

RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF FACTOR VII IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY AT UCSF MEDICAL CENTER (A3), Katherine Watkins, Gina Intinarelli, Steven Kayser. UCSF Medical Center, San Francisco, CA ([katherine.watkins@ucsf.edu](mailto:katherine.watkins@ucsf.edu)) IRB approval received.

The use of recombinant Factor VIIa in the management of blood loss during cardiac surgery requires standardized guidelines to ensure optimal patient selection, efficacy and safety. The primary aim of this study is to characterize the use and indication of Factor VIIa dosing during cardiothoracic surgery and assess patient outcomes following surgery. Outcomes will be determined by evaluating patient complications and mortality following the administration of Factor VIIa. Factors including timing of Factor VIIa administration, total blood loss, intensive care unit length of stay, and 30 day mortality were compared in patients receiving Factor VIIa to a group undergoing similar surgery but not receiving Factor VIIa. This study examined patients between January 2005 and May 2009. Data was collected retrospectively by reviewing an electronic surgery database and electronic medical records. A preliminary screening of 287 patients, revealed that 51 patients received Factor VII during cardiothoracic surgery. The surgeries performed included heart transplant, coronary artery bypass, bilateral lung transplant and arterial valve replacement. The complete results will be discussed in further detail with supporting data.

