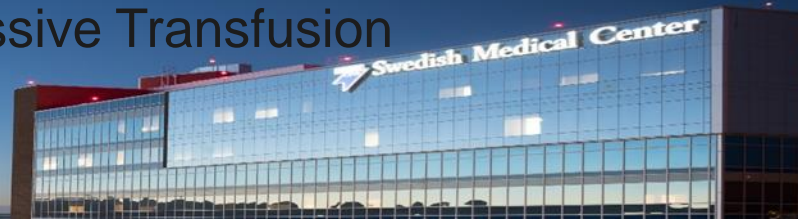


# LIQUID GOLD: Improving Massive Transfusion

Wendy Hyatt, BSN, RN, CEN



## Background

Massive Transfusion standards and guidelines require trauma facilities to have universal blood products immediately available for transfusion in a 1:1 to 1:2 (plasma to red blood cells) ratio for hemorrhaging patients.

## Purpose

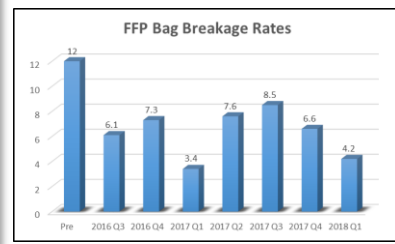
Improve availability of plasma products during massive transfusion

## Method

- FFP Bag Breakage
  - Requested both blood suppliers evaluate the manufacturing and shipping process
  - Two identified issues-packing materials and bag used to contain FFP
- Liquid Plasma
  - Evaluated plasma product options and implemented the use of liquid plasma for massive transfusion
- Policy Update

## Results

- FFP bag breakage rates have decreased from 12% to 6.4%
- The time from MTP initiation to plasma has decreased from a median time of 31.5 minutes to 3.5 minutes

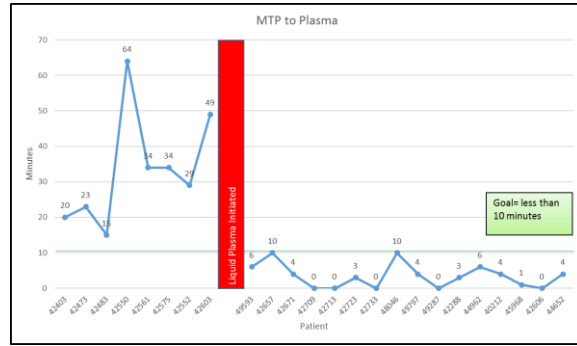


## Summary

Collaborating with national blood suppliers, implementing liquid plasma and updating the massive transfusion protocol has improved the delivery of products to hemorrhaging patients.

## Implications

Liquid Plasma should be considered by facilities to improve the availability of plasma during massive transfusion



References  
 ACS TQIP Massive Transfusion in Trauma Guidelines [Pamphlet]. American College of Surgeons (2017).  
 Holcomb, J.B., et al. (2015). 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. Journal of American Medical Association, 313 (5), 471-782.