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Tranexamic Acid

Tranexamic Acid (TXA) is of a safe drug that is approved for use in trauma patients suspected of hemorrhage/internal bleeding. Studies have shown that providing TXA earlier is significantly beneficial to patients.

Eligible patients:

- Patients with blunt or penetrating trauma mechanisms suffered in the past 3 hours,
- who appear age 16 or over and
- show signs of significant hemorrhage (SBP < 90 mm Hg, HR > 110 BPM), or if the provider determines the patient to be at high risk for significant hemorrhage.
- Pregnant trauma patients and trauma patients on blood thinners are eligible.

Dose:

- TXA is given 1 gram IV over 10 minutes.

Timing:

- Treat early.

Contraindications/Allergies:

- Greater than 3 hours since the event.
- Less than 16 years of age.
- Known allergy to TXA.

Side effects:

- Hypotension
- Seizures

EMT STANDING ORDERS

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- 1.0 Routine Patient Care
- Control/stop any identified life threatening hemorrhage (direct pressure, tourniquet, etc.), suspected pelvic fractures with commercial device (preferred) or bed sheet.

ADVANCED EMT STANDING ORDERS

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- Initiate 1-2 large bore IV(s) Normal Saline (KVO) while **en route** to the hospital.

MEDICAL CONTROL MAY ORDER



- Additional fluid boluses.

PARAMEDIC STANDING ORDERS

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- For a patient over \geq 16 years of age, who has SBP < 90 or HR > 110 BPM, or if the provider determines the patient to be at high risk for significant hemorrhage: **Tranexamic Acid (TXA)** 1 gram IV over 10 minutes. (mix 1 gram of TXA in 100ml of Normal Saline)
- In patients who require emergent intubation who cannot be intubated by conventional means – Consult 5.2 Difficult Airway.