Use of tranexamic acid in knee arthroplasty Use of intravenous tranexamic acid in total knee replacement surgery

Abstract

Aim and purpose of the study. Aim of the study is to evaluate the systemic use of trano-acid xamic (TXA) in knee replacement surgery so as to reduce the need for transfusions Perioperative.

Material and methods. The study was carried out by comparing two groups of patients undergoing total knee replacement surgery. Group A of 99 patients was not given TXA, 15 mg / kg of TXA were administered intravenously to group B consisting of 64 patients before releasing the pneumatic tire. The number of allograft blood transfusions was assessed obtained gene and the reduction of hemoglobin and hematocrit values.

RESULTS. The parameters analyzed showed a statistically significant difference a advantage of the group treated with TXA (drop in hemoglobin, drop in hematocrit, hematocrit patients Loose). There was no complication between the two groups and the length of stay did not differ.

Conclusions. TXA prophylaxis has been shown to be effective in reducing the transfusion need in inter-twenty elective knee prostheses, this without increasing the possible side effects of the TXA and with significant financial savings from the hospital.

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