



Medication: Tranexamic Acid	PDN: 6990.01	Last Updated:	PMD:	PDC:	Page 1 of 2
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TRANEXAMIC ACID (TXA)

1.0 Classification

• Anti-fibrinolytic

2.0 Mechanism of Action

• A lysine analogue that occupies plasminogen binding sites

3.0 Indications

- Trauma with all of the following:
 - Less than 3 hours since time of injury
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 90 mmHg OR heart rate greater than 110
 - Suspicion of significant hemorrhagic blood loss

4.0 Contraindications

- Patients less than 16 years of age without OLMC consult
- Hypersensitivity to tranexamic acid
- Active thromboembolic disease (PE, DVT, CVA)
- Unable to initiate bolus within 3 hours of injury

5.0 Precautions

• TXA increases mortality if given more than 3 hours after initial trauma

6.0 Route

May be given IV/IO

7.0 Dosage

Adult / Pediatric (with OLMC consult)

- 1 gram mixed in 100 mL normal saline run over 10 minutes IV.
- On ED arrival it is critical for the receiving team to initiate immediately upon arrival 1 gram mixed in 500 mL normal saline run at approximately 60 mL/hr with a buretrol or pump (for 8 hours)

8.0 Supplied

• 10 mL vials of 100 mg/mL

9.0 May Be Given By

ACP/CCP

10.0 Adverse effects

- Nausea/vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Changes in vision

11.0 Special notes

- Appropriate fluid resuscitation should occur in conjunction with TXA administration
- Please ensure that ongoing infusion is maintained after transfer of care

• Pregnancy category B [if there is a clinical need for it, Category B drugs are considered safe to use]

12.0 References

- Torso (Organ) Trauma Clinical Practice Guideline
- Extremity Trauma Clinical Practice Guideline
- Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (CPS)

*Electronically Signed

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