

Background

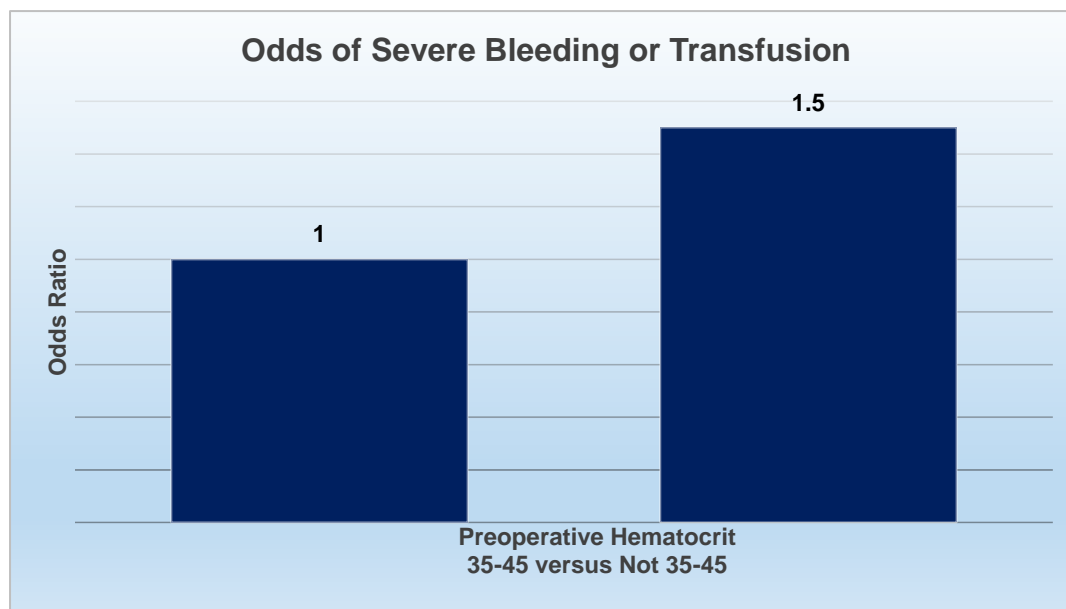
- Spinal fusion in children with scoliosis is common but often leads to significant blood loss.
- Increased blood loss correlates with higher post-operative complications.
- Study investigates the relationship between pre-operative hematocrit and transfusion risk.

Methods

- Retrospective analysis of National Surgical Quality Improvement Program Pediatric database (2016-2020).
- Focus on pediatric patients undergoing scoliosis treatment.

Results

- 3182 patients undergoing scoliosis treatment identified.
- Hematocrit between 35-45 associated with:
 - Lowest bleeding.
 - Lowest need for transfusions.
- Hematocrit outside 35-45 linked to:
 - 1.5 times more likely to require transfusion or experience significant intra-operative bleeding ($p < 0.001$).



Conclusion

- Pediatric patients with hematocrit between 35-45 less likely to need transfusions or experience significant peri-operative bleeding.
- Pre-operative hematocrit optimization can improve positive patient outcomes in scoliosis treatment.

References

- McVey, Mark J., et al. "Perioperative blood conservation strategies for pediatric scoliosis surgery." *Spine Deformity* 9.5 (2021): 1289-1302.
- Seicean, Andreea, et al. "The effect of blood transfusion on short-term, perioperative outcomes in elective spine surgery." *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience* 21.9 (2014): 1579-1585.
- Fontanals, Montserrat, et al. "Preoperative anemia increases the risk of red blood cell transfusion and prolonged hospital length of stay in children undergoing spine arthrodesis surgery." *Transfusion* 59.2 (2019): 492-499.
- Elsamadicy, Aladine A., et al. "Impact of preoperative anemia on outcomes after posterior spinal fusion for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis." *World neurosurgery* 146 (2021): e214-e224.

Study Contact

u238482@bcm.edu

SPINE
SUMMIT
2024