

# Southern Illinois Regional EMS System

## II-28 CLOTTING AGENT

### ALS/ILS/BLS:

#### Description:

Clotting agents that provide rapid hemostasis at the wound site, even when there is profuse bleeding. When clotting agents are applied directly or through impregnated bandages to the source of bleeding in a wound, with direct pressure, the particles in the clotting agents act as a sieve to extract the fluid from blood and enhance the formation of a clot.

#### Training:

- The use of clotting requires specific training prior to use.

#### Indications:

- Clotting agents are to be used as a topical application or impregnated dressings to control and manage a wound with severe bleeding.
  - Impregnated dressings can be used for wound packing open wounds.

#### Precautions:

- Do not use on:
  - Sucking chest wounds
  - Open brain injuries
  - Open fractures with exposed bone
- Do not use if packaging has been opened or damaged

#### Procedure:

- Attempt to control bleeding with direct pressure while preparing the clotting agent.
- Open the package
- Remove excess blood from the wound using sterile gauze.
- Quickly identify the source of the bleeding, again remove excess blood, and then thoroughly cover the source and the wound bed with clotting agent powder.
- Impregnated dressings can be used to apply direct pressure or to wound pack
- Immediately apply additional gauze to the wound and maintain direct pressure to the source of bleeding.
- Continue to use direct pressure after clotting agent has been applied.

#### Pediatric Considerations:

- Clotting agents can be used on all pediatric patients.

#### Special Notes:

- Clotting agents are bioinert; there is not risk of disease transmission, immune or allergic responses.
- Clotting agent is a medical device, not a medication, patients can not overdose.
- Clotting agent is extremely stable and does not require any special storage conditions.
- Make sure clotting agents are kept dry before applying to wound.