



Managing at a distance – polytrauma in a patient with severe haemophilia A. A multidisciplinary case review

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Demographics

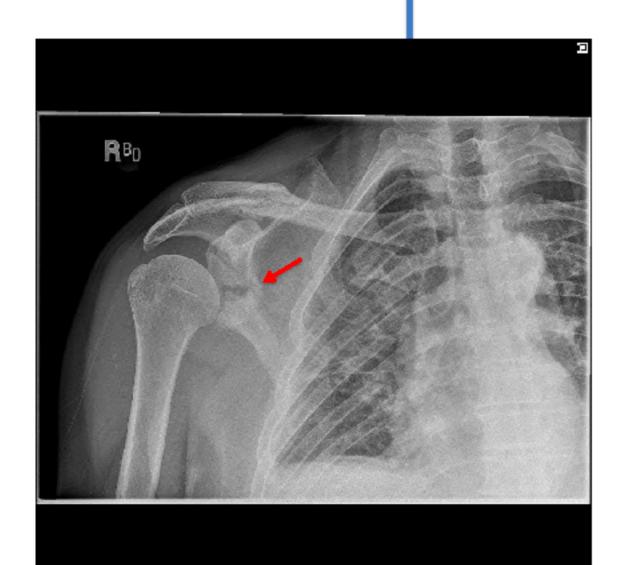
49 year old, Co-infected, Right knee arthroplasty (twice with revision), bilateral elbow and ankle arthropathy

15.05.13

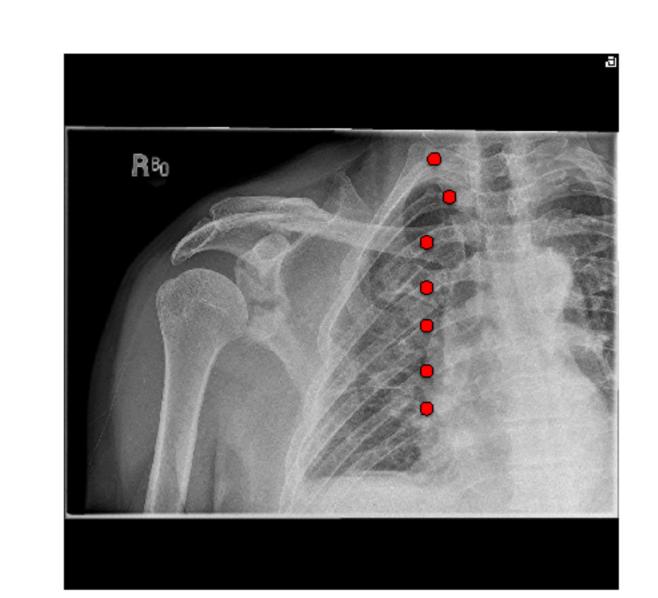
-milestones-

- History of injury -

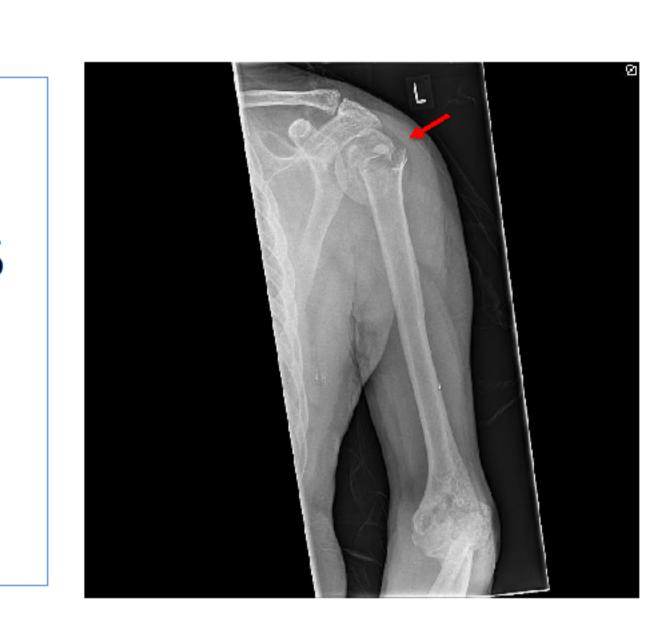
Riding his motorcycle to work – involved in collision with large van Sustained significant life threatening injuries – Admitted to Major Trauma Centre that had no Haemophilia centre on site – therefore haemostatic management was done from a distance







Spinous processes T4,5 # Transverse processes L3,4,5 Right Pneumothorax 12 # right ribs Renal/Hepatic Lacerations



- Haemophilia Management -

FVIII level >80% (10 days)

2500iu/dl – in twice daily

Dosing **1250iu** (**15iu/kg**)

(Maintain trough >70%)

FVIII Level 15 mins post= 150iu/dl

Immediate bolus dose rFVIII _

- Trauma Management -

Medical stabilisation and ICU **Not** ventilated or intubated Chest drain

Rolling bed transfers only

Full assist with self care

NWB Right hip Transfer with assist of 1 to chair

- Pain Management -Mid Thoracic spinal epidural

Oral Ketamine 50mg/4 hourly _ Tramadol 100mg 4 hourly

(avoiding ventilation)

Continuous infusion advised Paracetomol 1g 4 hourly _____ rFVIII at 4iu/kg/hr to maintain

25.05.13

- Orthopaedic and Rehab Therapy Management -

Repeat of all radiology - evaluate fractures and positioning Limited ability to elevate upper limbs (painful++) – but can transfer to chair with assistance of one.

Weightbearing (WB) status – non WB left arm and right leg

Physiotherapy focus - bed mobility, respiratory health MRSA +ve and gentle movement exercises and isometric muscle

> activity for upper and lower limbs. Occupational therapy focus – independent self care

His son (first child) is born

Orthopaedic decision – conservative management of all fractures

Allowed to partial WB on Right leg – increase mobility with tripod stick Continue to increase shoulder strength, ROM and function

COX-2 inhibitor (100mg OD)

- Discharge home - downstairs living. Independently mobile - tripod stick. Shoulder AROM R= 100°, L= 50° Home Rehab – use of door pulleys, light weights, stairs for cardiovascular activity, resistance bands, balance and proprioception activity.

Gym: Endurance, mobility and strength **Hydrotherapy** – strengthening and ROM.

- Return to work - Phased over 3 weeks (per physio guidance) virtually pain free, independently mobile and driving his car. Shoulder AROM R= 140°, L= 100° Twice weekly prophylaxis rFVIII 2000iu (24iu/kg)

- One year on - Physically very well, pain free.

The expertise of multiple teams, modern trauma and haemophilia care, effective communication and this individual's determination, have resulted in a remarkable story of survival and recovery.

- Transfer from trauma centre -

MST 10mg at night -Oromorph 5-10mg PRN -

> 2000iu (24iu/kg) daily (Maintain trough >40%)

> 1500iu (18iu/kg) daily (Maintain trough >30%)

3000iu (36iu/kg) alt days (Maintain trough >40%)

3000iu (36iu/kg) 2 x week

20.06.13

29.05.13

07.06.13

12.06.13

18.06.13

04.09.13

May 2014

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WFH 2014 WORLD CONGRESS





Paul McLaughlin

Poster

presented at: