

Azienda Ospedaliera San Camillo-Forlanini ROMA

U.O.C. CHIRURGIA ORTOPEDICA
PRIMARIO: PROF. S. ROSSETTI

DIPARTIMENTO DI MEDICINA TRASFUSIONALE*



UTILIZZO DELLA COLLA DI FIBRINA AUTOLOGA NELLA PREVENZIONE DEI SANGUINAMENTI OSSEI IN CHIRURGIA DEL BACINO

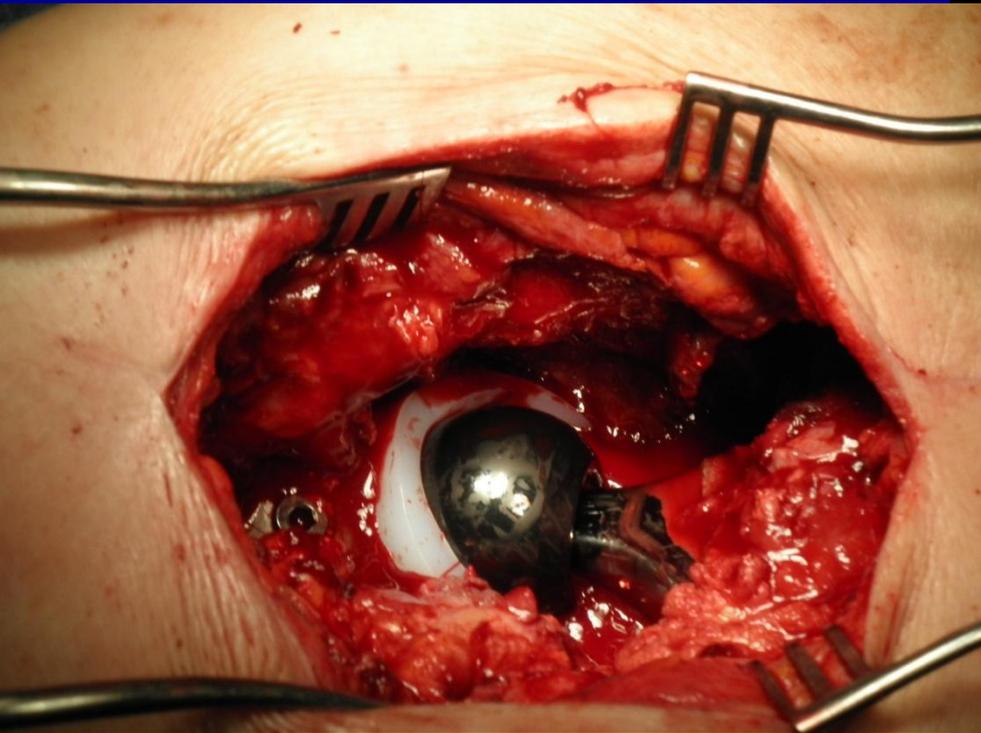
M. Tortora

B. Rondinelli* A. Accarino* S. Scali* F. Schirripa* S. Villani* F. Lamponi

CHIRURGIA ORTOPEDICA MAGGIORE

- PROTESI ANCA
- PROTESI GINOCCHIO
- REVISIONI PROTESICHE
- PROTESI TUMORALI
- POLITRAUMI/POLIFRATTURE

PROTESI ANCA



PROTESI GINOCCHIO



ANEMIA POST-OPERATORIA

- TEMPI DI RECUPERO
- RIABILITAZIONE
- DANNI ISCHEMICI CARDIACI
CEREBRALI O RENALI

DISPONIBILITA' SANGUE

A person wearing blue scrubs is holding a large, tangled mass of red and white material, possibly representing blood or a medical specimen. The background is a solid blue color.

- RIDOTTA/MANCANTE (RINVII)
- CONDIZIONI RELIGIOSE
- SENSIBILIZZAZIONI ALLERGICHE O IMMUNITARIE
- CAUSE CONGENITE

PREPARAZIONE

- TECNICHE DI PREPARAZIONE PAZIENTE
- TECNICHE CONTROLLO PERDITE EMATICHE
- TRASFUSIONI OMOLOGHE

STRATEGIA

- PERIODO PRE-OPERATORIO

Chirurgia d'elezione nelle settimane precedenti

- PERIODO PERI- INTRA-OPERATORIO

Momento immediatamente precedente fino a tutto il postoperatorio sia nella chirurgia protesica e d'elezione che nel politrauma

FASE PRE-OPERATORIA

- Sangue di banca (trasfusione omologa)
- Predeposito sangue autologo
- Emodiluizione pre-operatoria
- Eritropoietina

FASE PERI- INTRA-OPERATORIA

Alternative non trasfusionali

- Chirurgiche

emostasi accurata, suture, elettrocoagulazione, clips, chirurgia miniinvasiva, uso fascia ischemica

- Anestesiologiche

vasocostrizione locoregionale, ipotensione spinta, farmaci coagulanti

Tecniche di recupero sangue

EMOSTATICI AD USO TOPICO

- Crioprecipitato (Fattore VIII)
- Colla di fibrina omologa/autologa
- Colla di fibrina arricchita con piastrine
- Gel piastrinico
- Fibrina secca

FIBRIN
CHECKING PREP-UNIT
PLEASE WAIT

VIVOSTAT™
SYSTEM

Colla di fibrina autologa da prelievo ematico

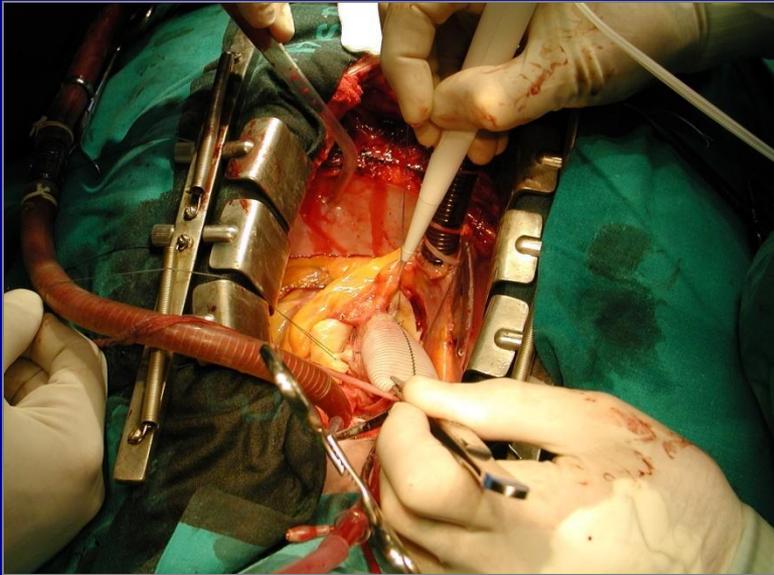
Colla di fibrina

- Funzione emostatica
- Funzione adesiva
- Funzione impermeabilizzante
- Funzione stimolante la riparazione tissutale
- Funzione riempitiva
- E' riassorbibile

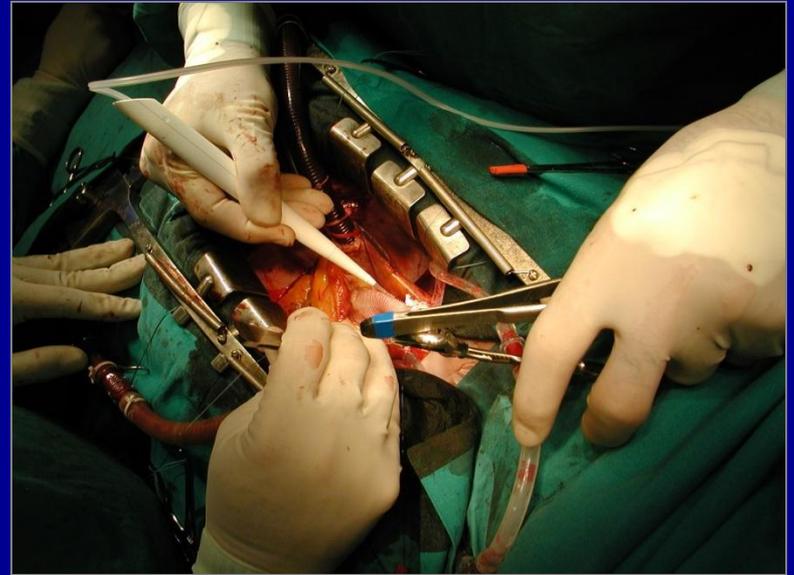
CAMPI DI UTILIZZO

- Cardiochirurgia
- Chirurgia toracica
- Chirurgia vascolare
- Chirurgia addominale
- Ortopedia

Cardiochirurgia

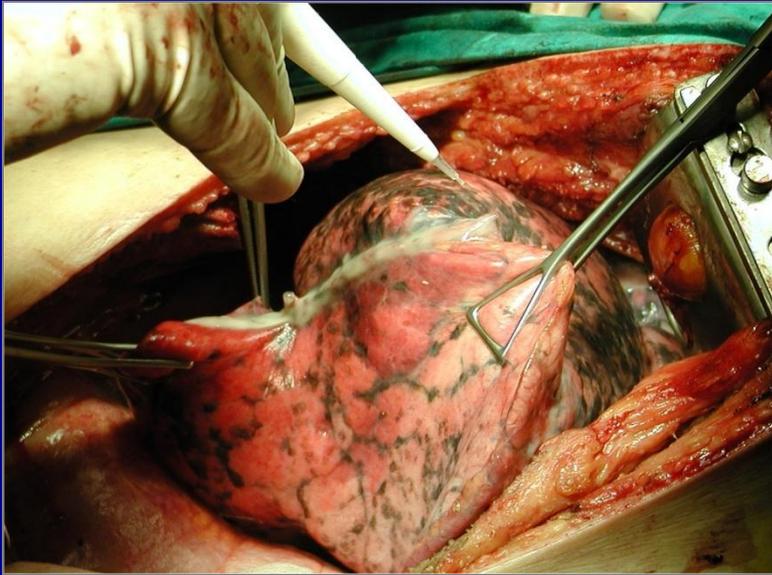


Sealing of proximal suture line

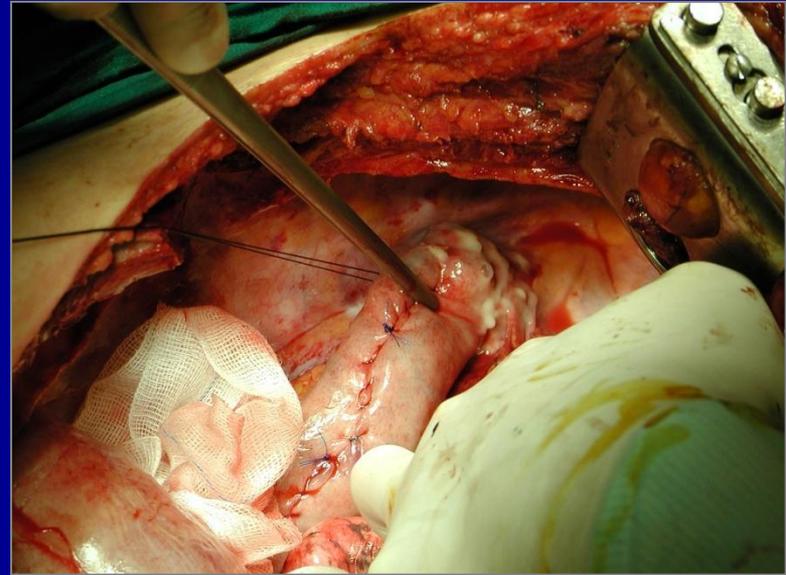


Sealing of distal suture line

Chirurgia Toracica

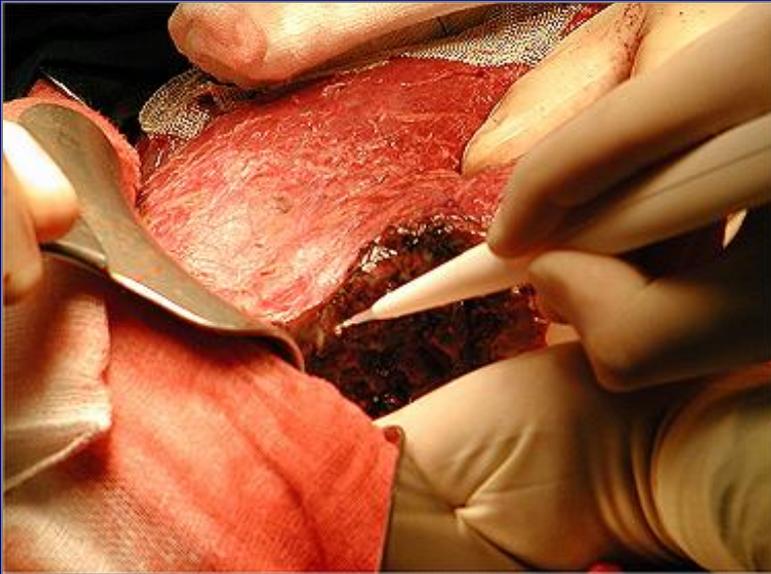


Sealing of stapleline after lung resection

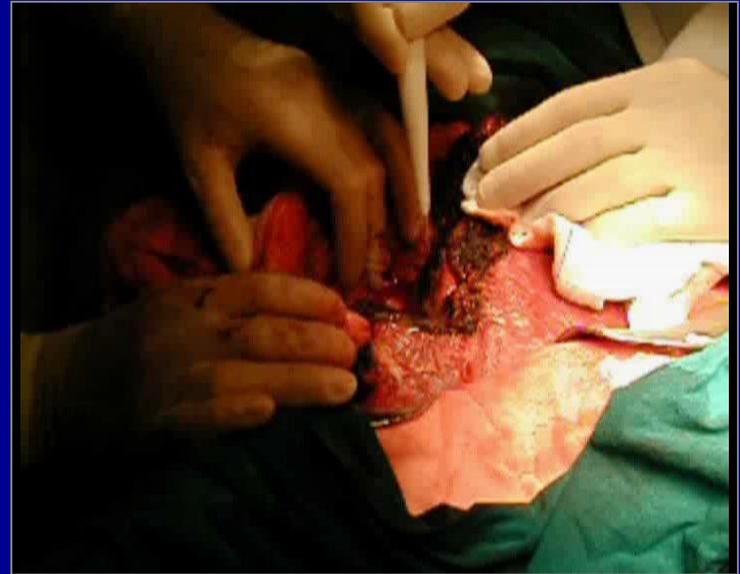


Sealing of oesophagus anastomoses (autolog oesophagus made of stomach)

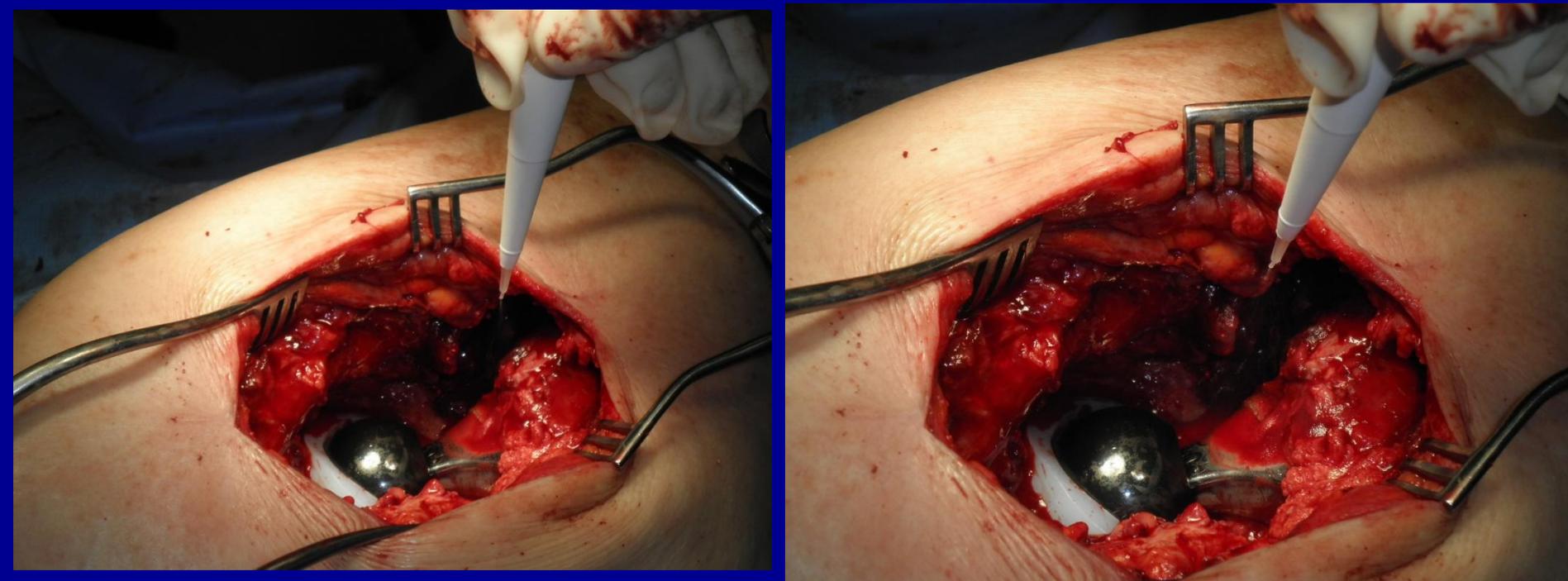
Chirurgia Addominale



Sealing of resected liver surface



Chirurgia Ortopedica



Sealing of soft tissue around hip arthroplasty

**Levi O, Sheva B, Martinowitz U, Oran A, Hashomer T, Tauber C,
Horoszowski R and H**

The use of fibrin tissue adhesive to reduce blood loss and the need for
blood transfusion after total knee arthroplasty.

A prospective, randomized, multicenter study

JBJS 1999; vol 81-A(11):1652-1657

Crawford RW, Giangrande P, Murray D

Fibrin sealant reduces blood loss in total hip arthroplasty

Hip International – Official Journal of the European Hip Society

Vol.9 N.3, 1999 – pp 127-132

**Wang GJ, Hungerford DS, Savory CG, Rosenberg AG, Mont MA, Burks
SG, Mayers SI, Spotnitz WD**

Use of fibrin sealant to reduce bloody drainage and hemoglobin loss after
total knee arthroplasty: a brief note on a randomized prospective trial.

J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2001 Oct;83-A(10):1503-5.

Prospective randomized multicenter study

SANGUINAMENTO

Intra-operatorio

- Crawford (1999) 63%
- Wang (2003) 27.1%

Post-operatorio

- Levi (1999) 59%
- Wang (2001) 46.8-55.6%
- Crawford (1999) 47%

Prospective randomized multicenter study

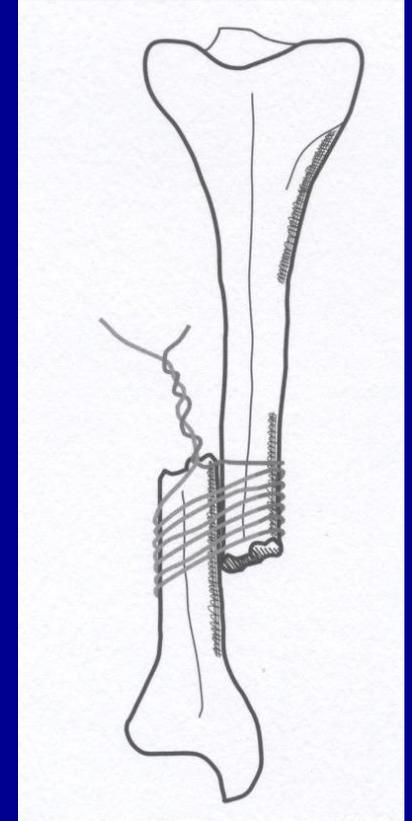
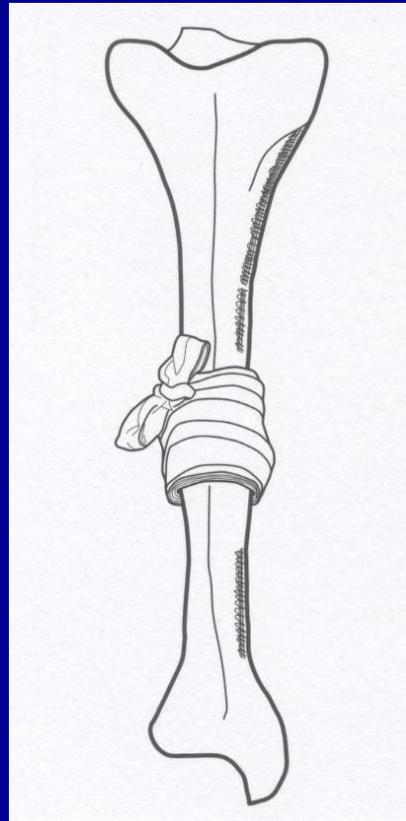
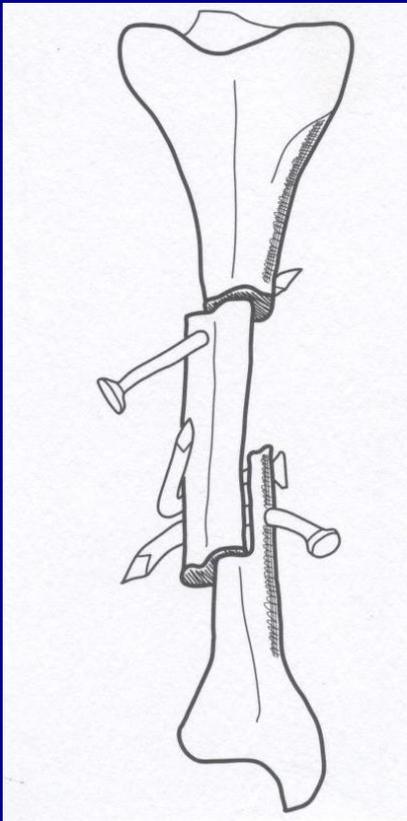
Livelli di Hb post-op

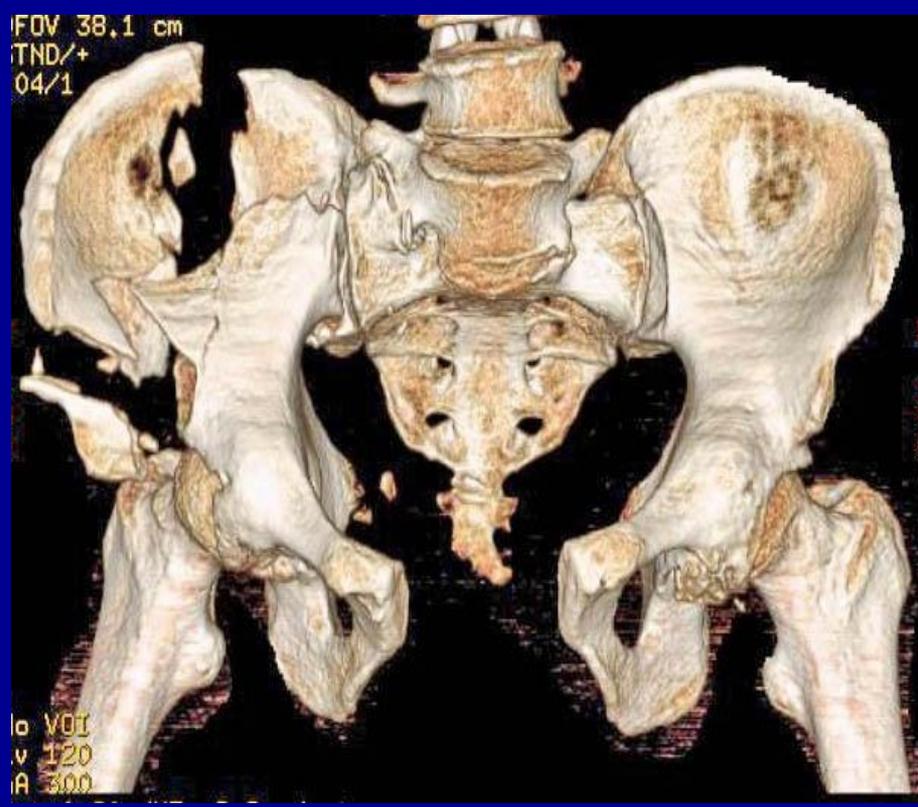
- Levi (1999) 32.4%
- Wang (2003) 28.9%

Necessità di Trasfusioni

- Levi (1999) 75%

Sconosciuta in traumatologia





Ossa piatte

Perry JF Jr

Pelvic open fractures

Clin Orthop Relat Res 1980 Sep;(151):41-5

Thirty-one of 738 patients with pelvic fracture (1970--1978) had open pelvic fractures. Eight per cent of all pelvic fractures due to pedestrian accidents and 12.5% due to motorcycle accidents were open. **The mortality for open pelvic fractures was 42% compared with 10.3% for closed pelvic fractures.** The open pelvic fracture was the primary or an important secondary cause of death in 85% of patients who died. **Major causes of death related to open pelvic fracture are (1) hemorrhage and (2) sepsis and/or renal failure.** Major vascular injury is common with open pelvic fracture (19%) and compounds the problem of blood loss. **Therapy is directed to blood volume replacement, repair of major vascular injury and to control of diffuse retroperitoneal hemorrhage.** Any drainage should be by a closed system. This procedure plus colostomy with perineal, vaginal or rectal injury should decrease septic complications. **The high mortality reflects the inadequacy of current methods of treatment of open pelvic fractures**

METODICA

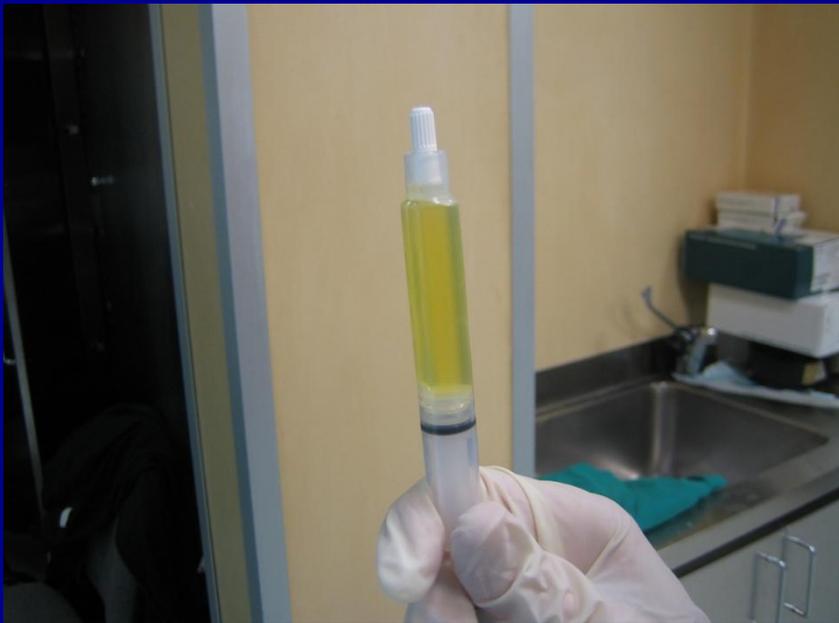
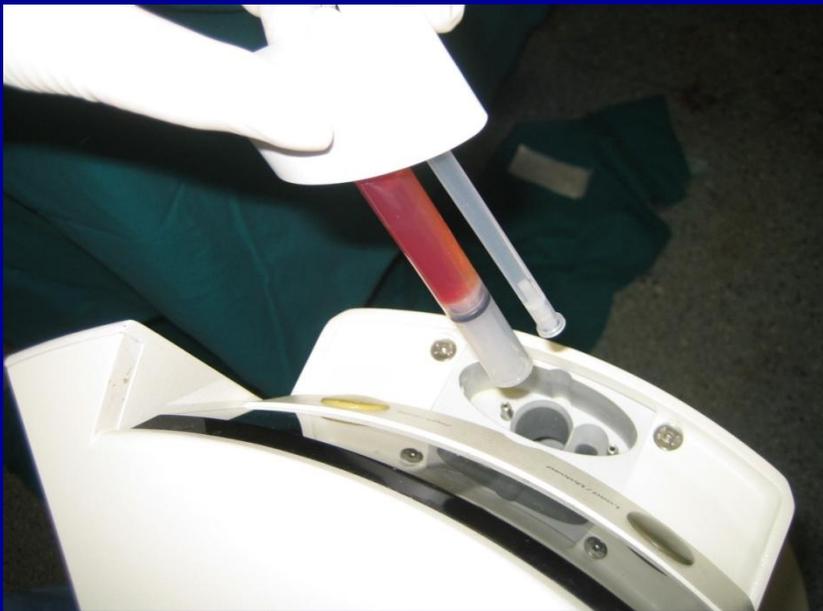
120 ml



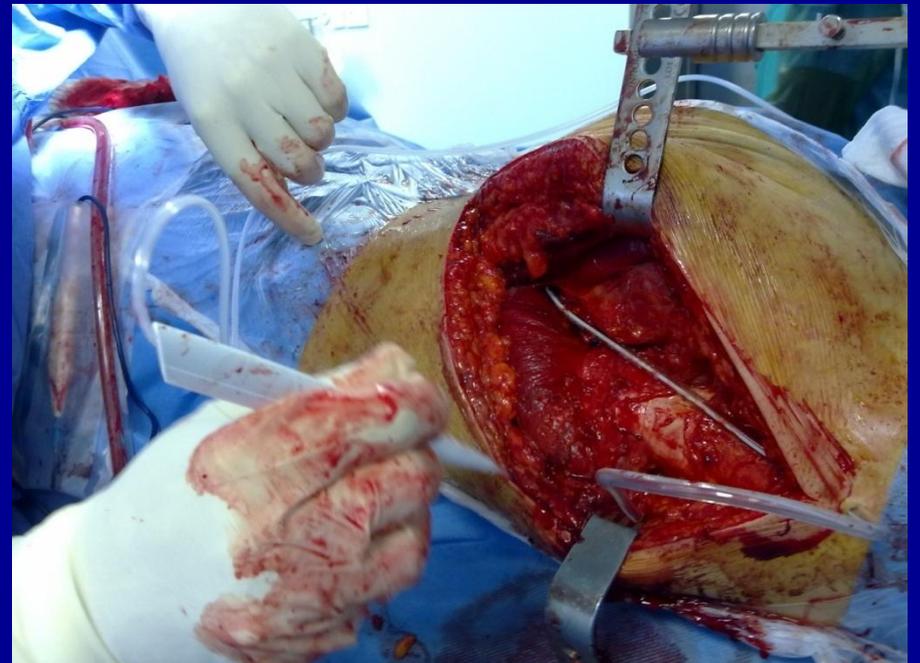
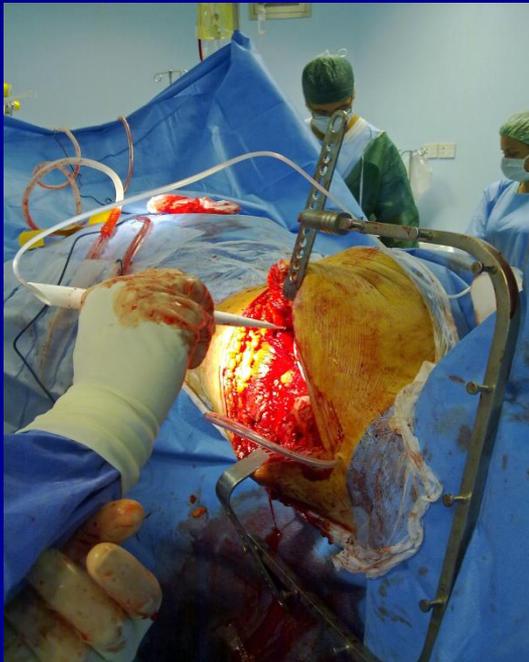
Citrato di sodio

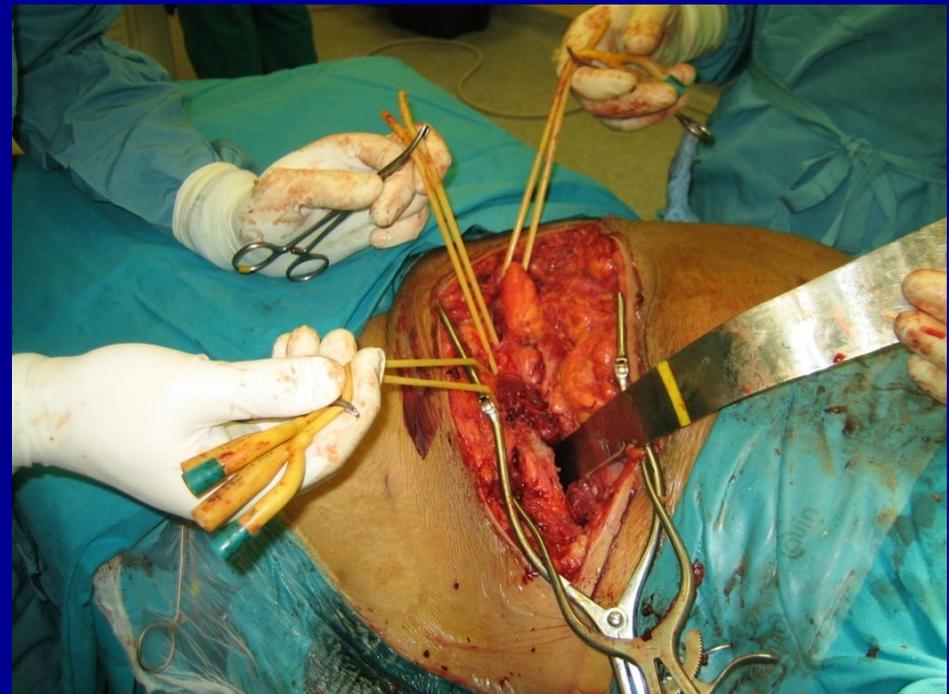
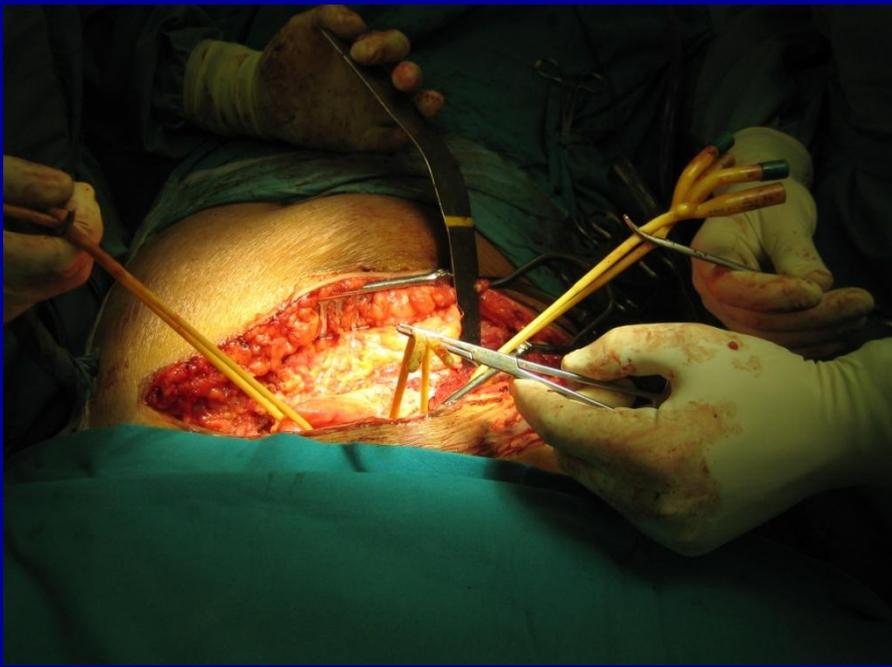






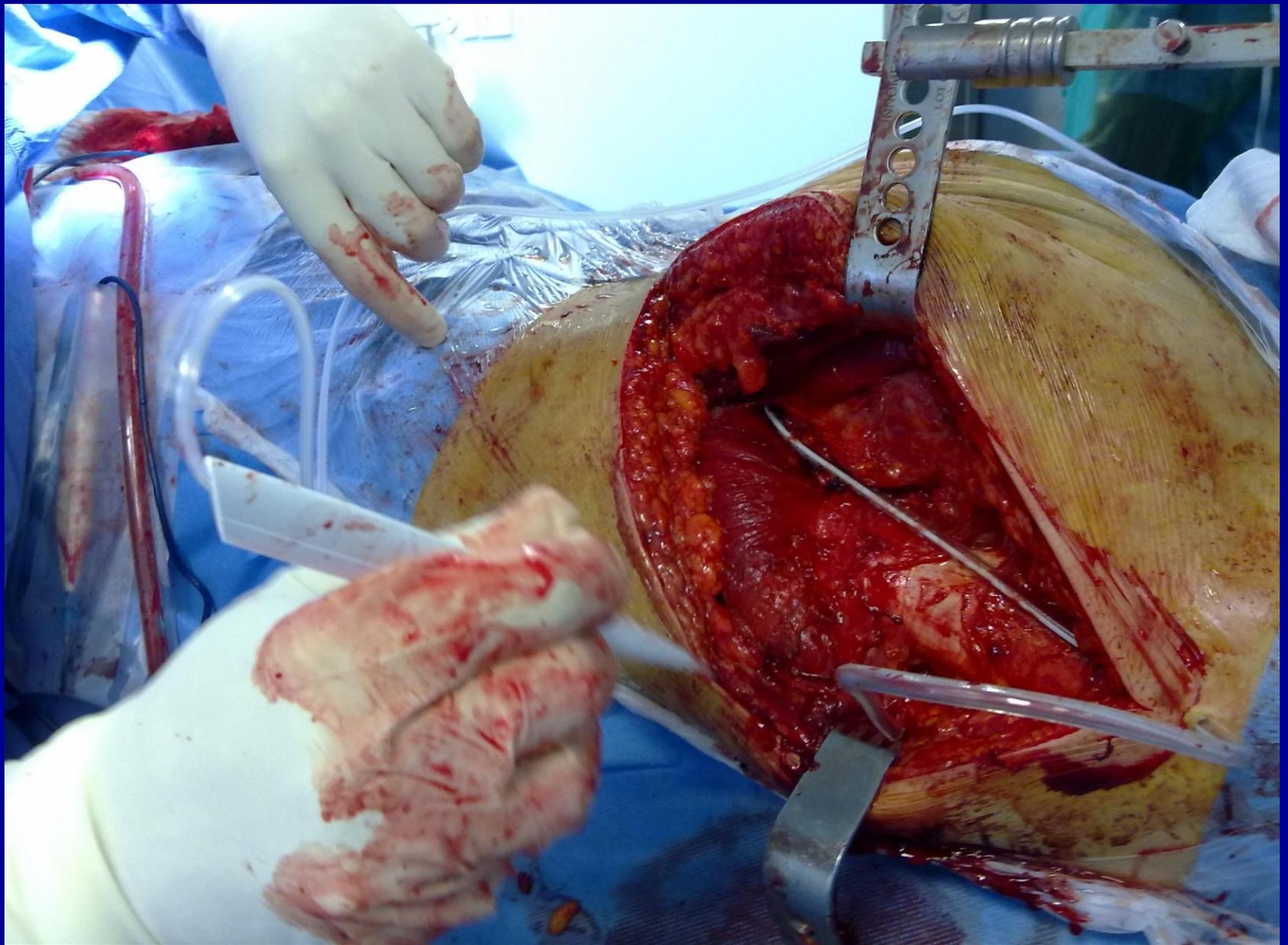
Spray pen

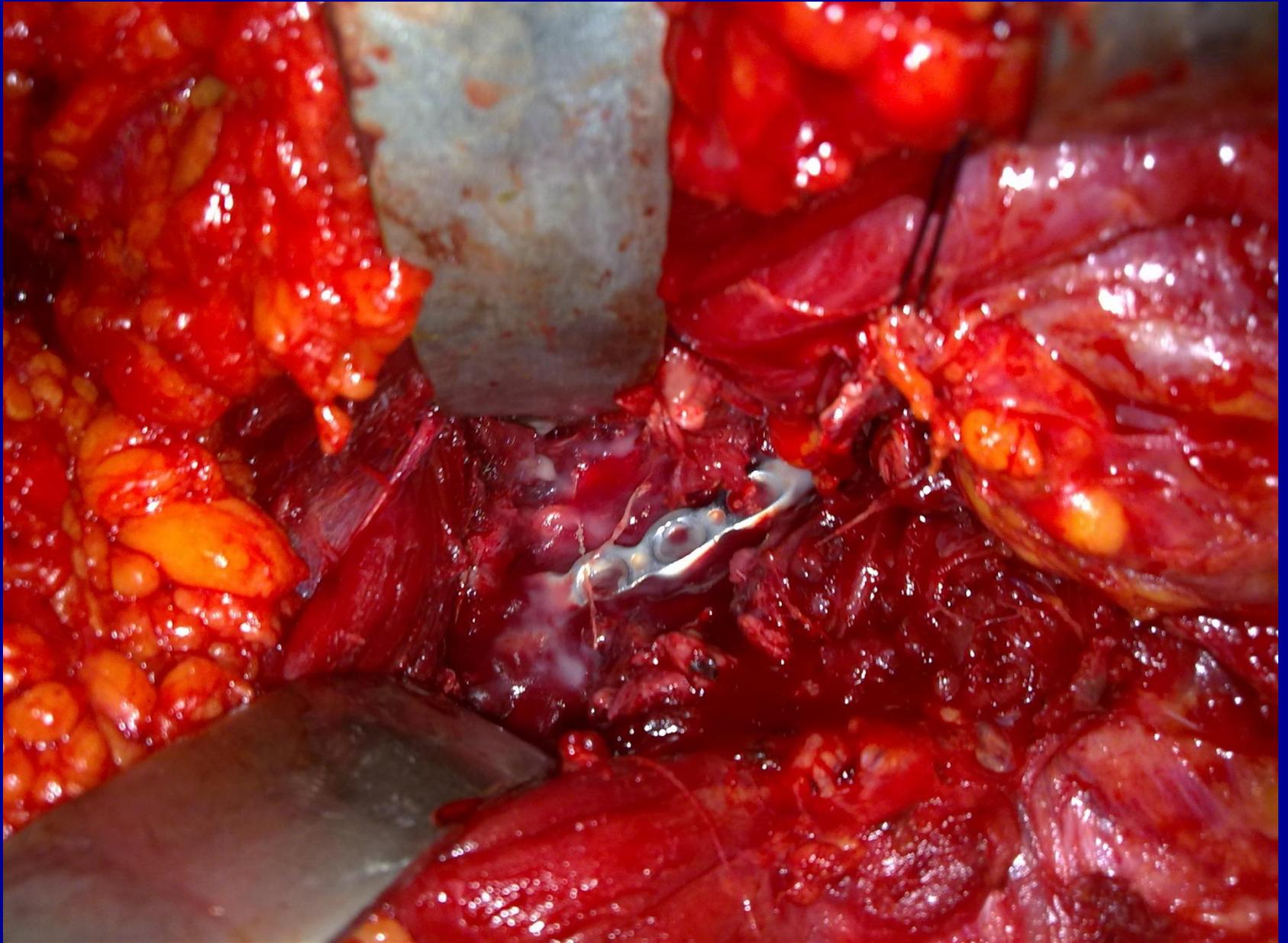




La fibrina autologa viene impiegata dopo la sintesi delle fratture sul tessuto osseo, muscolare e sul grasso sottocutaneo immediatamente prima della sutura







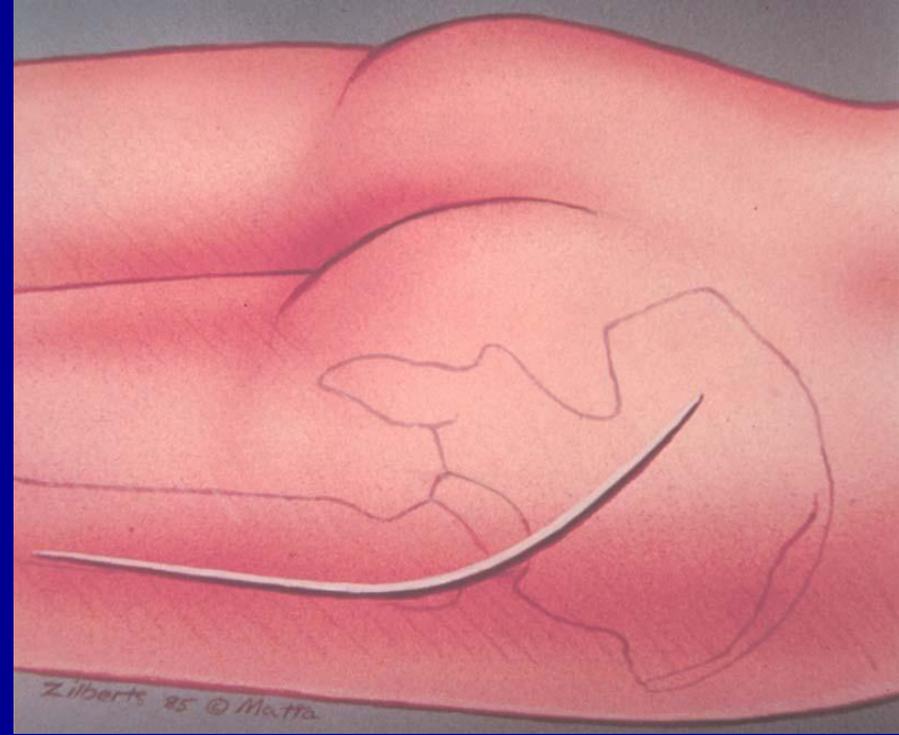
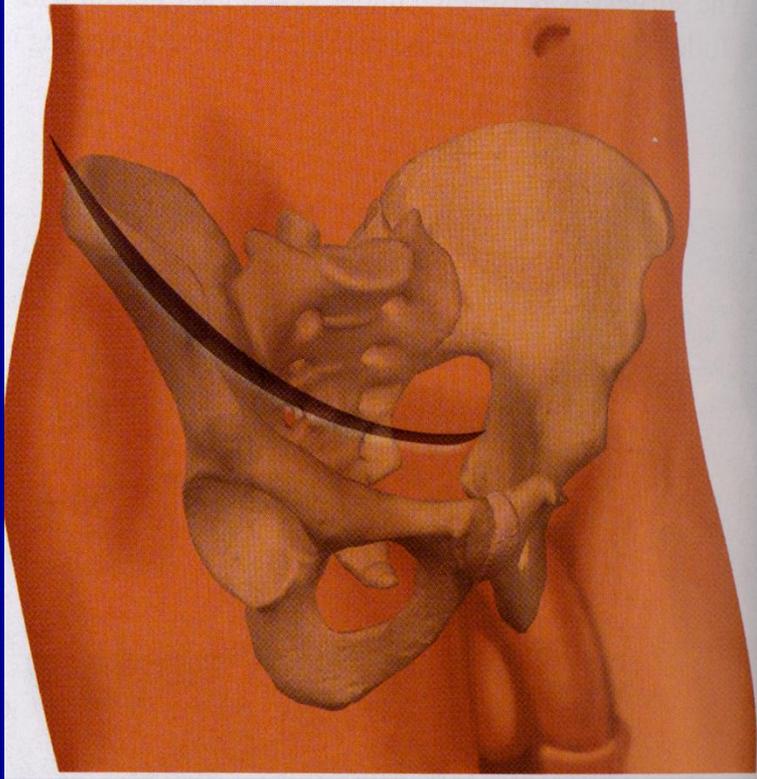
CASISTICA

30 pazienti dal 2008 al 2010
Frattura di acetabolo o bacino

Studio eseguito su 20 pazienti

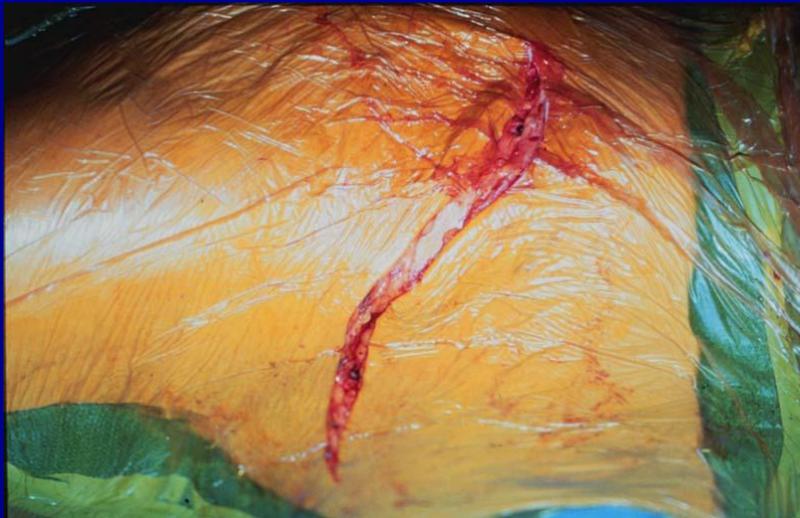
- 10 fibrina autologa
- 10 procedura normale

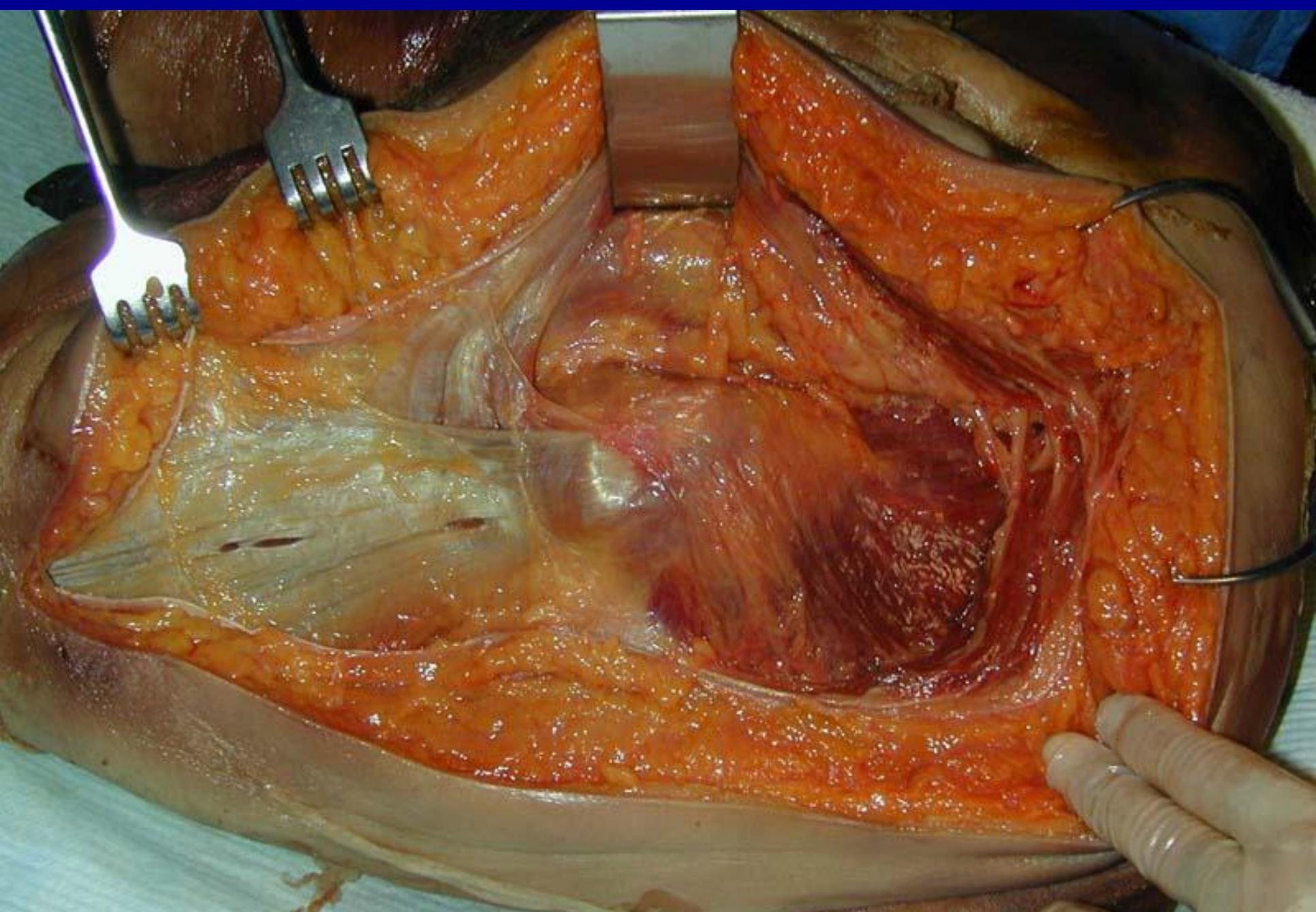
Recupero sangue intraoperatorio



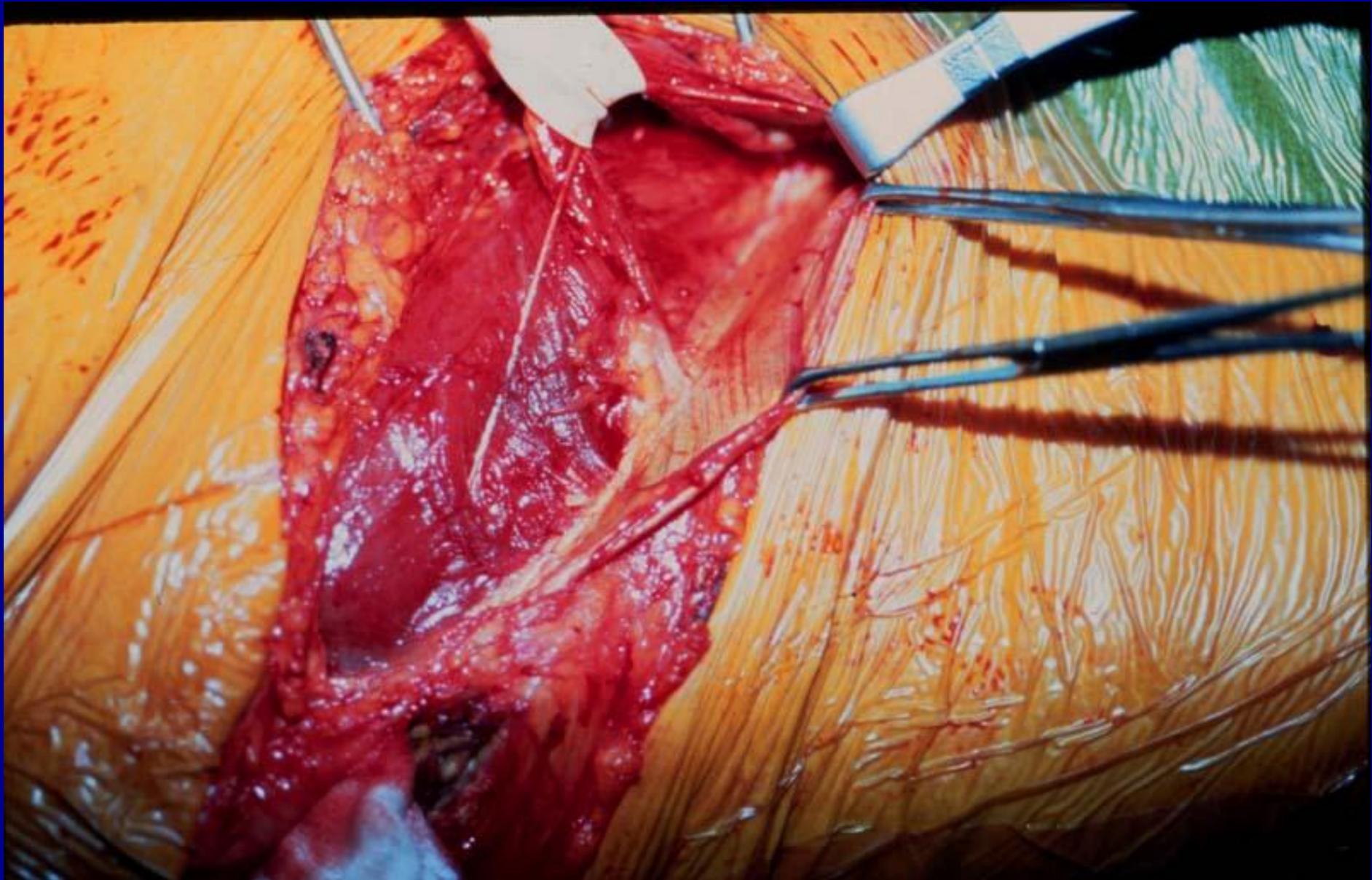
Via chirurgica posterolaterale K-L

Via chirurgica ileoinguinale





Accesso posterolaterale di Kocher-Langebeck



Accesso ileoinguinale

PARAMETRI

- Perdita ematica post-operatoria
 - Sorveglianza nelle 2, 24 e 72 ore post-operatorie della quantità di sangue raccolto nei drenaggi
 - Controllo delle medicazioni negli stessi tempi
- Diminuzione livelli di Hb/Hct
 - a 24 ore dall'intervento
- Necessità e numero di trasfusioni

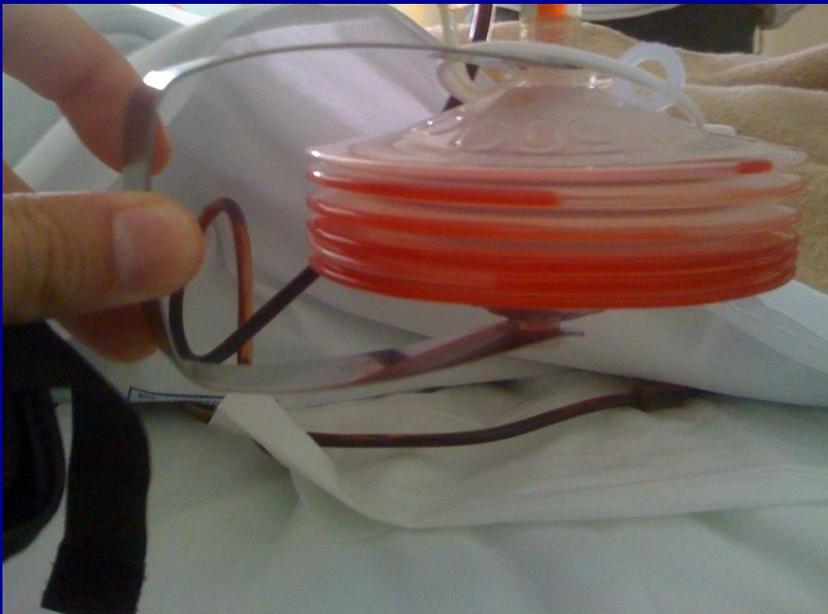
DRENAGGIO E MEDICAZIONE A 2 ORE



DRENAGGIO E MEDICAZIONE A 24 ORE



DRENAGGIO E MEDICAZIONE A 72 ORE



RISULTATI

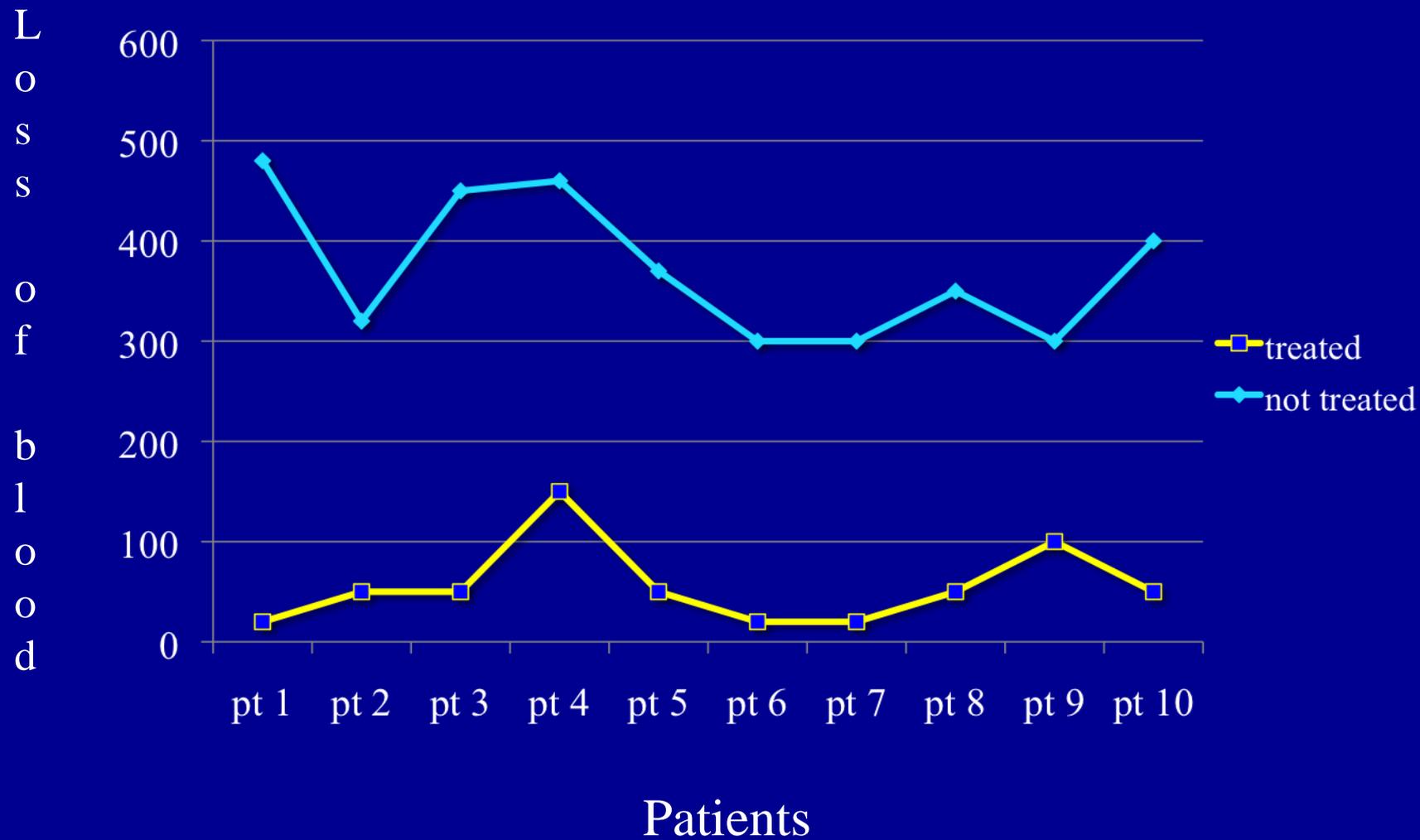
- Assenza di sanguinamento sulla medicazione a due ore dalla fine dell'intervento
- Assenza di sanguinamento a 24 ore
- Ridotto sanguinamento a 72 ore

Valutazione trasfusionale di pazienti **non trattati** con COLLA DI FIBRINA AUTOLOGA

Paziente	Hb pre/post	Hct pre/post	Unità emazie trasfuse	Perdite ematiche dai drenaggi
C.M	12.6/10.6	37.7/32.4	2	480 cc
V.G.	12.1/9.5	37.1/28.5	1	320 cc
D.P.	10.9/8.1	32.0/25.4	2	450 cc
B.M.	12.9/9.7	38.4/29.9	2	460 cc
A.A.	9.8/8.6	29.9/25.1	2	370 cc
P.C.M.	9.7/8.8	29.1/26.1	1	300 cc
R.D.	9.5/8.4	29.5/26.3	2	300 cc
W.J.	10.1/8.5	30.5/28.8	2	350 cc
A.G.	11.8/9.5	35.5/31.6	1	300 cc
S.B.	9.8/8.5	33.4/32.1	2	400 cc

Valutazione trasfusionale di pazienti **trattati** con COLLA DI FIBRINA AUTOLOGA

Paziente	Hb pre/post	Hct pre/post	Unità emazie trasfuse	Perdite ematiche dai drenaggi
P.A.	9.9/10.0	28.1/29.0	0	20 cc
F.F.	10.8/11	32.8/33.6	0	50 cc
C.G.	16.0/10.7	45.4/31.4	0	50 cc
A.F.	11.5/10.8	34.2/32.3	0	150 cc
M.A.	9.1/9.1	27.2/27.4	0	50 cc
D.A.B.	10.1/10.3	30.4/30.6	0	20 cc
P.R.	10.2/10.1	30.6/30.7	0	20 cc
F.R.	11.8/11.0	31.4/31.6	0	50 cc
R.N.	10.7/10.0	30.4/30.6	0	100 cc
A.V.	9.8/9.7	33.6/33.7	0	50 cc



CONCLUSIONI

- Risultati incoraggianti
- Sistema sicuro (autologo)
- Velocizza i tempi operatori
- Risparmio unità di sangue
- Diminuiti rischi da trasfusione
- Diminuzione costi

GRAZIE