

# Urgente hematologice

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# Reactii transfuzionale

Aspect clinic	Cauze	Momentul aparitiei	Atitudine
<p><b>Soc (hemoliza majora)</b>                      Lombalgii, cefalee                      Durere toracica, dispnee                      Frisoane, febra                      Urticarie, rash                      hTA                      Oligurie                      Hemoglobinurie                      Icter                      CID</p>	<p><b>Ac antieritrocitari</b>  <b>Incompatibilitate ABO</b>                      Alti anticorpi</p>	<p>Imediat                      (minute/ore)</p>	<p><b>Oprirea transfuziei</b>                      O<sub>2</sub>  <b>Adrenalina 0,5-1mg sc</b>                      (repetare/ 10 min)  <b>Cheama ATI</b>                      Clorfeniramina 10 mg iv  <b>Linie iv</b> (coloide, cristaloide)                      Monitorizeaza balanta hidrica  <b>Analize:</b> HLG, creatinina, electroliti, coagulare; repeta compatibilitate; urina: Hb, bilirubina</p>
<p><b>Soc (septic)</b>                      Frisoane, febra                      hTA                      Oligurie                      CID</p>	<p>Contaminare bacteriana</p>	<p>Imediat                      (minute / ore)</p>	

# Reactii transfuzionale (2)

Aspect clinic	Cauze	Momentul aparitiei	Atitudine
<b>Febra izolata</b> Frisoane	Ac antileucocite Citokinele receptorului	Rapid (30-90 min)	Incetinirea tranfuziei Paracetamol Oprire transfuzie
<b>Reactii alergice</b> Urticarie Febra Frisoane Edem facial Dispnee	Proteinele plasmaticice ale donorului (mai ales in cazul plasmei sau trombocitelor)	Rapid (minute / ore)	Incetinire transfuzie Clorfeniramina iv HHC 100 mg
<b>Supraincarcare circulatorie</b> Dispnee Tuse	Transfuzie rapida	Rapid (ore)	O <sub>2</sub> , furosemid Nitroglicerina iv
<b>Leziune pulmonara transfuzionala</b> EPA noncardiogen Febra Tuse/ dispnee/ rx	Ac antileucocite (donor)	Rapid (min/ore)	Trateaza cauza Suport respirator

# Tulburari de coagulare

- Hemostaza normala necesita:

- Trombocite
- Factori de coagulare
- Capilare normale

Echimoze spontane, purpura, sangerari  
spontane/masive

- Hematoame musculare, hemartroze:

- deficiente de factori de coagulare (ex. hemofilia)

- Purpura, echimoze:

- Anomalii trombocite

# Tulburari de coagulare secundara

- Cauze frecvente
  - Anticoagulante
  - Ciroza hepatica
  - Deficit vit K (icter obstructiv, malabsorbție)
  - CID
- Cauze mai rare
  - Transfuzie masiva
  - Hemofilia A, B
  - B von Willebrand
  - Inhibitori /auac F VIII (dobanditi)
  - Amiloid (deficit F X)
  - Deficienta inh  $\alpha$ 2-plasmina

# Tulburari de coagulare primara

## Cauze legate de trombocite

- **Trombocitopenie**

- Consum crescut
  - Imun: **PTI**, medicamente, **LES**, HIV
  - Neimun: transfuzii masive, **hipersplenism**, **CID**, **PTT**
- Productie scazuta
  - Medicamente mielosupresive, alcool, infectii virale
  - Mieloftizie, insuficienta medulara
  - Anemie megaloblastica

- **Funcctie anormala**

- Medicamente (aspirina)
- Uremie
- Ciroza hepatica
- Boli mieloproliferative
- Mielodisplazie
- Disproteinemie (mielom)
- Boli congenitale (tromastenie glanzman, Bernard-Soulier, Chediak-Higashi)

# Tulburari de coagulare (III)

- Investigatii screening
  - T sangerare, TC
  - TP, APTT
  - Hemoleucograma + frotiu
  - Creatinina, electroliti
  - ALAT, albumina
- Teste specifice
  - Teste pt functia trombocitara
  - Medulograma
  - ANA&Co, ac antitrombocitari
  - Factori coagulare
  - Inhibitori de factori de coagulare

# Tulburari de coagulare (IV)

- **Tratament general**
  - Evitare AINS (mai ales **aspirina**)
  - NU inj i.m.
  - Evitati punctii arteriale
  - Cauta expert pt proceduri invazive; jugulara int, nu subclavie
  - Evitati monitorizare automata TA (sangerare im brat)
  - Examinati pielea, mucoasa orala, FO pt sangerare proaspata
  - Refacere volum circulant (coloid iv), transfuzie



# Tulburari de coagulare (V)

- **Terapie specifica**

- Cauta cauza locala sangerare (varice esof, pata vasculara, infectie pulmonara) ce pot fi tratate
- Opreste orice medicament care poate exacerba sangerarea

- Anomalii coagulare: heparina, acenocumarol, asparaginaza, analogi heparina (hirudin)
- Trombocitopenie: heparina, penicilina, antag H2, tiazidice/ chimioterapice, primaquin, alcool
- Functie trombocit: aspirina, AINS, ticlopidina, antibiotice, dextran, alcool
- Capilare: corticosteroizi

# Tulburari de coagulare (VI)

- **Terapie specifica**

- Corecteaza **anomaliile coagularii**

- Plasma proaspata congelata (aco, CID): 4-5 u
    - Vitamina K: 5-10 mg iv lent, 3 zile; 5 mg iv/po corecteaza supradozare aco in 6-12 h
    - Oprete adm heparina (normaliz APTT in 2-4 h)
    - Crioprecipitat (daca Fg < 50mg%)
    - Factori coagulare (VIII)
    - Anti-fibrinolitice (aprotonina, ac. tranxenamic)

# Tulburari de coagulare (VII)

- Terapie specifica - **trombocite**
  - Corecteaza anomalile trombocitare
  - Functie de numarul de trombocite si gravitatea sangerarii
- Trombocitopenie imuna
  - Prednison 1mg/kgc
  - Ig 0,4mg/kg/zi, 5 zile (sau 2g/kg, du)
- CID / transfuzie masiva
  - MT  $\rightarrow$  50.000/mm<sup>3</sup>
- Chirurgie  $>50.000/mm^3$ ; SNC sau traumatisme multiple:  $>100.000/mm^3$
- Productie insuficienta: MT daca  $< 10.000/mm^3$
- PTT/ heparina: MT contraindicata

# Supradozare anticoagulante orale

- Acenocumarol

- $\uparrow$  TP (INR),  $\downarrow$  CP%

- Factori de risc: lipsa control, leziuni locale (ulcer, angiodisplazie colon), INR > 2,5, anomalii hematologice coexistente (Tr  $\downarrow$ , mielodisplazie)

- **Tratament:**

- INR 5-8, fara sangerare: oprire trat pana INR < 3

- INR > 8, asimptomatici: vit K 2mg (5mg pt INR > 12)

- Sangerare:

- plasma proaspata congelata 2-4 u

- vit K 2-4 mg

- identificare cauza locala.

# Supradozare heparina

- Heparina

- Factori de risc: varsta, chirurgie sau traumatism recente, insuficienta hepatica sau renala, cancer, raport APTT>3, anomalii hematologice coexistente (Tr ↓, mielodisplazie)

- **Tratament:**

- Opreste heparina (APTT se normalizeaza in 3-4 h)
- Protamin sulfat 1mg/100 u heparina
- Heparina masa moleculara mica:  
sangerari <, t1/2 >; APTT normal

# Hemofilia & co

- **Hemofilia A:** X-linkata, recesiva, F VIII  
(↑APTT, ↓ F VIII)
- **Hemofilia B:** X-linkata, recesiva, F IX  
(↑APTT, ↓ F IX)
  - Hemartroze, hematoame intramusculare
- **Boala von Willebrand:** ↓factor vW  
(adeziune plachetara, protejeaza F VIII de distrugere)
  - Sangerari mucoase (epistaxis) si posttraumatice

# Hemofilia & co

- Hemartroze acute (genunchi, glezne, solduri, coate) → artroze
- Hematoame intramusculare:
  - necroza ischemica si contractura;
  - iliopsoas: incarcerarea n. femural: durere inghinala, flexia soldului, parestezie; durerea poate iradia catre abdomen, mimand apendicita
- Sangerare intracraniana: traumatism minor
- Posttraumatica (hemostaza initiala)

# Hemofilia & co

## Investigatii

- Ecografie – pt hematoame musculare
- CT: traumatism cap, cefalee, semne neurologice
- F VIII, F VIII inh



# Hemofilia & co

## Tratament

- General:
  - Repaus, gheata
  - Analgezie: tramal po sau iv (**NU im!**)
- F VIII (sangerari minore: plasma proaspata) / F IX
- Cheama hematologul

# Tromboza & hemoragie

- **microtromboze** → consum trombocite → consum factori coagulare → **sangerare**
- tratament dificil

- **CID**

- **PTT / SHU**

# CID

## Cauze

- Septicemie Gram-, *Staph aureus*, meningococ
- Cancer diseminat
- Insuficienta hepatica
- Transfuzie cu sange incompatibil
- Traumatisme/arsuri severe
- Leucemie acuta promielocitara
- Urgente obstetricale: abruptio placentae, embolie amniotica, fetus mort retinut, pre-eclampsie severa

# CID

- Microtromboze → leziuni ale organelor tinta
  - Consum trombocite → ↓ **trombocite**
  - Consumul factorilor de coagulare →  
↑ TP, APTT, TT  
↓ **fibrinogen**
  - Hemoliza microangiopatica
  - Activare tromboliza (**PDF**)
  - Sangerare
- 
- A blue line diagram on the right side of the slide. It starts with a vertical line on the right edge. From this line, three horizontal arrows point left towards the text of the second, third, and fifth bullet points. From the bottom of the vertical line, a horizontal arrow points left towards the text of the sixth bullet point. Finally, a long horizontal arrow points left from the right edge towards the text of the seventh bullet point.

# CID

## Diagnostic

- Nr trombocite
  - 51-99.000/mm<sup>3</sup> 1 p
  - ≤ 50.000 /mm<sup>3</sup> 2 p
- Timp de protrombina (TP)
  - 3-6 sec 1 p
  - > 6 sec 2 p
- Fg < 100 mg% 1 p
- PDF crescuti
  - Moderat 2 p
  - Mult 2 p

> 5 p: CID

< 5p: de repetat zilnic

# CID

## Tratament

- **Trateaza cauza!! (60%: sepsis)**
- Soc, acidoza, hipoxie
- Transfuzie (anemie) (moderata)
- **Plasma proaspata congelata** (4-5 u) daca TP sau APTT > 1,5 x martor
- **MT** 1 u (Tr < 50.000, sau < 100.000 si scade rapid)
- **Crioprecipitat** (Fg < 50 mg%)
- Plasmafereza
- **Antitrombina III**
- Concentrat proteina C (sepsis, meningococemie)

# Purpura trombotica trombocitopenica (PTT) / Sindrom hemolitic uremic (SHU)

PTT: pentada clasica:

- 1. Anemie hemolitica microangiopatica**
- 2. Trombocitopenie**
3. Simptome neurologice
- 4. Insuficienta renala**
5. Febra (?)

# PTT / SHU

- PTT: femei varsta medie
- SHU: copii cu diaree hemoragica (*E Coli*)



# PTT / SHU

## Asocieri:

- Infecție HIV
- LES
- Sarcina normala
- Medicamente (chinina, ticlopidina, clopidogrel, ACO, ciclosporina, gemcitabina, tacrolimus, valacyclovir)
- Gastroenterita *E coli* serotip 0157:H7

# PTT

## Simptome neurologice

- Cefalee
- Convulsii
- Confuzie
- Coma
- AIT
- Alte manifestari de focar

Simptomele pot fi intermitente sau de intensitate fluctuanta

# PTT / SHU

## Atitudine

- Trimite la specialist (hematolog/nefrolog)
- Plasma proaspata
- Pregatire pentru **plasmafereza**
- Corticoterapie
- NU MT!!
- Aspirina daca tr>50.000

# Leucemia acuta

Stabilizeaza pacientul!

- **Cai aeriene** (stridor – obstr. mediastinala): cheama ATI
- **Respiratie** (dispnee ← infectie, leucostaza, anemie severa, insuficienta cardiaca, hemoragie pulmonara): O<sub>2</sub> (SaO<sub>2</sub>, evita punctie arteriala din cauza trombocitopenie)
- **Circulatie** (soc ← **sepsis**, hemoragie, IC): refa vol circulant, hemoculturi, antibiotice cu spectru larg
- Trimite la hematolog

# Leucemia acuta (II)

## Tratament de urgenta

- **Infectie:** ca si pt neutropenie
- **Sangerare:**
  - Transfuzie NU daca NL > 100.000)
  - Daca Tr<20.000: MT
  - TP↑: plasma proaspata (4-5 u)
  - Fg<50 mg%: crioprecipitat
- NL>100.000: discuta cu hematologul (leucafereza in ATI)

# Leucemia acuta (III)

## Confirmarea dg

- Anamneza: stie de boala
- Ex clinic: adenopatii, hepatosplenomegalie, hiperplazie gingivala, echimoze spontane; punct de plecare infectii (carii dentare, leziuni cutanate etc)
- Frotiu, apoi medulograma.

# Sdr de hipervascozitate

## Cauze

- Celularitate crescuta
  - Policitemia (Ht 50-60%)
  - Leucocitoza ( $>50-100.000/mm^3$ )
- Hiperproteinemie
  - Macroglobulinemie Waldenstrom (IgM $>3g\%$ )
  - Mielom multiplu (IgA $>8 g\%$ )

# Sdr de hipervascozitate (II)

## Manifestari generale

- Cefalee, letargie, confuzie, coma
- Tulburari vizuale
- Insuf cardiaca congestiva
- Ex FO: vene ingrosate, “in carnacior”, hemoragii, exudate, edem papilar



# Sdr de hipervascozitate (III)

## Manifestari specifice

- Paraproteine
  - Sangerari/purpura, neuropatie, insuficienta renala, tulburari de conducere
- Leucostaza
  - Ischemie/infarct miocardic, infiltrate pulmonare
- Policitemie
  - Ischemie periferica, AIT/AVC, infarct miocardic

# Sdr de hipervascozitate (IV)

## Tratament

- Interventie urgenta (aceeasi zi), f(cauza):
- Policitemie: sangerare 300-500 ml, inlocuit cu ser fiziologic
- Leucemie: leucofereza sau chimioterapie
- Paraproteine: plasmafereza

# Anemia

- Hb sau Ht scazute din variate cauze:
  - Productie insuficienta
  - Distrugere excesiva
  - Hemoragica
    - ciroza, ulcer, cancer, infectii, diateze hemoragice congenitale, malformatii vasculare GI, diverticuloza, medicamente;
    - Cauta istoric de sangerare anterioara, boala ce predispune la sangerari, traumatism
    - Determina localizarea si estimeaza cantitatea
- Anemie severa:  $Hb < 7g\%$

# Anemia (II)

- Clinic:
  - Paloare, tahicardie, hipotensiune, icter, echimoze, purpura, hepatosplenomegalie, adenopatii, febra
  - TA, puls in clinostatism si ortostatism
  - Ex clinic amanuntit, inclusiv TR
  
  - Poate veni pt. insuficienta cardiaca cls. IV, somnolenta/coma (anemii cronice severe)

# Anemia (III)

- **Imagistica:**
  - Rx pulmonara: pneumoperitoneu, hemotorax
  - Eco, CT: hemoperitoneu
- **Laborator:**
  - Hemoleucograma, frotiu, VSH,
  - Grup, Rh
  - Coagulare (APTT, TP, fibrinogen)
  - Creatinina, ionograma, sideremie, bilirubina, LDH, transaminaze, glicemie, proteine, albumine

# Anemia (IV)

## Tratament

- ABC, linie iv – hidratare (2 l cristaloide), O2
- Transfuzie ME, MT, plasma proaspata, crioprecipitat (hemoragie, CID)
- Consult GI pt eventuale studii endoscopice
- Consult gineco pt hemoragie uterina
- Trimis(a) in sectie  
ATI/chirurgie/ginecol/medicala/gastroenterologie/hematologie/