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1 Antithrombin substitution before extracorporeal circulation attenuates perioperative coagulation activation and might decrease postoperative troponin elevation: a report of preliminary data

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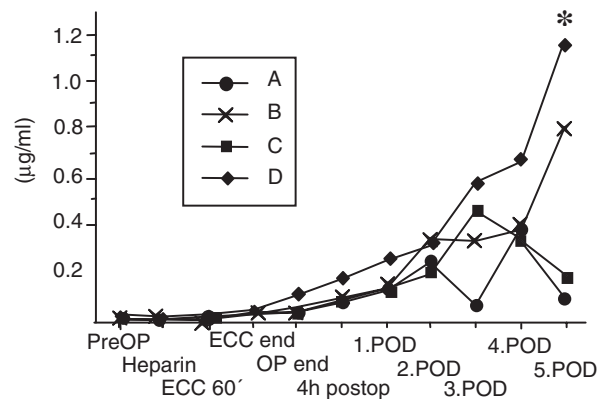
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Objectives Antithrombin (AT) has been proven to have major impact on perioperative activation of the coagulation system. The aim of this prospective, controlled, single-blind clinical trial was to determine the impact of AT substitution on perioperative thrombin formation.

Methods Forty male coronary artery bypass graft patients participated in the trial. Prior to skin incision, 30 patients received AT according to a formula targeted at 120% AT activity before extracorporeal circulation (ECC), plus an additional 1000 U (group A, $n = 10$), 2000 U (group B, $n = 10$) or 3000 U (group C, $n = 10$) of AT in order to compensate for increased consumption during ECC. Control patients did not receive any AT substitution (group D, $n = 10$). The following parameters were determined perioperatively and until the fifth postoperative day: AT levels, parameters of coagulation activation (prothrombin fragment F_{1,2}, thrombin-antithrombin complex, D-dimer), inflammation (IL-6) and myocardial perfusion (troponin). Statistical comparison between groups was performed using analysis of variance, followed by Fisher's PLSD ($P < 0.05$) after ECC.

Results AT substitution resulted in a significant increase in AT during ECC and until the first postoperative day (POD1), followed by a steep decrease at days 2–5. AT substitution attenuated thrombin generation significantly, as indicated by decreased concentrations of prothrombin fragments F_{1,2}, thrombin-antithrombin complexes and D-dimer at the end of surgery. Troponin was significantly higher during the postoperative period in patients who did not receive AT substitution (Fig. 1).

Figure 1



Perioperative course of troponin. * $P < 0.05$, versus groups A, B and C.

Conclusions A substantial decrease in AT must be taken into account not only during ECC but also in the early postoperative period, indicating major enhancement of coagulation activation. High-dose AT substitution attenuates coagulation activation significantly. Attenuation of hemostatic activation may reduce postoperative complications, as lower postoperative troponin levels may indicate in AT substituted patients.

2 Phosphorycholine or heparin coating for pediatric extracorporeal circulation causes similar biological effects in neonates and infants

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Objectives Cardiac surgery for complex congenital malformations with use of extracorporeal circulation (ECC) predisposes the patient

to an excessive systemic inflammatory response and a consecutive capillary leak syndrome. In a prospective, randomized study, the

influence of two oxygenators especially designed for pediatric use on inflammatory markers and clinical outcome was investigated.

Methods: Forty neonates and infants (body surface area $<0.36 \text{ m}^2$) undergoing cardiac surgery using ECC were randomised into three groups: in the first group ($n = 14$) the Medtronic Minimax[®] Oxygenator was used, and in the second group ($n = 12$) the Dideco Liliput 1[®] Oxygenator was used, both with 750 ml priming volume. In the third group the Dideco Liliput 1[®] Oxygenator was filled with a reduced priming volume of 450 ml.

Parameters of interest for evaluation of a systemic inflammatory response after ECC were IL-6, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , neutrophil elastase, complement C3 and free hemoglobin (Hb). In addition, erythrocyte, leukocyte and thrombocyte counts, hemoglobin and C-reactive protein (CRP) values were determined at different measurement points before, during and after surgery.

Results In all three groups, peak values for TNF- α were observed during surgery, whereas IL-6, elastase and free Hb peaked in the

first 4 hours. Highest values for leucocytes and CRP were obtained between 24 and 72 hours after surgery. Erythrocyte and thrombocyte counts as well as Hb values were lowest at ECC onset, normalizing under substitution in the first 4 hours after surgery. Using the Liliput/750, higher IL-6 values 1 hour and 4 hours after surgery, and higher TNF- α values during and 1 hour after surgery could be observed, as compared with Minimax and Liliput/450. In spite of our randomization protocol, patients in the Liliput/750 group were significantly smaller and younger than those in the Minimax group. Accordingly, the number of children with a clinically complicated course (capillary leak, and longer duration of catecholamine therapy and ventilation) was higher in the Liliput/750 group.

Conclusions Using an adequate priming volume, the systemic inflammatory response is similar after employment of the Dideco Liliput 1[®] Oxygenator and the Medtronic Minimax[®] Oxygenator. Tip-to-tip surface coating of the ECC with either heparin or phosphorylcholine appears to have similar biological effects in neonates and infants undergoing cardiac surgery.

3 Role of parathyroid-hormone-related peptide in volume or pressure loaded pulmonary vasculature

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Objectives Parathyroid-hormone-related peptide (PTHrP) is a paracrine factor expressed throughout the body with vasodilative qualities. *In vitro*, PTHrP is released from the endothelium via a mechano-sensitive mechanism. *In vivo* data on changes in PTHrP release were collected in two pediatric patient groups.

Methods (A) Twenty patients (median age 6.1 years), pre- and postinterventional closure of an atrial septal defect (ASD), preclosure Qp/Qs 2.1 ± 0.24 . (B) Twenty patients (median age 8.1 years) with pulmonary hypertension (PHT), Rp/Rs 0.36–1.79. (A) Blood samples from pulmonary artery (PA), left atrium (LA), systemic artery (SA) and superior vena cava (SVC); and (B) from PA and SA (baseline, after oxygen and after nebulized iloprost). Determination of PTHrP concentrations ([PTHrP]) by quantitative immunoblot, normalized to SA-[PTHrP], compared by Mann-Whitney U-test. Assessment of average peak (blood flow) velocity (APV) in the PA with intraluminal flow wire (FloMap, Cardiometrics).

Results PHT In all 11/20 patients with significant oxygen- or iloprost-induced drop in Rp/Rs, a significant difference in baseline [PTHrP] was found (PA $+43.4 \pm 6.1\%$ [$P = 0.05$] compared with

SA). After pressure drop (induced by oxygen/iloprost) [PTHrP] decreased from PA/SA-[PTHrP] of $1.49 \pm 0.27 \rightarrow 1.02 \pm 0.17$ ($P = 0.02$) and $1.51 \pm 0.21 \rightarrow 0.88 \pm 0.16$ ($P = 0.0001$), respectively. In all patients with lack of inducible vascular reactivity (9/20) no difference was seen in [PTHrP] before ($-6.5 \pm 2.0\%$) or after drug application. In addition, an increase in APV after infusion of the endothelium-dependent vasodilator acetylcholine was only seen in patients with significant pressure-induced PTHrP release.

Results ASD Preclosure [PTHrP] was $55 \pm 14.4\%$ higher in the PA than in the SA, further decreasing with distance from the PA: $+11.5\% \pm 5.5\%$ in the LA and $-4.1 \pm 6.4\%$ in the SVC. Postclosure, the [PTHrP] decreased from $+55\%$ to $+14.9 \pm 4.1\%$.

Conclusions There is a clear *in vivo* correlation between volume (ASD) and pressure (PHT) load and [PTHrP] in the PA system, with an acute decrease in [PTHrP] following drop in volume and/or pressure. In children with PHT, PTHrP may be useful for assessing PA endothelial function and may play a role as a diagnostic or prognostic marker. In patients with ASD the [PTHrP] gradient indicates a release from the right heart and/or proximal PA.

4 Pulmonary perfusion reduces accumulation of neutrophils in the lung during cardiopulmonary bypass

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Objectives Exposure of blood to the foreign surface area of the bypass circuit is known to be associated with a complex 'whole

body inflammatory reaction', which may contribute to the development of multiple organ dysfunction, including postoperative lung

injury. Recently, we demonstrated lung ischemia during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). We therefore hypothesize that (1) lung ischemia induces an inflammatory reaction in the lung parenchyma and (2) that pulmonary perfusion during CPB reduces the inflammatory reaction of the lung.

Methods Eighteen piglets (5.0 ± 0.5 kg) underwent 120 min of normothermic, total CPB without aortic cross-clamping, followed by 60 min of postbypass perfusion. Nine of them received continuous pulmonary perfusion with autologous, oxygenated blood during CPB while the pulmonary artery was clamped. Six additional piglets served as control and were ventilated after sternotomy for 180 min only.

Results With the beginning of CPB, bronchial arterial blood flow decreased to 13% of the baseline value (42.1 ± 10.4 to

5.6 ± 1.0 ml/min), remained decreased until the end of CPB, and returned to starting levels 60 min after CPB. The decrease in bronchial blood flow was associated with a threefold increase in tissue lactate content. At the end of reperfusion there was a twofold increase in alveolar septal thickness and a significant accumulation of albumin, lactate dehydrogenase, neutrophils and elastase in the bronchioalveolar fluid as compared with control. Controlled pulmonary perfusion significantly ameliorated all of the observed changes.

Conclusions (1) CPB causes a reduction in bronchial arterial blood flow, which is associated with injury to the lung. (2) Controlled pulmonary perfusion reduces injury to the lung during CPB. (3) The inflammatory response, as evidenced by the analysis of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, may be caused by ischemia.

5 Influence of stress doses of hydrocortisone on levels of cytokines and nuclear transcription factor kappa B in patients after cardiac surgery

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Objectives Severe systemic inflammation (SIRS) is a serious complication in patients after cardiac surgery. Hydrocortisone has been successfully used to treat this complication (Kilger *et al.*, *Crit Care Med*, in press), potentially by lowering levels of proinflammatory cytokines. The purpose of this prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial was to evaluate the influence of stress doses of hydrocortisone on levels of cytokines and nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) in a group of high-risk patients after cardiac surgery.

Methods Twenty-two cardiac surgical patients were randomly assigned to receive stress doses of hydrocortisone or placebo from the time point of induction of anesthesia until discharge from the intensive care unit. Levels of NF- κ B, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and IL-10 were measured preoperatively, and 4 and 24 hours after the operation. Activation of NF- κ B was assayed in nuclear extracts from monocytes.

Results Patients demographic data were similar in both groups.

	Placebo (n = 11)	Hydrocortisone (n = 11)	P
NF- κ B (1 hour; %)	66 (27/125)	75 (50/98)	NS
NF- κ B (24 hours; %)	86 (61/116)	59 (34/105)	NS
TNF- α (4 hours)	45 (31/66)	31 (28/40)	NS
TNF- α (24 hours)	41 (17/45)	27 (16/40)	NS
IL-6 (pg/ml; 4 hours)	438 (396/931)	178 (93/375)	<0.01
IL-6 (pg/ml; 24 hours)	281 (245/454)	139 (104/231)	<0.05
IL-10 (pg/ml; 4 hours)	16 (9/42)	137 (79/215)	<0.001
IL-10 (pg/ml; 24 hours)	3.5 (2/10)	3.5 (1/12)	NS

Conclusions In our study, hydrocortisone reduced the postoperative serum levels of IL-6 and increased the levels of IL-10. The levels of TNF- α and NF- κ B remained unaffected. Increased levels of IL-6 may be independent of TNF- α . Further studies are needed to clarify this point.

6 Cardiopulmonary bypass and pulmonary surfactant: influence on composition and function?

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Objectives To characterize early pulmonary surfactant features in children undergoing cardiovascular surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB).

Methods Fifty children were undergoing cardiac surgery for congenital heart disease: 35 procedures with CPB and 15 without (control group). Tracheal aspirates (TA) were obtained by saline

lavage before and after CPB, and 4, 8 and 24 hours after pediatric intensive care unit admission. Total protein and phospholipid (PL) contents were assessed in native TA, in functional active large surfactant aggregates (LA), and in degraded small aggregates (SA). PL profiles, surfactant apoproteins SP-A, SP-B and SP-C (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), and surface activity (bubble surfactometer) were analyzed in LA only.

Results Surfactant properties did not change in the control group. In the CPB group, PL content increased in TA 24 hours after CPB. LA concentration dropped 4 hours after CPB ($P < 0.01$) but recovered within 24 hours. The PL:protein ratio of LA was decreased at 24 hours as compared with baseline ($P < 0.01$). The relative amount of phosphatidylglycerol in LA-PL content dropped linearly over time. The relative content of the hydrophobic SP-B and SP-C

in LA increased almost threefold as compared with baseline. There were no significant changes in biophysical function of LA.

Conclusions CPB in children induces profound changes in the surfactant system, involving both PL and protein components. Biophysical function may be maintained by compensatory increases in SP-B and SP-C of LA.

7 Evaluation of a mathematical model for blood gases and acid-base status during extracorporeal circulation

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Objectives Blood gases and acid–base status are important parameters during extracorporeal circulation. They are controlled by the perfusionist, by varying arterial pump flow, gas flow over the oxygenator, inspiratory oxygen fraction, and carbon dioxide content in the inspiratory gas mix. To support the perfusionist with suggestions based on a control algorithm, a reliable system description is needed. Reliability of a complex model of human acid–base and blood gas status under extracorporeal circulation was evaluated using clinical documentation data.

Methods A mathematical model for blood gas and acid–base status under extracorporeal circulation was developed. This model consists of a multiple compartment model for the oxygenator, and models for arterial and venous PCO_2 , PO_2 , (including temperature- and pH-dependent shift in oxygen-binding capacity of haemoglobin), SO_2 , bicarbonate, base excess and pH. It was implemented in a Matlab/Simulink environment. Input parameters were oxygenator type, gas flow, FiO_2 , arterial pump flow, temperature, haemoglobin concentration and haematocrit. As output parameters, venous and arterial SO_2 , PO_2 , PCO_2 and pH were analyzed. The model was tested by using clinical monitoring data during extracorporeal cir-

ulation of patients undergoing aorto-coronary bypass grafting as input data, and comparing the model output with the results of conventional blood gas analyses (Rapidlab 288[®]) retrospectively.

Results Estimations of arterial PO_2 , PCO_2 and SO_2 were adequate. They followed the time course appropriately and remained within a narrow error band (Max. dev.: $PO_2 < 17$ mmHg, $PCO_2 < 7$ mmHg, $SO_2 < 0.01\%$). Venous PO_2 followed appropriately (Max. dev.: < 4 mmHg), whereas PCO_2 (Max. dev.: < 8 mmHg) did not reproduce the time course. Simulations for arterial and venous pH overestimated continuously and were not acceptable (Max. dev.: arterial pH +0.14, venous pH +0.07). The best results were achieved for estimation of SO_2 .

Conclusions Modelling the patients' acid–base status and blood gases will be important for further development of control algorithms used in extracorporeal circulation. The presented model shows good concordance with clinical data for blood gas estimation, but needs to be reviewed concerning acid–base status. Further validation and in controlled experimental setups will be required.

8 Transpulmonary vascular gradients of nitric oxide pathway metabolites and asymmetrical dimethyl-L-arginine in the flow - or pressure-overloaded pulmonary vasculature

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Objectives Alterations in pulmonary vascular nitric oxide (NO) production have been implicated in the regulation of pulmonary vascular tone and the development of pulmonary hypertension (PH). Asymmetrical dimethyl-L-arginine (ADMA), an endogenous inhibitor of NO synthesis, has been suggested to counteract endothelial NO production.

Methods Transpulmonary gradients of nitrite (NO_2), nitrate (NO_3) and ADMA were determined in patients with increased pulmonary flow (Qp) before (1) and after (2) interventional closure of atrial septal defect (ASD), and in patients with increased pulmonary vascular resistance (Rp) (3). Twenty patients with ASD: median age

6.1 years (range 3.5–17.1 years), median Qp/Qs 2.1, Rp/Rs < 0.12 . Twenty patients with PH: median age 8.1 years (range 1.2–13.5 years), median Rp/Rs 1.1 (range 0.36–1.79). NO_2 , NO_3 (chromatography mass spectrometry) and ADMA (high-performance liquid chromatography) were measured in plasma samples from the main pulmonary artery (PA) and femoral artery (SA).

Results (1) In ASD patients, NO_2 showed a significant gradient with a median SA:PA ratio of 1.34 ($P < 0.01$), but this was not so for ADMA (1.05) or NO_3 (1.01). (2) After closure, SA:PA ratio of NO_2 decreased to 0.89 ($P < 0.05$), indicating a switch from NO_2

production to NO₂ consumption, whereas ADMA (1.00) and NO₃ (0.99) remained unchanged. (3) In PH, significant transpulmonary gradients were observed for ADMA (1.11; $P < 0.05$) and NO₃ (1.03), but not for NO₂ (0.84). Median levels of ADMA in SA (4.08 μmol/l) were higher than those in ASD before (3.67 μmol/l) and after (3.55 μmol/l) closure ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions Analysis of transpulmonary metabolite gradients may provide significant insights into the vascular NO pathway in the overloaded pulmonary circulation. Reversible augmentation of intrapulmonary vascular NO synthesis in ASD patients contrasts with the inappropriate NO synthesis in patients with increased Rp, to which intrapulmonary ADMA formation may significantly contribute.

9 Cerebral cytokine expression after cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass

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Objectives Cerebral cell damage after cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) could, at least in part, be due to inflammatory processes. Our study was intended to test the hypothesis that proinflammatory cytokines would be upregulated in the brain during CPB, and to identify the signaling pathways involved.

Methods: Fourteen young pigs were operated on with standardized CPB in either normothermia ($n = 7$) or moderate hypothermia ($n = 7$). Six hours after termination of CPB, forehead brain tissue was taken for detection of gene expression and synthesis of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-10 and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) by competitive reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction and/or Western blot. Phosphorylation level of the inhibitory protein of nuclear factor- κ B (I κ B- α) was also measured by Western blot. Additional probes of hippocampus, cortex and middle brain were taken for standard histology.

Results mRNA and protein levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6, as well as phosphorylated I κ B- α , were detected in all animals, and iNOS in 10/14 animals. The anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was not expressed in any of the animals. Histological alterations including mild edema and a few trapped lymphocytes were found in the different areas investigated. Results were not affected by temperature management during CPB.

Conclusions In our model, cardiac surgery is related to upregulation of proinflammatory cytokines and iNOS in the brain. This synthesis involves the activation of the nuclear factor- κ B pathway. In contrast to our previous observations in other organs, there is no anti-inflammatory reaction in the brain 6 hours after CPB. Proinflammatory cytokines could contribute toward damaging brain cells after cardiac surgery.

10 Management of extracorporeal circulation in heart surgery through a right mini-thoracotomy

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Critical Care 2003, **7** (Suppl 1):10 (DOI 10.1186/cc2156)

Objectives Minimally invasive open heart surgery requires cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) to be initiated via peripheral access. We report our initial experience with a modified femoro-femoral CPB, with the superior vena cava being drained by a supplementary cannula inserted via the jugular vein. However, because of smaller diameter of the cannula, a slight modification to the CPB was necessary to improve the impeded venous return.

Methods Cannulation of the superior vena cava was performed through the right jugular vein during maintenance of anesthesia. After right mini-thoracotomy and exposure of the femoral site, CPB was initiated by cannulation of the femoral artery, and the inferior vena cava via the femoral vein using the Heartport[®] system. A modified open CPB system (Jostra[®]) was used. In order to improve the venous return, the venous reservoir was completed with a device offering undertow, which was monitored by a low pressure valve in the venous and a vacuum controller in the arterial line. Myocardial protection was performed using Bretschneider's solution. A minimal (7–9 cm) right thoracotomy through the fourth inter-

costal space was used in all cases as the surgical approach. All procedures were performed video-assisted.

Results During our initial experience between April and October 2002, seven patients were operated on using this technique (five males/two females; age 52.6 ± 9.5 years; body weight 78.7 ± 19.4 kg; body surface area 1.94 ± 0.3 m²). Five patients were operated on for mitral valve repair/replacement and two patients for closure of an atrial septal defect. Cannula sizes were 18–20 Fr for the femoral artery, 25 Fr for the femoral vein and 16 Fr for the superior vena cava. Considering the theoretical perfusion flow of 5.5 l/min, the venous flow through both cannulae was 4.27 ± 0.5 l/min. Mean CPB and cross-clamp times were 141.7 ± 38.6 min and 87.5 ± 24.5 min, respectively. Minimum venous saturation was 97.4 ± 1.8 %. There were no cases of hospital or late postoperative mortality. No case of postoperative adverse events occurred. All patients were extubated within 8 hours postoperatively and were discharged from the intensive care unit by the first postoperative day.

Conclusions Despite our limited initial experience, and considering the smaller internal diameter of percutaneous cardiopulmonary bypass cannulae as compared with the classic one, the modifications

to the CPB system we used in this study improved venous drainage significantly, so that minimally invasive open heart procedures could be performed under optimal CPB conditions in our center.

11 Increased apoptosis of circulating leukocytes during cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass

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Objectives Surgical trauma has been reported to be associated with an elevated apoptotic rate of circulating leukocytes. However, the effect of cardiac surgery on leukocyte apoptosis has not yet been investigated. Our study was therefore designed to address this question.

Methods Flow-cytometric immunophenotype data from 70 children (age 3–16 years) who underwent cardiac surgery with ($n = 50$) or without ($n = 20$) cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) were analyzed for T-cell apoptosis, based on light scatter and surface antigen (CD45/CD3) expression. Additionally, *in vitro* isolated leukocytes from healthy volunteers were incubated with serum obtained from cardiac surgery patients before, during and after surgery. Apoptosis was detected by flow cytometry after staining with annexin V and DNA condensation by laser scanning cytometry. Serum cytokine and troponin I levels were also determined.

Results Patients undergoing CPB had elevated lymphocyte apoptosis. In particular, T-cell apoptosis increased from 0.45% (base-

line) to 1.34% (4 hours postoperative; analysis of variance $P = 0.0034$). No effect was found during and after surgery without CPB. These results were in accordance with *in vitro* findings demonstrating elevated apoptotic activity for lymphocytes and neutrophils in the serum from patients with CPB at reperfusion and up to 3 days after surgery ($P < 0.01$). No such activity was found in patients operated on without CPB. The increase in apoptosis correlated well with the increase in troponin I and IL-10 levels.

Conclusions At present, the agents that induce apoptosis during CPB surgery are not well identified. However, IL-10 might be involved in peri- and postoperative neutrophil apoptosis. Increased apoptosis of circulating lymphocytes and neutrophils further contributes to the immune suppressive response to surgery with CPB, for example by inactivating phagocytes by uptake of apoptotic cells (e.g. via CD36) or removal of activated cells. Elevated apoptotic activity in the blood of patients during CPB might also contribute to the destruction of cardiomyocytes during and after pediatric cardiac surgery.

12 *In vitro* bleeding time (PFA-100™) helps to identify patients with platelet dysfunction-dependent increased bleeding after coronary artery bypass grafting

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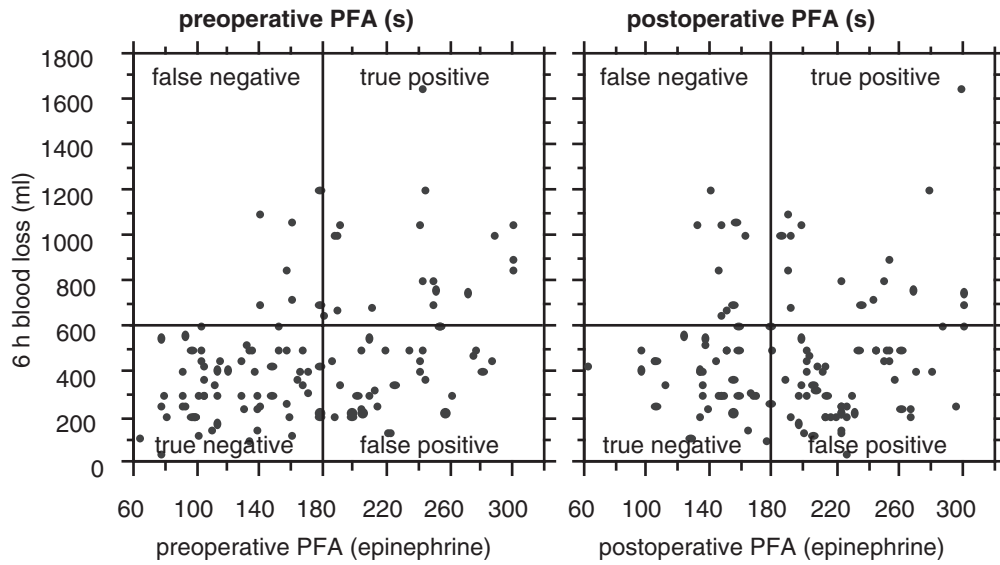
Objectives Platelet dysfunction and surgical bleeding are the most important causes of blood loss after cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). The aim of this study was to find out whether there is a correlation between pre- and postbypass PFA-100 (Dade Diagnostika, GmbH, Germany) *in vitro* bleeding time and blood loss within the first 6 postoperative hours.

Methods After local ethics committee approval, 110 consecutive patients scheduled for elective first time coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) were enrolled. Platelet function was assessed using a PFA-100 analyzer with epinephrine-mediated platelet activation. The measurements were performed 15 min before skin incision and 15 min after protamine administration. Patients were classified as increased bleeders (blood loss >600 ml/6 hours) and normal bleeders (blood loss <600 ml/6 hours). PFA values greater than 180 s were considered abnormal.

Results See Figure 1 opposite. Increased bleeding occurred in 28 patients and 82 had normal blood loss. Prebypass PFA values showed a sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 65% for increased bleeding, whereas postbypass PFA values showed a sensitivity of 60% and a specificity of 41%. No patient required surgical re-exploration.

Conclusion In this study, prebypass PFA values identified 75% of the patients with increased bleeding risk due to pre-existing (mainly drug-induced) platelet dysfunction. Postbypass PFA values, reflecting drug-induced and CPB-related platelet dysfunction as well as a combination of both, showed the same sensitivity and specificity problems as reported in previous studies. A differential diagnosis based exclusively on this point-of-care test appears to be, in presence of a mixed etiology, less reliable. However, our data suggest that, in addition to the classic differential diagnosis management of

Figure 1



6 h blood loss:	preop < 180		postop < 180	
	preop < 180	preop > 180	postop < 180	postop > 180
> 600 ml	7 %	19 %	10 %	16 %
< 600 ml	49 %	25 %	31 %	43 %

postoperative bleeding, the identification of increased bleeders with normal PFA values (false negative) may facilitate the decision for early surgical re-exploration. Also, the identification of increased bleeders with abnormal PFA values (true positive) may help to select

patients who can benefit from administration of desmopressin or platelets. Therefore, routine use of PFA (with epinephrine-mediated platelet activation) may provide a useful additional information for the early differential diagnosis of increased bleeding after CBP.