

Tranexamic Acid for the Prevention of Blood Loss after Cesarean Delivery

MULTICENTER DOUBLE-BLIND RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

4551 women

- Undergoing caesarean delivery
- before or during labor
- $\geq 34+0$ GA
- Age ≥ 18 years
- No known risk of thrombosis/bleeding
- Hb >90 g/l

Tranexamic acid

Oxytocin 5-10E/Carbotocin 100mcg + **1g**
Tranexamic acid i.v. over 30-60s
 Within 3min after birth

N = 2068

Placebo

Oxytocin 5-10E/Carbotocin 100mcg +
Placebo i.v.

N = 2067

Exclusion

VB/exclusion
 criteria/
 missing data/
 withdrawl

N = 416

I° Outcome: PPH (blood loss ≥ 1000 ml), transfusion of EC/48h

26.7 % (556)

31.6 % (653)

p = 0.003

II° estimated blood loss

680 \pm 748ml

787 \pm 750ml

P < 0.001

II° peripartum change in Hb

- 12 g/l

- 14 g/l

P < 0.001

II° Thromboembolic events

0.4 % (8)

0.1 % (2)

p = 0.08

II° maternal satisfaction day 2,
 psychological status at 2 months

Tranexamic acid can significantly reduce the incidence of post partum hemorrhage during caesarean delivery.

