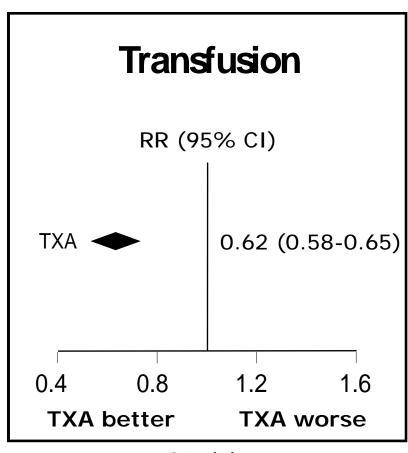
HALT-it

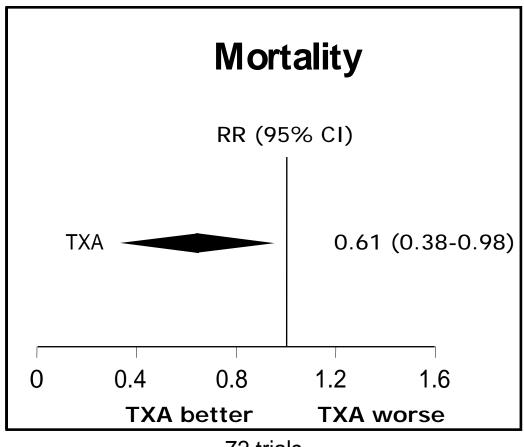
Tranexamic acid for gastrointestinal haemorrhage:

A randomised placebo controlled trial

TXA use in surgery

TXA reduces bleeding in surgery

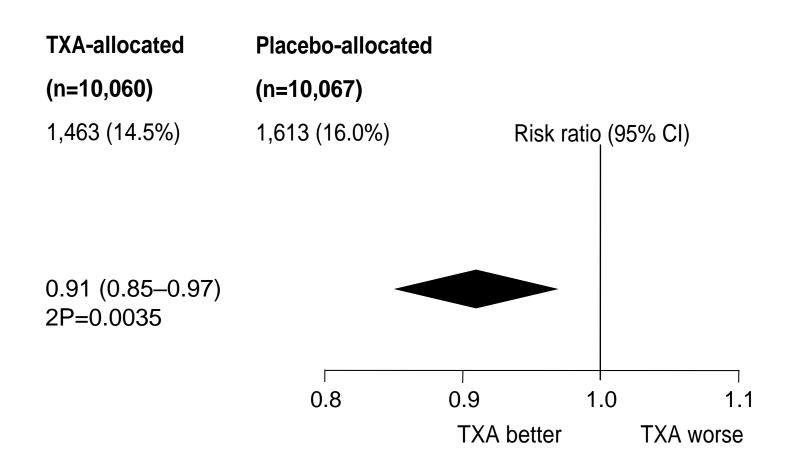




95 trials 72 trials

CRASH-2 trial results

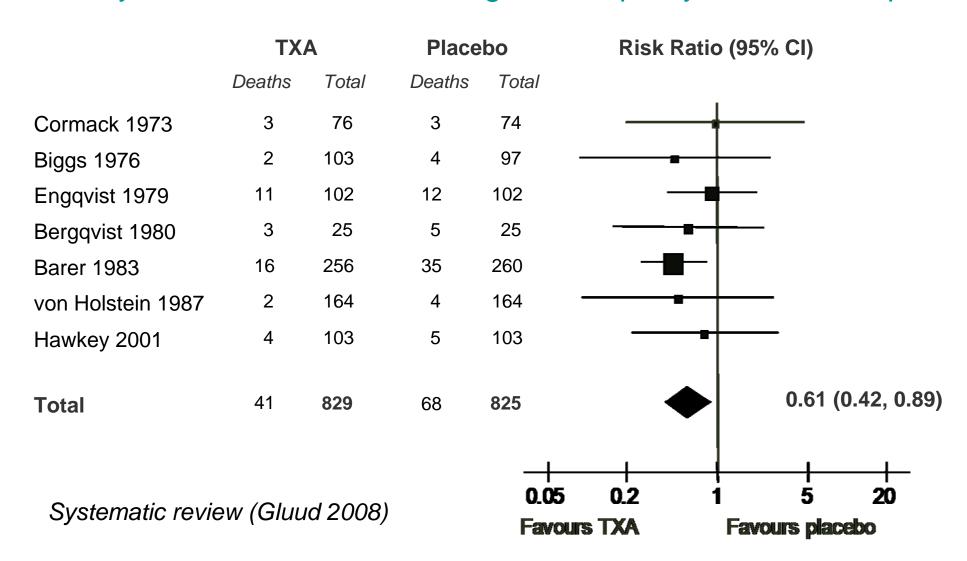
TXA reduced deaths in trauma patients with significant haemorrhage



The CRASH-2 Collaborators. *The Lancet.* 2010; 376(9734):23-32

TXA in upper GI bleeding

TXA may reduce death in G bleeding but the quality of the trials is poor



TXA in upper G bleeding (2)

Trials are too small to assess the effect of TXA on thromboembolic events

	TXA		Placebo		Risk Ratio (95% CI)
	Events	Total	Events	Total	
Engquist 1979	5	102	2	102	
Barer 1983	5	256	2	260	
von Holstein 1987	1	164	2	164 —	
Total	11	522	6	526	1.86 (0.66, 5.24)
				+ 0.02 (Favours	0.1 1 10 50 S TXA Favours placebo

Trial design

 Randomised double blind placebo controlled

Target sample size

- 8000 adults with acute significant bleeding
 - upper and lower GI

Where

UK and worldwide

Aims

 To quantify the effect of TXA on mortality and morbidity

Outcomes

Primary

 death in hospital within 28 days of randomisation (cause-specific mortality will also be recorded)

Secondary

- Re-bleeding
- Need for surgery or radiological intervention
- Blood product transfusion
- Thromboembolic events
- Other adverse medical events
- Patient's self care capacity
- Days spent in ICU or HDU
- Patient status (death, hospital readmission) at 12 months

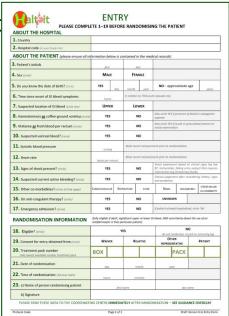
Simple Trial Procedures

1. Entry Form – assess eligibility; randomisation data

Randomise *anyone* with GI bleeding in whom you are not TXA will help

2. Trial treatment:

- Loading Dose: 1 g TXA/ placebo via IV over 10 min
- Maintenance Dose: 3 g TXA/ placebo in 1,000 mL of isotonic intravenous solution over 24 hrs



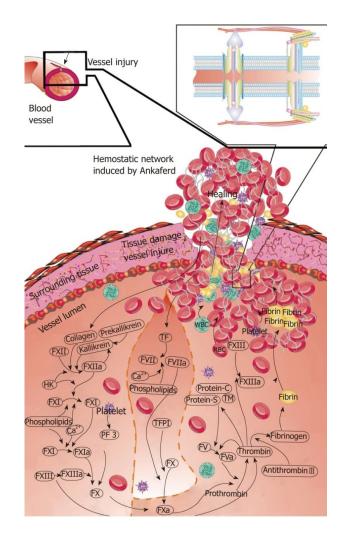
3. Record outcome at 28 days on one page Outcome Form

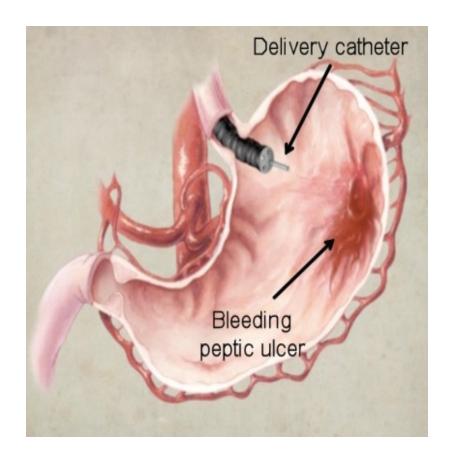
Haemospray

- Novel treatment for GI bleeding first used in military injuries
- Via endoscope indicated in those for whom other endotherapies failed or not possible
- No clinical trials as yet lots of case reports and retrospective data

- Proprietary inorganic powder
- Single-use device delivered through the endoscope
- Sprayed toward the source of a bleed
- When powder contacts blood, it absorbs water and forms a gel
- Acts cohesively and adhesively creating stable mechanical barrier
- Adheres to and covers the bleeding site.
- Non-thermal, non-traumatic treatment modality for achieving haemostasis
- Need repeat OGD and further definitive treatment

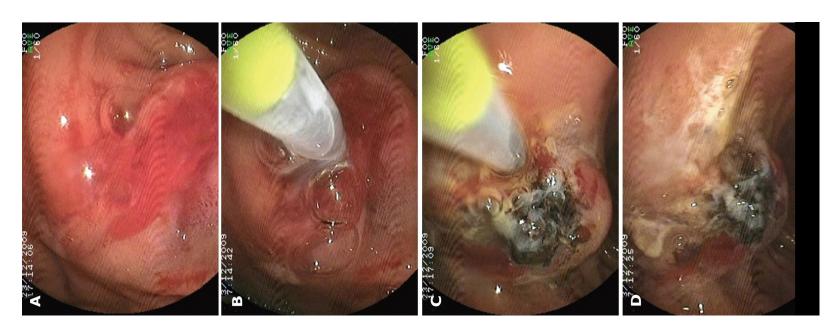
Hemospray





Hemospray

95% acute hemostasis



Sung JJ Endoscopy. 2011 Apr;43(4):291-5. Epub 2011 Mar 31.