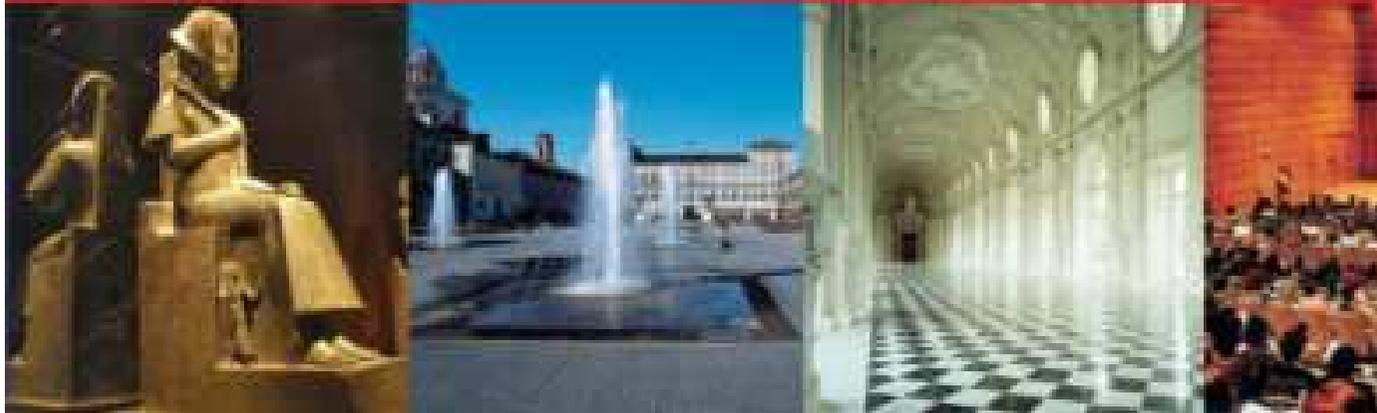


Torino, 9-12 novembre 2011
Centro Congressi Lingotto



Supporto con plasma fresco congelato ed emoderivati

Giustina De Silvestro



AN ACUTE FEBRILE PLEIOCHROMIC ANEMIA WITH
HYALINE THROMBOSIS OF THE TERMINAL
ARTERIOLES AND CAPILLARIES

AN UNDESCRIBED DISEASE*

ELI MOSCHCOWITZ, M.D.
NEW YORK

This case is remarkable, clinically and anatomically.

REPORT OF CASE

History.—K. Z., a girl, aged 16 years, was an elementary school graduate, had gone to business school, and had been employed for eight months preceding the illness. There were three other children, two younger and one older; all apparently were perfectly normal. There were no home difficulties, and poverty was not extreme. She had spent September 4 and 5 at Rockaway Beach, where she appeared in perfect health and spirits. She had returned home on the evening of September 5 and slept well. On the morning of September 6, she complained of weakness in the upper extremities and had pain on moving the wrists and elbows; she already had marked pallor and was slightly constipated. The symptoms increased in severity until she was admitted to the Beth Israel Hospital, September 15. While at home, she had a constant fever, the temperature rising once to 104 F. and staying at other times between 101 and 102 F.

Physical Examination.—The patient was a pale girl with "café au lait" tinge. A few petechiae were present on the left arm. The lungs and heart revealed nothing abnormal. The spleen and liver were not enlarged. The abdomen was lax and not tender. September 18, the red blood count was 1,330,000; the hemoglobin, 40 per cent.; the leukocytes, 12,600, of which 65 per cent. were polymorphonuclears. The red cells revealed a central pallor, but there were no nucleated elements. A fragility test showed hemolysis to begin at 0.8, and to be complete at 0.19 (?). No platelet count was made. September 19, the red blood count was 1,120,000; the hemoglobin was 40 per cent., and the leukocytes were 19,000. A blood culture remained sterile.

The urine showed marked traces of albumin with hyaline and granular casts.

The blood chemistry, September 16, showed: urea, 21.2 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters; nonprotein nitrogen, 31.25 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters, and creatinin, 1.1 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters. The feces and gastric contents gave a marked reaction for occult blood.

Roentgen-ray examination of the chest showed nothing abnormal. The electrocardiogram showed inversion of the T wave in Lead III. The temperature, on admission, was 101.8 F. During the week the patient was in the hospital, it ranged between 100 and 102 F. The pulse varied between 100 and 130. The respiration was around 20. The systolic blood pressure was 130, and the diastolic, 60.

September 19, there was partial paresis of the left arm and leg; also, a slight facial paralysis. The following day, a double Babinski reflex was noted. On September 20, a pronounced postural rigidity was noted. Soon after, the patient went into coma; respirations became irregular, and she died, September 29. Dr. E. Libman, in this point in connection, recognized the clinical picture as a new disease.

*Read before the New York Pathological Society, Feb. 7, 1924.



Archives of Internal Medicine,
Chicago, 1925, 36: 89-93

1879-1964.



Azienda Ospedaliera di Padova: PTT 2010

Plasma			
Z. A.	55 a	576 unità	PTT
N. M. L.	51 a	178 unità	PTT
P. A.	25 a	285 unità	PTT
M. F.	5 a	121 unità	Microangiopatia post trapianto renale
Tot. 1160 unità → 9.5% del totale trasfuso			



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Utilizzo clinico del plasma:

2,3 L/1.000 abitanti/anno equivalenti a
140.000 L/600.000 Unità (CNS)



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40 Unità/1.000 abitanti/anno

4:1



10 Unità/1.000 abitanti/anno



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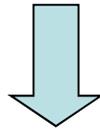
Indicazioni SIMTI

1. Correzione di deficit fattoriali congeniti della coagulazione, per i quali non esista concentrato specifico o di deficit fattoriali multipli acquisiti della coagulazione, quando PT o aPTT, espressi come ratio, siano $> 1,5$, nelle seguenti circostanze:
 - a. presenza di sanguinamento in atto in pazienti con malattia epatica (1C)
 - b. prevenzione del sanguinamento, in caso di chirurgia o procedure invasive, in pazienti con malattia epatica (2C)
 - c. Pazienti in terapia con antagonisti della vitamina K, in presenza di emorragia intracranica o maggiore, o in preparazione di intervento chirurgico indifferibile (1C+)
 - d. Pazienti con coagulazione intravascolare disseminata (CID) acuta e sanguinamento in atto, in associazione alla correzione della causa scatenante (1C+)
 - e. Correzione del sanguinamento microvascolare in pazienti sottoposti a trasfusione massiva. Se PT e aPTT non possono essere ottenuti in tempi ragionevoli, la trasfusione di PFC può comunque essere attuata nel tentativo di arrestare il sanguinamento (1C+)
 - f. Deficit di singoli fattori della coagulazione, in assenza di concentrati specifici, in presenza di sanguinamento in atto o per prevenirlo, in caso di chirurgia o procedure invasive (1C+)



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Difetto multiplo di fattori procoagulanti in
presenza di sanguinamento maggiore



indicazione clinica



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Principali situazioni a rischio di sanguinamento:

1. Cardiochirurgia: intra/post-operatorio
2. Chirurgia ortopedica: intra/post-operatorio
3. Chirurgia epatica: intra/post-operatorio
4. Gastroenterologia: epatopatie gravi
5. Ostetricia: post partum
6. Traumi
7. Trasfusione massiva
8. Coagulazione intravascolare disseminata



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CID

Diagnosis and treatment of disseminated intravascular coagulation: Guidelines of the Italian Society for Haemostasis and Thrombosis (SIdEM) [☆]

Marcello Di Nisio ^{a,*}, Francesco Baudo ^b, Benilde Cosmi ^c, Armando D'Angelo ^d, Andrea De Gasperi ^e,
Alessandra Malato ^f, Mario Schiavoni ^g, Alessandro Squizzato ^h
on behalf of the Italian Society for Thrombosis and Haemostasis

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^c Unit of Angiology and Coagulation Disorders "Marino Golinelli", Policlinic S. Orsola-Malpighi, Bologna, Italy

^d Coagulation Service and Thrombosis Research Unit, San Raffaele Hospital IRCCS, Milan, Italy

^e Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care II, Niguarda Hospital, Milan, Italy

^f Department of Haemostasis and Haematology, Policlinic P. Giaccone, Palermo, Italy

^g Department of Internal Medicine, Thrombosis and Haemostasis Center, Scorrano-Lecce, Italy

^h Research Center on Thromboembolic disorders and Antithrombotic Therapies, Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy

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Available online xxxx





Table 2

Grading scheme for evidence about therapeutic questions (modified from SIGN) [2].

Level of evidence	Type of study
1++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR of high methodological quality RCTs • Single RCT with very low likelihood of bias
1+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR of good methodological quality RCTs • Single RCT with low likelihood of bias
1–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR or single RCT with high likelihood of bias
2++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR of observational studies (cohort studies, case-control studies) of high methodological quality • Single observational study with very low likelihood of bias
2+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single observational study with low likelihood of bias
2–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single observational study with high likelihood of bias
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive studies: case reports, case series
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert opinion consensus

Table 5

Grading scheme for therapeutic questions (modified from SIGN) [2].

Recommendation grade	Level of evidence in references
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one Systematic Reviews of Randomized Controlled Trials or a single Randomized Controlled Trial of level 1++ directly relevant for the target population, or • Level 1+ studies directly relevant for the target population yet with consistent results
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 2++ studies directly relevant for the target population, or • Indirect evidence from level 1++ or 1+ studies
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 2+ studies directly relevant for the target population, or • Indirect evidence from level 2++ studies
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 3 or 4 directly relevant for the target population, or • Indirect evidence from level 2+ studies

Recommandation:

.....

12. *In patients with DIC and active bleeding we suggest the use of transfusion therapy (platelets, plasma, cryoprecipitate) (grade D)*

13. *In patients with chronic DIC or without active bleeding we do not suggest transfusion therapy based only on laboratory parameters (grade D)*



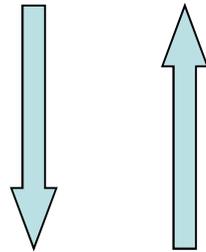
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EPATOPATIA

Difetto coagulativo complesso

AUMENTATO RISCHIO DI SANGUINAMENTO



AUMENTATO RISCHIO TROMBOTICO

- Diminuita sintesi
- Trombocitopenia
- Alterata funzione plts
- Diminuzione del fibrinogeno

- Diminuita sintesi anticoagulanti naturali (Prot. S, Prot. C, antitrombina)
- Aumento Fatt. VIII <endotelio
- Aumento WF



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EPATOPATIA

Biopsia/manovra invasiva



Indicazione clinica:
PT / INR basale



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[Am J Gastroenterol](#). 2003 Jun;98(6):1391-4.

Role of fresh frozen plasma infusion in correction of coagulopathy of chronic liver disease: a dual phase study.

[Youssef WI](#), [Salazar F](#), [Dasarathy S](#), [Beddow T](#), [Mullen KD](#).

*“Our results reiterate previous observations made more than 45 yr ago, that fresh frozen plasma infusions using the number of units commonly employed in clinical practice **infrequently correct the coagulopathy of patients with chronic liver disease**. Higher volumes (6 or more units) may be more effective but are rarely employed.”*



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[Transfusion.](#) 2005 Sep;45(9):1413-25.

Paucity of studies to support that abnormal coagulation test results predict bleeding in the setting of invasive procedures: an evidence-based review.

[Segal JB](#), [Dzik WH](#); [Transfusion Medicine/Hemostasis Clinical Trials Network](#).

“the published studies did not support evidence for a predictive value of PT/INR for bleeding”

There is insufficient evidence to conclude that abnormal test results predict bleeding. Randomized controlled trials should be performed to provide stronger evidence for clinical decision making regarding preprocedure transfusion.



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California Blood Bank Society, *e-Network Forum*

Dzik S, Massachusetts General Hospital, 2006

“L'utilizzo di FFP pre-procedura invasiva si basa su tre assunti,
nessuno dei quali supportato da criteri di EBM:

1. Un PT/INR aumentato identifica un paziente a rischio di sanguinamento
2. Il FFP pe-procedura corregge il dato anomalo
3. Il rapporto rischio/beneficio o costo/beneficio del plasma trasfuso prima della manovra è da preferire alla trasfusione dopo la manovra nei pazienti che effettivamente sanguinano



NESSUNO STUDIO CONTROLLATO



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California Blood Bank Society, *e-Network Forum*

Bulton, F. British Committee for standard in Hematology

“Routine use of FFP in these circumstance is therefore questionable”
More work needs to be conduct to establish the role, if any, of FFP in
patients with liver disease to correct the bleeding tendency prior to
biopsy”



Il Laboratorio di Coagulazione

PT / INR

aPTT

Fibrinogeno

AT III

$$\text{INR} = \left[\frac{\text{PT paziente}}{\text{PT riferimento}} \right]^{\text{ISI}}$$

Livello emostatico minimo:

Fatt II = 20-40% Fatt VII = 10-20%

Fatt IX = 25-30% Fatt X = 10-20%

INR 1,6 – 2,5 → Fatt X = 23%

Fatt II, VII, IX = 35-45%

INR \geq 3,6 → 4 Fattori < minimo emostatico



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[Dig Dis Sci.](#) 1981 May;26(5):388-93.

Bleeding after liver biopsy does not correlate with indices of peripheral coagulation.

[Ewe K.](#)

“no correlation between bleeding time and variables including coagulation testing and platelet count”



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[Transfusion.](#) 2006 Aug;46(8):1279-85.

Effect of fresh-frozen plasma transfusion on prothrombin time and bleeding in patients with mild coagulation abnormalities.

[Abdel-Wahab OI](#), [Healy B](#), [Dzik WH](#).

RESULTS:

Transfusion of FFP resulted in normalization of PT-INR values in 0.8 percent of patients (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.0020-0.045) and decreased the PT-INR value halfway to normalization in 15.0 percent of patients (95% CI, 0.097-0.225). Median decrease in PT was 0.20 seconds (median decrease in INR, 0.07). Pretransfusion PT-INR, partial thromboplastin time, platelet count, and creatinine values had no correlation with red blood cell loss.

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that transfusion of FFP for mild abnormalities of coagulation values results in partial normalization of PT in a minority of patients and fails to correct the PT in 99 percent of patients.



Padova: Progetto Plasma SD

Valutazione dell'efficacia clinica

Pazienti valutati: 490

Eventi trasfusionali: 879

Dose somministrata:

10-15 ml/Kg/evento trasfusionale



Padova: Progetto Plasma SD

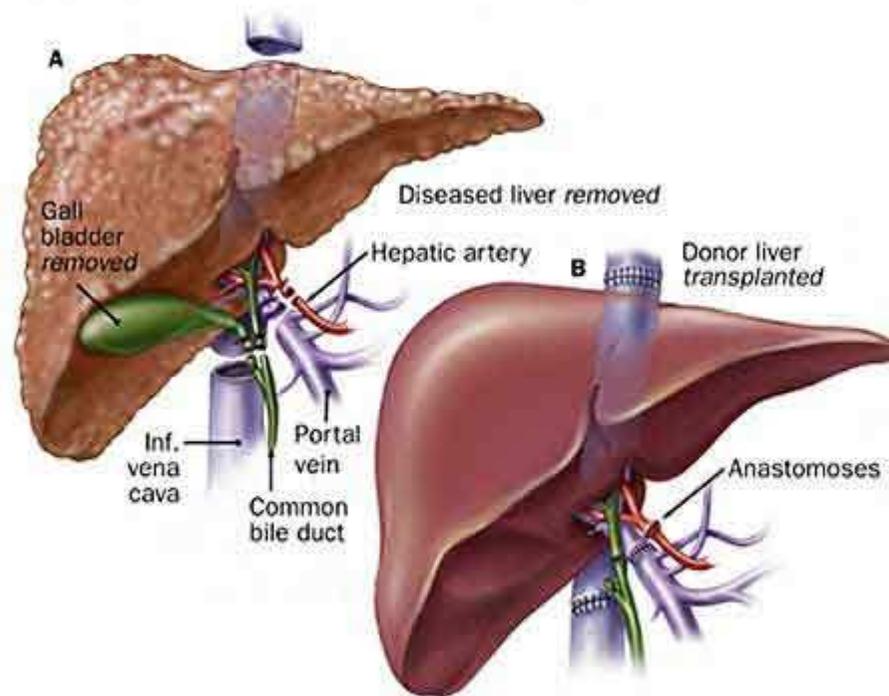
Valutazione dell'efficacia clinica

- 267 pazienti (30%) sono rimasti nel range di partenza
- 208 pazienti (24%) si sono spostati in range inferiori
- 404 pazienti (46%) si sono spostati verso un range superiore
- 374 pazienti (76%) → 1 evento trasfusionale
- 116 pazienti (24%) → 2 o più eventi



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Trapianto di fegato



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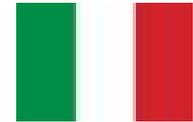
Liver Transplantation Without the Use of Fresh Frozen Plasma

Jacques Dupont, MD*, Frederic Messiant, MD*, Nicole Declerck, MD*, Benoit Tavernier, MD*,
Brigitte Jude, MD†, Laurent Durinck, MD*, François René Pruvot, MD‡, and
Philippe Scherpereel, MD*

*Département d'Anesthésie Réanimation Chirurgicale II CHRU, †Laboratoire d'Hématologie, Hôpital Cardiologique CHRU, and ‡Unité de transplantation, Hôpital A Calmette CHRU, Lille, France



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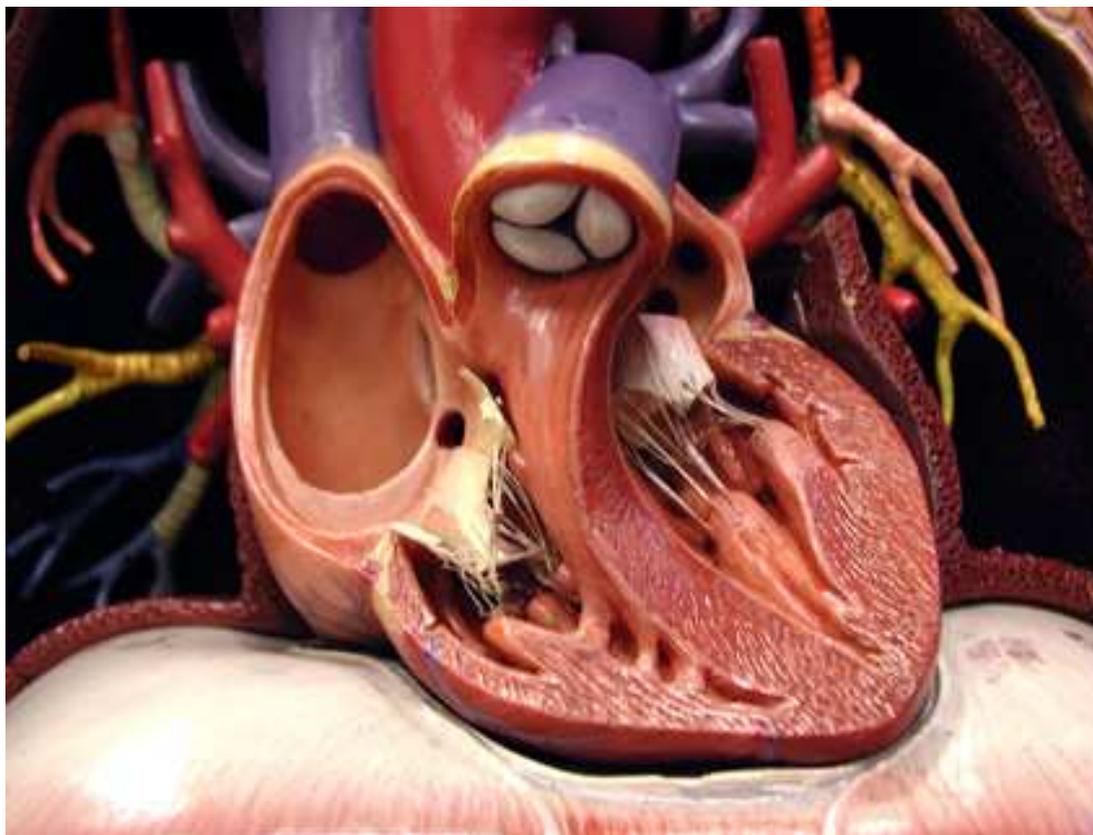


Azienda Ospedaliera di Padova: Trapianti di Fegato 2010 **72**

	EC	PFC
Pazienti NON trasfusi	2/72	5/72
Totale Unità	983	1221
Unità/Trapianto	13,6	18,2 (3,6 L.)

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[J Clin Anesth.](#) 2009 Nov;21(7):502-7.

Aprotinin use during cardiac surgery: recent alterations and effects on blood product utilization.

[Strouch ZY](#), [Drum ML](#), [Chaney MA](#).

CONCLUSIONS:

As the institution's use of high-dose aprotinin has significantly decreased, the number of patients requiring FFP and FFP/RBC combinations during CPB has significantly increased. Furthermore, a trend toward increasing incidence of unplanned reoperations for excessive clinical bleeding was noted.



Patologia cardiaca e Terapia Trasfusionale

Linee guida su PCI

(Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) 2008

“ La doppia antiaggregazione (aspirina + clopidogrel) deve essere protratta per almeno 12 mesi dopo l'impianto di uno stent medicato, a meno di controindicazioni (rischio elevato di emorragia). Per pazienti che dopo la PCI hanno in programma un intervento chirurgico dovrebbe essere considerato uno stent non medicato per il quale è possibile una durata minore della doppia antiaggregazione”

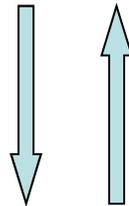
PCI in occidente: 2 milioni (90% stent)



Patologia cardiaca e Terapia Trasfusionale

Intervento chirurgico in paziente antiaggregato

Rischio trombotico nel perioperatorio



Rischio emorragico nel perioperatorio



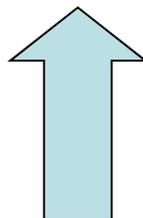
Rischio perioperatorio in **chirurgia non cardiaca** (entro 4 settimane da PCI)

- Rischio 5-10 volte più alto
- 30% IMA
- 20-40% Mortalità
- Sospensione aspirina: morte/IMA 2-4 volte maggiore
- Sospensione clopidogrel: 30% mortalità



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Fabbisogno trasfusionale



30%



Variation in Use of Blood Transfusion in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery

Elliott Bennet-Guerrero, JAMA 2010

1989 → Cardiac Surgery Database USA

N°interventi bypass coronarico 2008

798 Ospedali - 4 categorie:

1. → < 115 casi/anno
2. → 115-183 casi/anno
3. → 184-299 casi/anno
4. → > 300 casi/anno

102470 Interventi:

- 56,1% trasfusione di emazie
- 19.3 % trasfusione di plasma
- 24.7% trasfusione di piastrine



Variation between-hospital

408 Ospedali con almeno 100 interventi

Frequenza di trasfusione:

- Emazie 7.8% - 92.8 %
- Plasma 0% - 97.5%
- Piastrine 0.4% - 90.4%



Variation between-hospital

< 115 casi/anno → 61.5% trasfusi

> 300 casi/anno → 51.6% trasfusi

Area geografica: 45% → 67% $p < 0.001$

\$ 522 → \$ 1183 (costo medio \$ 761/unità di EC)



Bennet – Guerrero, JAMA 2010

*To our knowledge, there has never been a large randomized trial of the safety and efficacy of blood transfusion in cardiac surgery; therefore some of the variability we observed may be due to **honest differences between clinicians in the perceived benefits and risks of transfusion.***



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Quale plasma?



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[J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.](#) 2010 Dec;140(6):1353-60. Epub 2010 Feb 8.

The relationship of plasma transfusion from female and male donors with outcome after cardiac surgery.

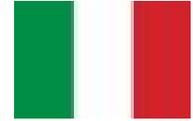
[Welsby IJ](#), [Troughton M](#), [Phillips-Bute B](#), [Ramsey R](#), [Campbell ML](#), [Bandarenko N](#), [Mathew JP](#), [Stafford-Smith M](#); [Cardiothoracic Anesthesiology Research Endeavors](#).

CONCLUSIONS:

Escalating plasma transfusion was associated with 30-day mortality, but female donor plasma recipients had less pulmonary dysfunction and fewer poor outcomes compared with male-only recipients. Although our retrospective study findings neither support nor refute a [strategic policy to exclude female donor plasma to reduce catastrophic transfusion-related acute lung injury](#), they raise concern that such a policy may have unanticipated effects on outcome in patients undergoing cardiac surgery and highlight a need for additional studies in this and other patient groups.



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Istituto Superiore di Sanità Centro Nazionale Sangue LINEE GUIDA PER LA **PREVENZIONE DELLA TRALI** *Transfusion Related Acute Lung Injury* Danno polmonare acuto associato alla trasfusione LG CNS 03 Rev.0 15 dicembre 2010

1) Con decorrenza 1 aprile 2011:

- a) per la trasfusione di plasma, i Servizi Trasfusionali rilasciano per uso clinico solo plasma da donatori di sesso maschile o da donatrici nulligravide, con anamnesi negativa per pregresse trasfusioni di emocomponenti (si applica anche alla trasfusione di crioprecipitato);
- b) per la trasfusione di piastrine da aferesi (singolo donatore) sospese in plasma, i Servizi Trasfusionali rilasciano per uso clinico esclusivamente o almeno prevalentemente (>80%) concentrati piastrinici da aferesi da donatori di sesso maschile o da donatrici nulligravide, con anamnesi negativa per pregresse trasfusioni di emocomponenti;
- c) l'utilizzo di plasma di grado farmaceutico (inattivato con solvente/detergente) è considerato equivalente all'uso di plasma da donatori di sesso maschile o da donatrici nulligravide, ai fini della prevenzione della TRALI;
- d) i donatori con presenza accertata di anticorpi anti-HLA / anti-HNA o direttamente implicati in casi di TRALI sono esclusi dalle donazioni di sangue e di emocomponenti ad uso clinico.

Le alternative terapeutiche:

1. Complesso Protrombinico (CCP)
2. Concentrato di Fibrinogeno
3. Fattore VII attivato (rFVIIa)



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COMPLESSO PROTROMBINICO (CCP)

INDICAZIONI:

- Deficit congeniti: in caso di deficit dei singoli fattori II, IX e X, per la profilassi o il trattamento delle emorragie.
- Deficit acquisiti: per grave epatopatia, per coagulopatie da perdita o diluizione, per stati di carenza di vitamina K (in seguito a diarrea persistente o disturbi dell'assorbimento), per terapia anticoagulante orale (TAO).
- In questi casi i CCP rappresentano un'alternativa al plasma; tenendo presente il maggior rischio trombotico, pertanto si utilizzano in caso di:
 - emorragia acuta
 - intervento chirurgico con rischio emorragico
 - eccesso di TAO o necessità d'interromperla (per emorragia o intervento chirurgico)



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Concentrato di Fibrinogeno

- Trova indicazione nel trattamento e nella profilassi delle emorragie causate parzialmente o totalmente da **grave deficit di fibrinogeno**.
- Una carenza del fibrinogeno è rilevabile nelle seguenti condizioni cliniche:
 1. Ipofibrinogenemia o afibrinogenemia congenita
 2. Disfibrinogenemia congenita con tendenza a emorragie, specialmente in caso di contemporanea riduzione quantitativa del fibrinogeno (ipodisfibrinogenemia).
 3. Particolari casi di ipofibrinogenemia acquisita dopo aver attentamente valutato la necessità di altri trattamenti.



Fattore VII attivato (rFVIIa)

- Approvato l'uso in caso di Emofilia A o B in presenza di inibitore, qualora lo specifico fattore carente non sia disponibile
- E' concreto il rischio trombotico nei pazienti non emofilici
- E' consigliato l'utilizzo solo in ambito di trials clinici



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Test coagulativi a supporto

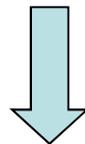
1. PT/INR, aPTT
2. Fibrinogenemia
3. ACT (Activated Clotting Time): correlazione lineare con eparinemia
4. Tromboelastometria: in grado di differenziare difetti da
 - iperfibrinolisi
 - eccesso di eparina
 - ipofibrinogenemia
 - disordini della polimerizzazione della fibrina
 - singoli difetti dei fattori della coagulazione
 - piastrinopenia
5. Aggregometro a impedenza: identifica difetti piastrinici farmaco-mediati



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Criticità

1. Urgenza
2. Tempi di esecuzione
3. Interpretazione dei risultati
4. Disponibilità dei singoli concentrati



Necessità di approccio farmacologico multiplo

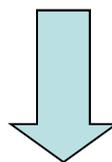
dopo il fallimento della terapia standard



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Oggi: 10 novembre 2011

Terapia standard del paziente sanguinante



Plasma Fresco Congelato





LUIGI BATTISTI

emozioni