

ORAL PRESENTATION

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# Effect of fibrinogen concentrate on clot strength in trauma: preliminary results of an *in vitro* study

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## Background

Fibrinogen supplementation in trauma has been suggested in order to restore or improve haemostatic competence; this could possibly reduce or replace the need for transfusions in case of bleeding. Results from functional haemostatic assays indicate that lowered clot strength is associated with a risk for massive transfusions [1]. The optimal fibrinogen concentration or indications for supplementation in trauma patients have not been established [2].

## Aim

To examine the *in vitro* effect of adding fibrinogen concentrate to whole blood from trauma patients by Thrombelastography (TEG).

## Methods

Eleven patients with severe injury admitted to a Danish level 1 trauma centre were enrolled in the study. Inclusion was based on: systolic pressure < 100 mmHg and/or GCS ≤ 8 and/or substantial bleeding. Eight out of eleven patients received a transfusion within 12h after hospital admission. Mechanisms of injury included: road traffic accidents, fall injuries, and stab- and gunshot wounds. A citrated blood sample was obtained at admittance. TEG analyses were performed using both citrated kaolin (CK) and functional fibrinogen (FF). CK clot strength (maximum amplitude; MA) reflecting both the platelet and the fibrinogen contribution were compared to that of FF, which solely reflects fibrinogen contribution to clot strength. Volumes of fibrinogen concentrate equivalent to 6g\*75kg<sup>-1</sup> were added to samples prior to TEG analysis.  $p < 0.05$  was considered significant.

## Results

Fibrinogen concentrate increased the clot strength in both CK and FF assays (Fig.1). CK MA increased by 8% ( $p = 0.013$ ) and FF MA by 44% ( $p = 0.005$ ) after addition of fibrinogen concentrate.

## Conclusions

In whole blood from trauma patients with severe injury, fibrinogen concentrate administered in a dose equivalent to 6g\*75kg<sup>-1</sup> increased clot strength significantly. These results indicate a possible pro-haemostatic effect of fibrinogen concentrate in severely injured trauma patients.

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