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“The effects of tranexamic acid on mortality rate in trauma patients compared to trauma patients with no tranexamic acid treatment”

Abstract
Traumatic injury is the leading cause of death for many age groups. Traumatic accidents caused over 130,000 deaths in the United States in 2014. This DNP project studied the effects of Tranexamic acid on mortality rate in trauma patients. After the completion of a needs assessment at a local level II trauma center, a literature review was performed. The literature showed a decrease in mortality rate when patients were administered Tranexamic acid within 3 hours of injury with statistically significant statistics. Also, the data from the literature showed no correlation between vascular occlusive events and Tranexamic acid use in trauma patients. Second, a practice change proposal was drafted including the statistics found in the literature review. This proposal was presented to available trauma surgeons at a local level II trauma center in south Mississippi. Last, the trauma surgeons were asked to fill out a brief survey asking if they would be willing to change their practice based off the information provided. The surgeons were not willing to change their practice, but their practice was currently up to date with the recommendations included in the practice change proposal. Due to the project spanning over 2 years in time, the previously performed needs assessment was outdated by the completion of the project.