



Even modest increases in chest drain losses after surgery are associated with an increased risk of death, higher reoperation rates, an increased need for blood products, and prolonged requirements for intensive care” Reddy et al (2016).

Abstract:

Abnormal bleeding, defined as diffuse oozing after cardiopulmonary bypass, occurs in more than 10% of patients who undergo cardiac surgery, and between 5% and 7% of all patients will have a postoperative blood loss of more than 2 L within the first 24 hours.¹ Reoperation for bleeding after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is required in 2.3% to 8% of patients and is associated with a 4.5-fold increased risk of death.^{1,2} Even modest increases in chest drain losses after surgery are associated with an increased risk of death, higher reoperation rates, an increased need for blood products, and prolonged requirements for intensive care.

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Reference:

Reddy, S., McGuinness, S., Parke, R. and Young, R. (2016) Choice of Fluid Therapy and



Bleeding Risk After Cardiac Surgery. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia. May 7th. .

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