



**Patient Blood Management in der  
Orthopädie: Warum ist das notwendig ?  
Donat R. Spahn**

# Conflict-of-Interest

- **Consulting for B. Braun**
- **ABC / ABC trauma faculty, managed by Thomson Physicians World GmbH (unrestricted educational grant - Novo Nordisk)**
- **In the past 5 years I received honoraria / travel support for occasional consulting / lecturing:**

**Abbott**

**Astra-Zeneca**

**Bayer**

**Boehringer Ingelheim**

**CSL Behring**

**Essex**

**Galenica (incl. Vifor)**

**Janssen-Cilag**

**Octapharma**

**Oxygen Biotherapeutics**

**Roche**

**Alliance Pharmaceutical**

**Baxter**

**B. Braun**

**Bristol-Myers Squibb/Pfizer**

**Ethicon Biosurgery**

**Fresenius Kabi**

**GlaxoSmithKline**

**Merck Sharp & Dohme**

**Organon**

**Pentapharm**

# Patient Blood Management

- **Correct preoperative anemia**
  - Iron (iv) + EPO, (autologous predonation)
- **Reduce perioperative RBC loss**
  - Surgical technique ↑
  - Cell salvage and re-transfusion
  - Acute normovolemic hemodilution
  - Coagulopathy ↓ (anti-fibrinolyt., fibrinogen, F XIII, PCC)
  - Low CVP, no hypertension, normothermia,
- **Optimize anemia management**
  - Tolerate low hemoglobin values
  - FiO<sub>2</sub> ↑
  - Iron (iv) + EPO postoperatively

Spahn D. R. et al. Anesthesiology (2008) 109: 951

Farrugia A. Transfusion (2011) 51: 216



# Falsification or paradigm shift? Toward a revision of the common sense of transfusion

*Albert Farrugia*

## THE PATIENT AS THE PARADIGM

The new paradigm to succeed the product paradigm should be based on patient blood management as described by Thomson and colleagues.<sup>20</sup> Blood management programs “falsify” (are demarcated from) the product paradigm by a potential to decrease blood usage while improving outcomes (Fig. 4). In contrast with the

# Patient Blood Management: WHY ?

- **RBC transfusion do compromise the outcome of your patient**
- **Patient Blood Management measures can be implemented and render most RBC transfusions unnecessary**
- **Treating your patient without RBC transfusions is attractive – ask your patients**

# Concerns vis-à-vis RBCs

- RBC transfusions are associated with major adverse outcome **also in OS**
  - **Mortality** ↑
  - Major morbidity (ischemia) ↑
  - **Infection** ↑
  - TRALI, TACO ↑
  - Transfusion reaction
  - Tumor growth promotion ↑
  - **Costs** ↑
  - **Non-Hodgkin lymphoma** ↑

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Research article

Open Access

## Allogeneic blood transfusion and prognosis following total hip replacement: a population-based follow up study

Alma B Pedersen<sup>\*†1</sup>, Frank Mehnert<sup>†1</sup>, Soren Overgaard<sup>†2</sup> and Soren P Johnsen<sup>†1</sup>

Multicenter (n=15) observational study (Danish Hip Arthroplasty Registry)

Patients (n=28'087) primary THR

Groups (propensity score): Transfused vs. non-transfused (n=2254 each)

Outcomes within 90 days:

Death

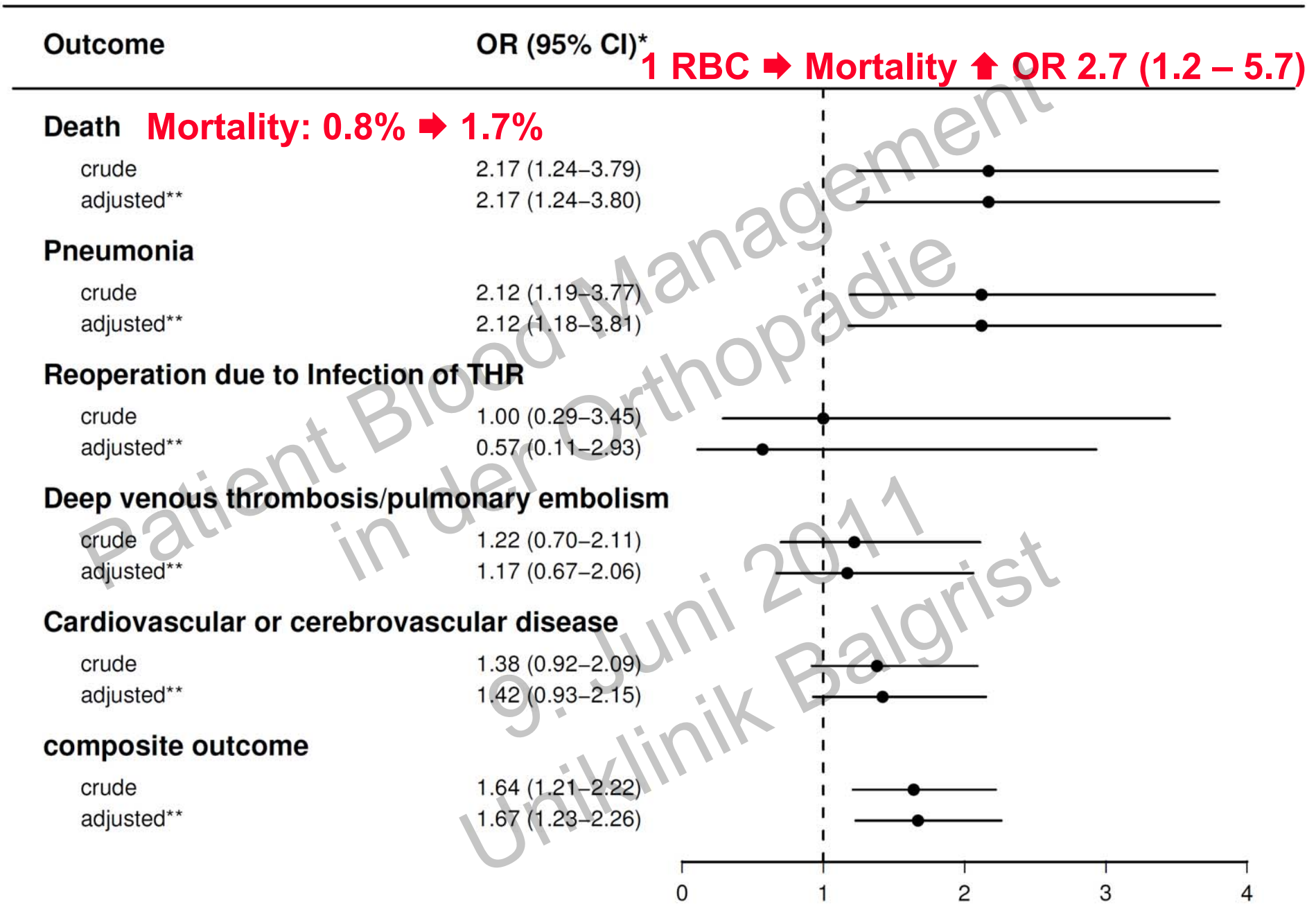
Pneumonia

DVT/PE

Cardiovascular complications with hospitalization

Results:

Transfusion rate = 32%





# Anemia and PBM in orthopedic surgery

- **Preoperative anemia:**
  - THA / TKA (29'068 patients): 24±9%
  - Hip fracture (6'366 patients): 44±9%
- **Transfusion rate**
  - THA / TKA (29'068 patients): 45±25%
  - Hip fracture (6'366 patients): 44±15%
- **Preoperative anemia (and ABT)**
  - Infection rate ↑
  - Length of hospital stay ↑
  - Mortality ↑ (hip fracture)

# Timing and Incidence of Postoperative Infections Associated with Blood Transfusion: Analysis of 1,489 Orthopedic and Cardiac Surgery Patients\*

- **1034 orthopedic and 455 cardiac surgery patients**
- **Postoperative infections + / - RBC transfusion (including timing)**
- **Cost outcomes**

# Infection and cost outcome

- Infections: Cardiac > orthopedic
- RBC transfusion independently ➔ Postoperative infections ↑ (OR 1.7)
- Postoperative infections
  - ➔ 86 during hospitalization
  - ➔ 81 in the following 4 weeks
- Costs in orthopedic surgery:  
Postoperative infection ➔ **cost ↑ by 7'000 – 10'000\$** at total costs of 14'000\$

# Cost of a RBC transfusion

**Acquisition cost**

**1 unit of RBC = 212 CHF**

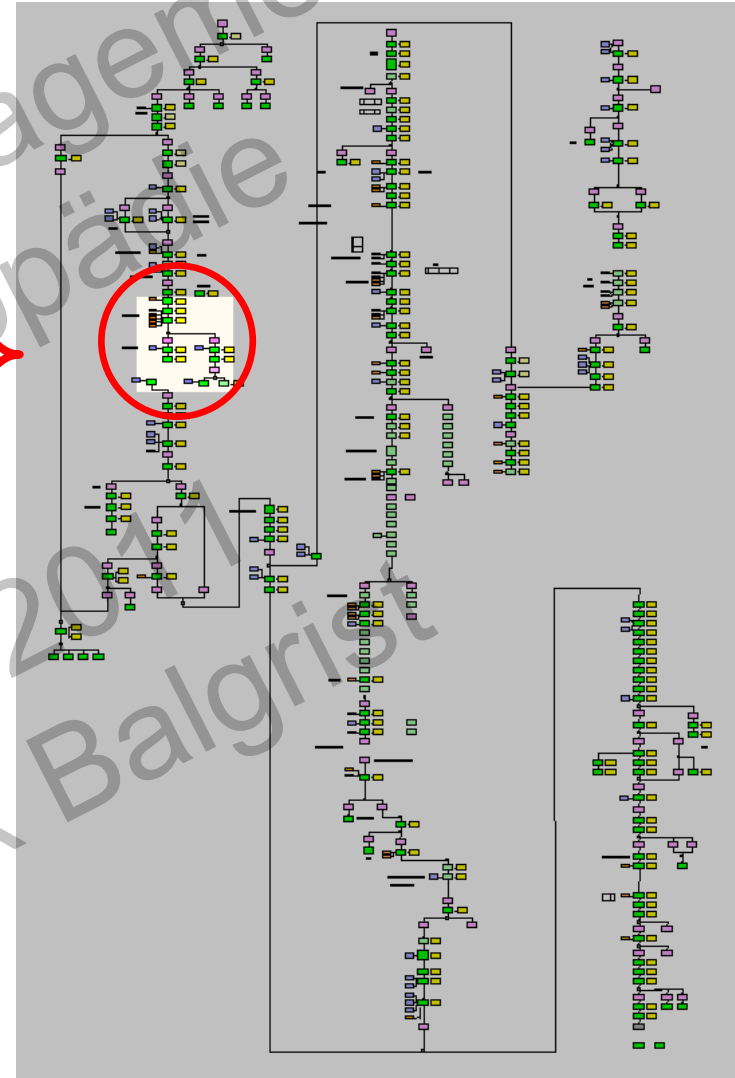
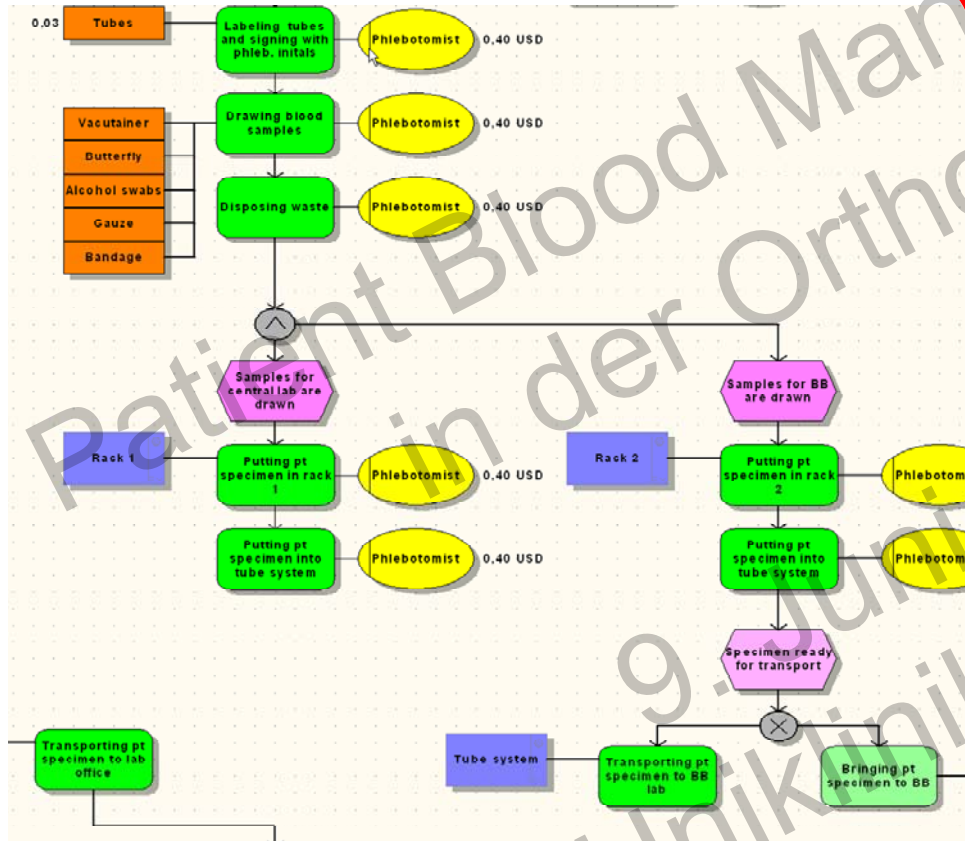
**Process cost analysis**

Shander A. et al. COBCON I Transfus Med Rev (2005) 19: 66

Shander A. et al. Best Pract Res Clin Anaesthesiol (2007) 21:271



# Process cost analysis (PCA)



Shander A. et al. Transfusion (2010) 50:753

# True costs of 1 u of RBC in surgery

**684 CHF**  
**450 €** +

“unknown” costs for donation and RBC production, and the treatment of adverse effects such as postoperative infections, TRALI, tumor growth promotion, hemovigilance programs, litigation and (mortality)

# Association between red blood cell transfusions and development of non-Hodgkin lymphoma: a meta-analysis of observational studies

Jorge J. Castillo,<sup>1</sup> Samir Dalia,<sup>2</sup> and Sheila K. Pascual<sup>3</sup>

- **Meta-analysis on the association with previous RBC transfusion and development of NHL**
- **RR: 1.2 (1.07 – 1.35, p < 0.01)**

Castillo J. J. et al. Blood (2010) 116: 2897

Cerhan J. R. Blood (2010) 116: 2863

# Patient Blood Management

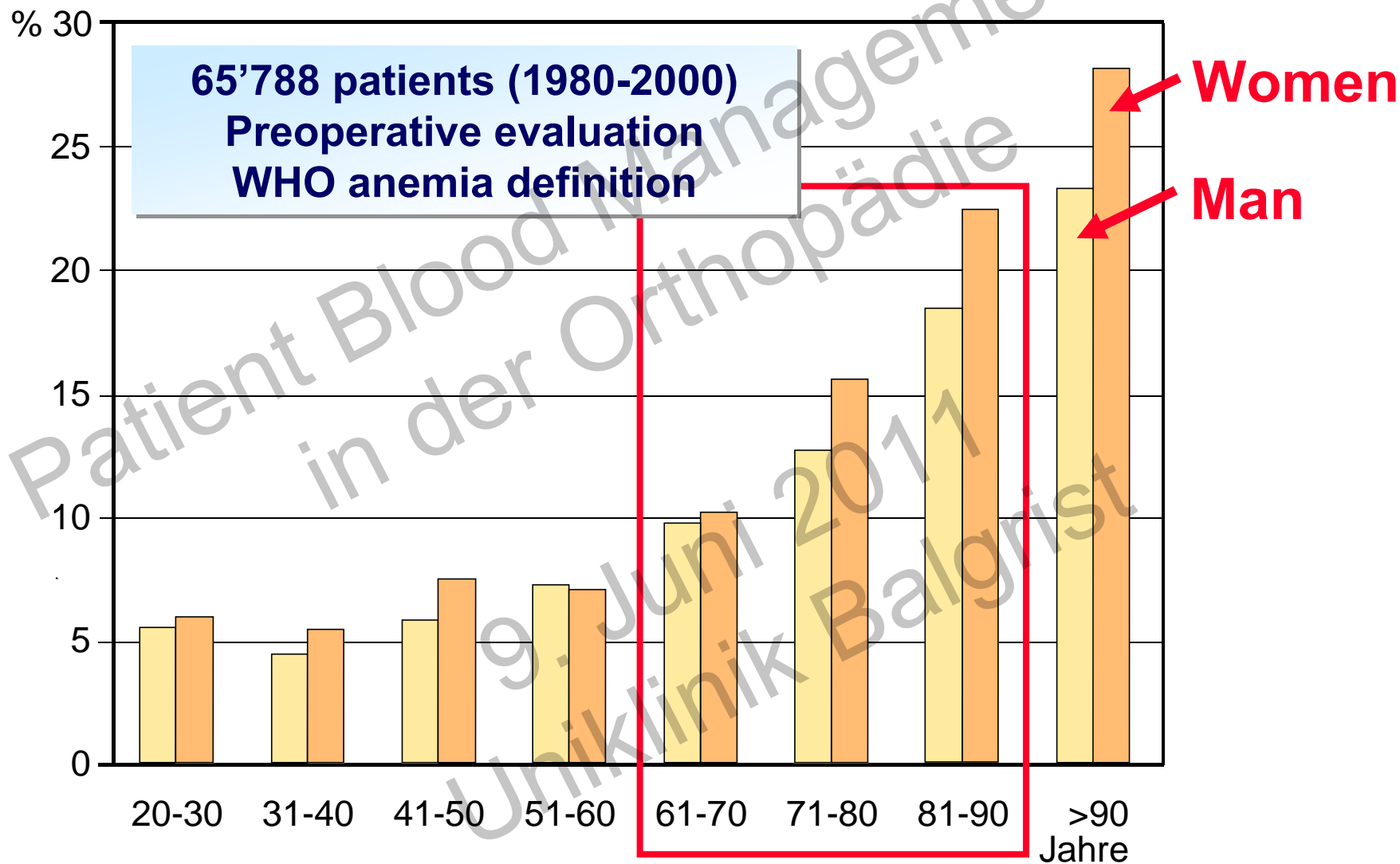
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Spahn D. R. et al. Anesthesiology (2008) 109: 951

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# Incidence of preoperative anemia



Kulier A. et al. Anaesthesist (2001) 50: 73

# Anemia and PBM in orthopedic surgery

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  - **Infection rate ↑**
  - **Length of hospital stay ↑**
  - **Mortality ↑ (hip fracture)**

# Anemia and PBM in orthopedic surgery

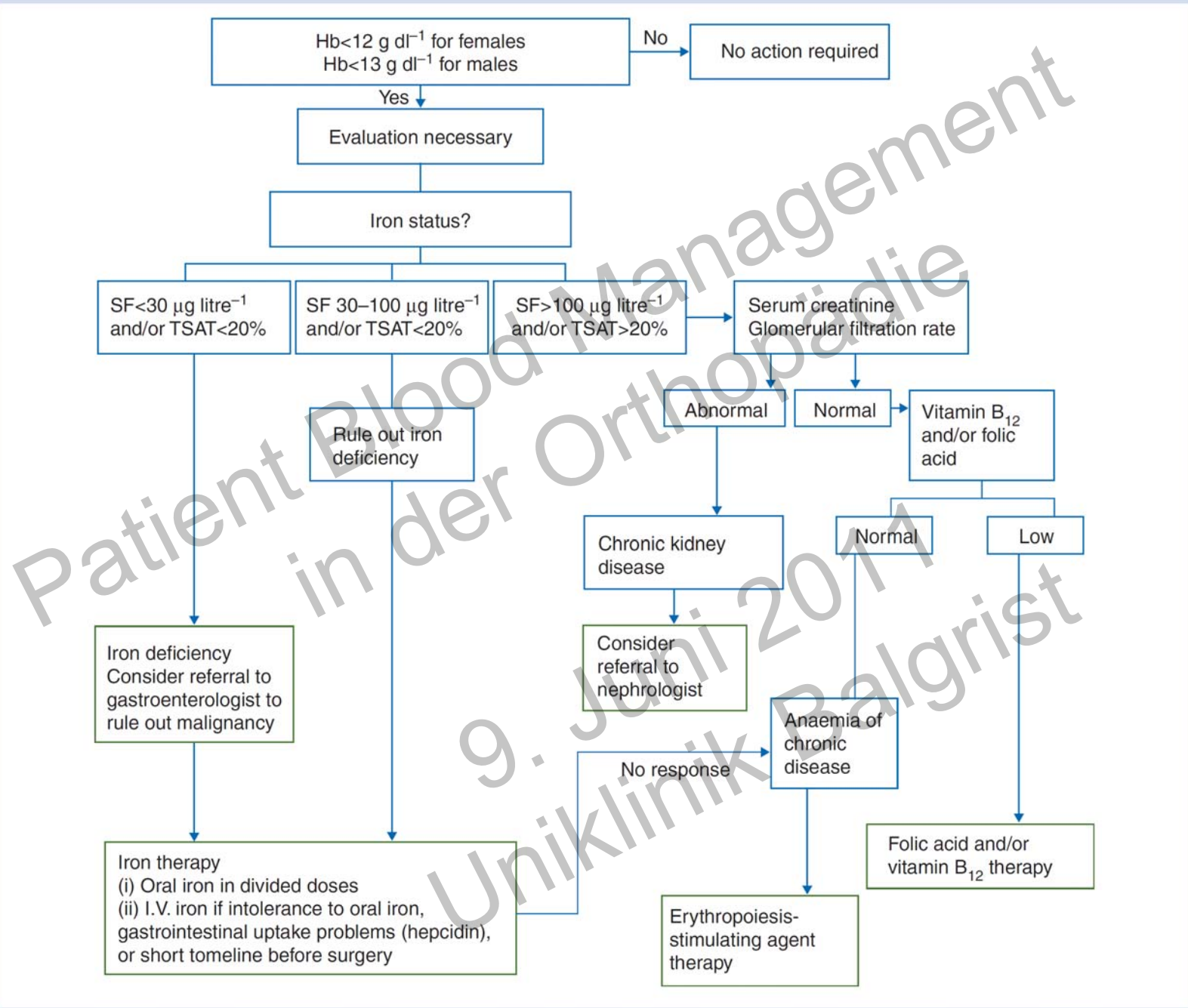
- **Preoperative iron treatment:**
  - Allogeneic blood transfusion rate ↓
  - Infection rate ↓
- **Preoperative rHuEPO (ESA)**
  - Allogeneic blood transfusion rate ↓
- **Cell salvage**
  - Allogeneic blood transfusion rate ↓
  - Length of hospital stay ↓

## Detection, evaluation, and management of preoperative anaemia in the elective orthopaedic surgical patient: NATA guidelines

L. T. Goodnough<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Maniatis<sup>2</sup>, P. Earnshaw<sup>3</sup>, G. Benoni<sup>4</sup>, P. Beris<sup>5</sup>, E. Bisbe<sup>6</sup>, D. A. Fergusson<sup>7</sup>, H. Gombotz<sup>8</sup>, O. Habler<sup>9</sup>, T. G. Monk<sup>10</sup>, Y. Ozier<sup>11</sup>, R. Slappendel<sup>12</sup> and M. Szpalski<sup>13</sup>

Patient Blood Management  
in der Orthopaedie  
9. Juni 2011  
Uniklinik Balgrist





**Fig 2** Proposed algorithm for the detection, evaluation, and management of preoperative anaemia. SF, serum ferritin; TSAT, transferrin saturation.

# *Treatment of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Orthopedic Surgery with Intravenous Iron: Efficacy and Limits*

## *A Prospective Study*

Oliver M. Theusinger, M.D.,\* Pierre-François Leyvraz, M.D.,† Urs Schanz, M.D.,‡ Burkhardt Seifert, Ph.D.,§ Donat R. Spahn, M.D., F.R.C.A.||

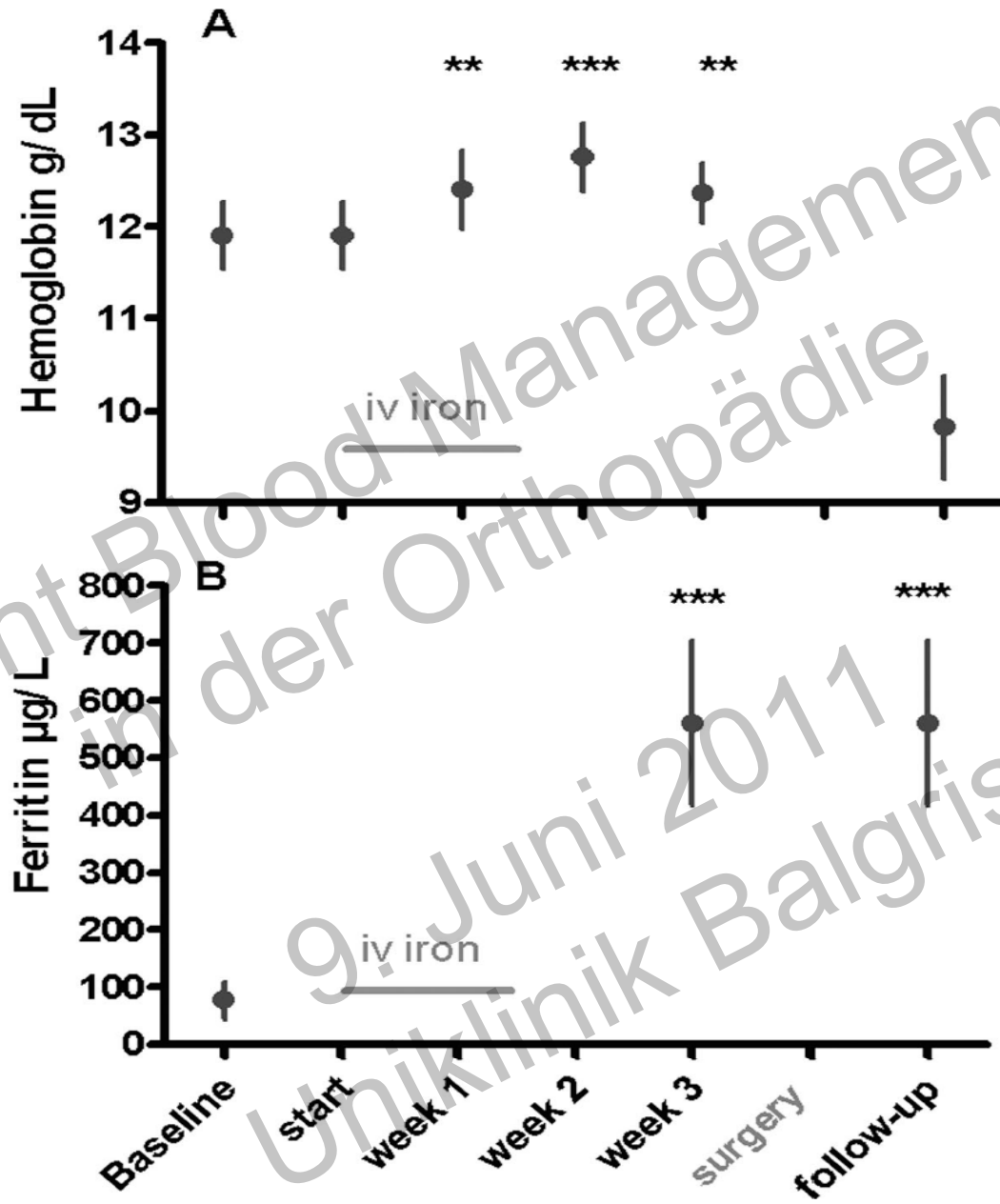
- **20 patients**
- **Major orthopedic surgery**
- **Iron deficiency anemia (WHO)**
  - ➔ **Hb men < 13.0 g/dL**
  - ➔ **Hb women < 12.0 g/dL**
  - ➔ **Ferritin < 100 µg/l or**
  - ➔ **Ferritin < 300 µg/l and TSat < 20%**

# *Treatment of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Orthopedic Surgery with Intravenous Iron: Efficacy and Limits*

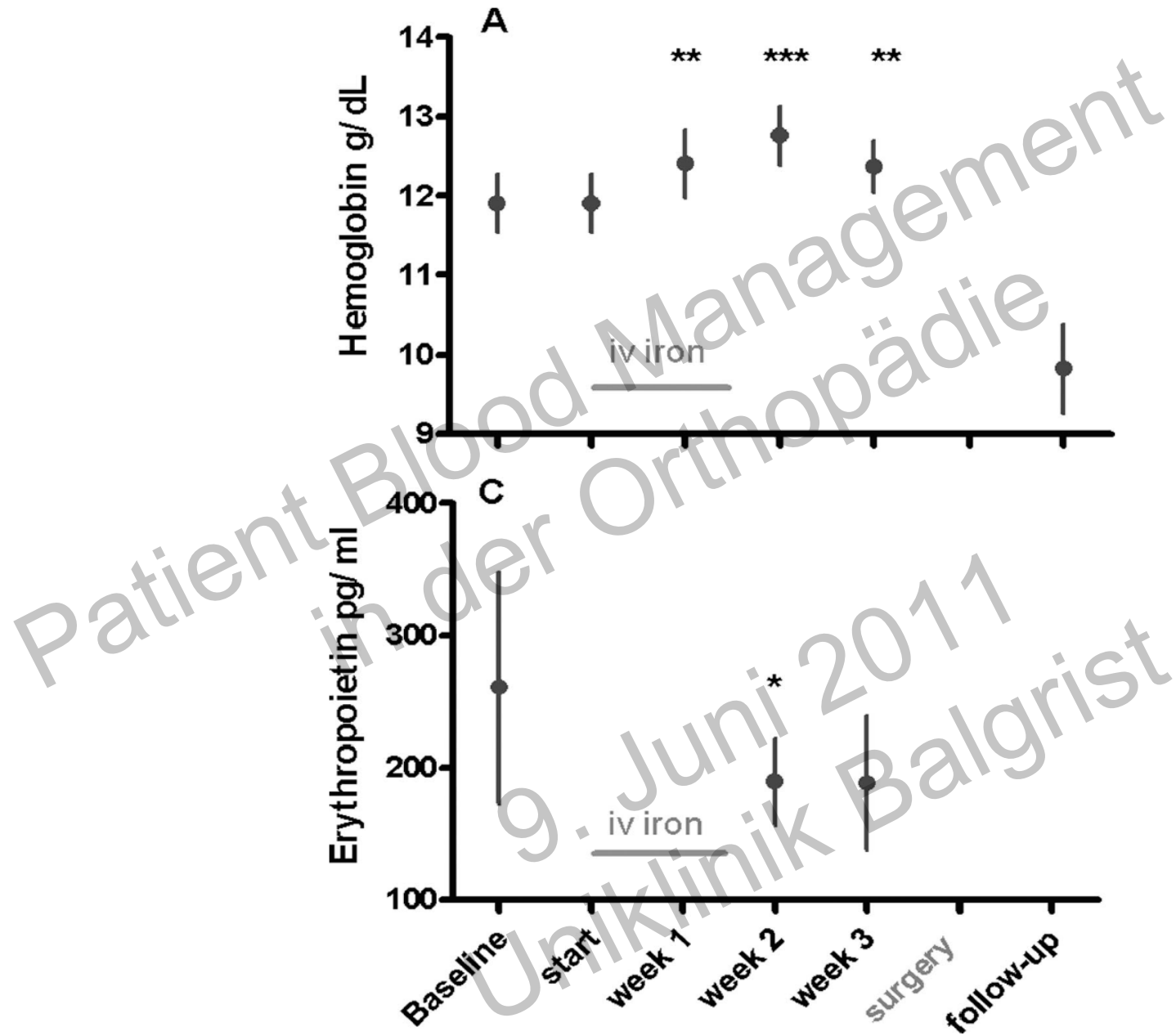
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Donat R. Spahn, M.D., F.R.C.A.||

- **21% patients were anemic**
- **100% iron deficiency anemia**
- **3 x 300 mg iv iron sucrose over 10 days**



Theusinger O. M. et al. Anesthesiology (2007) 107: 923



Theusinger O. M. et al. Anesthesiology (2007) 107: 923

# Two injections of erythropoietin correct moderate anemia in most patients awaiting orthopedic surgery

*[Deux injections d'érythropoïétine corrigent une anémie modérée chez la plupart des patients en attente d'une opération orthopédique]*

Nadia Rosencher MD,\* Dominique Poisson MD,† Aline Albi MD,\* Martine Aperce MD,‡ Jeanne Barré MD,§ Charles Marc Samama MD PhD¶

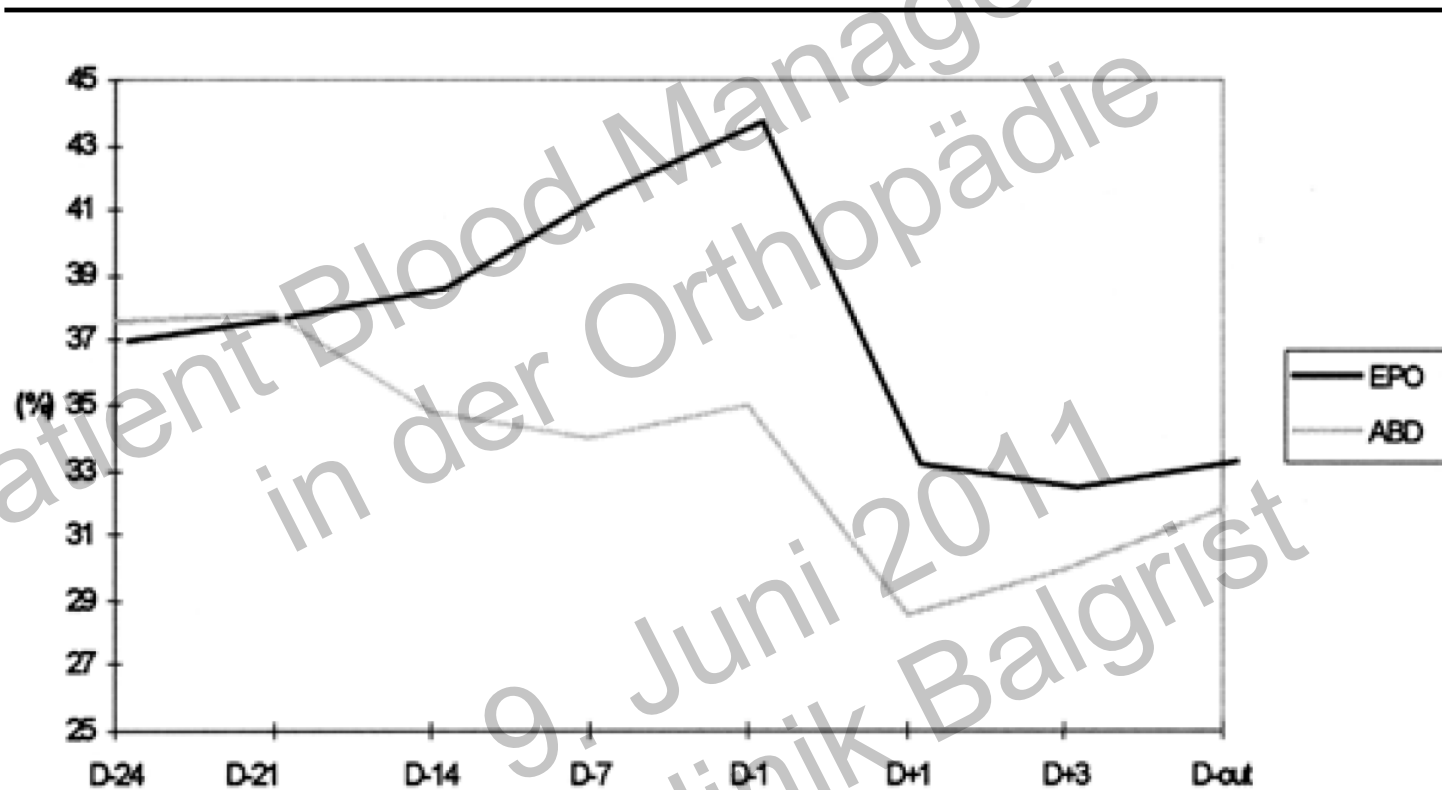
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- **100 patients - orthopedic surgery**
- **HCT 30-39%**
- **Prospective randomized trial**
- **EPO 40'000 U / week + oral iron**
- **ABD + oral iron**

Rosencher N. et al. Can J Anesth (2005) 52: 160

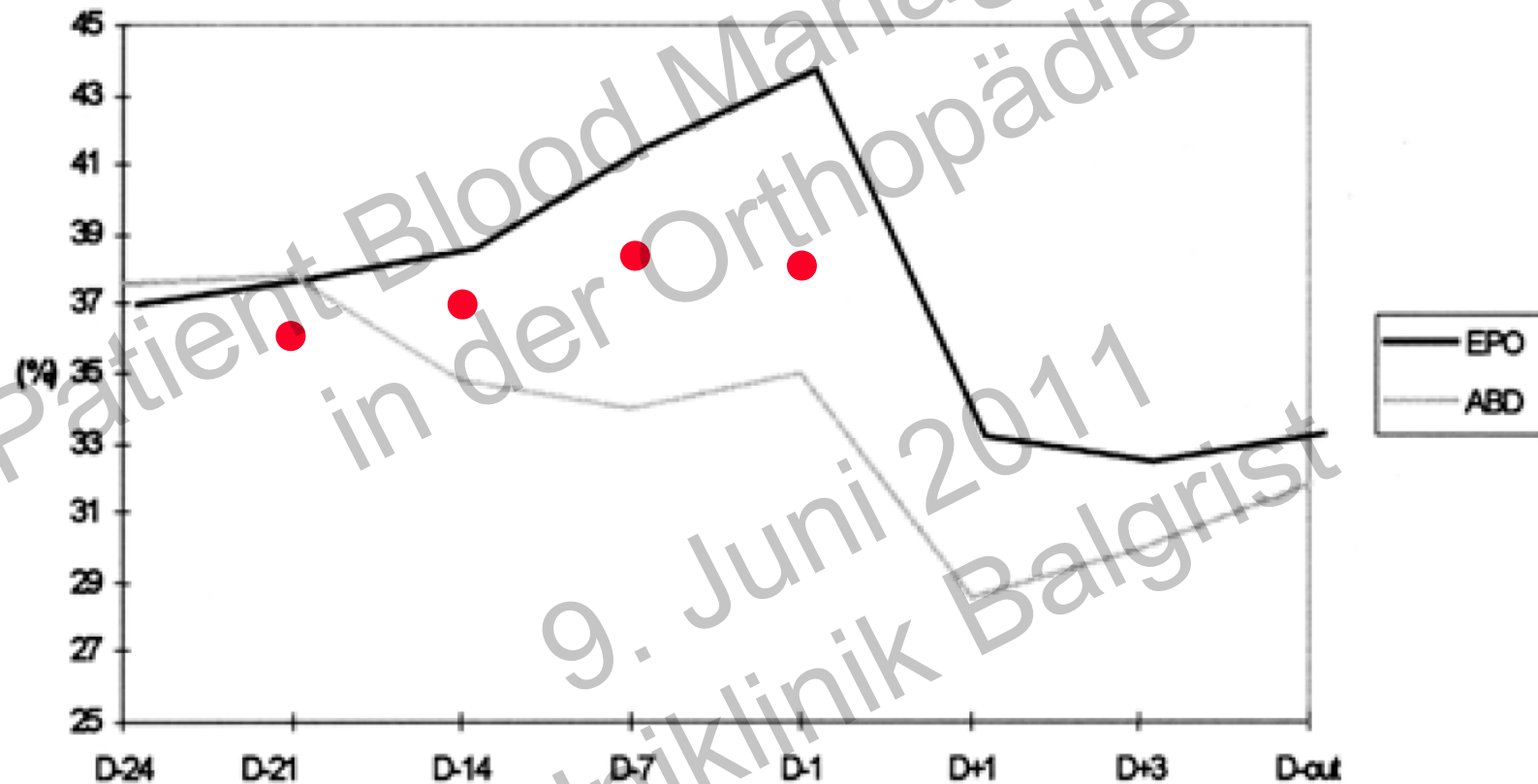


# Increase in HCT due to EPO treatment



Rosencher N. et al. Can J Anesth (2005) 52: 160

# Increase in HCT due to EPO vs. **iv iron**



Rosencher N. et al. Can J Anesth (2005) 52: 160

Theusinger O. M. et al. Anesthesiology (2007) 107: 923

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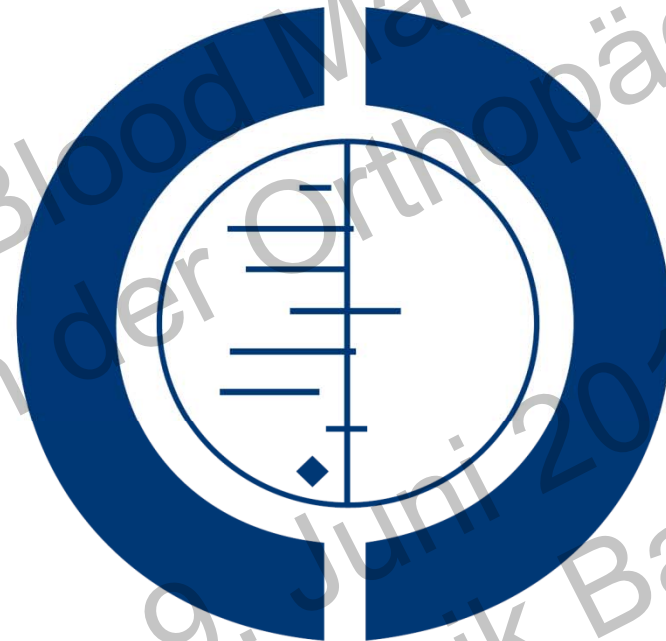
# In your personal practice

## key questions

- How many of your patients (elective orthopedic surgery) are anemic preoperatively ?
- What is your blood loss in standard orthopedic operations ?
- What is the transfusion rate of your patients undergoing elective standard orthopedic operations ?

# Anti-fibrinolytic use for minimising perioperative allogeneic blood transfusion (Review)

Henry DA, Carless PA, Moxey AJ, O'Connell D, Stokes BJ, Fergusson DA, Ker K



**THE COCHRANE  
COLLABORATION®**

Henry D.A. et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (2011) No. CD001886 doi:10.1002/14651858.CD001886.pub4.

# Efficacy and Safety of TA

- 252 trial with > 25'000 patients
- RBC transfusion ↓ by 39%
- Safety: OK, “... appears to be free of serious adverse effects”

Henry D.A. et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (2011) No. CD001886 doi:10.1002/14651858.CD001886.pub4.

Elwatidy, S. et al. Spine (2008) 33: 2577

Alvarez, J. C. et al. Transfusion (2008) 48: 519



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**Principal Investigators**



Jeffrey L. Carson, MD  
Principal Investigator and Study Chair  
Clinical Coordinating Center

Richard C. Reynolds Professor of Medicine  
Chief, Division of General Internal Medicine

Dr. Jeffrey Carson is Richard C. Reynolds  
General Internal Medicine at the UMDNJ.  
principal investigator and study chair  
internist and his practice includes the ca

Dr. Carson received his initial research  
Fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania  
and Disease Control - 1 Study Section  
reviewer for AHCPR and NIH. He received  
area of clinical trials as a Fogarty Senior  
Oxford, England from September 1995-

Carson's research in blood transfusion  
cohort study of 125 Jehovah Witness  
investigator on the NHLBI supported  
Witness patients and the Agency for  
Surgical Blood Transfusion. Dr. Carson  
center study involving 20 hospitals. He  
industry sponsored trials.

Dr. Carson has published over 125 peer  
He has been awarded 5 teaching awards.  
Faculty Recognition Award. He has been on the Best Doctors list for many years.

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Funded by:

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

National Institutes of Health

Bethesda, Maryland



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MEDICAL SCHOOL**  
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey

Adelaide 05-2011

# FOCUS trial

- Prospective randomized trial
- Elderly patients with hip fracture and CAD / risk factors
- N = 2016, 47 centers in US + Canada
- Transfusion triggers (POD 0-3)
  - Hb < 10 g/dL
  - Symptoms of anemia or Hb < 8 g/dL
- Outcome: MI, stroke, infections, function, mortality, fatigue, CHF, composite outcomes
- **Results: No difference**

Carson J. et al., ??? (2011, in press)

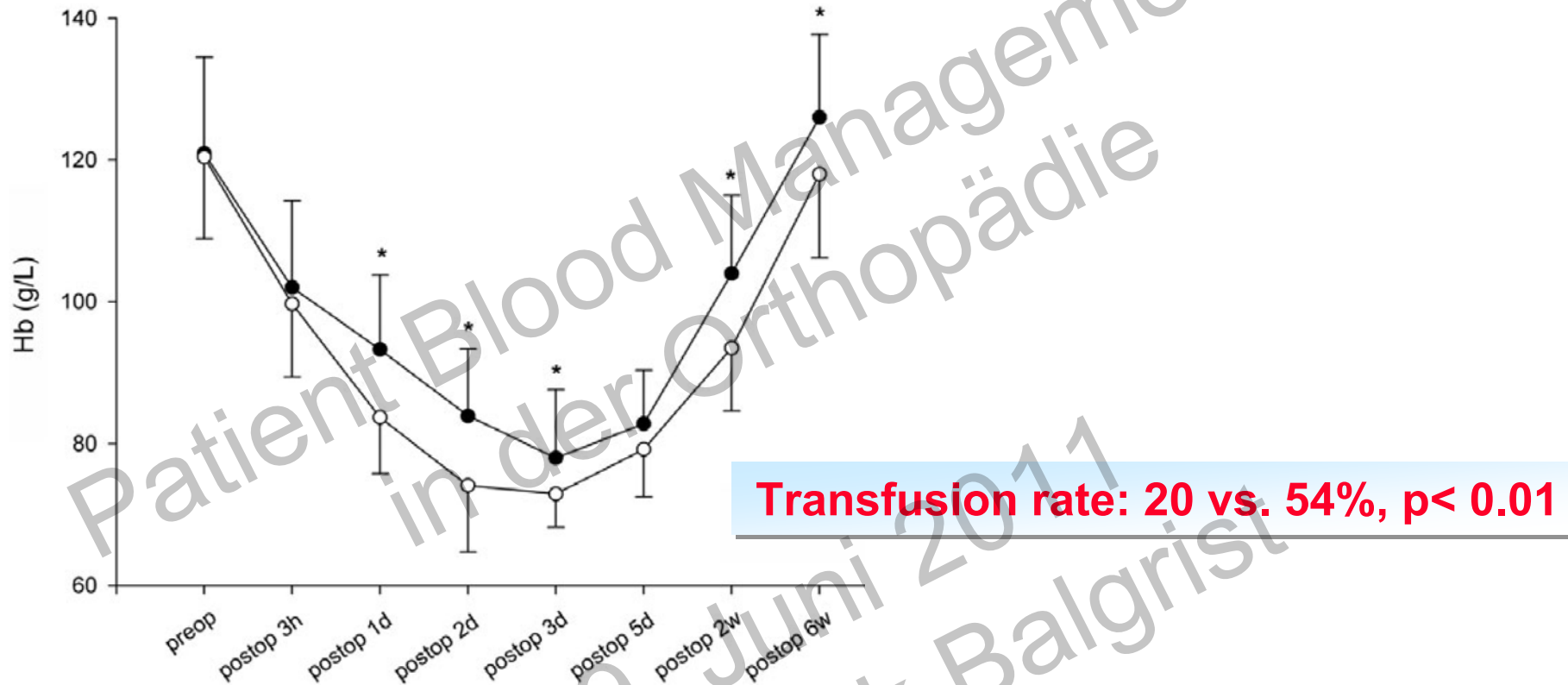
Q1: Is transfusion *life saving*?

## FOCUS Transfusion Trigger Trial - Clinical implications:

"These results suggest that **it is reasonable to withhold transfusion** in post surgical patients in the **absence of symptoms of anemia** or a **hemoglobin concentration > 8 g/dL**, even in elderly patients with underlying cardiovascular disease or risk factors"

*Jeff Carson, NATA Conference, Dublin, April 08, 2011*

# Intra- and postop. iv Iron + EPO



PRS in patients with iron deficiency undergoing bilateral TKA  
iv iron (200 mg) and sc rHU-EPO- $\beta$  (3000u) intraoperatively  
and up to 2 times postop if Hb = 7 - 8 g/dL  
RBC transfusions at Hb < 7 g/dL

Na H. S. et al. Transfusion (2011) 51: 118



**CARDIOTHORACIC ANESTHESIOLOGY:**

*The Annals of Thoracic Surgery* CME Program is located online at <http://cme.ctsnetjournals.org>. To take the CME activity related to this article, you must have either an STS member or an individual non-member subscription to the journal.

## **The Impact of Blood Conservation on Outcomes in Cardiac Surgery: Is It Safe and Effective?**

David M. Moskowitz, MD, Jock N. McCullough, MD, Aryeh Shander, MD, James J. Klein, MD, Carol A. Bodian, DrPH, Richard S. Goldweit, MD, and M. Arisan Ergin, MD

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**Moskowitz D. M. et al. Ann Thorac Surg (2010) 90: 451**



# Patient Blood Management at EH

- **Correct preoperative anemia**
  - Iron (iv) + EPO, (autologous predonation)
- **Reduce perioperative RBC loss**
  - Surgical technique ↑
  - Topical hemostatic agents
  - Cell salvage and re-transfusion
  - Acute normovolemic hemodilution
  - Coagulation monitoring (anti-fibrinolytics, desmopres.)
  - Low CVP, no hypertension, normothermia
- **Optimize anemia management**
  - Tolerate low hemoglobin values (Hb 6-7 g/dL = OK)
  - FiO<sub>2</sub> ↑
  - Iron (iv) + EPO postoperatively



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	<b>Engelwood - PBM</b>	<b>NJ – no PMB</b>
<b>Transfusion rate</b>	<b>10.6%★</b>	<b>42.5%</b>
<b>Mortality</b>	<b>0.8%★</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Major complications</b>	<b>11.1%★</b>	<b>26%</b>

Moskowitz D. M. et al. *Ann Thorac Surg* (2010) 90: 451

# Conclusion 1

- Transfusions of blood products are associated with serious adverse outcome
- Every transfusion should and most can be avoided
- **Patient Blood Management is the way**
- Cost saving potential is tremendous (1 RBC = 684 CHF, 450 €)
- Preoperative optimization starts 4 weeks prior to the operation

## Conclusion - 2

- RBC transfusion are associated / cause serious adverse outcome
- Patient Blood Management is the way
- Change is urgent
- *“Maintaining the clinical status quo under such circumstances would not be accepted in any other field of medicine in the context of current safety and quality standards.”*