

## Who can administer

May be administered by registered competent doctor or nurse/midwife

## Available preparations

Cyklokapron 500mg per 5ml ampoule

## Reconstitution

Already in solution

**Draw up using a 5 micron filter needle**

## Infusion fluids

Sodium chloride 0.9% or Glucose 5%

## Methods of intravenous administration

**Intravenous infusion (unlicensed BUT preferred due to safety concerns due to risk of rapid administration with alternative routes)** <sup>(ref 1,6)</sup>

- Add required dose to a convenient volume and give over at least ten minutes *e.g. 100ml sodium chloride 0.9% over 10 minutes*

**Slow intravenous injection (caution: recommendation of max 100mg/minute makes this route impractical)**

- Administer required dose at **a rate of 1ml per minute (100mg per minute) to minimise harm**
- Rapid intravenous injection may cause malaise and hypotension, with or without loss of consciousness <sup>(ref 1)</sup>

## Dose in adults

**Standard treatment of local fibrinolysis:**

- Give 0.5 to 1g two to three times daily
- **Important: Maximum rate of administration is 1g over 10 minutes- to avoid Adverse Drug Reactions**

**Standard treatment of general fibrinolysis:**

- Give 1g every six to eight hours, equivalent to 15mg per kg body weight
- **Important: Maximum rate of administration is 1g over 10 minutes- to avoid Adverse Drug Reactions**

**Significant haemorrhage following trauma (unlicensed indication)** <sup>(ref 2,3)</sup>

- Give a 1g dose over 10 minutes, followed by 1g as an intravenous infusion over eight hours
- **Important: Maximum rate of administration is 1g over 10 minutes- to avoid Adverse Drug**

## Reactions

- Do not use intravenous tranexamic acid more than 3 hours after injury in patients with major trauma unless there is evidence of hyperfibrinolysis<sup>(ref 2)</sup>

## Neutralisation of thrombolytic therapy<sup>(ref 4)</sup>

- Give 10mg per kg
- **Important: Maximum rate of administration is 1g over 10 minutes- to avoid Adverse Drug Reactions**

## Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)<sup>(ref 4)</sup>

- Tranexamic acid should only be used in the treatment of DIC when the condition is predominantly due to disturbances in fibrinolytic mechanisms, not with predominant activation of the coagulation system
- A single dose of 1g tranexamic acid is frequently sufficient to control bleeding
- Administration of tranexamic acid in DIC should be considered only when appropriate haematological laboratory facilities and expertise are available
- **Important: Maximum rate of administration is 1g over 10 minutes- to avoid Adverse Drug Reactions**

## Post-partum haemorrhage (unlicensed indication)<sup>(ref 7)</sup>

- Give 1g dose within 3 hours of birth
- May give a second dose of 1g if bleeding continues after 30 minutes
- **Important: Maximum rate of administration is 1g over 10 minutes- to avoid Adverse Drug Reactions**

Renal impairment (ref 5)		
GFR (ml per minute/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	Dose	Frequency
20 to 50	10mg/kg	every 12 hours
10 to 20	10mg/kg	every 24 hours
less than 10	5mg/kg	every 24 hours

## Storage

Store below 25°C

## References

SPC February 2020

1: Injectable medicines guide Medusa downloaded 20/01/2022

2: [NICE 2016 NG39 Major trauma: assessment and initial management](#)

3: UptoDate -accessed online 20/01/2022

4: Martindale accessed online 20/01/2022

5: Renal Drug database accessed online 20/01/2022

6. Conversations with Drs Gilmore and Cosgrave. 18 April 2024. (Peter Kidd).

7. Updated [WHO recommendation](#) on tranexamic acid for the treatment of post-partum haemorrhage, October 2017

# Therapeutic classification

Antifibrinolytic drug