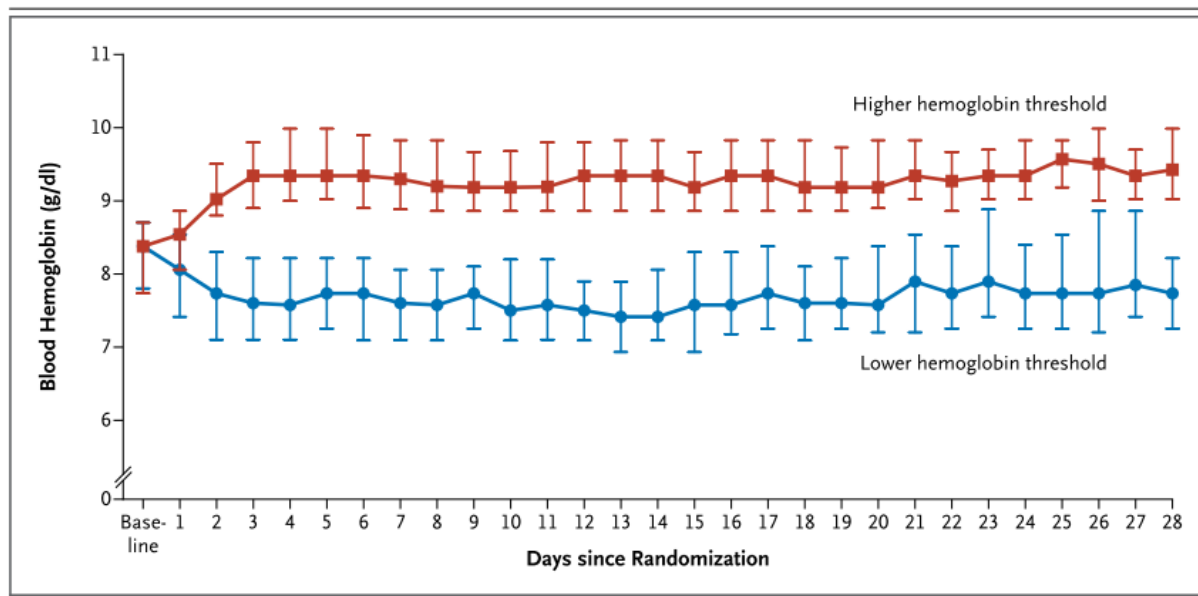
VOL. 371 NO. 15

Lower versus Higher Hemoglobin Threshold for Transfusion in Septic Shock

Alder 67 år

Septisk shock (behov for NA)

90-d dødelig 45 %



A dramatic sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The sky is filled with vibrant orange, yellow, and red clouds, with a bright glow from the sun just below the horizon. The water in the foreground is dark and reflects the intense colors of the sky. A large white text overlay is centered in the middle of the image.

4.3 mmol/L



SAGM trigger her...?

Hb mmol/l

- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4,3



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

DECEMBER 29, 2011

VOL. 365 NO. 26

Liberal or Restrictive Transfusion in High-Risk Patients after Hip Surgery

Jeffrey L. Carson, M.D., Michael L. Terrin, M.D., M.P.H., Helaine Noveck, M.P.H., David W. Sanders, M.D.,
Bernard R. Chaitman, M.D., George G. Rhoads, M.D., M.P.H., George Nemo, Ph.D., Karen Dragert, R.N.,
Lauren Beaupre, P.T., Ph.D., Kevin Hildebrand, M.D., William Macaulay, M.D., Courtland Lewis, M.D.,
Donald Richard Cook, B.M.Sc., M.D., Gwendolyn Dobbin, C.C.R.P., Khwaja J. Zakriya, M.D., Fred S. Apple, Ph.D.,
Rebecca A. Horney, B.A., and Jay Magaziner, Ph.D., M.S.Hyg., for the FOCUS Investigators*

2016 patienter med alder 82 år (60-d dødelig 8 %)

Kardiovaskulære co-morbiditer

Plejehjem 13% - aflastning 40%

5 versus 6 mmol/l

Liberal or Restrictive Transfusion in High-Risk Patients after Hip Surgery

Jeffrey L. Carson, M.D., Michael L. Terrin, M.D., M.P.H., Helaine Noveck, M.P.H.,

N Engl J Med 2011.

Table 3. Outcomes at 30 Days and 60 Days.*

Variable	30-Day Period				60-Day Period			
	Liberal Strategy (N=1007)	Restrictive Strategy (N=1009)	Odds Ratio (99% CI)	Absolute Risk Difference (99% CI)	Liberal Strategy (N=1007)	Restrictive Strategy (N=1009)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	Absolute Risk Difference (95% CI)
				percentage points				percentage points
	no./total no. (%)				no./total no. (%)			
Death or inability to walk independently	459/995 (46.1)	481/1000 (48.1)	0.92 (0.73 to 1.16)	-2.0 (-7.7 to 3.8)	351/998 (35.2)	347/1001 (34.7)	1.01 (0.84 to 1.22)	0.5 (-3.7 to 4.7)
Inability to walk independently	407/995 (40.9)	438/1000 (43.8)			275/998 (27.6)	281/1001 (28.1)		
Death	52/995 (5.2)	43/1000 (4.3)	1.23 (0.71 to 2.12)	0.9 (-1.5 to 3.4)	76/998 (7.6)	66/1001 (6.6)	1.17 (0.75 to 1.83)†	1.0 (-1.9 to 4.0)†
			P Value				P Value	
Residence			0.17				0.34	
Home or retirement home	457/994 (46.0)	425/999 (42.5)			617/996 (61.9)	603/1001 (60.2)		
Nursing home	135/994 (13.6)	161/999 (16.1)			137/996 (13.8)	161/1001 (16.1)		
Other	402/994 (40.4)	413/999 (41.3)			242/996 (24.3)	237/1001 (23.7)		
	score				score			
Function and symptom scales								
Lower-extremity physical ADL‡	7.3±4.0	7.4±3.9	0.72		5.1±4.2	5.1±4.3	0.85	
Instrumental ADL§	3.9±0.5	3.9±0.4	0.10		3.7±0.8	3.7±0.9	0.94	
FACIT-Fatigue scale¶	38.7±7.7	38.6±7.6	0.84		41.8±7.3	42.3±7.4	0.26	

Postoperative blood transfusion strategy in frail, anemic elderly patients with hip fracture

The TRIFE randomized controlled trial

Merete GREGERSEN¹, Lars C BORRIS², and Else Marie DAMSGAARD¹

ORIGINAL ARTICLE • HIP - FRACTURES

Blood transfusion and risk of infection in frail elderly after hip fracture surgery: the TRIFE randomized controlled trial

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Lars Carl Borris

284 patienter med alder 86 år

Plejehjem - aflastning – alle

Ingen co-morbiditeter 25%

6 versus 7 mmol/l

Postoperative blood transfusion strategy in frail, anemic elderly patients with hip fracture

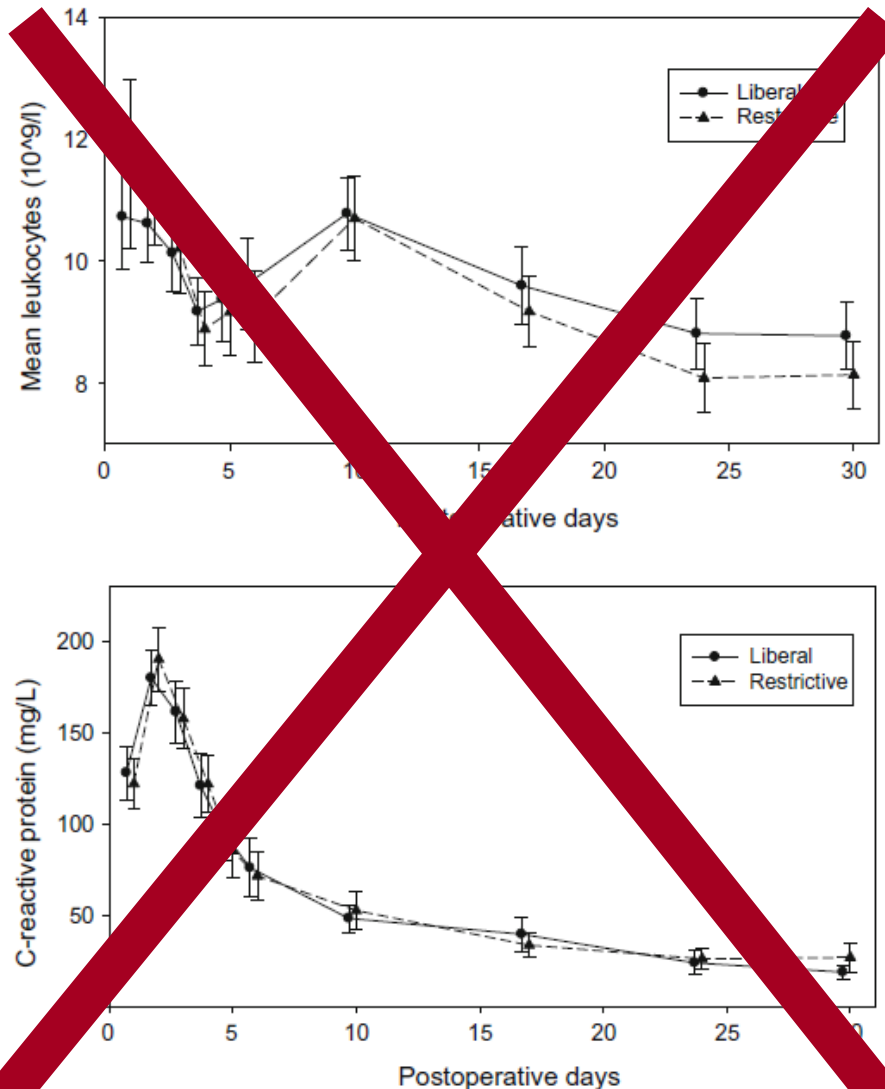
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE • HIP - FRACTURES

Table 2 (Intention-to-treat) distribution of postoperative infections after restrictive or liberal RBC transfusion thresholds within 10 days after hip fracture surgery and presented as relative risk ratios with 95 % confidence intervals (CI)

10-day outcomes	Nursing home residents			Sheltered housing residents		
	Restrictive (n = 89)	Liberal (n = 90)	Risk ratio (95 % CI)	Restrictive (n = 55)	Liberal (n = 55)	Risk ratio (95 % CI)
<i>Total infections (%)</i>						
No	25 (28)	38 (42)	1.00 (reference)	15 (27)	13 (24)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	64 (72)	56 (62)	1.15 (0.94–1.42)	40 (73)	37 (67)	0.98 (0.78–1.23)
<i>Pneumonia (%)</i>						
No	71 (80)	72 (80)	1.00 (reference)	43 (78)	40 (73)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	18 (20)	18 (20)	1.00 (0.51–2.30)	12 (22)	10 (18)	1.09 (0.51–2.30)
<i>UTI^a (%)</i>						
No	43 (48)	53 (59)	1.00 (reference)	30 (55)	25 (45)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	46 (52)	37 (41)	1.25 (0.91–1.72)	25 (45)	30 (55)	1.09 (0.76–1.57)
<i>Other infections</i>						
No	87 (97)	87 (97)	1.00 (reference)	55 (100)	55 (100)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	2 (2)	3 (3)	0.67 (0.11–3.93)	0	0	–

^a Urinary Tract Infection

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	All residents (n = 284)		p-value	Nursing homes (n = 179)		p-value	Sheltered housing (n = 105)		p-value
	Restrictive strategy (n = 144)	Liberal strategy (n = 140)		Restrictive strategy (n = 89)	Liberal strategy (n = 90)		Restrictive strategy (n = 55)	Liberal strategy (n = 50)	
Physical ability 10 days after surgery									
Modified Barthel index ^a (%)			0.6			0.4			1.0
Independent or moderately dependent	38 (26)	43 (31)		18 (20)	17 (19)		20 (36)	17 (34)	
Substantially dependent	51 (35)	58 (42)		24 (27)	33 (37)		27 (49)	25 (50)	
Completely dependent	55 (38)	50 (36)		47 (53)	42 (46)		8 (15)	8 (16)	
New Mobility score ^b			0.6			0.8			0.5
median (IQR)	1 (0–1)	1 (0–1)		1 (0–1)	1 (0–1)		1 (1–2)	1 (1–2)	
Cumulated ambulation score ^c (%)			0.5			0.2			0.2
Walking ability	19 (13)	16 (11)		4 (5)	8 (9)		16 (29)	7 (14)	
Sit-to-stand-to-sit	65 (45)	68 (49)		37 (42)	40 (44)		30 (55)	34 (68)	
Bedridden	56 (39)	50 (36)		48 (54)	42 (46)		9 (16)	9 (18)	
Transfer from bed to chair (%)			0.3			1.0			0.2
Independent	18 (13)	19 (14)		10 (11)	11 (12)		15 (27)	8 (16)	
Dependent	119 (83)	121 (86)		79 (89)	79 (88)		40 (73)	42 (84)	
Walking ability (%)			0.9			0.7			0.7
Independent	1 (1)	1 (1)		1 (1)	1 (1)		0 (0)	0 (0)	
Walking aids	25 (17)	25 (18)		7 (8)	12 (13)		18 (33)	9 (26)	
Person dependent	59 (41)	66 (47)		33 (37)	38 (42)		26 (47)	25 (50)	
Not dependent	59 (41)	48 (34)		48 (54)	39 (43)		11 (20)	9 (18)	

Postoperative blood transfusion strategy in frail, anemic elderly patients with hip fracture

The TRIFE randomized controlled trial

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Table 3. Hazards ratio of time to death within 30 and 90 days by intention-to-treat analysis and per-protocol analysis

	30-day mortality		Hazard ratio (95% CI)	p-value	90-day mortality		Hazard ratio (95% CI)	p-value
	Restrictive strategy	Liberal strategy			Restrictive strategy	Liberal strategy		
Intention to treat, n	144	140			144	140		
All residents (%)	21 (14)	12 (8)	1.8 (0.7–3.6)	0.1	40 (27)	30 (21)	1.4 (0.9–2.2)	0.2
Nursing homes (%)	16 (18)	9 (10)	1.9 (0.8–4.3)	0.1	32 (36)	18 (20)	2.0 (1.1–3.6)	0.01
Sheltered housing (%)	5 (9)	3 (6)	1.5 (0.4–6.4)	0.6	8 (15)	12 (24)	0.6 (0.2–1.5)	0.3
Per-protocol, n	132	128			132	128		
All residents (%)	21 (16)	9 (7)	2.4 (1.1–5.2)	0.03	35 (27)	26 (20)	1.4 (0.8–2.3)	0.2
Nursing homes (%)	16 (20)	8 (10)	2.2 (0.9–5.0)	0.07	28 (35)	17 (20)	1.9 (1.0–3.4)	0.04
Sheltered housing (%)	5 (10)	1 (2)	4.6 (0.5–39)	0.2	7 (13)	9 (19)	0.7 (0.3–2.0)	0.5

Postoperative blood transfusion strategy in frail, anemic elderly patients with hip fracture

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Lars Carl Borris

Conclusions A more liberal RBC transfusion strategy was not associated with higher risk of infection among residents from nursing homes or sheltered housing undergoing hip fracture surgery.

Interpretation — According to our Hb thresholds, recovery from physical disabilities in frail elderly hip fracture patients was similar after a restrictive RBC transfusion strategy and after a liberal strategy. Implementation of a liberal RBC transfusion strategy in nursing home residents has the potential to increase survival.

Postoperative blood transfusion strategy in frail, anemic elderly patients with hip fracture

The TRIFE randomized controlled trial

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Lars Carl Borris

- **Styrke utilstrækkelig til at bedømme mortalitet (under-powered)**
- **Overraskende stor interventionseffekt**
- **Tilfældighed kan være årsag til forskel**
- **Meget selekteret gruppe**

A dramatic sunset or sunrise over a body of water, with a large white text overlay reading "5 mmol/L". The sky is filled with vibrant orange, yellow, and red clouds, reflecting on the dark water below. The text is centered and written in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

5 mmol/L



SAGM trigger her...?

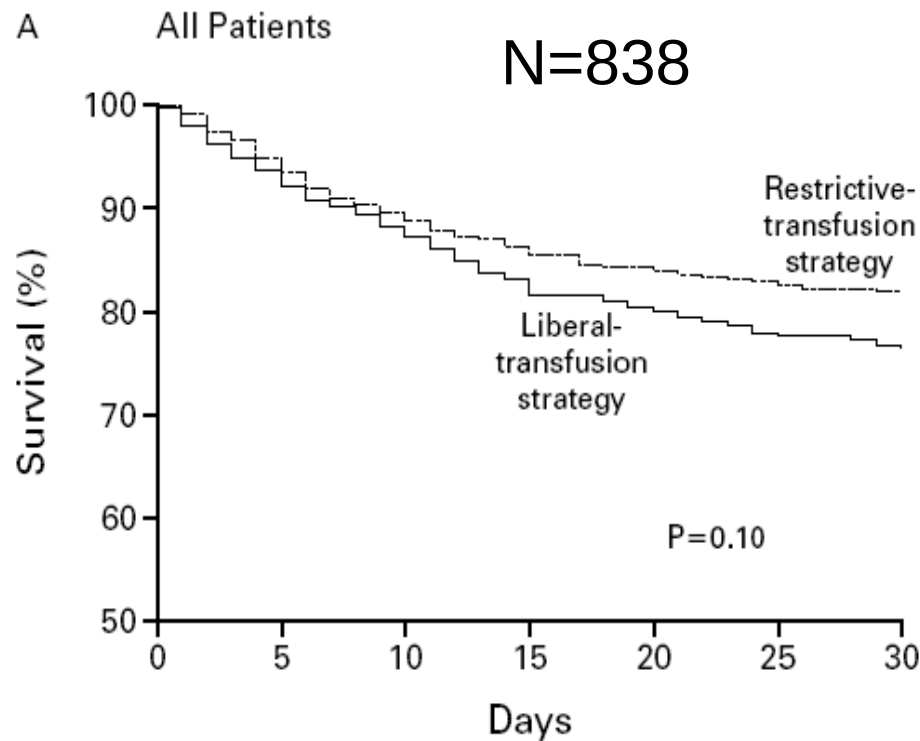
Hb mmol/l

- 6
- 5
- 4,3



A MULTICENTER, RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL OF TRANSFUSION REQUIREMENTS IN CRITICAL CARE

PAUL C. HÉBERT, M.D., GEORGE WELLS, PH.D., MORRIS A. BLAJCHMAN, M.D., JOHN MARSHALL, M.D.,
CLAUDIO MARTIN, M.D., GIUSEPPE PAGLIARELLO, M.D., MARTIN TWEEDDALE, M.D., PH.D., IRWIN SCHWEITZER, M.Sc.,
ELIZABETH YETISIR, M.Sc., AND THE TRANSFUSION REQUIREMENTS IN CRITICAL CARE INVESTIGATORS
FOR THE CANADIAN CRITICAL CARE TRIALS GROUP*



4,3 versus 5,6 mmol/l i

Hebert et al. NEJM 1999

- 637 kritisk syge børn (125 efter stor hjertekirurgi)

Table 3. (Continued.)

Variable	Restrictive-Strategy Group	Liberal-Strategy Group	Absolute Risk Reduction, Odds Ratio, or Difference in Means (95% CI)	P Value
Clinical outcomes — no./total no. (%)†				
Death				
In ICU	11/320 (3)	8/317 (3)	−0.9 (−3.6 to 1.7)	0.50
From any cause during 28-day study	14/320 (4)	14/317 (4)	0 (−3.2 to 3.2)	0.98
Nosocomial infections	65/320 (20)	79/317 (25)	4.6 (−1.9 to 11.1)	0.16
At least 1 adverse event	97/320 (30)	90/317 (28)	−1.92 (−9.0 to 5.2)	0.59
Reactions to red-cell transfusion	3/320 (1)	6/317 (2)	1.0 (−0.9 to 2.8)	0.34
Duration of care — days‡				
Mechanical ventilation	6.2±5.9	6.0±5.4	−0.14 (−1.1 to 0.8)	0.76
ICU stay after randomization	9.5±7.9	9.9±7.4	0.46 (−0.7 to 1.7)	0.39

4,3 versus 5,6 mmol/l

Transfusion Requirements in Surgical Oncology Patients

A Prospective, Randomized Controlled Trial

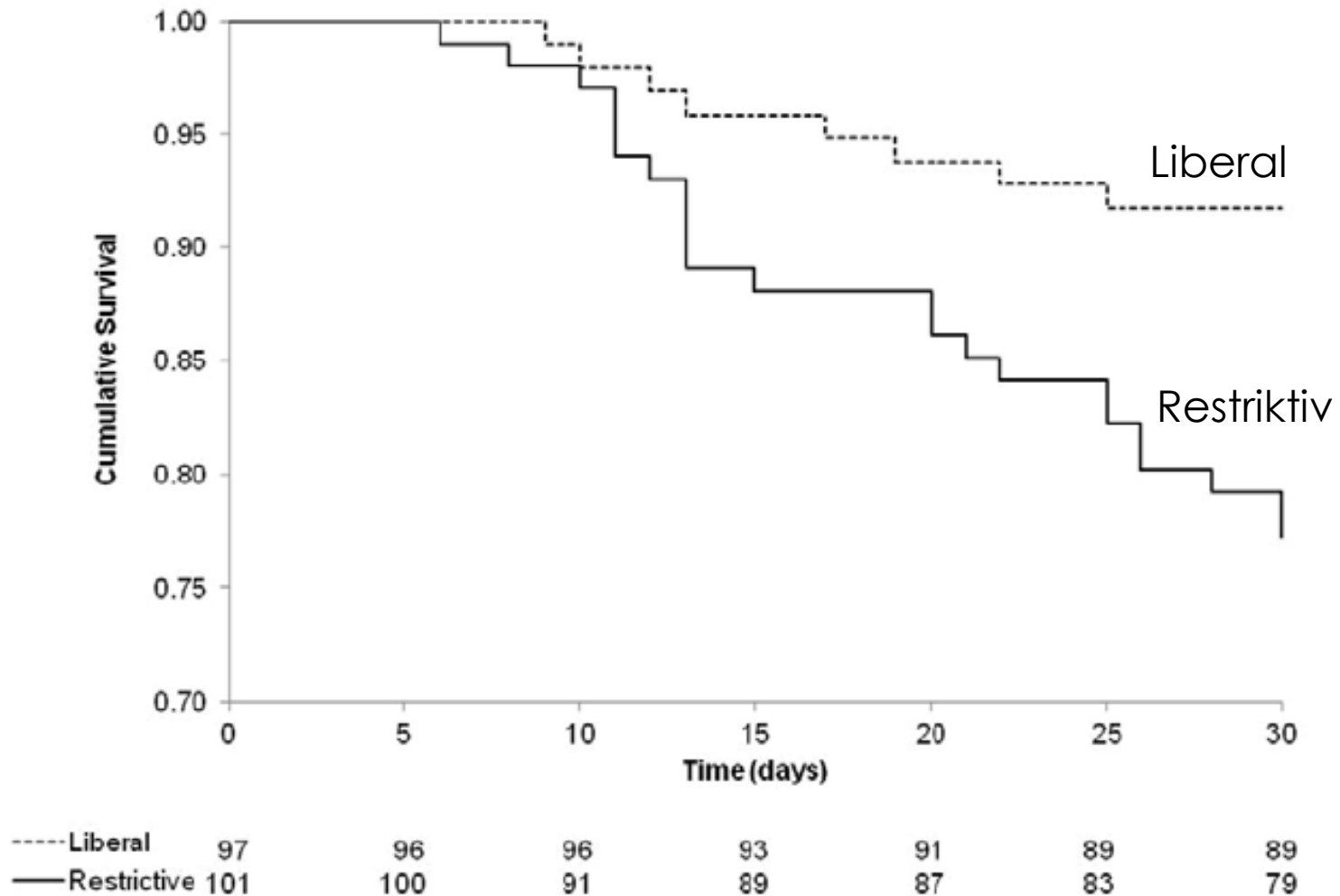
Juliano Pinheiro de Almeida, M.D., Jean-Louis Vincent, M.D., Ph.D.,
Filomena Regina Barbosa Gomes Galas, M.D., Ph.D., Elisangela Pinto Marinho de Almeida, M.D.,
Julia T. Fukushima, M.Sc., Eduardo A. Osawa, M.D., Fabricio Bergamin, M.D., Clarice Lee Park, M.D.,
Rosana Ely Nakamura, M.D., Silvia M. R. Fonseca, M.D., Guilherme Cutait, M.D.,
Joseane Inacio Alves, R.N., Mellik Bazan, P.T., Silvia Vieira, R.N., Ana C. Vieira Sandrini, L.D.N.,
Henrique Palomba, M.D., Ph.D., Ulysses Ribeiro, Jr., M.D., Ph.D., Alexandre Crippa, M.D.,
Marcos Dalloglio, M.D., Ph.D., Maria del Pilar Estevez Diz, M.D., Ph.D., Roberto Kalil Filho, M.D., Ph.D.,
Jose Otavio Costa Auler, Jr., M.D., Ph.D., Andrew Rhodes, M.B., B.S.,
Ludhmila Abrahao Hajjar, M.D., Ph.D.

- 198 patienter med behov for intensiv terapi efter abdominal cancer kirurgi
- Samlet effektmål
 - 30-d dødelighed & komplikationer
(kardiovaskullære, ARDS, nyresvigt, dialyse, septisk shock, behov for re-operation)

4,3 versus 5,6 mmol/l

Transfusion Requirements in Surgical Oncology Patients

A Prospective, Randomized Controlled Trial



36 (35,6%) versus 19 (19,6%) patienter døde

Transfusion Requirements in Surgical Oncology Patients

A Prospective, Randomized Controlled Trial

- Power utilstrækkelig til at bedømme mortalitet (under-powered)
- Overraskende stor interventionseffekt
- Meget selekteret gruppe
- Dødelighed øget især pga adominale infektioner
- Randomiseringsprocedure utilstrækkeligt beskrevet

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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Liberal or Restrictive Transfusion after Cardiac Surgery

Gavin J. Murphy, F.R.C.S., Katie Pike, M.Sc., Chris A. Rogers, Ph.D., Sarah Wordsworth, Ph.D., Elizabeth A. Stokes, M.Sc., Gianni D. Angelini, F.R.C.S., and Barnaby C. Reeves, D.Phil., for the TITRe2 Investigators*

- 2003 patienter efter hjertekirurgi

4,6 versus 5,6 mmol/l

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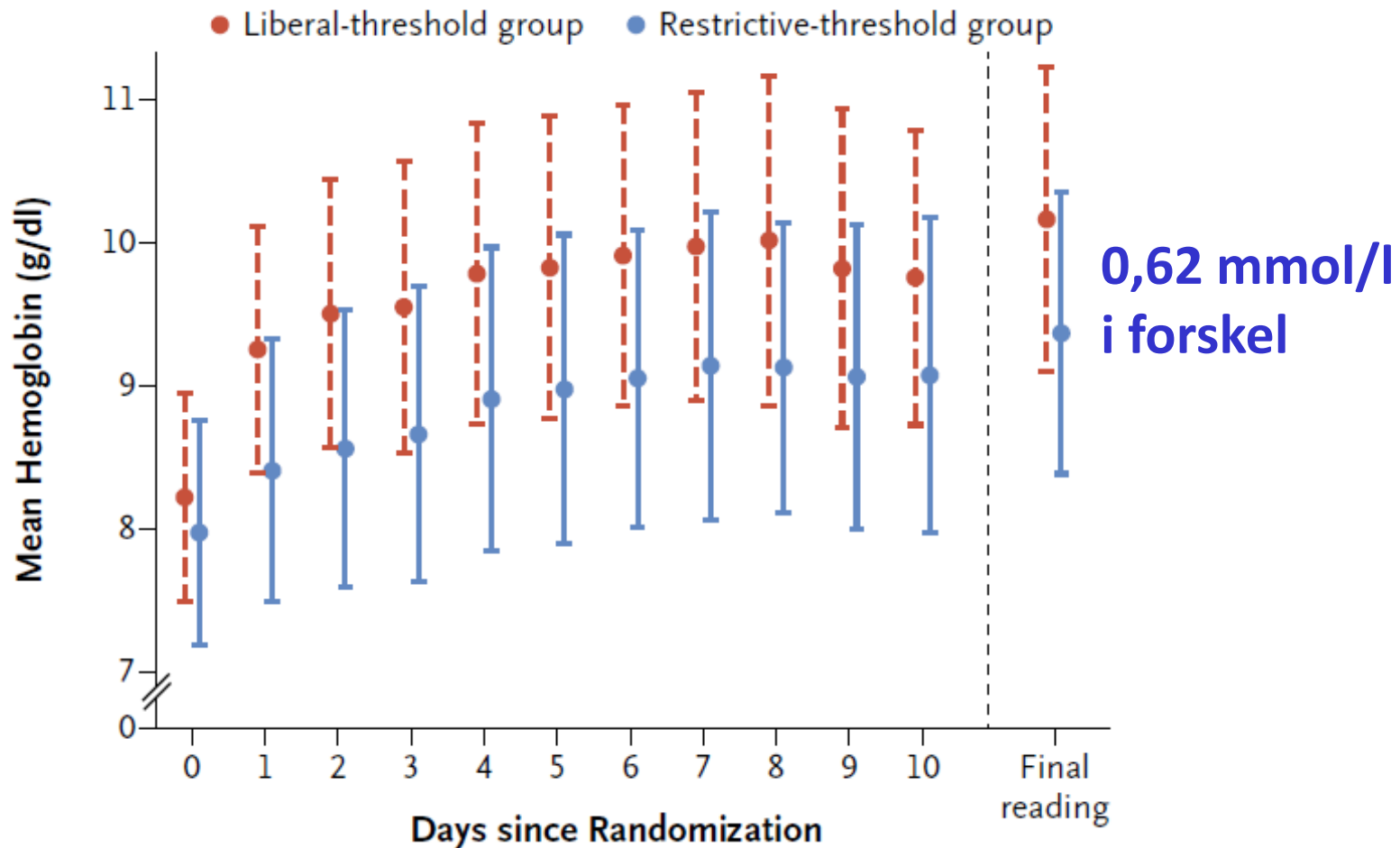


Table 3. Outcomes.

Outcome	Restrictive Transfusion Threshold (N=1000)	Liberal Transfusion Threshold (N=1003)	Estimated Treatment Effect	
			Odds Ratio or Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Serious infection or ischemic event: primary outcome				
Overall	331/944 (35.1)	317/962 (33.0)	1.11 (0.91–1.34)*	0.30
Infectious event†	238/936 (25.4)	240/954 (25.2)	1.02 (0.83–1.26)*	0.83
Sepsis	210/982 (21.4)	214/983 (21.8)		
Wound infection	55/921 (6.0)	46/936 (4.9)		
Ischemic event	156/991 (15.7)	139/99 (114.0)	1.16 (0.90–1.49)*	0.26
Permanent stroke	15/989 (1.5)	17/985 (1.7)		
Myocardial infarction	3/987 (0.3)	4/981 (0.4)		
Gut infarction	6/987 (0.6)	1/982 (0.1)		
Acute kidney injury	140/989 (14.2)	122/989 (12.3)		
Stage 1	49/989 (5.0)	40/989 (4.0)		
Stage 2	39/989 (3.9)	35/989 (3.5)		
Stage 3	50/989 (5.1)	46/989 (4.7)		
Secondary outcomes				
No. of hours in ICU or high- dependency unit‡				
Median	49.5	45.9	0.97 (0.89–1.06)§	0.53
Interquartile range	21.9–99.7	20.1–94.8		
No. of days in hospital¶				
Median	7.0	7.0	1.00 (0.92–1.10)§	0.94
Interquartile range	5.0–10.0	5.0–10.0		
All-cause mortality at 90 days	42/1000 (4.2)	26/1003 (2.6)	1.64 (1.00–2.67)§	0.045
Clinically significant pulmonary complications	127/979 (13.0)	116/982 (11.8)	1.11 (0.85–1.45)*	0.45
All-cause mortality at 30 days	26/1000 (2.6)	19/1003 (1.9)		

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- Power utilstrækkelig til at bedømme mortalitet (under-powered)
- Overraskende stor interventionseffekt
- Ingen god forklaring på denne mortalitetseffekt i studiet
- Mange protokol afvigelser



4.3 eller
5 mmol/L

Restrictive versus liberal transfusion strategy for red blood cell transfusion: systematic review of randomised trials with meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis

Lars B Holst,¹ Marie W Petersen,¹ Nicolai Haase,¹ Anders Perner,¹ Jørn Wetterslev²

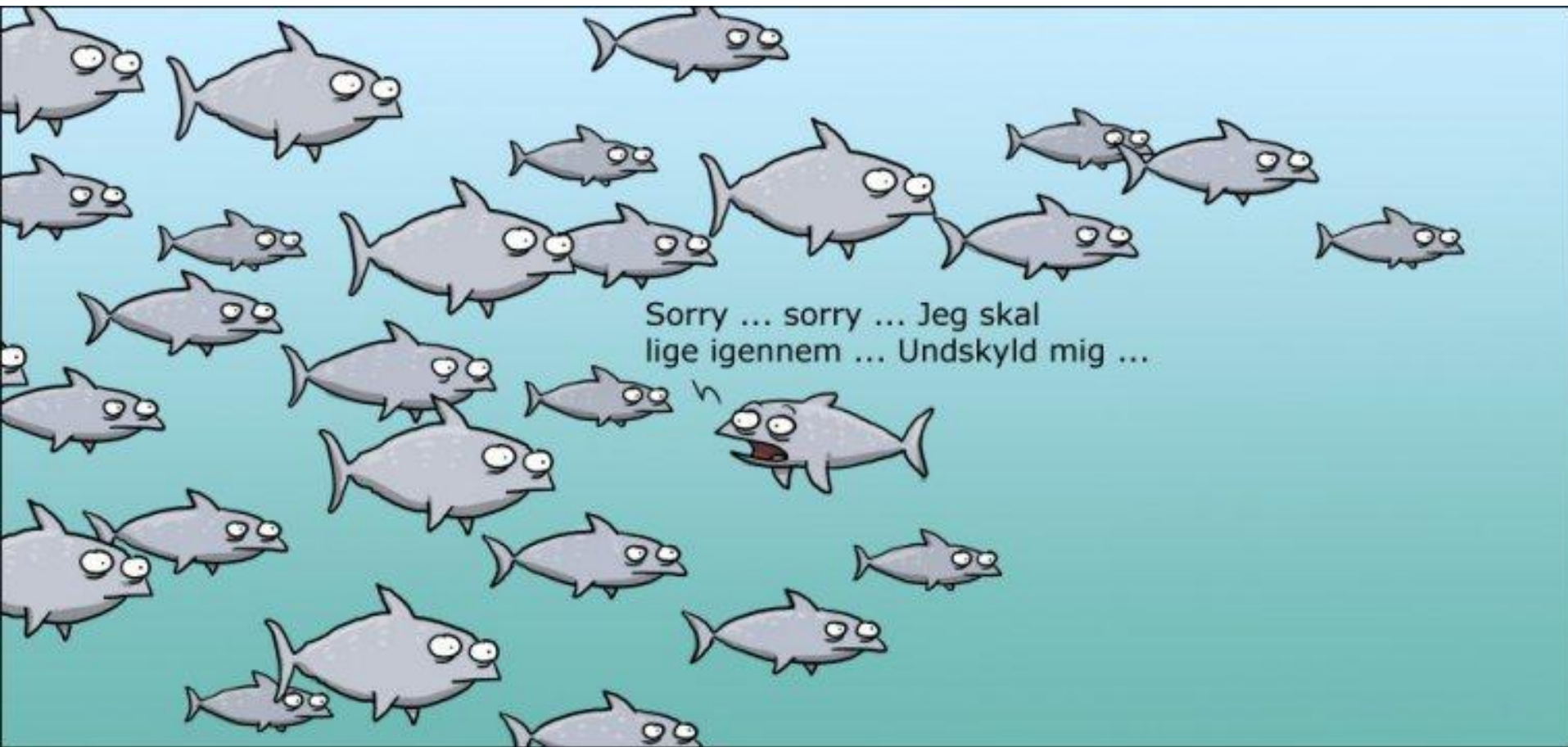
JANUAR 2015

VEJLEDNING OM BLODTRANSFUSION

Vejledning nr. 9038 af 15. januar 2015

National klinisk retningslinje om
INDIKATION FOR TRANSFUSION
MED BLODKOMPONENTER

2014



Sorry ... sorry ... Jeg skal
lige igennem ... Undskyld mig ...

Vejledning om transfusionsmedicinsk behandling og monitorering af blødende patienter

Opdateres

Baggrundspøtse

Version 1.0 7. juni 2013

<http://www.dski.dk>



DSKI

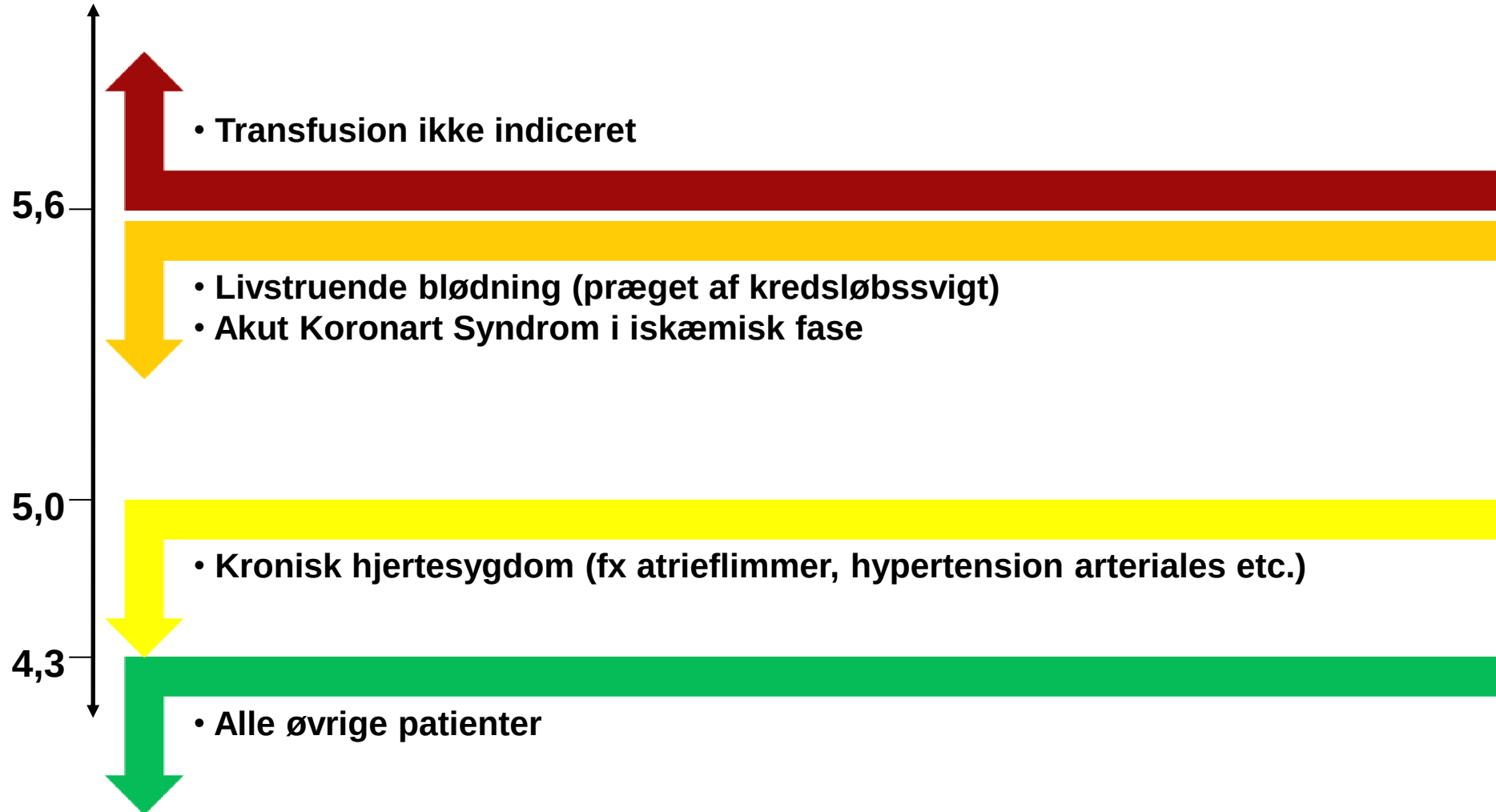
Dansk Selskab for Klinisk Immunologi

Vejledningen støttes af Dansk Kirurgisk Selskab, Dansk Ortopædkirurgisk Selskab og
Dansk Selskab for Anæstesi og Intensiv Medicin

Erytrocyttransfusion?

Overvejes på baggrund af en klinisk vurdering → mål hæmoglobin!

Hæmoglobin
mmol/l



nata

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17th ANNUAL NATA SYMPOSIUM

on Patient Blood Management, Haemostasis and Thrombosis

- | Blood Transfusion Services /
Risks of Transfusion
- | Transfusion Practice
- | Blood Conservation Strategies /
Autologous Transfusion
- | Anaemia Effects and Management
- | Fluid Therapy / Oxygen Carriers
- | Haemostasis & Thrombosis