Bloodless Medicine: Medical and Surgical Options

Bloodless Medicine and Surgery
904.202.3460
baptistjax.com/bloodless

Pharmaceuticals Containing Minor Blood Fractions

Product	Albumin	Immunogloublins	Clotting Factors	Cryoprecipitate (CRYO)	Erythropoietin (EPO)
Description	A protein in the blood that helps maintain blood volume. It can be separated out of whole blood and transfused by itself. It can also be used to treat severe burns and shock.	Protein Antibodies used in medications to protect against infectious agents that can cause various viruses and diseases. It is sometimes called gamma globulins or immune serum.	Products that can be applied directly to bleeding tissues to stop the loss of blood. These products include pads of cellulose and collagen and glues made of fibrinogen and thrombin.	A concentrated subset of fresh frozen plasma (FFP). Rich in blood-clotting factors.	The hormone EPO is made by the kidneys and signals the bone marrow to make more red blood cells.
Purpose	Increases volume	Increases white cells	Minimize bleeding	Minimizes bleeding	Increase red cells

Medical Procedures Using One's Own Blood (Does Not Involve Storage)

Procedure	Cell Salvage/Cell Saver	Hemodilition	Heart Lung Machine	Dialysis
Description	In The OR (Operating Room) blood lost during surgery is suctioned from the surgical site and is filtered and the red cells are returned to the patient. This process can also be done postoperatively. Near the end of an operation, the surgeon places a wound drain at the surgical site. Blood that continues to flow from the surgical site is collected, filtered, washed and returned to the patient.	Helps maintain a proper volume of blood without a transfusion. Some of the patient's blood is removed before surgery and replaced with a non-blood fluid expander. When blood is lost during surgery, it is replaced with the patient's own blood.	Blood is carried from the patients' heart to a special reservoir called an oxygenator. Bubbles of oxygen flow through the blood, oxygenating the red blood cells. Blood is directed to a filter that removes air bubbles from the oxygen-rich blood. Blood is then returned to the patient.	Blood from the patient is diverted through tubes made of a semi-porous membrane. Urea, salt and other impurities pass through and are removed. Important components pass through but are retained. Newly cleansed blood is returned to the patient.
Purpose	Reduces blood loss	Reduce blood loss	Maintains circulation	Functions as an organ