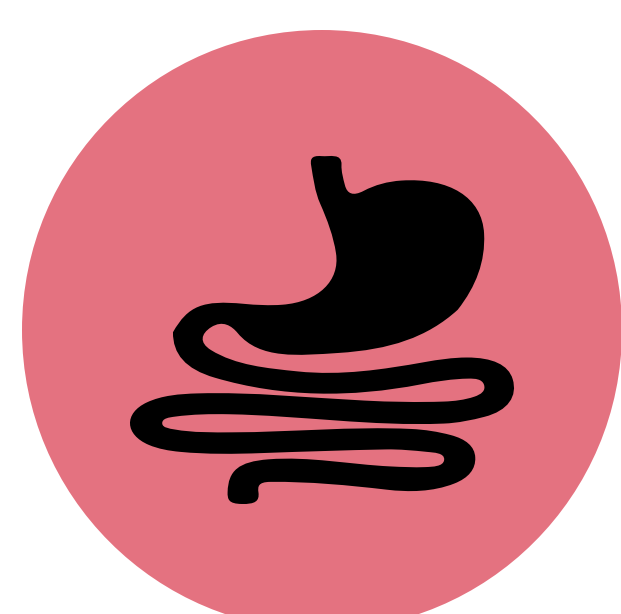


TRANSFUSION STRATEGIES FOR ACUTE UPPER GI BLEEDING

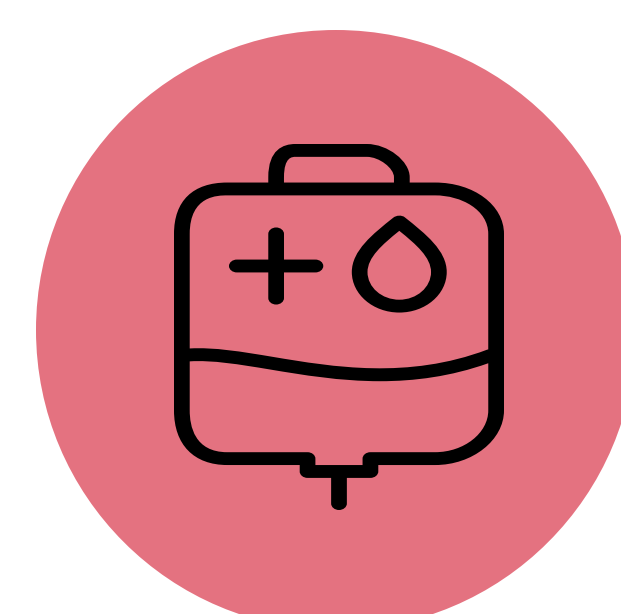
Villanueva et al (2013)

canadiem MVP INFOGRAPHIC SERIES

BACKGROUND



UGIBs are associated with frequent RBC transfusions and have a high morbidity and mortality.

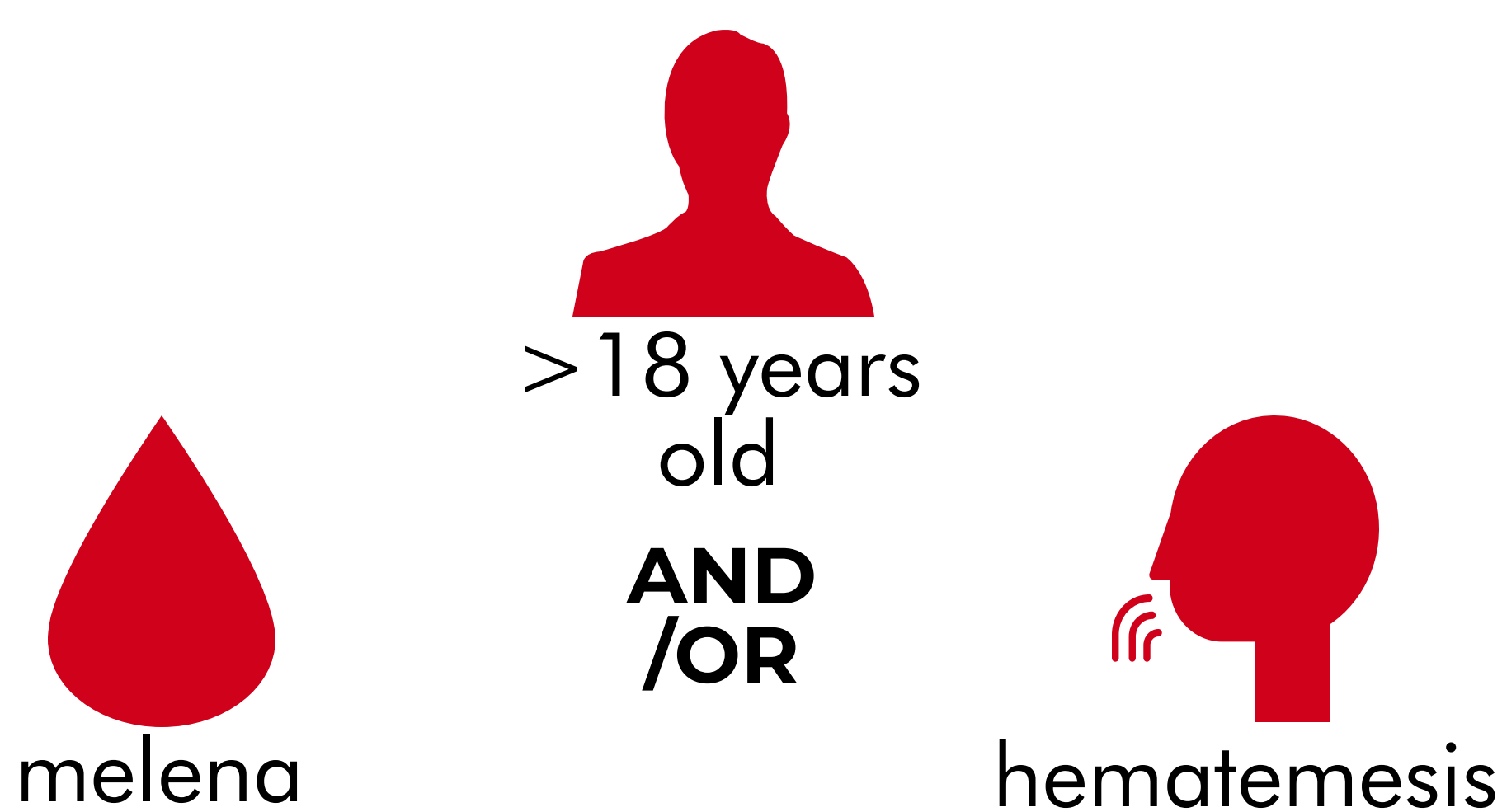


Restrictive transfusion guidelines in critically ill patients have shown to prevent adverse outcomes and save supplies

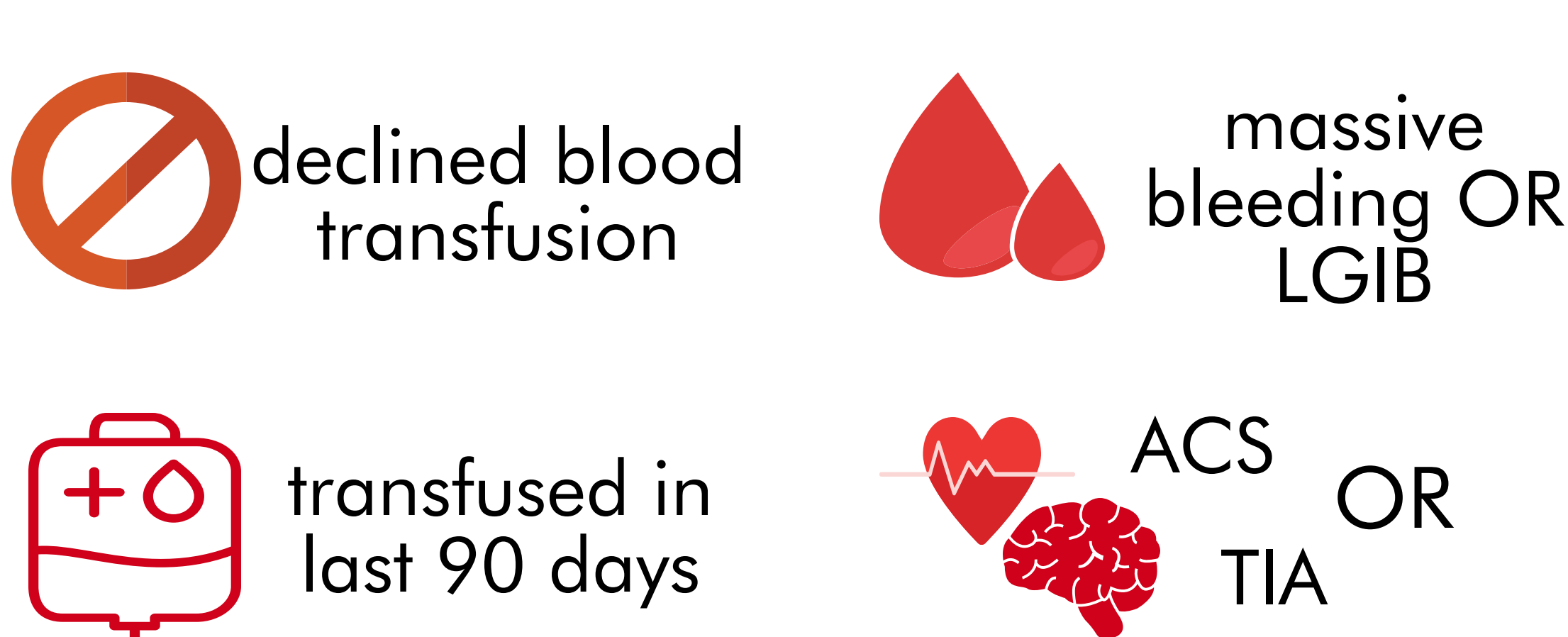
Can restrictive transfusion strategies be applied to patients with UGIBs?

METHODS

Inclusion Criteria



Exclusion Criteria



DESIGN: RCT

Liberal Group



Restrictive Group



RESULTS

61

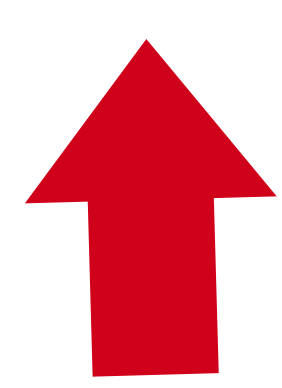
did not receive a transfusion

91%

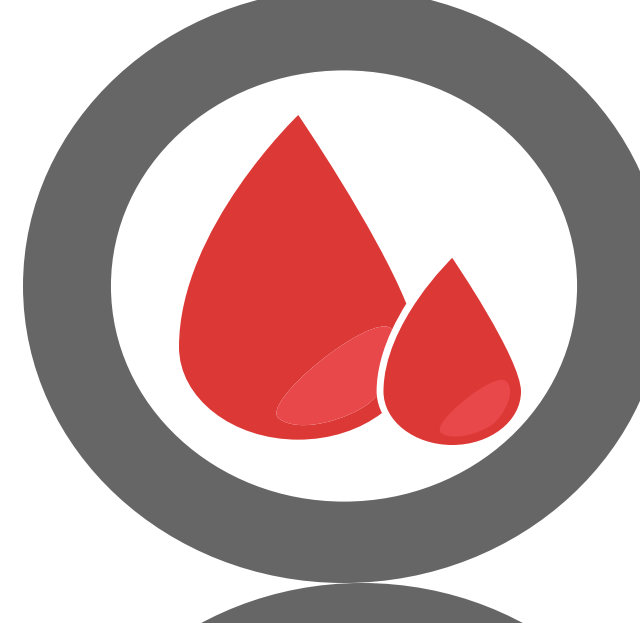
probability of survival*

16%

experienced further bleeding



complications rates**



*At 45 days

225

did not receive a transfusion

95%

probability of survival*

10%

experienced further bleeding



complications rates**

**Complications include transfusion reactions and circulatory overload (i.e. pulmonary edema)

BOTTOM LINE

Using a **restrictive transfusion strategy** with a threshold for transfusion of 70g/L **can decrease mortality** at 45 days, rates of **further bleeding** and rates of **transfusion**

REFERENCES:

Villanueva C, Colomo A, Bosch A, Concepción M, Hernandez-Gea V, Aracil C et al. Transfusion Strategies for Acute Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding. New England Journal of Medicine. 2013;368(1):11-21.

This infographic was created by Alixe Dick and edited by Alvin Chin

