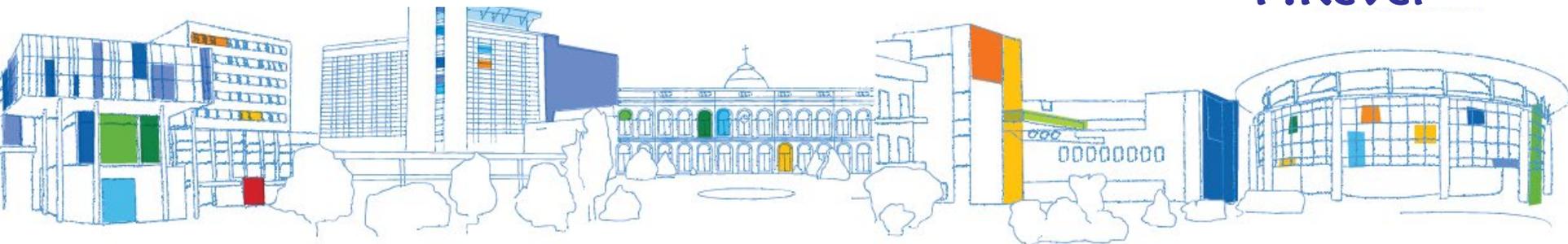


# Damage Control Hospitalier

Hémostase 60 min chrono

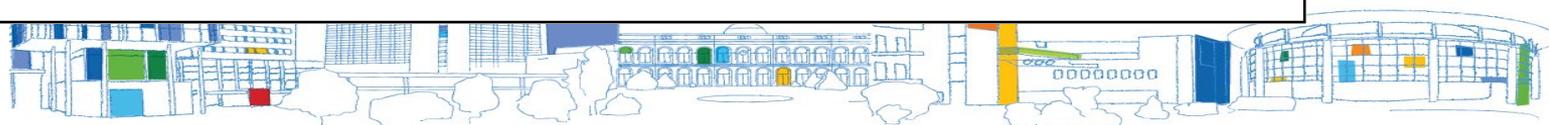
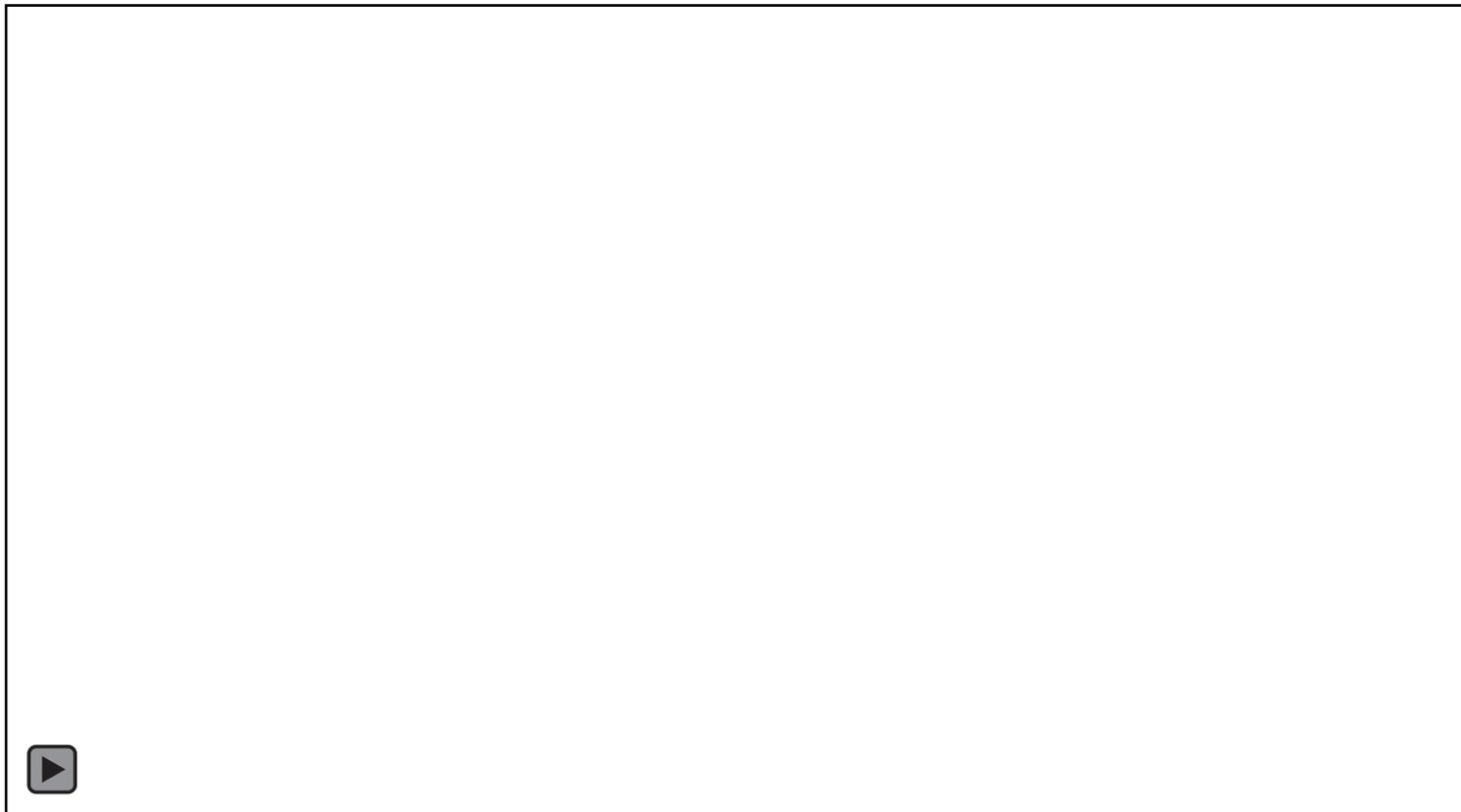


P.Revel



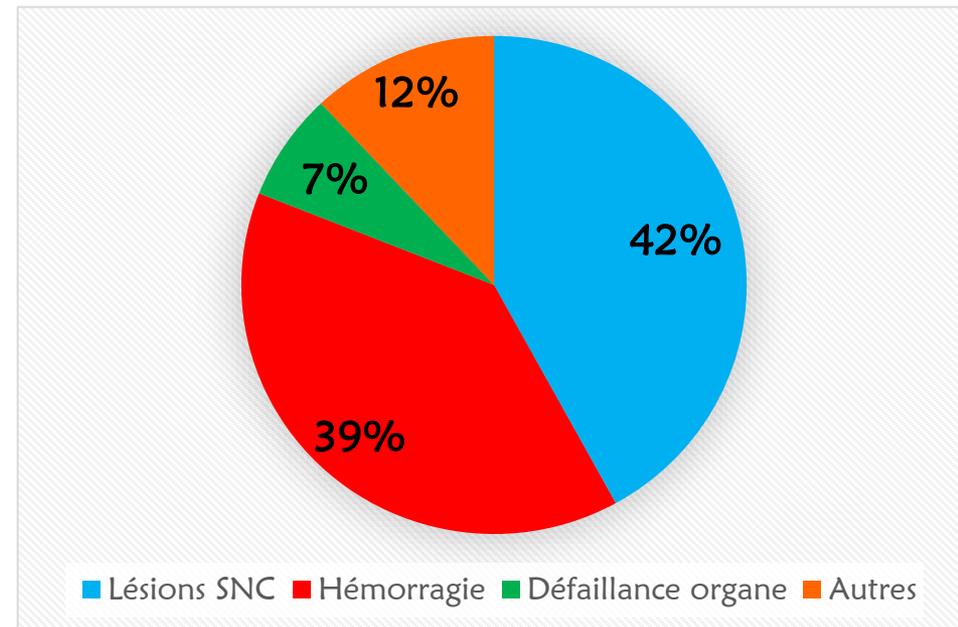
# Cadre Etiologique

- Première cause mortalité avant 45 ans
- 8 Millions dans le monde en 2020



# Mortalité Post Traumatique

- Globalement 30-40%
- 81% Décès précoces
  - 24 heures: 39%
  - 3-5 jours 42%
  - Retardée (DMV) 7%



- Sauaia 1995 J of trauma



# Mortalité évitable

Variable	Weighted No. of Patients	Death in Hospital	Death within 30 Days after Injury	Death within 90 Days after Injury	Death within 365 Days after Injury
Overall population	15,009				
Trauma center (%)		7.6	7.6	8.7	10.4
Non-trauma center (%)		9.5	10.0	11.4	13.8
Relative risk (95% CI)		0.80 (0.66–0.98)	0.76 (0.58–1.00)	0.77 (0.60–0.98)	0.75 (0.60–0.95)

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

## A National Evaluation of the Effect of Trauma-Center Care on Mortality

Ellen J. MacKenzie, Ph.D., Frederick P. Rivara, M.D., M.P.H.,  
 Gregory J. Jurkovich, M.D., Avery B. Nathens, M.D., Ph.D.,  
 Katherine P. Frey, M.P.H., Brian L. Egleston, M.P.P., David S. Salkever, Ph.D.,  
 and Daniel O. Scharfstein, Sc.D.

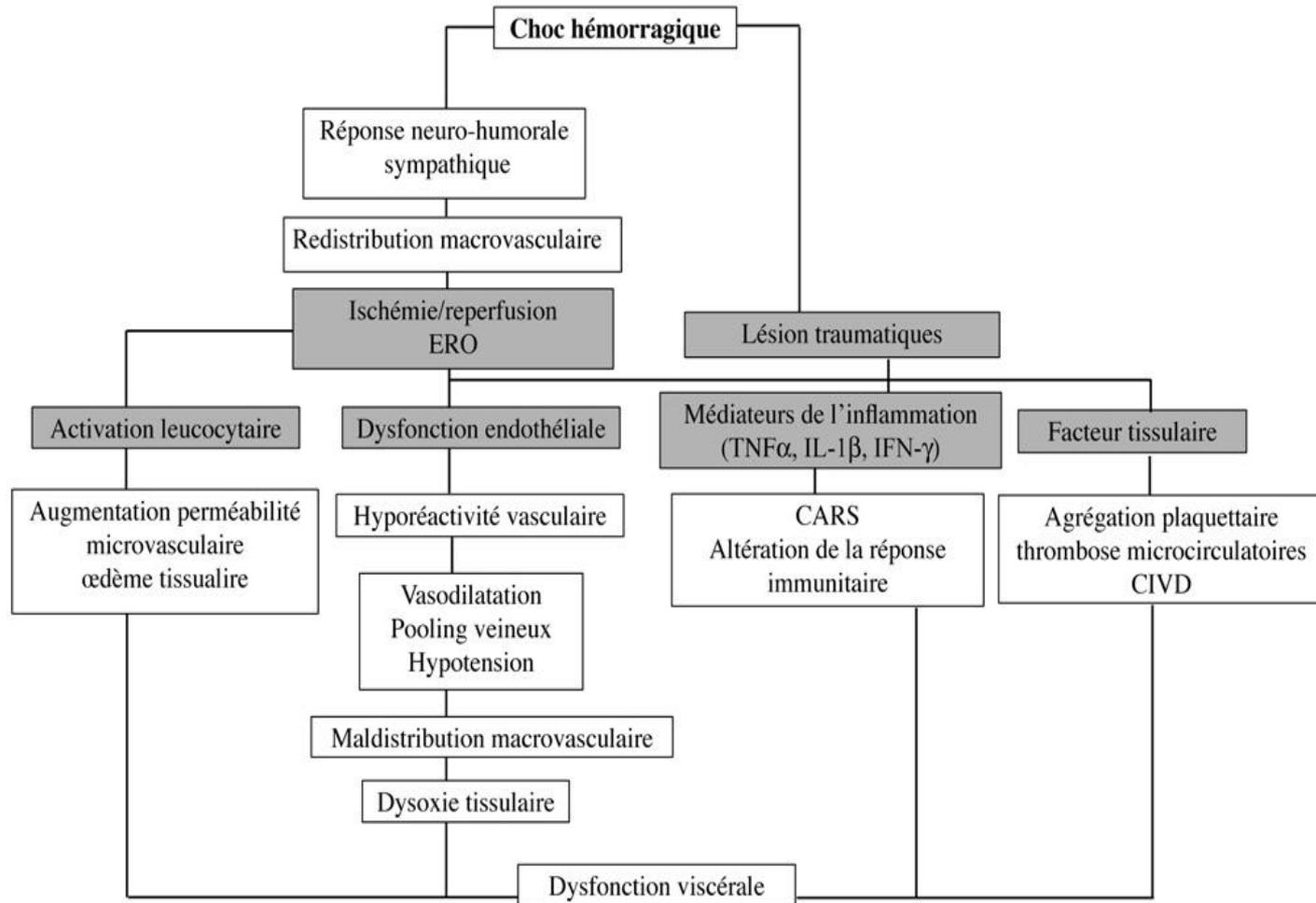
- Réduction mortalité 25%



# Causes de décès



# Choc hémorragique



# Spécificité du polytraumatisé

- Anémie / Hypovolémie
- Hypoxie tissulaire
  - Anaérobiose
  - Radicaux libres
  - Ischémie reperfusion
  - Dysfonction endothéliale
- Réaction neuro-endocrine
- Réaction inflammatoire
  - Attrition tissulaire



# Scores de gravité

Variables physiologiques	Score de Glasgow < 13 Pression artérielle systolique < 90 mmHg Saturation en O <sub>2</sub> < 90 %
Éléments de cinétique	Éjection d'un véhicule Autre passager décédé dans le même véhicule Chute > 6 m Victime projetée ou écrasée Appréciation globale (déformation du véhicule, vitesse estimée, absence de casque, absence de ceinture de sécurité) Blast
Lésions anatomiques	Trauma pénétrant de la tête, du cou, du thorax, de l'abdomen, du bassin, du bras ou de la cuisse Volet thoracique Brûlure sévère, inhalation de fumées associée Fracas du bassin Suspicion d'atteinte médullaire Amputation au niveau du poignet, de la cheville, ou au dessus. Ischémie aiguë de membre
Réanimation pré-hospitalière	Ventilation assistée Remplissage > 1 000 ml de colloïdes Catécholamines Pantalon antichoc gonflé
Terrain (à évaluer)	Âge > 65 ans Insuffisance cardiaque ou coronarienne Insuffisance respiratoire Grossesse (2 <sup>e</sup> et 3 <sup>e</sup> trimestres) Trouble de la crase sanguine

■ Critères de Vittel

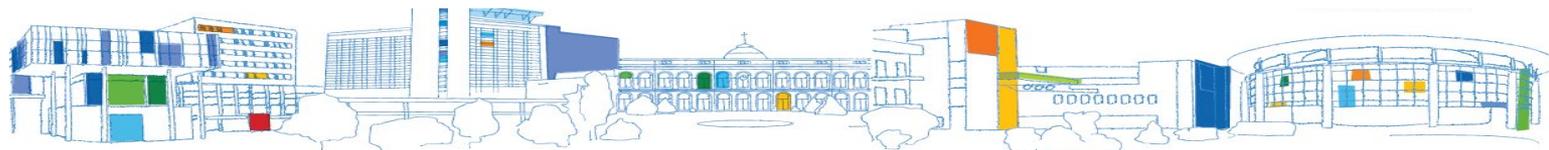
■ ISS

■ Shock Index :  $F_c / PAS$

– < 0,9

–  $0,9 < SI < 1,4$  Choc modéré

– > 1,4 Choc sévère

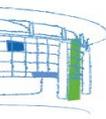


# Alerte

- Rôle déterminant Régulation et SMUR
  - Scoop and run
  - Stay and play
  - Messages et précisions
    - Rôle vidéo ...
  - Préparation Box accueil
  - Préparation équipes



# Préparation Service



# Préparation Box

- **Préparation de l'arrivée du patient**
  - Pré-alerte régulation
  - Bilan dynamique à 15 min de l'arrivée
- **Transmission SAMU – Réévaluation à l'arrivée au déchocage**
- **Examens initiaux à l'accueil du patient:**
  - Radiographie thoracique
  - Radiographie du bassin
  - Echographie (FAST)
  - Bilan biologique classique + délocalisé
- **Complément d'équipement**



PSE amines  
et sédation

Acc Rechauf Perf

DTC

Infirmière «tête»  
Infirmière «transf»

Couverture  
Chauffante



Radio

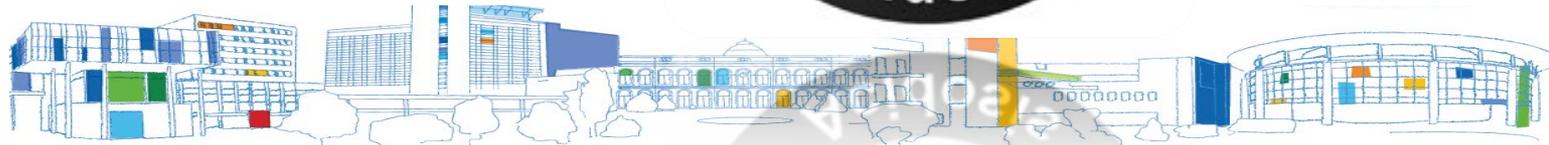
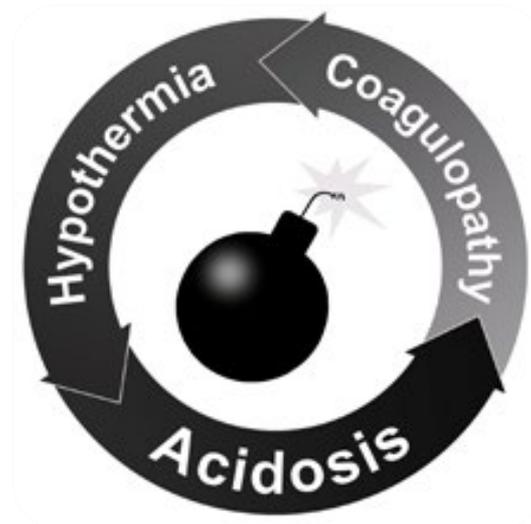
Monitoring

eFAST

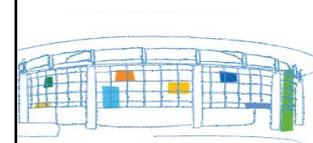
Anesthésiste-  
Réanimateur

# Principes généraux

- Damage control
  - DC Réanimation
  - DC Chirurgical



# Bilan Radiologique



# Transfusion

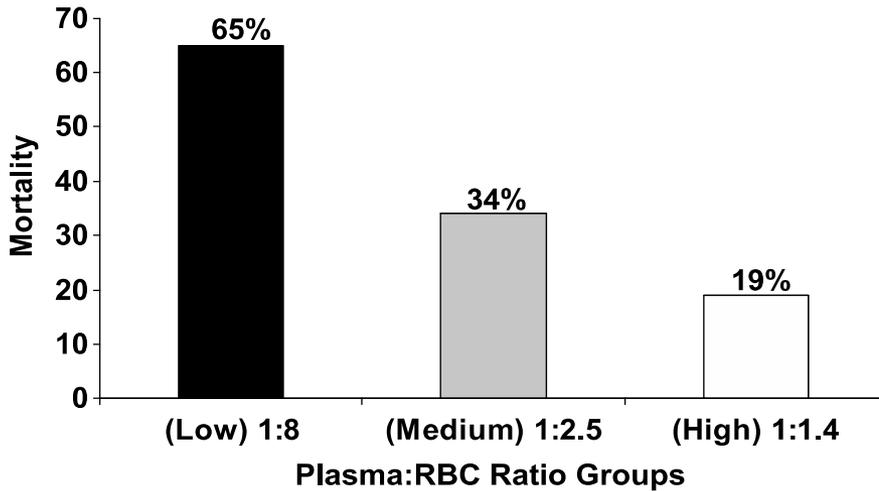


# Transfusion

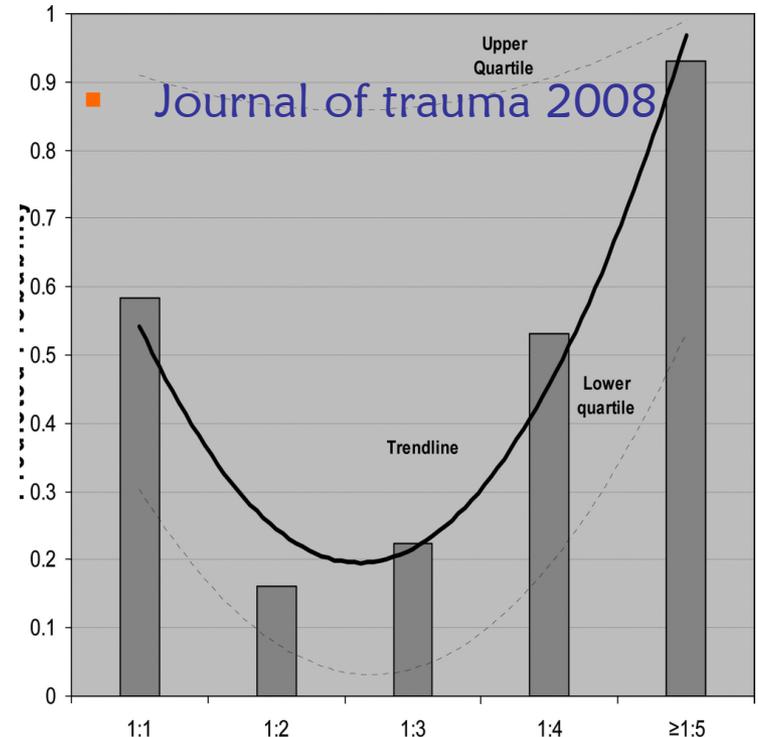
# Ratio



Journal of trauma 2007



*The Journal of TRAUMA® Injury, Infection, and Critical Care*



*The Journal of TRAUMA® Injury, Infection, and Critical Care*

## The Ratio of Blood Products Transfused Affects Mortality in Patients Receiving Massive Transfusions at a Combat Support Hospital

Matthew A. Borgman, MD, Philip C. Spinella, MD, Jeremy G. Perkins, MD, Kurt W. Grathwohl, MD, Thomas Repine, MD, Alec C. Beekley, MD, James Sebesta, MD, Donald Jenkins, MD, Charles E. Wade, PhD, and John B. Holcomb, MD

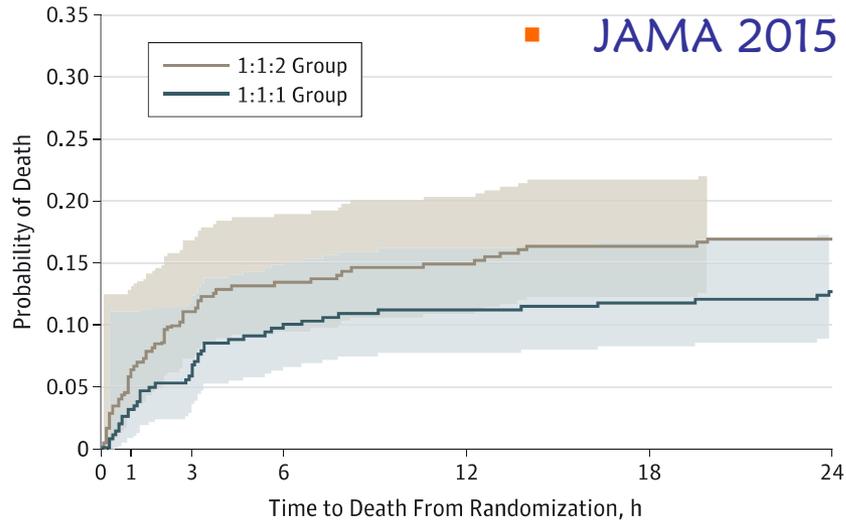
## Postinjury Life Threatening Coagulopathy: Is 1:1 Fresh Frozen Plasma: Packed Red Blood Cells the Answer?

Jeffry L. Kashuk, MD, Ernest E. Moore, MD, Jeffrey L. Johnson, MD, James Haenel, RRT, Michael Wilson, MD, John B. Moore, MD, C. Clay Cothren, MD, Walter L. Biffl, MD, Anirban Banerjee, PhD, and Angela Sauaia, MD, PhD



# Transfusion

## 24-h Mortality



### Original Investigation

## 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

John B. Holcomb, MD; Barbara C. Tilley, PhD; Sarah Baraniuk, PhD; Erin E. Fox, PhD; Charles E. Wade, PhD; Jeanette M. Podbielski, RN; Deborah J. del Junco, PhD; Karen J. Brasel, MD, MPH; Eileen M. Bulger, MD; Rachael A. Callcut, MD, MSPH; Mitchell Jay Cohen, MD; Bryan A. Cotton, MD, MPH; Timothy C. Fabian, MD; Kenji Inaba, MD; Jeffrey D. Kerby, MD, PhD; Peter Muskat, MD; Terence O'Keefe, MChB, MSPH; Sandro Rizoli, MD, PhD; Bryce R. H. Robinson, MD; Thomas M. Scalea, MD; Martin A. Schreiber, MS; Deborah M. Stein, MD; Jordan A. Weinberg, MD; Jeannie L. Callum, MD; John R. Hess, MD, MPH; Nena Matijevic, PhD; Christopher N. Miller, MD; Jean-Francois Pittet, MD; David B. Hoyt, MD; Gail D. Pearson, MD, ScD; Brian Leroux, PhD; Gerald van Belle, PhD; for the PROPPR Study Group

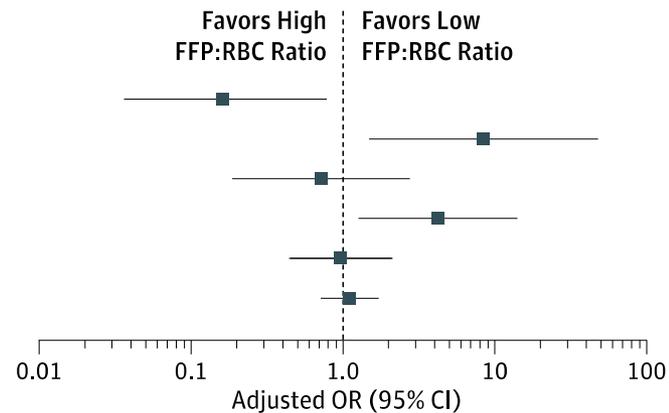
- Seuil Hb < 11g à l'entrée
- Objectif 7-9 g

# Transfusion

■ JAMA 2017

Figure. Adjusted Odds Ratio (OR) for Death

Surgical Service	No. of Patients	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Vascular surgery	78	0.16 (0.03-0.79)
Medicine	76	8.48 (1.50-47.75)
Trauma surgery	99	0.63 (0.17-2.35)
General surgery	86	4.27 (1.28-14.22)
Cardiac surgery	272	0.98 (0.45-2.14)
All patients without trauma	767	1.10 (0.72-1.70)



ation

## Association Between Ratio of Fresh Frozen Plasma to Red Blood Cells During Massive Transfusion and Survival Among Patients Without Traumatic Injury

Tomaz Mesar, MD; Andreas Larentzakis, MD, PhD; Walter Dzik, MD; Yuchiao Chang, PhD; George Velmahos, MD, PhD; Daniel Dante Yeh, MD



# Fibrinogène

■ BJA 2016

	Placebo (N=24)	FC (N=21)	P
Tranexamic Acid, %	96	100	1.00
Vasopressor, %	54	67	0.39
Urgent Trauma Laparotomy, %	42	52	0.47
Orthopaedic Operation, %	42	38	0.81
Angioembolization, %	4	9	0.59
Chemical DVT Prophylaxis, %	83	95	0.35
SI before RBC Transfusion, %	12.5	14.3	1.00
Pre-SI RBC Transfusion	1.96 (1.7–2.4)	1.91 (1.6–2.3)	0.68
Post-SI RBC Transfusion	1.73 (1.3–2.0)	2.71 (2.2–3.4)	0.20
24 h RBC Transfusion	3 (2–4)	3 (2–5)	0.41
24 h Plasma Transfusion	1.75 (1.4–2)	2.73 (2.4–3.6)	0.72
24 h Platelet Transfusion	2.32 (1.9–2.7)	2.81 (2.5–3.6)	0.53
24 h Cryoprecipitate Transfusion	3.5 (2.9–4)	4.0 (3.1–4.6)	0.18

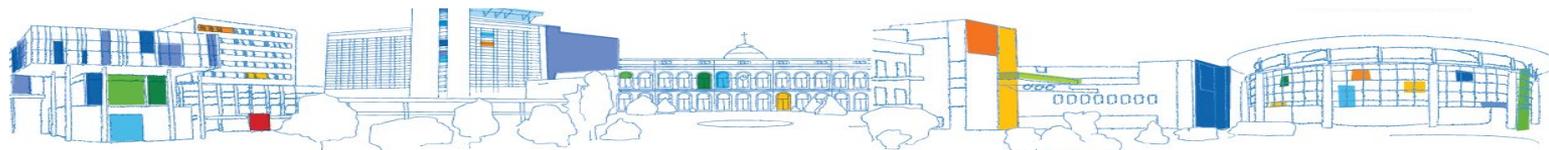
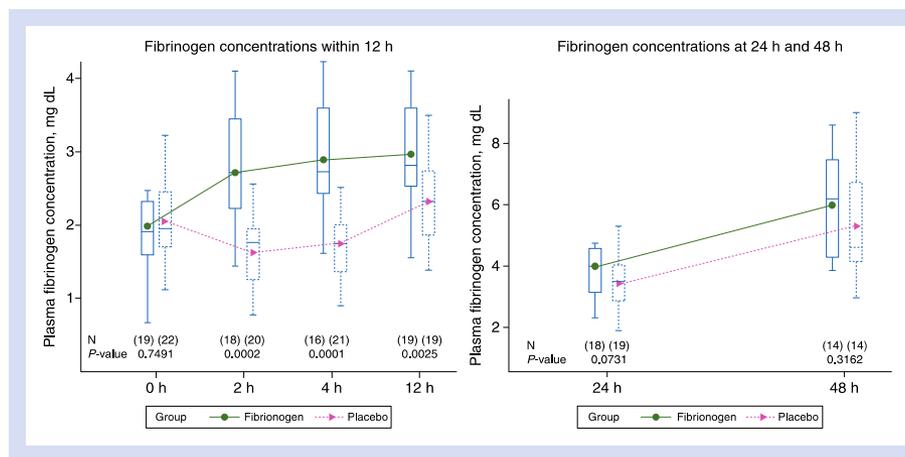
- Seuil 1,5 g / l
- 50 mg / Kg      3g minimum

## CRITICAL CARE

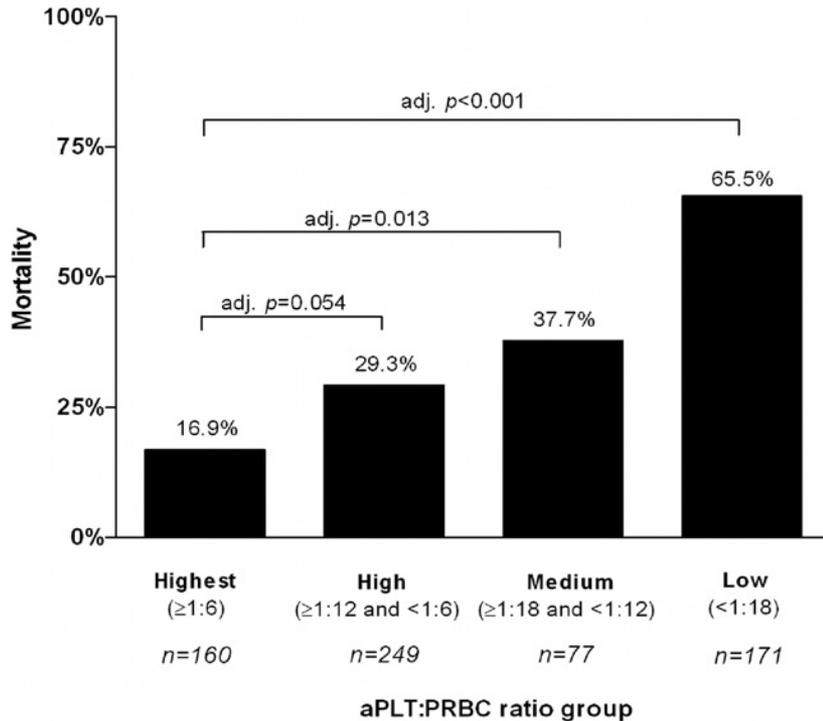
### Fibrinogen in the initial resuscitation of severe trauma (FiRST): a randomized feasibility trial

B. Nascimento<sup>1,\*</sup>, J. Callum<sup>1</sup>, H. Tien<sup>1</sup>, H. Peng<sup>2</sup>, S. Rizoli<sup>3</sup>, P. Karanicolas<sup>1</sup>, A. Alam<sup>1</sup>, W. Xiong<sup>1</sup>, R. Selby<sup>1</sup>, A-M. Garzon<sup>1</sup>, C. Colavecchia<sup>1</sup>, R. Howald<sup>1</sup>, A. Nathens<sup>1</sup>, and A. Beckett<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada, <sup>2</sup>Defence Research and Development Canada, Toronto, ON, Canada, <sup>3</sup>Saint Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada and <sup>4</sup>Montreal General Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, Canada



# Plaquettes



■ J Am Coll Surg 2010

## The Impact of Platelet Transfusion in Massively Transfused Trauma Patients

Kenji Inaba, MD, FACS, Thomas Lustenberger, MD, Peter Rhee, MD, FACS, John B Holcomb, MD, FACS, Lorne H Blackbourne, MD, FACS, Ira Shulman, MD, Janice Nelson, MD, Peep Talving, MD, FACS, Demetrios Demetriades, MD, FACS

■ Seuil 100 G / l



# Calcium / Acide Tranéxamique

- Calcémie ionisée
  - > 1g / l
- Ac Tranéxamique

- Lancet 2010

	Tranexamic acid allocated	Placebo allocated		Risk ratio (99% CI)
Time from injury (h)				
≤1	509/3747 (13.6%)	581/3704 (15.7%)		0.87 (0.75-1.00)
>1-≤3	463/3037 (15.2%)	528/2996 (17.6%)		0.87 (0.75-1.00)
>3	491/3272 (15.0%)	502/3362 (14.9%)		1.00 (0.86-1.17)

$\chi^2=4.411; p=0.11$

Effects of tranexamic acid on death, vascular occlusive events, and blood transfusion in trauma patients with significant haemorrhage (CRASH-2): a randomised, placebo-controlled trial



- 1g avant 3h
- 1g / 8h

CRASH-2 trial collaborators\*



# Stratégie transfusionnelle

- Packs transfusionnels (1)
  - 4 CGR
  - 4 PVI (Plyo)
  - Calcium
  
- Packs transfusionnels (2-n)
  - 4 CGR
  - 4 PVI (Plyo)
  - Calcium
  - Fibrinogène
  - Plaquettes

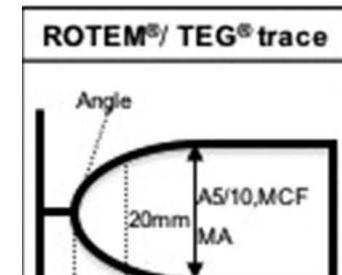
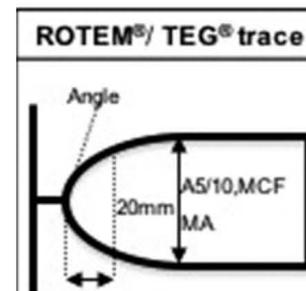
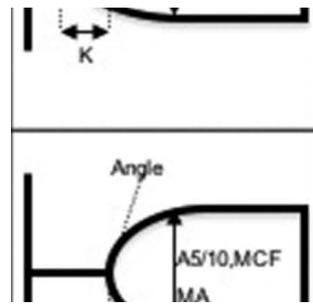
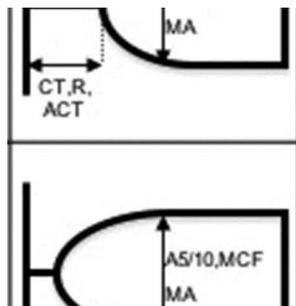
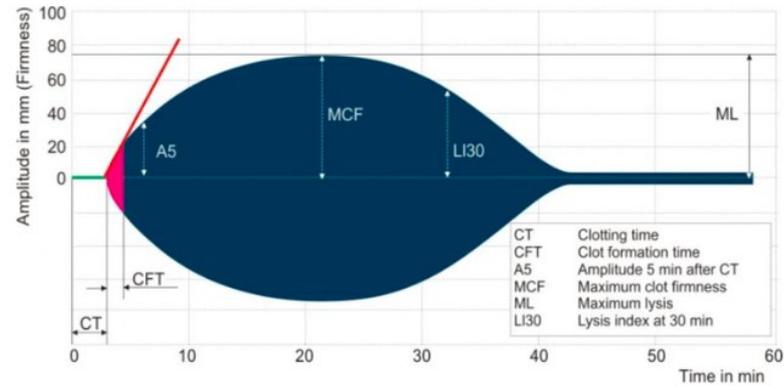


# Monitorage coagulation

- Expert Review of Hematology 2018

Current strategies for hemostatic control in acute trauma hemorrhage and trauma-induced coagulopathy

Michael Caspers, Marc Maegele & Matthias Fröhlich

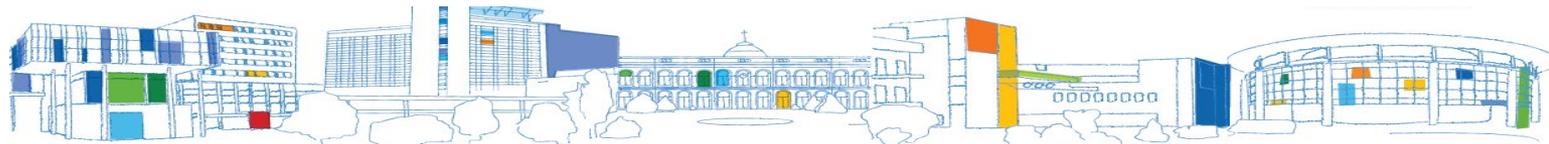


- Fibrinogène

- Plasma

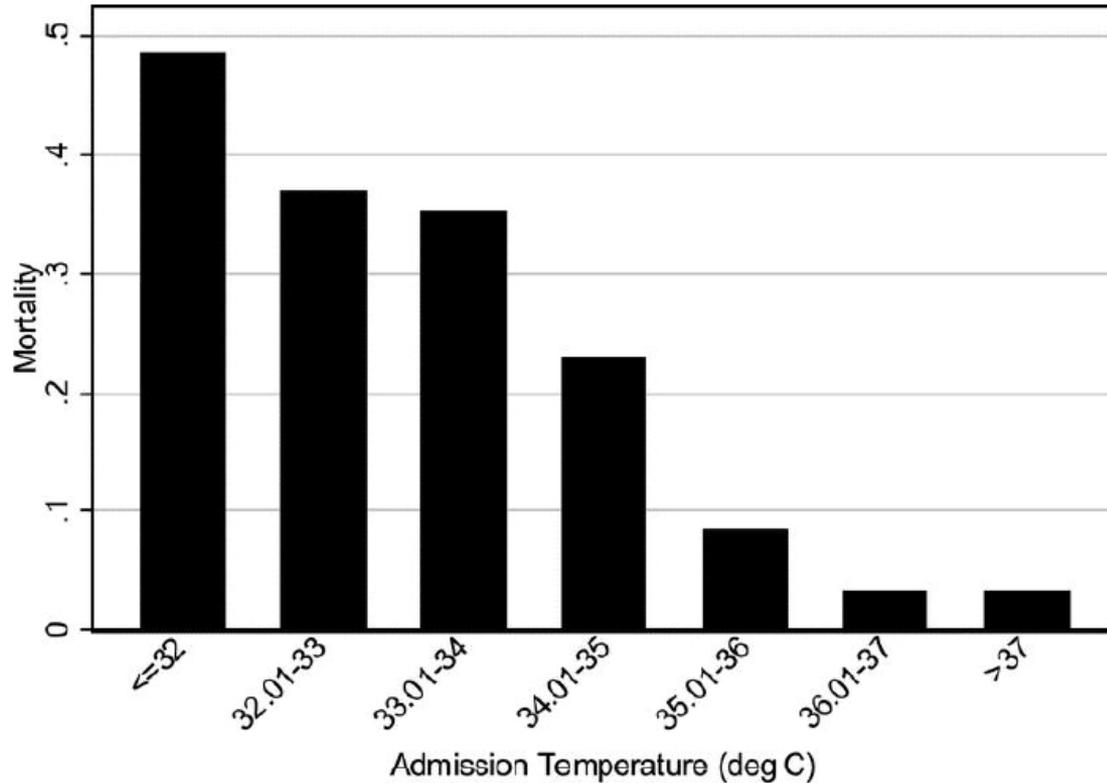
- Plaquettes

- Ac Tranéxamique



# Température

- + 10% de mortalité par degré perdu

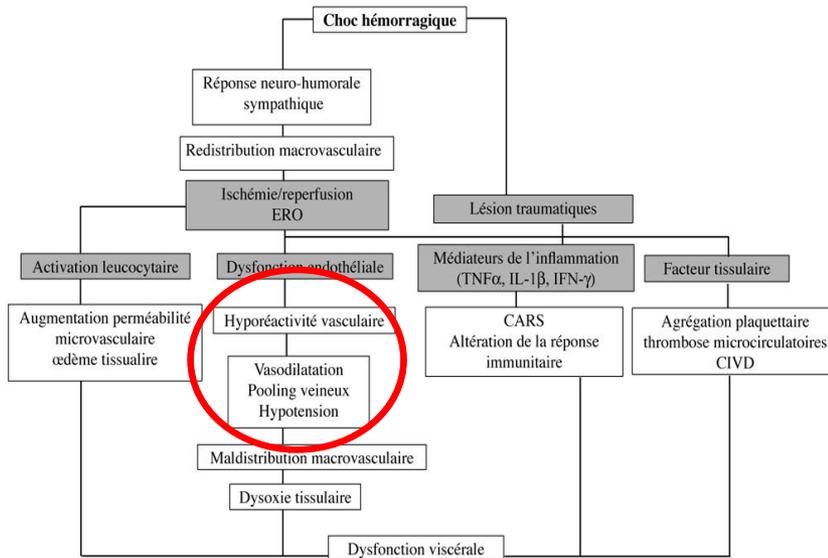


Wang HE et al, Crit Care Med 2005



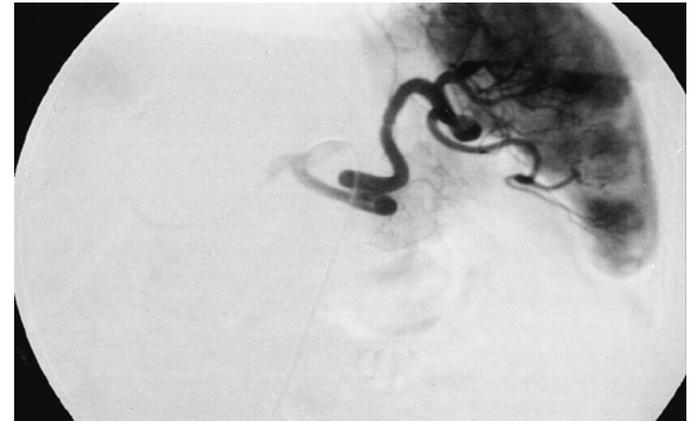
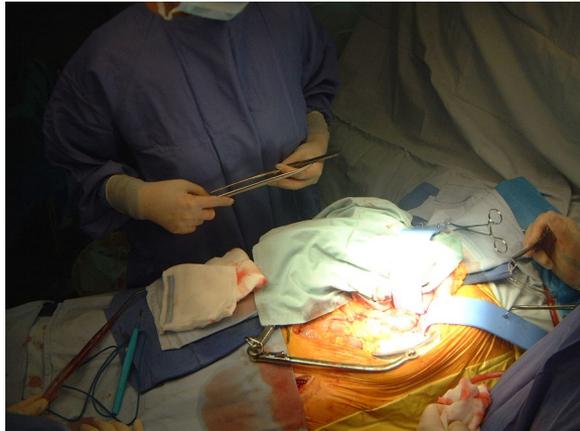
# Hémodynamique

- Vasoplégie
  - Nor Adréraline
- Objectifs :
  - Hypo TA permissive
  - PAM 60-65 mmHg
  - PAM > 80 si SG < 8

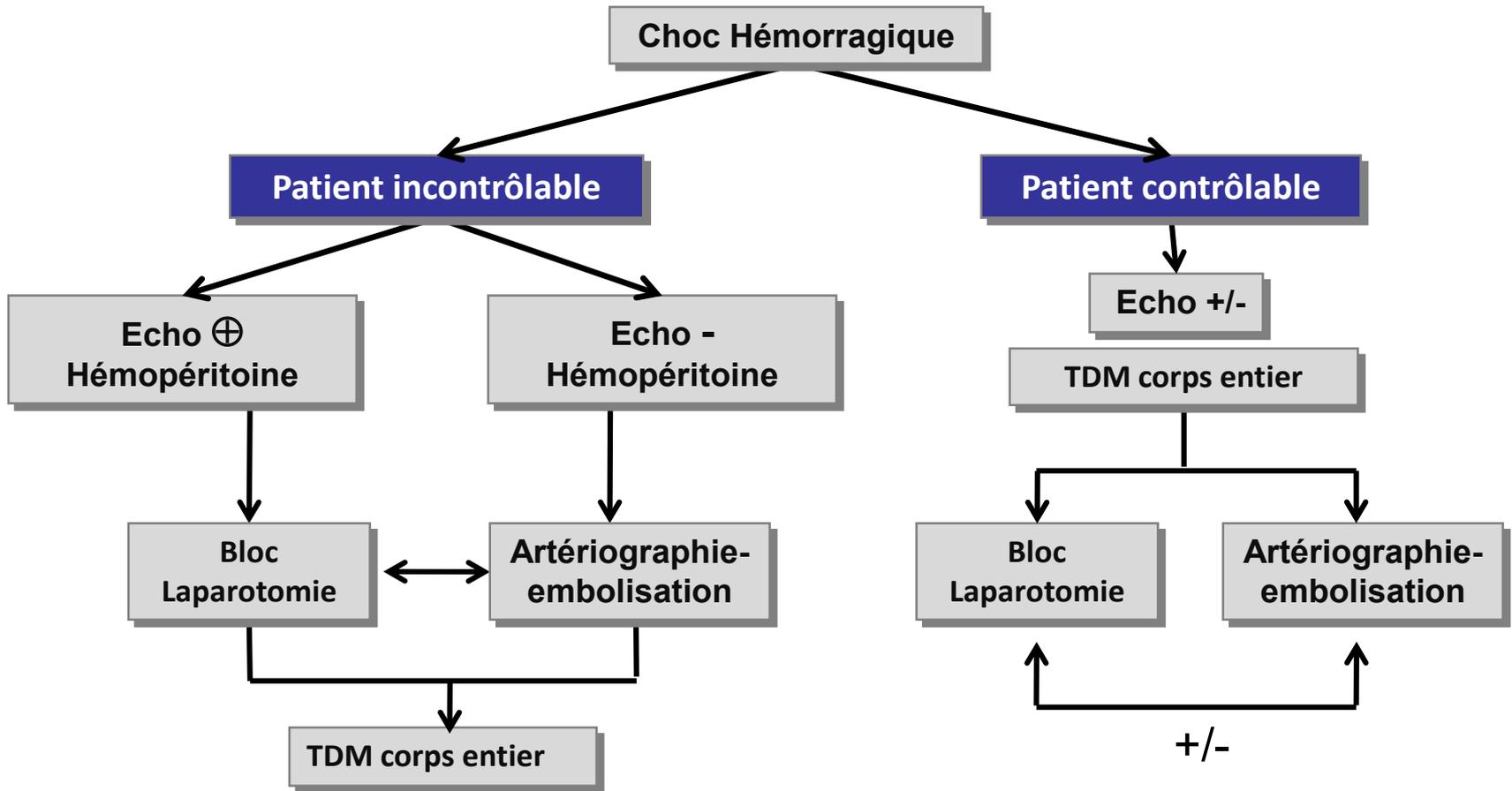


# Dc Chirurgical

- Bloc chirurgical
- Bloc radio-interventionnel



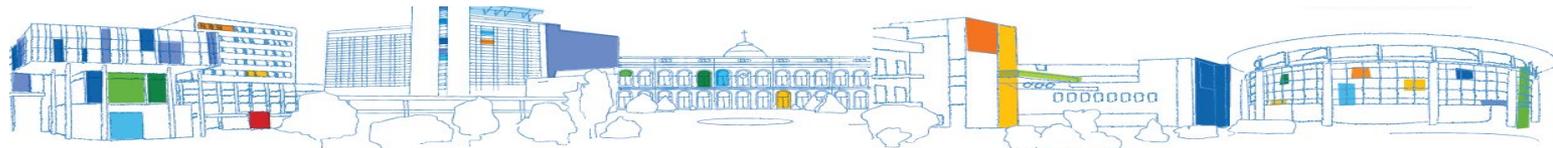
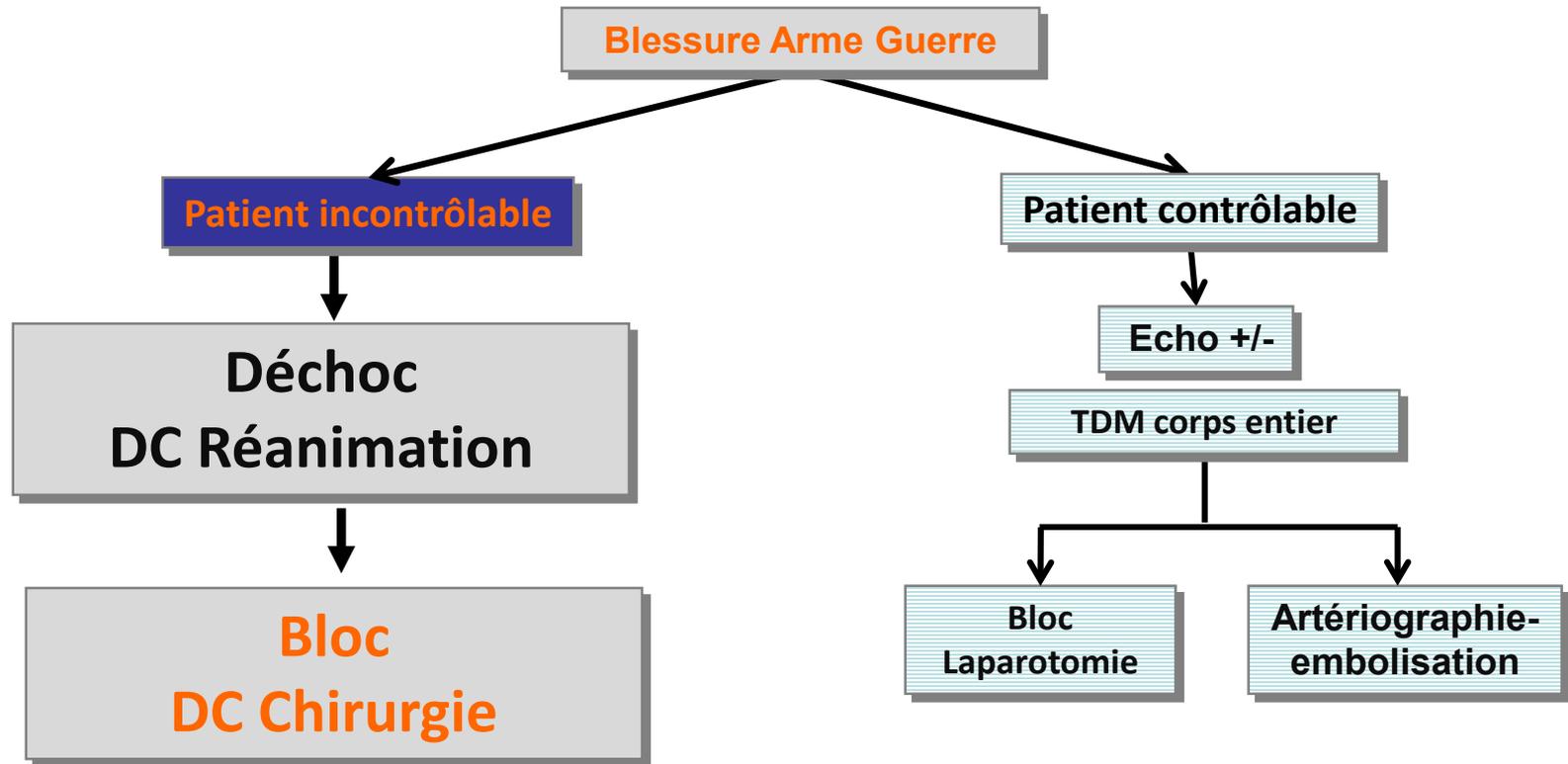
# Algorithme



Adapté de Geeraerts T et al. (Crit Care 2007,11:204) par J. Duranteau 2010



# Algorithme



# Acquisition compétences

- Simulation
  - Compétences techniques
  - Compétence non techniques
    - Travail en équipe : CRM
  - Haute fidélité in situ
  - Serious Game



# Synthèse (1)

- Travail équipe / réseau
- Evaluation initiale rapide
- Préparation service : Check List
- Damage control
  - Réanimation
  - Chirurgical
- Entraînement / Simulation



#39012374







# Objectifs

- Cadre étiologique
- Définitions
- Mise en œuvre
- Préparation



# Cadre Etiologique

- Première cause mortalité avant 45 ans
- 8 Million dans le monde en 2020

