

# Transfusion Requirements and Mortality during Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Observational non invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON24666

### Source

Nationaal Trial Register

### Brief title

TREC

### Health condition

ECMO is indicated in case of potentially reversible cardio(respiratory) failure refractory to conventional therapies. It can be divided in two main groups: the respiratory indications (e.g. acute respiratory distress syndrome), for which veno-venous ECMO is indicated; and isolated cardiac or combined cardiorespiratory failure (e.g. acute myocardial infarction), for which veno-arterial ECMO is indicated. It is a vulnerable population in the ICU, for which ECMO often functions as a “last resort” therapy.

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** N/A

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** N/A

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

The primary outcome is the total and daily amount of transfusion of blood products (red blood cells, platelets, plasma) and tranexamic acid, fibrinogen and prothrombin complex concentrate, received by patients on ECMO up to 28 days of support. Furthermore, clinical variables that may be associated with the occurrence of transfusion and a higher amount of transfusions will be evaluated.

### Secondary outcome

Secondary outcomes are the 28-day mortality (calculated as from ECMO initiation) and complication rate (hemorrhage, thrombosis, infection, acute kidney injury).

## Study description

### Background summary

Extracorporeal life support (ECLS), also referred to as extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), is used as a supportive method in case of temporary and potentially reversible cardio(respiratory) failure refractory to conventional therapies. Currently, for patients on ECMO, thresholds for transfusion of red blood cells, platelets, plasma and coagulating agents such as fibrinogen are only based on expert opinion. Several single-center retrospective studies show that many patients on ECMO receive many transfusions. However, these studies are based on a single-center and have small sample sizes. The aim of this study is to give an overview in patients on ECMO of the amount of transfusion of blood products (red blood cells, plasma and platelets) and administration of fibrinogen, tranexamic acid and prothrombin complex concentrate.

### Study objective

We hypothesize that variance in transfusion practice for patients on ECMO is high.

### Study design

N/A

## Contacts

### Public

Amsterdam UMC, location AMC  
Alexander Vlaar

+31205669111

### **Scientific**

Amsterdam UMC, location AMC  
Alexander Vlaar

+31205669111

## **Eligibility criteria**

### **Inclusion criteria**

Patients were included in the study if:

- They were admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) between January 1st 2018 up to July 1st 2019; AND
- They received support from extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) during their ICU admission; AND
- They were aged 18 years and older.

### **Exclusion criteria**

Patients were excluded in the study if:

- The total duration of ECMO support was less than 24 hours.

## **Study design**

### **Design**

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

## Recruitment

NL  
Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped  
Start date (anticipated): 01-08-2019  
Enrollment: 600  
Type: Actual

## IPD sharing statement

**Plan to share IPD:** Undecided

## Ethics review

Positive opinion  
Date: 26-02-2020  
Application type: First submission

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL8413
Other	METC AMC : W19_222 # 19.267

## Study results