Tranexamic Acid (TXA) Protocol

PARAMEDIC ONLY

Tranexamic Acid (TXA) is a synthetic amino acid (lysine) that blocks plasminogen from being converted to the enzyme plasmin. Plasmin works to break down already-formed blood clots in the human body by attacking and breaking down fibrin destroying clots in a process known as fibrinolysis. TXA is now being used to treat severely injured trauma patients who have or are at risk for severe hemorrhage.

Indications: Any trauma patient ≥ 14 years of age, at high risk for ongoing internal hemorrhage and meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Systolic BP < 90mmHg
- Patients ≥ 65 years of age with systolic BP < 110mmHg.
- Tachycardia > 120 beats per minute with signs of hypo-perfusion (confusion, altered mental status, cool extremities, etc.)

Contraindications:

- Injuries > 3 hours old.
- Evidence of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)
- Patients < 14 years of age.
- Hypersensitivity to the drug.

1. How Supplied: 10mL vial containing 1000mg
2. Preparation: Mix 2000mg (2G) of TXA in 250 mL of 0.9% Normal Saline.
3. Administration: Infuse over 10 minutes
    - 10 gtts/mL tubing at a drip rate of 4 gtts/second.
    - Infusion pump (if available) at 1500mL/hr.
4. Notify receiving hospital of TXA administration.
5. Clearly document mechanism of injury, time injury/incident occurred, indications for use and time TXA was administered.