Emergent Warfarin Reversal by Low Dose Three-Factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (PCC) in Severe and Intracranial Hemorrhage

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Disclosures

None
Background

Objective - Characterize the effect of low doses of 3-factor PCCs on INR reversal in life threatening hemorrhage.
Methods

Retrospective chart review at Level 1 Trauma Center

Inclusion

– INR ≥ 1.5
– On warfarin
– Evidence of life-threatening hemorrhage

Exclusion

– PCC administration for INR < 1.5
– PCC and FFP given prior to 2\textsuperscript{nd} INR check

Primary end point – Reduction INR ≤ 1.5 after 1\textsuperscript{st} dose of 20 U/kg of 3-factor PCC
Results

Total included charts  47

Initial mean INR  4.4  +/- 3.1
Repeat mean INR  1.7  +/- 0.5

% Reversed ≤ 1.5  47%
% Reversed < 2   80%
Results

Initial INR vs Mean repeat INR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial INR</th>
<th>N=28</th>
<th>N=19</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6-4</td>
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Conclusion

- 20 U/kg 3-factor PCC are effective at reducing INR to < 2.

- Alone, 3-factor PCC may not be able to consistently reverse INR ≤ 1.5.

- The amount of reversal is dependent on the degree anticoagulation, reflected by INR.
Future Directions

Increase N with 2013 data

Augmentation of protocol with FFP

Outcomes data

Compare 4-factor vs 3-factor PCC
Thank You

• Dr. Scott Weingart, MD
• Dr. Andrew Pleasant, MD