

Utility of preoperative in vitro platelet function tests for predicting bleeding risk in patients undergoing functional endoscopic sinus surgery

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Background: It is necessary to predict the bleeding risk in patients undergoing functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS). To evaluate the adequacy of primary hemostasis, preoperative hemostatic screening tests are used. In the present study, we determined whether there is a positive correlation between prolonged closure time (CT) with collagen/epinephrine (CT-epi), prothrombin time (PT), international normalized ratio (INR), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) and bleeding during FESS.

Patients and methods: We reviewed the medical records of 90 patients without bleeding histories who had undergone FESS from March 2013 to June 2014. More than 200 mL of blood loss was defined as moderate bleeding during surgery. With respect to bleeding during surgery, we determined the sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value (NPV) and positive predictive value (PPV) of CT-epi, PT, INR and aPTT.

Results: Of the 90 patients, 17 (18.9%) patients had preoperative prolonged CT values and three (17.6%) patients had bleeding. In comparison, five (6.8%) of the 73 (81.1%) patients who had undergone FESS with preoperative normal PFA values experienced bleeding ($P=0.171$). On the other hand, patients with prolonged PT values (2, 2.2%), prolonged INR values (3, 3.3%) or prolonged PTT values (1, 1.1%) had no bleeding episode. Preoperative CT had low sensitivity (44.4%) and PPV (23.5%).

Conclusion: During preoperative period, the hemostatic screening may not be helpful to detect the bleeding tendency in adult patients undergoing FESS. Routine measurement of CT-epi, PT, INR and aPTT for preoperative screening may not be recommended for FESS patients.

Keywords: bleeding time, platelet function tests, blood coagulation tests, surgery, screening

Background

It has been demonstrated that ~3–5% of patients undergoing surgery have an acquired platelet defect, a congenital platelet defect or von Willebrand disease.¹ Ongoing and postoperative bleeding are the most frequent complications in patients undergoing functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS) or septoplasty.² Intraoperative bleeding narrows surgical field and hinders the recognition of anatomical references and the drainage routes of the paranasal sinuses.³

Operation without any hemostatic screening test results may lead to increased morbidity and mortality. In addition, perioperative hemorrhage may require the administration of blood products to correct a deficit of red blood cells or underlying or resulting coagulopathy. The risks of blood transfusion also cause increased morbidity and mortality. Therefore, it is critical to predict the risk of perioperative or postoperative bleeding in patients undergoing surgery.

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Coagulation screening tests such as prothrombin time (PT), international normalized ratio (INR) and activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) are routinely used to screen for defects of the coagulation pathway. Several studies have been carried out to measure the utility of preoperative hemostatic screening in different surgical populations.⁴⁻⁶ To evaluate the adequacy of primary hemostasis, the bleeding time test has been used for many years. However, this test has low sensitivity and is an invasive procedure; therefore, its use has declined. In vitro platelet function tests, using a platelet function analyzer (PFA) such as PFA-100 (Dade-Behring, Dudinggen, Switzerland), which was introduced to detect impaired hemostasis in the mid-1990s, have gained popularity. Closure time (CT) in the membranes coated with collagen/epinephrine or collagen/ADP can be determined using a PFA.⁷ The abnormal CT values were detected in 100% of von Willebrand's disease patients. In contrast, the bleeding time (BT) was normal in about one-third of patients with von Willebrand disease.⁸ However, PFA also has disadvantages. The CT value is affected by von Willebrand factor level, blood type or antiplatelet agents.⁹⁻¹¹ Although CT values are commonly measured for preoperative hemostatic screening, the utility of CT values is controversial, and studies of predicting the bleeding risk in CT are rare especially in FESS.

In this study, we determined whether there is a positive correlation between prolonged CT with collagen/epinephrine (CT-epi), PT, INR, aPTT and bleeding during FESS. We determined the sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value (NPV) and positive predictive value (PPV) of CT-epi, PT, INR and aPTT.

Patients and methods

Patients

We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 90 patients who had undergone FESS from March 2013 to June 2014 in one hospital. The study did not include any patients with known hemostatic disorders or patients taking medicine of anticoagulation. All information was obtained from the hospital's electronic medical records. Ethical approval and patient consent was deemed not necessary by the Institutional Review Board at Daegu Catholic University Medical Center due to the retrospective nature of this study.

Laboratory analysis

The patient population was classified into prolonged and normal groups according to the laboratory results of CT-epi (PFA-100), PT, INR and aPTT (STA-R analyzer; Diagnostica Stago, Asnières Sur Seine, France). All CT-epi values >192s,

PT value >15.0s, INR values >1.2 and aPTT values >45.0s were defined as prolonged, and all results below these values were defined as normal. The cut-off values were determined by reference ranges in our laboratory. Bleeding during surgery was determined according to the medical records by the operating physician and/or anesthesiologist. More than 200 mL of blood loss was defined as moderate bleeding during surgery.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS software, version 19.0 (SPSS, Chicago IL, USA). Categorical data were compared using the Fisher's exact test. We determined the sensitivity, specificity, NPV and PPV using 2'2 correlation tables by the preoperative CT-epi/PT/INR/aPTT values versus bleeding outcome. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Patient characteristics

We reviewed the electronic medical records of 90 patients with an age range of 20–82 years (51.5 ± 14.1 years). Of them, 34 (37.8%) were females and 56 (62.2%) were males. These patients underwent FESS. The surgery was performed by the same surgeon in all patients.

CT-collagen/epinephrine test results

A total of 17 (18.9%) patients had prolonged CT-epi values and 73 (81.1%) had normal CT-epi values in their preoperative tests (Table 1). Three (17.6%) of the 17 (18.9%) patients who underwent surgery with preoperative prolonged CT-epi values at first testing experienced bleeding episodes during surgery, but five (6.8%) of the 73 (81.1%) patients who underwent surgery with preoperative normal CT-epi values experienced bleeding episodes during surgery ($P = 0.171$).

Table 1 Summary of research data for preoperative CT-epi, PT, INR and aPTT

Group	Group size (%)	Moderate bleeding during surgery (%)	P-value
Prolonged CT-epi (≥ 192 s)	17 (18.9)	3 (17.6)	0.171
Normal CT-epi (< 192 s)	73 (81.1)	5 (6.8)	
Prolonged PT (≥ 15 s)	2 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	1.000
Normal PT (< 15 s)	88 (97.8)	8 (9.1)	
Prolonged INR (≥ 1.2)	3 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	1.000
Normal INR (< 1.2)	87 (96.7)	8 (9.2)	
Prolonged aPTT (≥ 45 s)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1.000
Normal aPTT (< 45 s)	89 (98.9)	8 (9.0)	

Abbreviations: CT-epi, closure time with collagen/epinephrine; PT, prothrombin time; INR, international normalized ratio; aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time.

PT test results

A total of 88 (97.8%) patients had normal PT values and two (2.2%) patients had prolonged PT test results in their preoperative tests (Table 1). Neither (0.0%) of the two (2.2%) patients who underwent surgery with preoperative prolonged PT results at first testing experienced bleeding episodes during surgery, but eight (9.1%) of the 88 (97.8%) patients who had undergone surgery with preoperative normal PT values experienced bleeding during surgery.

INR test results

A total of 87 (96.7%) patients had normal INR values and three (3.3%) patients had prolonged INR test results in their preoperative tests (Table 1). Eight (9.2%) of the 87 (96.7%) patients who underwent surgery with preoperative normal INR values experienced bleeding episodes during surgery, but none (0.0%) of the three (3.3%) patients who had undergone surgery with preoperative prolonged INR values experienced bleeding during surgery.

aPTT test results

A total of 89 (98.9%) patients had normal aPTT values and only one (1.1%) patient had prolonged aPTT test result in their preoperative tests (Table 1). Eight (9.0%) of the 89 (98.9%) patients who underwent surgery with preoperative normal aPTT values experienced bleeding episodes during surgery, but one (1.1%) patient who had undergone surgery with preoperative prolonged aPTT value does not experience bleeding during surgery.

Diagnostic utility

Preoperative CT-epi had 44.4% of sensitivity and 23.5% of PPV. The other results of sensitivity, specificity, NPV and PPV are shown in Table 2.

Discussion

Coagulation screening tests have been widely used in preoperative setting. The aim of this study was to analyze the

Table 2 Validity values for preoperative CT-epi, PT, INR and aPTT

Laboratory test item	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Positive predictive value (%)	Negative predictive value (%)
CT-epi	44.4	84.0	23.5	93.2
PT	0.0	97.5	0.0	89.8
INR	0.0	96.3	0.0	89.7
aPTT	0.0	98.8	0.0	89.9

Abbreviations: CT-epi, closure time with collagen/epinephrine; PT, prothrombin time; INR, international normalized ratio; aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time.

diagnostic utility of the CT-epi values and other coagulation screening tests for the bleeding tendency in defined subgroup of patients undergoing FESS. FESS is a surgical procedure using a fiber optic camera. During this surgery, bleeding may impair the surgical field.¹² Intraoperative bleeding can increase the operation risk and time. Postoperative bleeding may complicate the recovery of ventilation and drainage.¹³ Therefore, it is necessary to predict bleeding risk before surgery. However, the preoperative screening of platelet function before FESS has been rarely investigated.

In the present study, the routine coagulation screening tests including PT, INR and aPTT infrequently detected the bleeding tendency. Previous studies have also reported that preoperative PT/PTT in patients with negative bleeding histories is the poor predictor of bleeding showing the low PPV (0.03–0.22) and likelihood ratio (0.94–5.1).^{14–16}

Although it has been demonstrated that the CT value is more sensitive than BT in the assessment of von Willebrand disease,¹ the benefit of CT value is controversial in preoperative screening. Although the frequency of bleeding episodes was higher (17.6%) in patients with prolonged CT-epi values than in patients with prolonged PT, INR or aPTT in the present study, there was no statistical difference between patients with prolonged CT-epi values and patients with normal CT-epi values ($P=0.171$). Results of the present study are similar to those of the earlier study, which reported that CT values are not necessary in general unselective screening.¹⁷ It has been reported that the PFA-100 result during the perioperative period cannot predict the intensity of perioperative bleeding in patients undergoing neurosurgery, heart surgery or hemiarthroplasty.^{18–20} It has been demonstrated that the preoperative PFA-100 analysis can be a helpful predictor of perioperative hemorrhage only in patients with positive bleeding histories.²¹ However, Koscielny²² reported that PFA-100 analysis as a screening test could detect impaired hemostasis in 5,649 unselected adult patients. It has been reported that the PFA-100 could detect bleeding disorder well in children.²³ In the present study, however, the patients included were all adults without bleeding disorders.

We have validated the value of predicting the bleeding risk during FESS in patients without bleeding disorders. The sensitivity and the PPV of prolonged CT-epi values were higher (44.4 and 23.5%, respectively) compared with that of other screening tests. The specificity and the NPV of prolonged CT-epi values were 84.0 and 93.2%, respectively. The CT values obtained from PFA are characterized by a high NPV.²⁴

This study has a limitation stemming from its small sample size. This is a retrospective study; therefore, it is susceptible to bias in the assessment of bleeding. It would be helpful to assess the bleeding history using standardized questionnaire to avoid bias. These coagulation laboratory assays in the present study are in vitro assays, and they do not accurately reflect the in vivo hemostatic response.

Conclusion

During preoperative period, the hemostatic screening may not be helpful to detect the bleeding tendency in adult patients undergoing FESS without bleeding histories. Routine measurement of CT-epi values for preoperative screening may not be recommended in the absence of bleeding histories.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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