

# IMPLEMENTING A TEG<sup>®</sup>6S ALGORITHM FOR TRAUMA SURGERY AT A MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY: AN EVIDENCE-BASED PROJECT

#### BACKGROUND

- Modern thromboelastography (TEG) technology quickly and accurately identifies fatal coagulopathies in trauma patients
- TEG-guided resuscitation protocols are shown to decrease morbidity, mortality, and minimize the waste of blood products
- Clinical practice guidelines have not been established for the TEG® 6s device at William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC)
- The intent of this project is to create an evidence-based goal-directed hemostatic resuscitation algorithm for patients experiencing either surgical trauma or trauma-induced coagulopathies

### METHODS

- Systematic literature searches were conducted in PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar (n=16)
- Selected literature was then synthesized into a clinical interpretation algorithm tailored to the available resources at WBAMC
- A convenience sample of WBAMC anesthesia providers (n=30) were provided pre-and postimplementation questionnaires
- The questionnaires were completed anonymously and assessed providers' confidence, general perceptions, and TEG® 6s utilization frequency
- A Mann-Whitney U Test was used to compare responses between pre- and post-implementation questionnaires (P < 0.05 significant)
- Institutional Review Board exemption was obtained from the WBAMC Department of Clinical Investigations before project implementation and was determined to be non research

### **REVIEW & SYNTHESIS**

- Selected literature was used to identify and create transfusion triggers for the global hemostasis lysis cartridge
- Two RCTs were identified as the highest quality literature with the greatest impact to this project; both evaluating primary outcome measures related to mortality
- Additional articles consisted of one systematic review, one prospective study, five retrospective studies, four narrative reviews, and three expert opinions
- Refer to QR code under "References" for complete Evidence Table
- A TEG® 6s clinical interpretation algorithm was created using the best available evidence, and was incorporated into an educational in-service for the Department of Anesthesia Services at WBAMC

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## United States Army Graduate Program in Anesthesia Nursing



Treatments can be administered simultaneously (start with FFP)

th	Clot Strength	<b>Clot Stability</b>	
	Platelet-Fibrin clot strength	Clot breakdown	
	Amplitude (mm)	Amplitude reduction (%)	
-		T	
t	MA	LY	
	↓ MA <sub>CRT</sub>	↑ LY30 <sub>ск</sub>	
	↑ MA <sub>CRT</sub>	NA	
	52 - 70	0 - 2.6	
		ТУА	
	1U	1 gm	
	1U = 6 pack ≈ 250 ml	> 10 % = 2 gm	
ultan	eously (start with FFP)		FIRST TO CA

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- algorithms
- component allocation
- on patient outcomes
- reported device utilization



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### DISCUSSION

• Lack of high-quality evidence has led to non-standardized TEG goal-directed hemostatic resuscitation

• This algorithm may not be generalizable to other Military Treatment Facilities due to non-standardized blood

• Future TEG® 6s projects may investigate transfusion triggers for pediatric trauma, postpartum hemorrhage, and open-heart surgery requiring cardiopulmonary bypass

• Future prospective research is recommended to determine the TEG® 6s clinical interpretation algorithm impact

### CONCLUSION

• The authors established institutional clinical practice guidelines by creating an evidence-based, goal-directed hemostatic resuscitation algorithm for adult trauma patients

The developed algorithm positively influenced WBAMC anesthesia providers' confidence, perceptions, and

### REFERENCES

Scan QR code for Evidence Table and associated appendices

