

Topical Hemostatics

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Medicine Conference
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Conflict of Interest

- No conflicts of interest

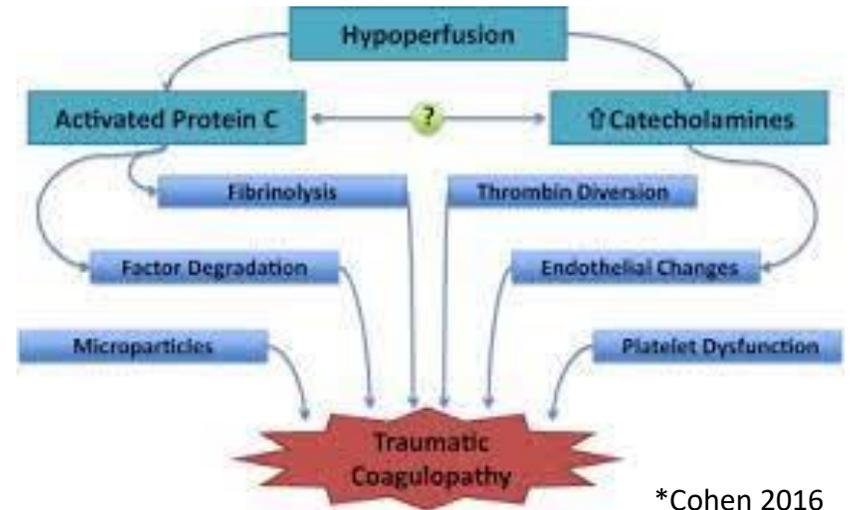
Outline

- Introduction
- Four main categories of topical hemostatics
- Highlight commonly used products
 - ?Data
- Basic mechanism of action



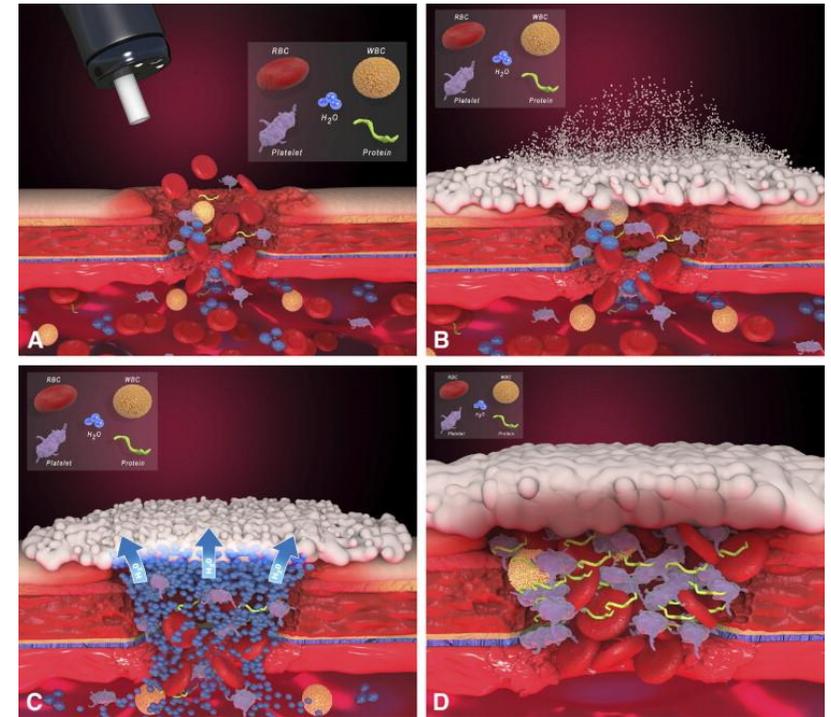
Introduction – Topical Hemostatics

- Exsanguination = leading cause of preventable death among trauma victims
 - 50% in the pre-hospital setting
- Hemorrhage → acute coagulopathy
- 1886 = Earliest use of topical hemostatics
 - Beeswax and petroleum jelly
- 1940s = oxidize cellulose and gelatin
- 1970 = microfibrillar collagen



Introduction – Topical Hemostatics

- Goal =
 - Enhance and expedite coagulation
 - Minimize adverse effects
- Adjuncts are typically
 - Transportable
 - Increase hemostasis
 - Reduce transfusion need and ~OR times
- Promote coagulation
 - Concentrate innate clotting factors
 - Facilitate clotting cascade
 - Barricade ongoing blood loss



Introduction – Ideal hemostatic

- (1) Easily accessible
- (2) Conform to a variety of wounds
- (3) Efficient and effective hemostasis
- (4) Limit adverse effect
- (5) Self-activating
- (6) Removable
- (7) Cost effective

Introduction – Topical Hemostatics

Four main categories

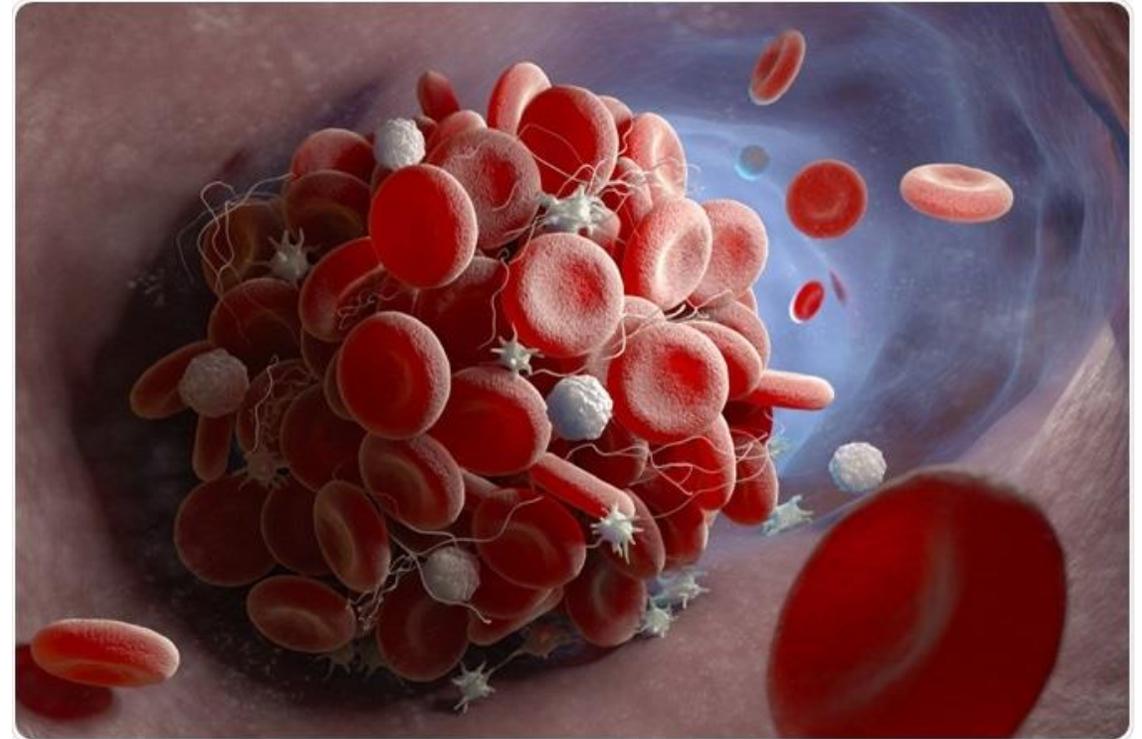
1. Topical
2. Chemical
3. Physiologic
4. Dressings



Topical Hemostatics

Four main categories

1. Topical
2. Chemical
3. Physiologic
4. Dressings



Topical Hemostatics

Four main categories

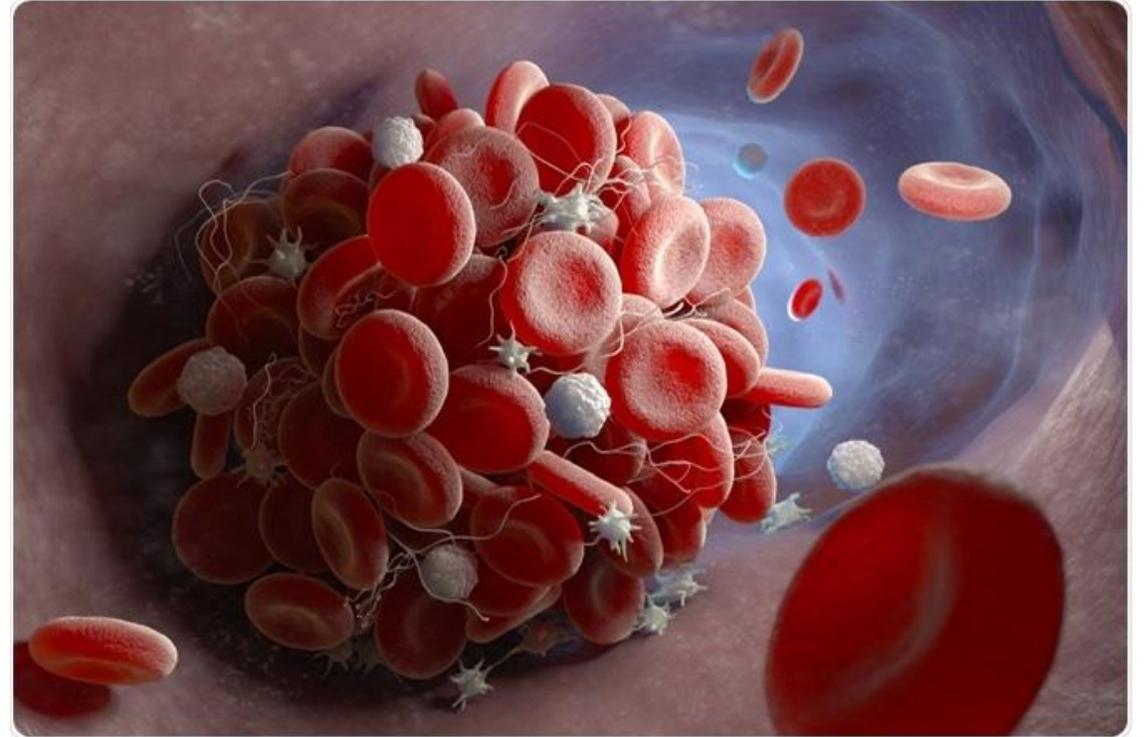
1. Topical

1. Mechanical
2. Active
3. Flowable
4. Sealants

2. Chemical

3. Physiologic

4. Dressings



Topical → Mechanical

- Matrix for rapid clot formation → impedes blood loss → tamponade
- Must have an intact coagulation cascade
 - Platelet aggregation
 - Fibrin production
- Pros =
 - Affordable
 - Easy to use
 - Manual pressure with saline soaked gauze
 - No specific storage needs

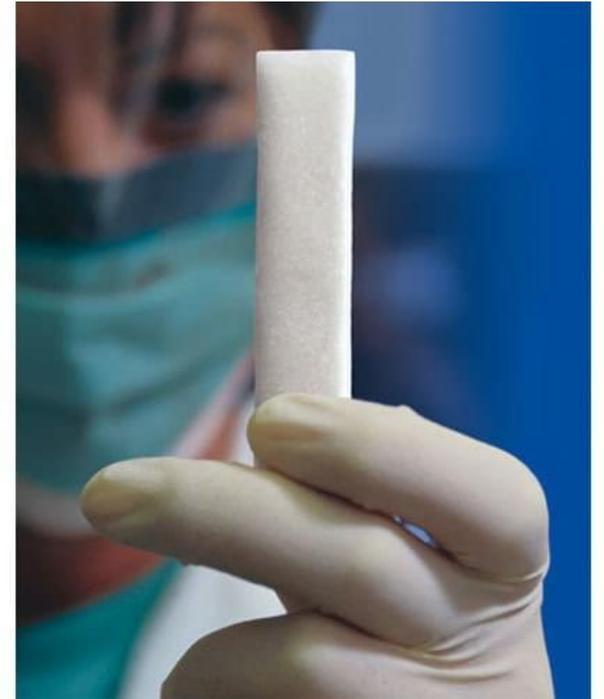


Topical → Mechanical

Class	Brand	Distributor
Physical Agents	Bone wax, Ostene	Ethicon, Baxter Healthcare
Porcine Gelatin	GELFOAM SURGIFOAM, Sponge	Ethicon
Oxidized regenerated cellulose (ORC)	SURGICEL (original, FIBRILLAR, NU-KNIT, SNoW, Powder), WoudClot, bloodSTOP	Ethicon, CoreScientific Creations, LifeScience
Bovine collagen	Avitene, HeliStat, HeliTene, INSTANT MCH	Bard, Davol Inc., Tegra, Ethicon
Polysaccharide spheres	Arista, VITASURE, PerClot, EndoClot PHS	Bard, Stryker, Cryolife, EndoClot Inc.

Topical → Mechanical – Bone Wax

- Use:
 - USDA approved for bleeding from bony surfaces
 - Derm surgery
- Adverse Effects:
 - Cannot use in contaminated field
 - Impedes bacteria clearance
 - Impairs osteogenesis
- Cannot leave in the spinal canal/spinal fusion sites



Topical → Mechanical – SURGICEL

- Use:
 - RP bleed (original), solid organ (NU-KNIT), Craniotomy (FIBRILLAR), contaminated field
- Adverse Effects:
 - Foreign body reaction
- Do not apply onto periosteum, perichondrium, or graft beds



Howe N et al. 2013 *J Am Acad Dermatol*
Gabay M. 2006 *Am J Health Syst Pharm*
Simo KA et al, 2012, *ISRN Surg*

Topical → Mechanical – Arista

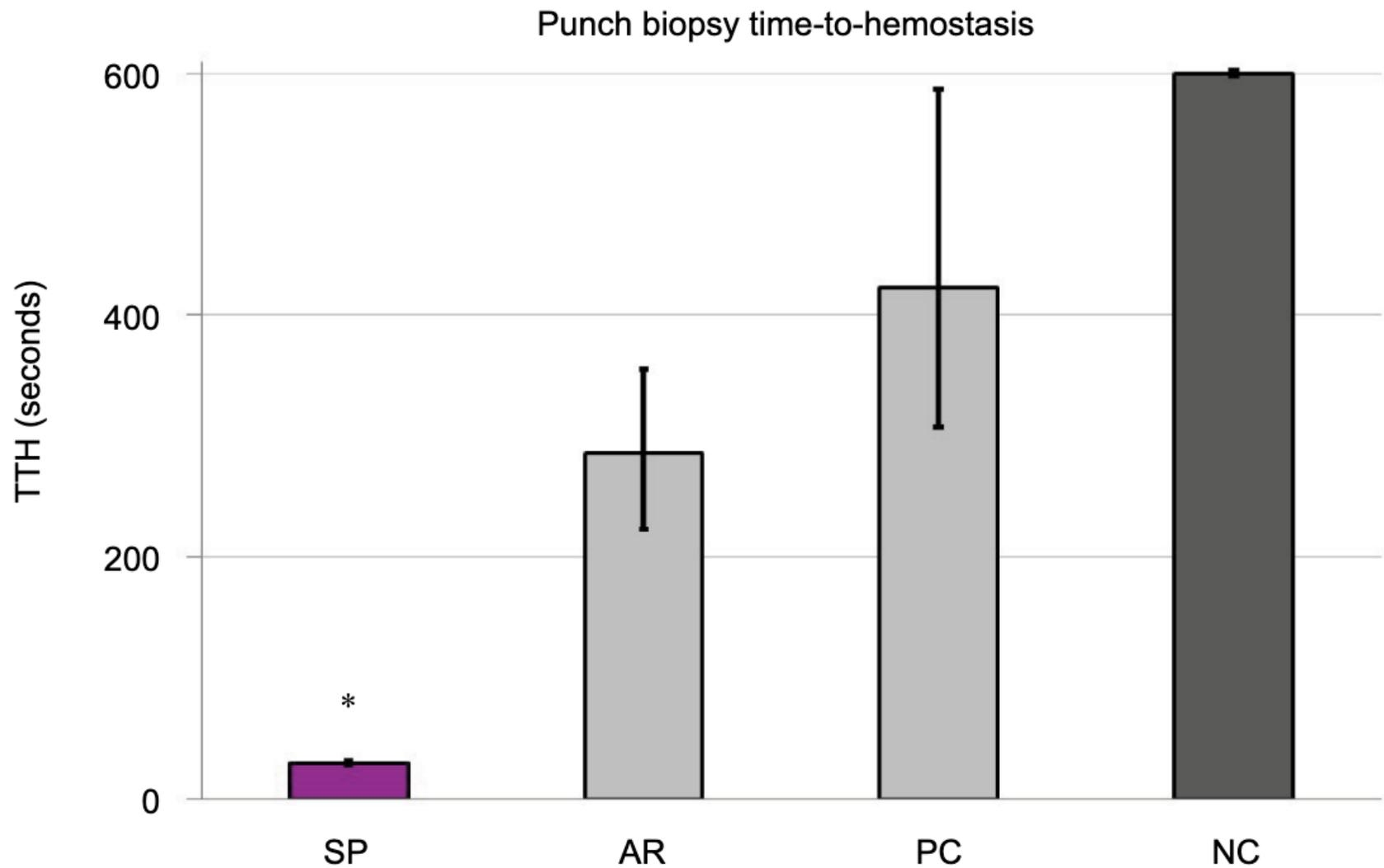
- Use:
 - Surgical procedures with arteriolar, capillary, or venous bleeding
 - Anastomotic sites
- Adverse Effects:
 - Hyperglycemia → avoid over 50g in DM patients
 - Embolism following intravascular injection
- Do not use in optho or neuro procedures



An i powe

Melinda
Richard

Affiliation
PMID: 29



Ethicon
funded
study**

Topical → Active

- Thrombin based
- Application of concentrated thrombin to a bleeding surface = coagulation
 - Rapid conversion of native fibrinogen into a fibrin clot
 - Activation of Factor V, FVIII, and FXI
 - Promotion of platelet aggregation and adherence
- ↑ [thrombin] = ↑ efficacy

Topical → Active

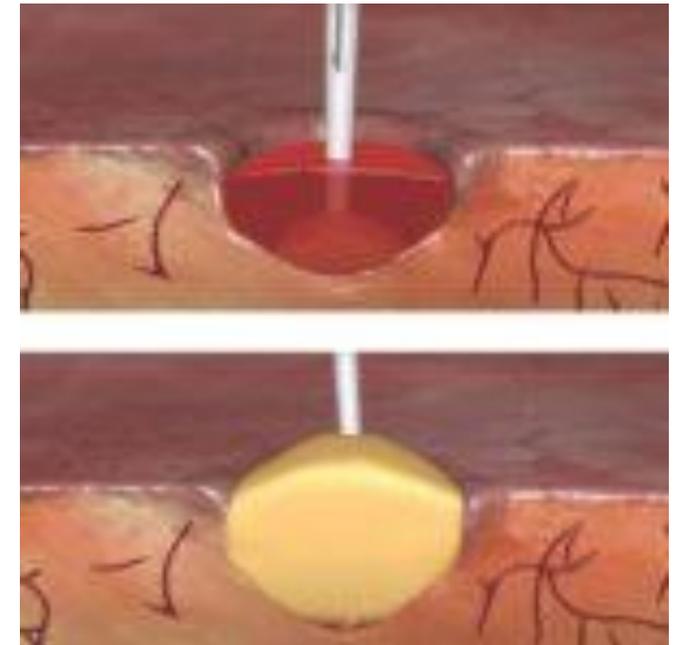
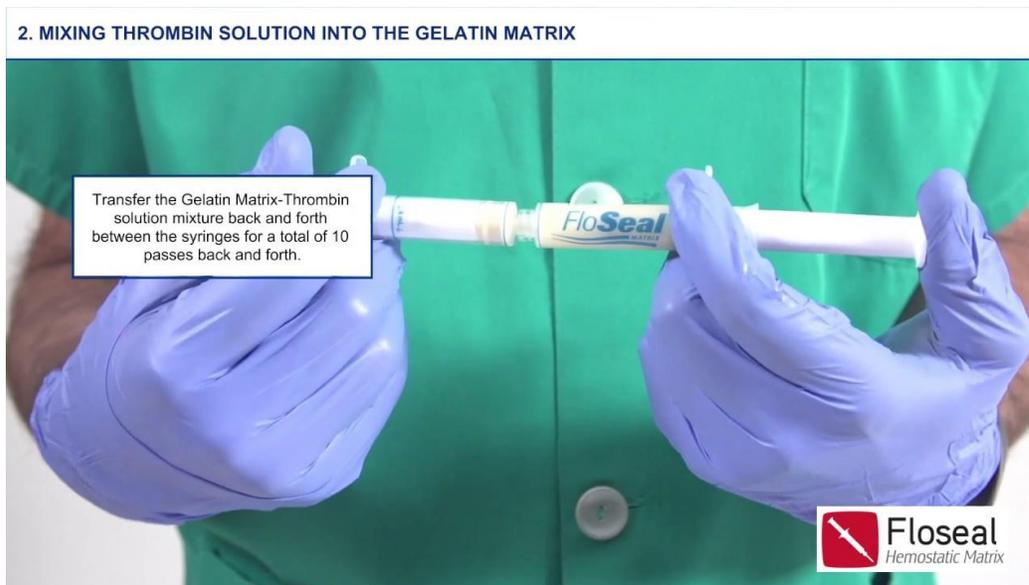
Class	Brand	Distributor
Bovine Thrombin	THROMBIN-JMI	Pfizer
Human pooled plasma thrombin	EVITHROM, GELFOAM PLUS	Ethicon, Baxter
Recombinant human thrombin	RECOTRHOM	Mallinckrodt

Topical → Flowable

- Gelatin particles + thrombin = superior stable fibrin matrix and clot
- Crosslinked gelatin particles swell = tamponade effect and conform to irregular spaces
- Thrombin activates FV, FVIII, FXIII, and platelets
- Converts fibrinogen to fibrin monomers to hasten clot formation
- Thrombin acts at the terminal portion of the coagulation cascade = effective despite clotting factor deficiencies

Topical → Flowable

- Must reconstitute the thrombin component
 - Takes up to 3 minutes
 - Foam like consistency
 - Expands up to 20% over 10 min
 - Last 6-8 weeks



Topical → Flowable

Class	Brand	Distributor
Bovine gelatin and human pooled plasma thrombin	FLOSEAL Hemostatic matrix	Baxter
Porcine gelatin +/- human thrombin	SURGIFLO	Ethicon

Similar patient outcomes yet different hospital costs between flowable hemostatic agents

Guy David ¹, Sangtaeck Lim, Candace Gunnarsson, Richard Kocharian, Sanjoy Roy

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 25907200 DOI: [10.3111/13696998.2015.1044994](https://doi.org/10.3111/13696998.2015.1044994)

- New England National Database review evaluating outcomes and costs → FLOSEAL vs SURGIFLO
- Average of \$349.8 for FLOSEAL vs. \$222.66 for SURGIFLO
 - \$21 reduction in hospital cost for each additional hour of surgery
- No difference in surgical complications
- Limitations

Topical → Sealant

- Four categories:
 - Fibrin
 - Polyethylene glycol (PEG) polymer
 - Albumin with glutaraldehyde
 - i.e. BioGlue
 - Cyanoacrylate (CA)
 - i.e. DERMABOND



Tompeck et al, 2019 *J Trauma Acute Care Surg*
Spotnitz WD 2017, *Am Surg*
Gabay M et al, 2013, *Pharmacotherapy*
Neveleff D. 2012, *AORN J*

Topical → Fibrin Sealant

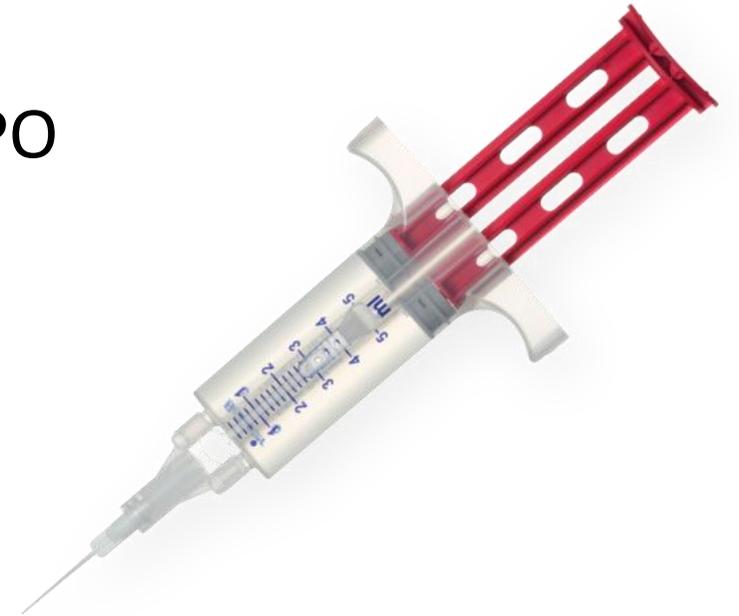
Class	Brand	Distributor
Human pooled plasma +human pooled plasma fibrinogen	TISSEEL, EVICEL, ARTISS	Baxter, Ethicon, Baxter
Human fibrinogen +thrombin, ORC	EVARREST Patch	Ethicon
Human fibrinogen + thrombin, equine collagen	TachoSil Patch	Baxter
Autologous fibrinogen and thrombin	CryoSeal	Asahi Kasei Pharma
Autologous fibrinogen and thrombin + bovine thrombin	Vitagel	Stryker

Topical → Fibrin Sealant

- Typically composed of fibrinogen, thrombin (human or bovine), and FXIII or an anti-fibrinolytic agent
- Final pathway = cross-linked insoluble fibrin matrix
 - Decreases clot breakdown by limiting plasmin generation
- Higher [Fibrinogen] = stronger clot over time

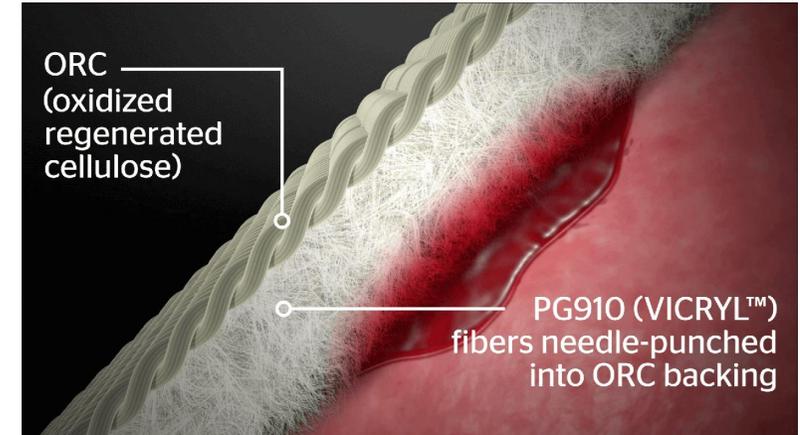
Topical → Fibrin Sealant - TISSEAL

- Can be used in open or laparoscopic surgery
- Possible reduction in multiple fluid collections PO
- Can be used in optho sx
- Can cause bovine spongiform encephalitis
- Cannot use in IgA deficiency



Topical → Fibrin Sealant - EVARREST patch

- Soft tissue bleeding during open surgery
 - Good adjunct in hepatic surgery
- Do not use for bleeding from large vessel injuries alone
- ? Reduction in postoperative biliary or fluid collections
- Can cause Hypersensitivity to human blood or horse proteins



Achneck et al, 2013 *Ann Surg*
Gabay M et al, 2013, *Pharmacotherapy*
Koea JB 2013, *HPB*

Hemostatic efficacy of EVARREST™, Fibrin Sealant Patch vs. TachoSil® in a heparinized swine spleen incision model

[John P Matonick](#)¹, [Jeffrey Hammond](#)

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 25361019 DOI: [10.3109/08941939.2014.941444](#)

- EVARREST vs TachoSil in swine models
- AC with heparin + Injury
- At 3 minutes 86% vs 0% hemostasis (p<0.001)
- At 10 minutes 100% vs 4% TachoSil (p<0.001)
- 100% adherence with EVARREST

doi: 10.1016/j.hpb.2015.12.006. Epub 2016 Feb 1.

A multicentre, prospective, randomized, controlled trial comparing EVARREST™ fibrin sealant patch to standard of care in controlling bleeding following elective hepatectomy: anatomic versus non-anatomic resection

[Jonathan B Koea](#)¹, [Jonathan Batiller](#)², [Nicolas Aguirre](#)², [Jessica Shen](#)², [Richard Kocharian](#)², [Grant Bochicchio](#)³, [O James Garden](#)⁴

Affiliations + expand

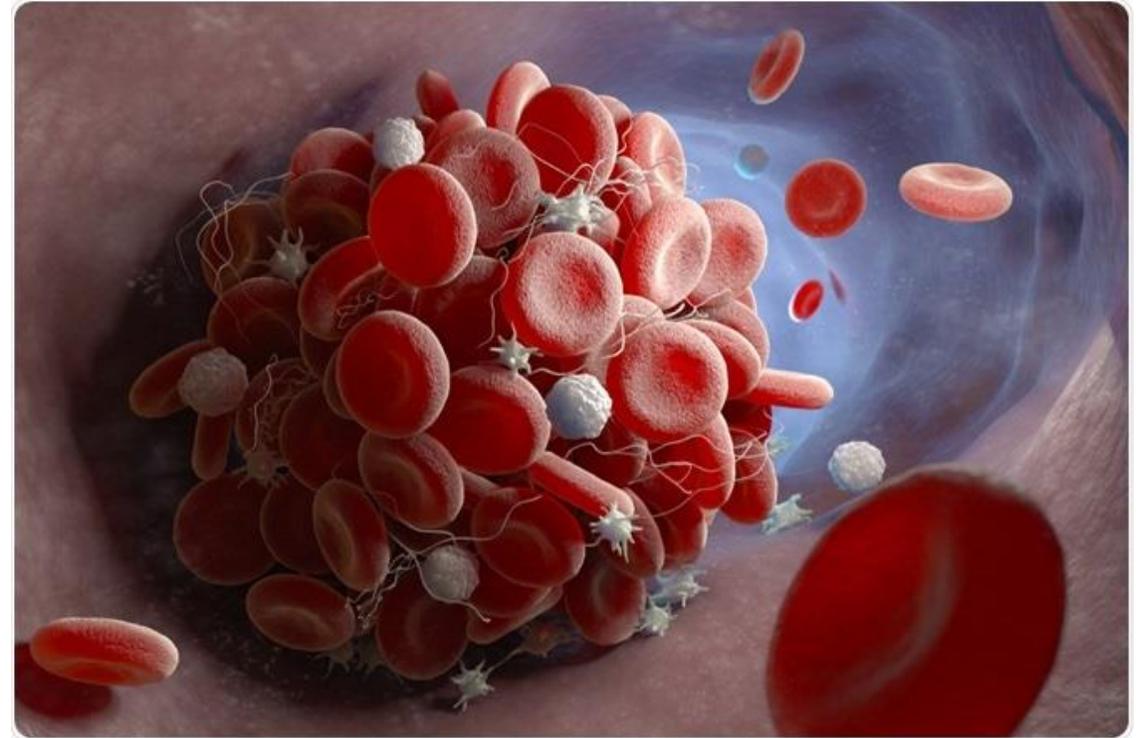
PMID: 27017161 PMCID: [PMC4814597](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.hpb.2015.12.006](#)

- RCT EVARREST vs SOC during hepatic resection
- At 4 minutes 96% hemostasis vs 46% (p<0.001)
- No difference in anatomic vs non anatomic resection

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Topical Hemostatics → Chemical

- 1852 → French military used Ferric Subsulfate for hemostasis
- Caustic to tissue
- Hemostatic
- Stable at room temperature

Topical Hemostatics → Chemical

Chemical	Adverse Effects
Zinc Paste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain and local irritation at application site¹⁴
Ferric Sub sulfate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dyspigmentation^{8,14}• Increased erythema^{8,14}• Infection^{8,14}• Delayed wound reepithelialization^{8,14}• Dermal fibrosis^{8,14}
Silver Nitrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decreased healing to surrounding tissues⁸• Silver particle deposition⁸• Stinging sensation¹⁴
Aluminum Chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paresthesia^{8,14}• Tissue Irritation^{8,14}• Larger scars¹⁴

Topical Hemostatics → Chemical – Silver Nitrate

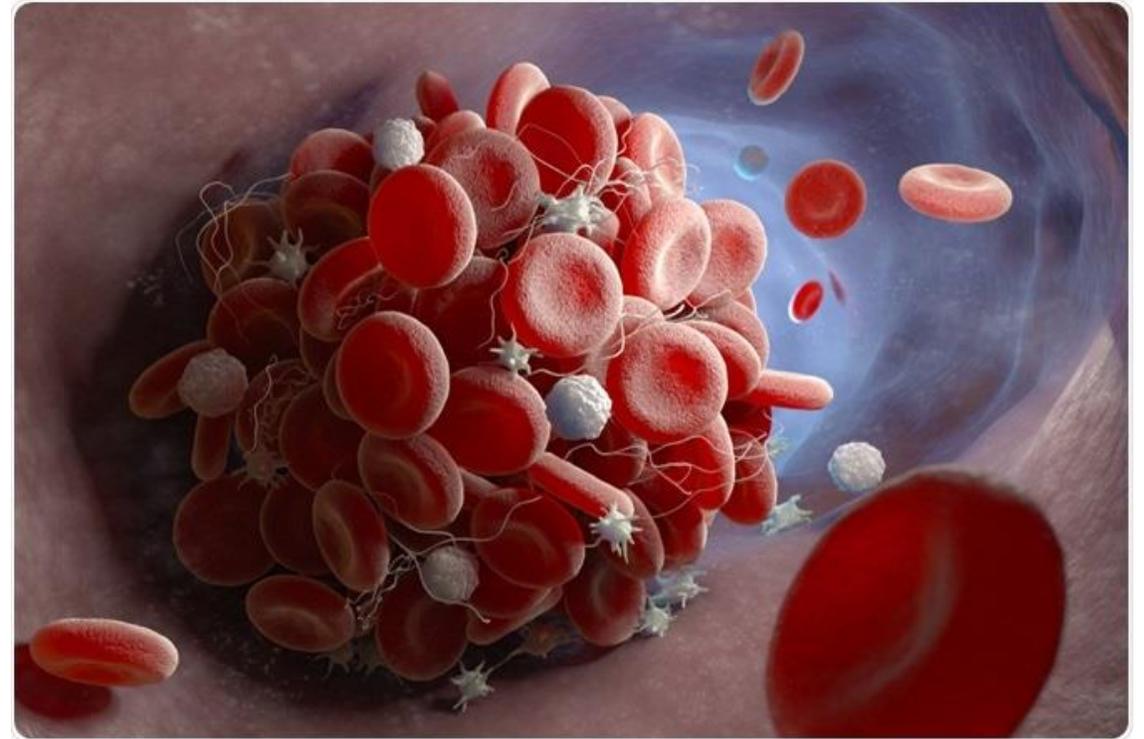
- Formulations:
 - Topical stick applicator
 - 10% solution
- Elaborates free silver ions → bind to tissue proteins for hemostasis
- Binds bacterial proteins = antibacterial properties



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Topical Hemostatics → Physiologic

- Mechanism
 - “Mimics” later steps in the coagulation cascade
 - Vasoconstriction
- Hydrogen peroxide
 - Unknown mechanism
 - Nonallergenic
 - Noncaustic
 - Nontoxic
 - Cheap

Physiologic	Adverse Effects
Epinephrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tachyarrhythmia's^{8,83} • Rebound Hyperemia^{8,83}
Cocaine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myocardial infarction^{8,14} • Syncope^{8,14} • Central nervous stimulation (including seizures)^{8,14} • Stroke^{8,14} • Death^{8,14}
Hydrogen Peroxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed wound healing¹⁴
Tranexamic Acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myopathy^{51,52} • Hypotension (IV route)^{51,52} • Nephrotoxicity^{51,52} • Intravascular thrombosis (deep vein thrombosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, death)^{51,52} • Increased thrombin time^{51,52}

Topical Hemostatics → Physiologic - TXA

- Derivative of Lysine
- Mechanism
 - Competitively inhibits plasminogen activation
 - Higher concentrations = noncompetitively inhibits plasmin
 - Prevents degradation of fibrin clots
- Can be used IV, topical or nebulized

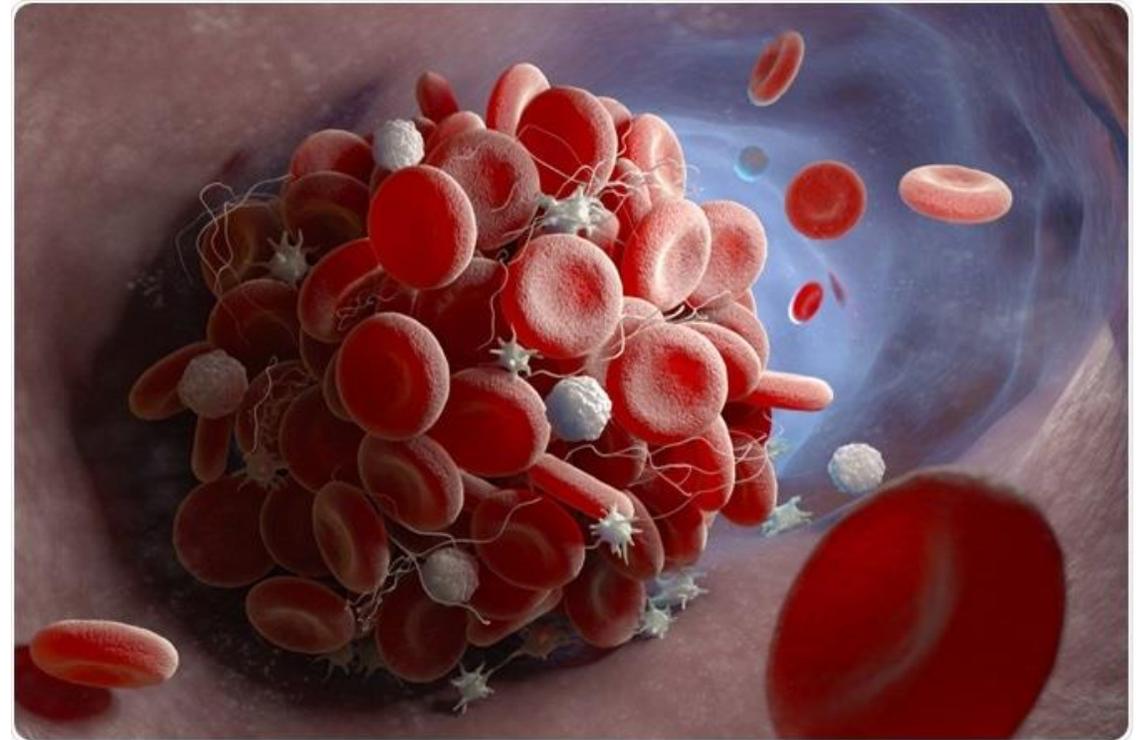


Tompeck et al, 2019 *J Trauma Acute Care Surg*
Ferraris VA et al, 2011, *Ann Thorac Surg*
Schexneider KI. 2003 *Curr Opin Hematol*

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Topical Hemostatics → Dressings

- Designed for rapid application
- Incorporate gauze or other material impregnated with active hemostatic ingredients
- Common in first aid kits and combat

Topical Hemostatics → Dressings

Product	Brand	Manufacturer
p-GlcNAc	Syvek Patch	Marine Polymer Technologies, Inc. Burlington, MA
Chitin/Chitosan	mrhd	Marine Polymer Technologies
	Celox	MedTrade Products, Ltd, Crewe, UK
	ChitoSeal	Luna, Inc., Charlottesville, VA
	HemCon Patch PRO	Tricol Biomedical Inc., Portland, OR
	ChitoGauz [®] PRO	Merit Medical, Jordan, UT
	Clo-Sur P.A.D.	Gel-E, Inc., College Park, MD
	gel-e	Medafor, Minneapolis, MN
p-GlcNAc-containing Glycosaminoglycans (MPH)	TraumaDEX HemaDerm	Z-Medica Corp., Wallingford, CT
Mineral Zeolite	QuikClot Combat Gauze	American Red Cross Holland Laboratory, Rockville, MD
Dry Fibrin	DFSD	Biolife L.L.C., Sarasota, FL
Hydrophilic Polymers of Potassium Salts	WoundSeal	

Topical Hemostatics → Dressings – Mineral Zeolite

- Microporous inorganic granular powder derived from lava rock
 - Minerals → silicon, aluminum, magnesium, sodium
 - Absorption of tissue fluid through molecular sieves concentrates coagulation factors = hemostasis
- QuickClot
 - 2002
 - Kaolin impregnated polyester gauze



Comparative analysis of hemostatic agents in a swine model of lethal groin injury

Hasan B Alam¹, Gemma B Uy, Dana Miller, Elena Koustova, Timothy Hancock, Ryan Inocencio, Daniel Anderson, Orlando Llorente, Peter Rhee

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 12813325 DOI: 10.1097/01.TA.0000068258.99048.70

QuikClot use in trauma for hemorrhage control: case series of 103 documented uses

Peter Rhee¹, Carlos Brown, Matthew Martin, Ali Salim, Dave Plurad, Donald Green, Lowell Chambers, Demetrios Demetriades, George Velmahos, Hassan Alam

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 18404080 DOI: 10.1097/TA.0b013e31812f6dbc

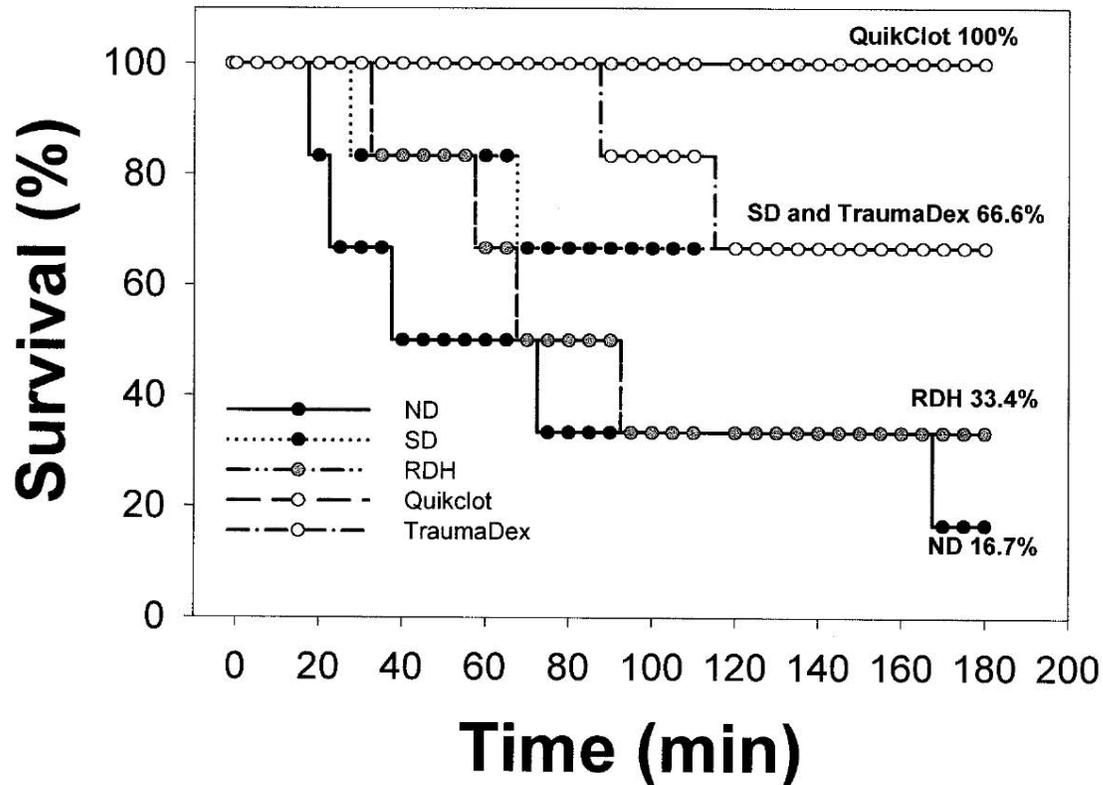


Table 3 Effectiveness by Mechanism

Mechanism	Reported Efficacy for Hemorrhage Control
Blunt trauma	6/8
Blast (artillery, rockets, improvised explosive devices)	21/22
Penetrating	
Stab wound	3/5
Gunshot wounds	65/68

Conclusion

- Four main categories of topical hemostatics
- Hemostatic choice → available and fits desired intent
- Paucity of data
- Can help adjunct hemostasis





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