Date: February 16, 2016

Shock – Supplemental Protocol

This protocol is a supplement to the **Shock Protocol** (1-8) and contains direction for the consideration for the administration of Tranexamic Acid to patients with signs of hemorrhagic shock from traumatic injury.

<u>Pre-Medical Control</u> MFR/EMT/SPECIALIST/PARAMEDIC

1. Follow Shock Protocol.

PARAMEDIC

- 2. Consideration for the administration of Tranexamic Acid should be given to any patient meeting the following criteria:
 - a. Presumed hemorrhagic shock from a traumatic cause or evidence of severe uncontrolled bleeding.

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- b. Hypotension (evidenced by systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg) and/or tachycardia (>110 beats per minute), or declining blood pressure and sustained tachycardia in the presence of a traumatic injury.
- 3. Tranexamic Acid not indicated in the following:
 - a. Age less than 18 years
 - b. Spinal, cardiogenic or septic shock
 - c. Hemorrhagic shock from a non-traumatic cause (massive GI or gynecological bleeding).
 - d. Peripheral hemorrhage that can be controlled through compression (amputations).
- 4. <u>Dosing</u>
 - a. Mix 1 gram of Tranexamic Acid in 100 ml of normal saline.
 - b. Administer via IV over 10 minutes.
- 5. <u>Notes</u>
 - a. In order to maximize the effectiveness of Tranexamic Acid, a second dose must be administered at the destination facility.
 - b. Transport of the patient should be to a designated trauma facility capable of continuing the subsequent Tranexamic Acid dose.
 - c. Advise the receiving hospital of the administration of Tranexamic Acid when giving an in-bound and bedside report.