ROTEM Interpretation

Implemented October 2021

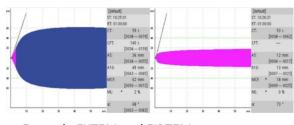
Introduction

ROTEM gives a more accurate idea of clot formation and which products are required to maintain normal clotting in major bleeding, it does not guide on Hb levels or volume resuscitation

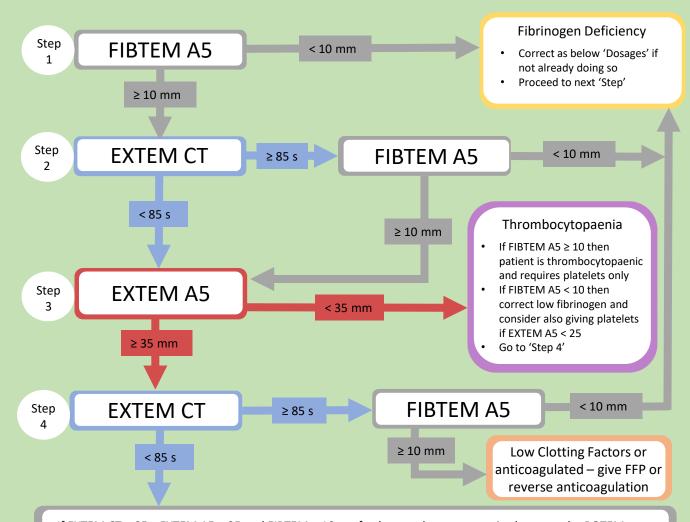
It provides a graphical display of the 'firmness' of a clot over time

- FIBTEM A5: the amplitude (firmness) of the clot at 5 minutes due to fibrinogen, in mm
- EXTEM A5: the amplitude (firmness) of the clot at 5 minutes due to extrinsic pathway, in mm
- EXTEM CT: the clotting time due to extrinsic pathway, in seconds

ROTEM results should be tracked in live time on ROTEMLive shortcut on Resus computer, password is located under keyboard



Example EXTEM and FIBTEM



If EXTEM CT < 85s, EXTEM A5 ≥ 35 and FIBTEM ≥ 10, no further products are required, repeat the ROTEM after transfusion, check the ROTEM for signs of hyperfibrinolysis

Dosages

Low fibrinogen:

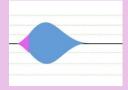
- FIBTEM A5 5 9: 3 bags of CRYO or 4g of riastap
- FIBTEM A5 < 5: 4 bags of CRYO or 6g of riastap

Platelets: 1 pool FFP: 20 ml/kg

Tranexamic acid: up to 2g IV as 1g bolus and 1g over 8 hours

Hyperfibrinolysis

EXTEM amplitude decreases over time, treatment is tranexamic acid, graph appears like the following with decreasing amplitude



For review: Oct 2023