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Local hemostatic measures in anticoagulated patients undergoing oral surgery. A systematized literature review¹

Fábio Wildson Gurgel Costa^I, Rodrigo Rodrigues Rodrigues^{II}, Luzia Hermínia Teixeira de Sousa^{II}, Francisco Samuel Rodrigues Carvalho^{III}, Filipe Nobre Chaves^{IV}, Clarisse Pessoa Fernandes^{IV}, Karuza Maria Alves Pereira^V, Eduardo Costa Studart Soares^{VI}

^IPhD, Assistant Professor, Division of Stomatology and Oral Surgery, UFC, Campus Sobral, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil. Conception, design, intellectual and scientific content of the study, manuscript writing, critical revision.

^{II}Graduate student, Division of Stomatology and Oral Surgery, UFC, Campus Sobral, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil. Acquisition of data, scientific content of the study, manuscript writing.

^{III}DDS, Collaborative Professor, Division of Stomatology and Oral Surgery, UFC, Campus Sobral, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil. Conception, design, intellectual and scientific content of the study, manuscript writing, critical revision.

^{IV}Fellow Master degree, Postgraduate Program in Dentistry, Dental Clinic Area, Division of Stomatology, UFC, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil. Acquisition of data, scientific content of the study, manuscript writing.

^VPhD, Associate Professor, Division of Oral Pathology, UFC, Campus Sobral, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil. Conception, design, intellectual and scientific content of the study, manuscript writing, critical revision

^{VI}PhD, Full Professor, Division of Oral Surgery, UFC, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil. Conception, design, intellectual and scientific content of the study, manuscript writing, critical revision.

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To conduct a systematized review of the literature about the main local hemostatic measures to control postoperative bleeding in anticoagulated patients.

METHODS: A systematized review of literature was performed in the electronic database Medline (PubMed) without restriction of the publication date. The eligibility criteria were studies involving maintenance of the anticoagulant therapy, prospective studies, retrospective studies, randomized clinical trials, controlled clinical studies, comparative studies, multicentric studies or case-control studies. Studies discontinuing anticoagulant therapy, case reports, literature reviews, *in vitro* studies, animal experiments and articles written in language not compatible with the search strategy adopted in this work were excluded.

RESULTS: Twenty-four articles that met the adopted eligibility criteria were selected, enrolling 3891 subjects under anticoagulant therapy. A total of 171 cases of hemorrhage was observed. Tranexamic acid was the main local hemostatic measure used to controlling of postoperative bleeding.

CONCLUSION: The local hemostatic measures proved to be effective according to previously published studies. Nevertheless, further clinical studies should be conducted to confirm this effectiveness.

Key words: Oral Surgical Procedures. Anticoagulants. Hemostatic Techniques. Review.

Introduction

In oral surgery, a number of risk factors have been associated with increased risk of bleeding, such as excessive trauma to soft tissues, non-adherence to postoperative instructions, uncontrolled hypertension, as well as anticoagulant therapy¹. Oral anticoagulants (OA) are drugs commonly prescribed to prevent thromboembolic events associated with important medical conditions, including deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, valvular disorders, prosthetic heart valves, dilated cardiomyopathy, coronary artery bypass graft, atrial fibrillation, cerebrovascular accident and procoagulation disorder². However, these anticoagulant drugs may predispose patients to developing hemorrhage during or even after minor oral surgery, such as a simple extraction².

In the past few years, altering anticoagulant therapy prior to dental surgery has been an issue of great discussion. Studies have suggested the maintenance of anticoagulant therapy associated with the use of local measures to control bleeding as a safe procedure for performing tooth extractions in anticoagulated patients. Thus, the aim of this study was to perform a systematized literature review regarding the effectiveness of local hemostatic measures to controlling postoperative bleeding in patients undergoing oral surgery without anticoagulant therapy discontinuation.

Methods

A literature search in the electronic database PubMed was conducted for articles using the following terms (DeCS/MeSH) or combinations with restriction to English, Spanish and Portuguese languages: “oral surgical procedures”, “anticoagulants”, and “hemostatic techniques”. Posteriorly, two reviewers (FSRC and FWGC) independently evaluated the titles and abstracts of the selected articles in a first round of review. In the second round, all articles fulfilling the following eligibility criteria were included: studies involving maintenance of the anticoagulant therapy, prospective studies, retrospective studies, randomized clinical trials, controlled clinical studies, comparative studies, multicentric studies or case-control studies. Studies discontinuing anticoagulant therapy, case reports, literature reviews, *in vitro* studies, animal experiments and articles written in language not compatible with the search strategy adopted in this work were excluded.

Results

Initial evaluation identified 615 articles. Twenty-four

articles met the eligibility criteria between 1988 and 2011 were selected (Figure 1).

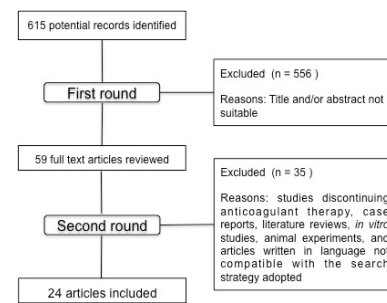


FIGURE 1 - Flow chart of the methodology adopted in the present study.

Of these, 3891 patients under anticoagulant therapy were analyzed according to sex, mean age (years), OA drug, International Normalized Ratio (INR) value before oral surgery, type of surgery, and postoperative medication used for pain control (Tables 1 and 2).

TABLE 1 - Distribution of patients analyzed in each study according to sex, age (mean), and oral anticoagulant (OA).

Author, year	N°	Sex	Age (mean)	AO
Al-belasy, 2003 ¹⁶	40	M(24)/F(16)	57.22	Warfarin
Bacci, 2010 ²⁰	900	M(448)/F(452)	64.95	Warfarin
Bajkin, 2009 ⁷	214	M(123)/F(91)	60.85	Acenocoumarol, warfarin and phenprocoumarol
Beirne, 1996 ²¹	*	*	*	Warfarin
Blinder, 2001 ⁹	249	M(144)/F(105)	62	Coumarin
Bodner, 1998 ¹³	69	*	*	*
Borea, 1993 ¹⁰	30	M (12)/F(18)	61.9	*
Cannon, 2003 ⁸	70	M(40)/F(30)	63.3	Warfarin
Carter, 2003 ⁴	85	M(54)/F(31)	65.45	Warfarin
Carter, 2003 ⁵	49	M(31)/F(18)	65	Warfarin
Devani, 1988 ¹⁷	65	M(29)/F(36)	62.3	Warfarin
Evans, 2002 ¹⁸	109	M(73)/F(36)	65.55	Warfarin
Ferrieri, 2007 ¹²	255	*	67.8	Warfarin
Halfpenny, 2001 ²	46	M(30)/F(16)	65.65	Warfarin
Hong, 2010 ²²	41	M(21)/F(20)	*	Warfarin and aspirin
Morimoto, 2008 ⁶	270	M(166)/F(104)	60.5	Warfarin, aspirin, ticlopidine, cilostazol and dipyridamole
Morimoto, 2011 ²³	382	M(238)/F(144)	61.5	Warfarin, warfarin + antiplatelet drug, antiplatelet drug
Ramström, 1993 ³	89	M(53)/F(36)	70.5	Phenprocoumarol, dicumarol and warfarin
Sacco, 2007 ¹¹	131	M(66)/F(65)	62.5	Acenocoumarol and warfarin
Salam, 2007 ¹⁹	150	M(92)/F(58)	66.1	Warfarin
Sindet-Pedersen 1988 ¹⁵	39	M(22)/F(17)	59.6	*
Souto, 1996 ¹⁴	92	M(42)/F(50)	59.1	Acenocoumarol
Weibert, 1992 ²⁴	241	*	*	*
Zanon, 2003 ²⁵	500	M(143)/F(357)	*	Warfarin

*Data not informed.

TABLE 2 - Distribution of patients analyzed in each study according to INR values, type of surgery and postoperative medication for pain control.

Author, year	INR (range)	Type of surgery	Pain medication
Al-belasy, 2003 ¹⁶	0.9 – 4.3	Simple and complex tooth extraction	Paracetamol
Bacci, 2010 ²⁰	1.01-2.14	Dental extractions	Paracetamol or ibuprofen or noramidopirin
Bajkin, 2009 ⁷	1.06 – 4.0	Simple tooth extraction	Paracetamol
Beirne, 1996 ²¹	<4.0	*	*
Blinder, 2001 ⁹	1.5 – > 3.5	Simple tooth extraction	*
Bodner, 1998 ¹³	1.0 – 5.0	Exodontia	*
Borea, 1993 ¹⁰	1.5 – 4.5	Exodontia and complex tooth extraction	Paracetamol
Cannon, 2003 ⁸	1.4 – 2.1	Simple and complex tooth extraction , biopsy and closure of oroantral communication	*
Carter, 2003 ⁴	2.7 – 2.8 (mean)	Simple tooth extraction	Paracetamol or paracetamol and codeine
Carter, 2003 ⁵	2.1 – 4.0	Tooth extraction	Paracetamol or paracetamol and codeine
Devani, 1988 ¹⁷	1.2 – 3.9	Simple and complex tooth extraction	*
Evans, 2002 ¹⁸	1.2 4.7	Simple and complex tooth extraction	Paracetamol
Ferrieri, 2007 ¹²	1.3 – 5.4	Simple and complex tooth extraction, biopsy and oral implant placement	*
Halfpenny, 2001 ²	2.0 – 4.1	Simple and complex tooth extraction	*
Hong, 2010 ²²	*	Single extraction, multiple extractions, biopsy	*
Morimoto, 2008 ⁶	1.5 – 3.69	Simple and complex tooth extraction	Loxoprofen sodium or paracetamol
Morimoto, 2011 ²³	1.50-4.42	Tooth extraction	*
Ramström, 1993 ³	*	Tooth extraction, impacted tooth surgery and periapical surgery	Paracetamol or dextropropoxifene
Sacco, 2007 ¹¹	1.77 – 2.89 (mean)	Simple and complex tooth extraction, cystic enucleation and oral implant placement	*
Salam, 2007 ¹⁹	< 2.5 – > 4.0	Simple and complex tooth extraction	*
Sindet-Pedersen 1988 ¹⁵	*	Simple tooth extraction, residual root tooth extraction, periapical surgery and biopsy	Paracetamol
Souto, 1996 ¹⁴	2.5 – 3.5	Simple tooth extraction	*
Weibert, 1992 ²⁴	*	Dental extractions	*
Zanon, 2003 ²⁵	1.8-4.0	Surgical extraction, surgical incision of the gun	Paracetamol or ibuprofen or noramidopirin

*Data not informed.

A total of 1851 men and 2040 women with a mean age of 60 years old was observed. The most used anticoagulant drug was warfarin, but the authors also mentioned the use of phenprocoumarol, acenocoumarol, ticlopidine, cilostazol and dipyridamole.

Since there was no pattern for the INR values considered by each author prior to performing oral surgery, this variable was difficult to analyze. However, it was observed that the INR values varied a lot in each study, ranging from 0.9 to 5.4.

The surgical procedures comprised simple and complex exodontia, biopsy, impacted tooth surgery, cystic enucleation,

implant placement, closure of oroantral communication, and periradicular surgery. The most used postoperative medication in all of the studies was paracetamol, but other authors³⁻⁵ prescribed only paracetamol or the association of paracetamol and codeine, and Morimoto⁶ indicated the use of loxoprofen sodium.

A total of 171 cases of hemorrhage was observed. The local hemostatic measures used in anticoagulated patients, number of cases of bleeding in anticoagulated patients and the local hemostatic measures used to stop postoperative bleeding are listed in Table 3.

TABLE 3 - Distribution of local hemostatic measures used in anticoagulated patients, cases of bleeding in anticoagulated patients, and local hemostatic measures used to stop postoperative bleeding.

Author, year	Primary local hemostatic protocol	Postoperative bleeding	Secondary local hemostatic protocol
Al-belasy, 2003 ¹⁶	Cyanoacrylate glue + Suture or Gelatin sponge + Suture	5	LITA 2 min + LCG 30 min
Bacci, 2010 ²⁰	OC + Suture or TAGC 30-40 min	7	Gelatin sponge + Suture + TAGC
Bajkin, 2009 ⁷	Gelatin sponge + Suture	8	Suture
Beirne, 1996 ²¹	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Blinder, 2001 ⁹	Gelatin sponge + Suture	30	TAGC/Curettage + Gelatin sponge + Suture
Bodner, 1998 ¹³	Fibrin glue + Suture	3	LCG
Borea, 1993 ¹⁰	TAM 2 min/4x day/ 7 days	1	Not reported
Cannon, 2003 ⁸	OC + Suture	9	LCG
Carter, 2003 ⁴	OC + Suture + TAM 2min/ 4x day/ 2 days or OC + Suture + TAM 2min/ 4x day/ 5 days	3	LITA 2 min + LCG 20 min
Carter, 2003 ⁵	OC + Suture + TAM 2min/ 4x day/ 7 days or OC + Fibrin glue + Suture	2	LCG
Devani, 1988 ¹⁷	OC + Suture + LCG 30 min	9	Hospitalization
Evans, 2002 ¹⁸	OC + Suture + LCG 10 min	15	Suture + LCG
Ferrieri, 2007 ¹²	LITA (5 ml) + Suture + TAGC	5	TAGC
Halfpenny, 2001 ²	Fibrin glue / OC	2	Hospitalization/Suture
Hong, 2010 ²²	Gelatin sponge + Suture	3	Gelatin sponge + Suture or Suture
Morimoto, 2008 ⁶	OC + Suture + LCG 30 min	11	OC + Suture + LCG/ LCG + Warfarin dose reduction
Morimoto, 2011 ²³	OC + Suture + Compressed gauze 30 min	17	Compressed gauze, OC, Suture, and/or Splint placement
Ramström, 1993 ³	TAM 2min/4x day/7 days	0	LCG + TAGC/ OC or Gelatin sponge + Suture
Sacco, 2007 ¹¹	Gelatin sponge or OC + Suture + TAM 4x day/ 2 days	10	Suture + TAM
Salam, 2007 ¹⁹	OC + Suture + LCG 10 min	10	OC + Suture + LCG
Sindet-Pedersen 1988 ¹⁵	TAM 10ml/2 min/4x day/ 7 days	1	TAGC
Souto, 1996 ¹⁴	TAM immediately after surgery and TAM 2min/4x day/2 days	7	Not reported
Weibert, 1992 ²⁴	Not reported	9	Not reported
Zanon, 2003 ²⁵	OC + Suture + TAGC 30-60 min	4	Gelatin sponge + TAGC

TAM, Tranexamic acid mouthwash; OC, Oxidized Cellulose; TAGC, Tranexamic acid saturated gauze compression; LCG, local compression with gauze; LITA, local irrigation with tranexamic acid.

Tranexamic acid (TA) was used as a local hemostatic measure in ten studies. In six studies, TA was associated with other local measures, such as oxidized cellulose (OC) and suture (three studies) or compression with gauze (one study). The ten studies that used TA as a local hemostatic measure associated or not with OC or hemostatic gauze, which accounted for 2170 patients, reported 35 episodes of bleeding. In four studies that used TA without associations in 250 patients, nine patients had hemorrhage. When TA was associated with other hemostatic measures, episodes of bleeding were observed in 31 out of 1786 patients. OC was used

as a local hemostatic measure in nine studies. In five studies it was associated with gauze and suture; in three studies it was used with TA; in one study OC was associated with fibrin glue and another study reported the use of OC associated with suture. A total of 2757 patients used OC associated or not with other hemostatic measures, and 99 episodes of bleeding were observed. In one study, fibrin glue associated with suture was used in 69 patients, and three episodes of bleeding were observed. In three studies, gelatin sponge and suture were used, and 33 episodes of bleeding, out of 290 patients, were recorded. In a study where cyanoacrylate

glue was used in 40 patients, five patients had hemorrhage. In one study, absorbable collagen sponge was used and, out of 214 patients undergoing oral surgery, eight had hemorrhage. Regarding the local hemostatic measures used to control postoperative bleeding, three studies used TA and six studies used tranexamic acid saturated gauze compression. In seven articles, hemostasis with gauze was reported, which was associated with OC and dose modification of oral anticoagulants in one study. OC was used in two studies, and in one of them, hospitalization of one patient was required. All of the bleeding cases were easily resolved with local hemostatic measures, and systemic uses of vitamin K or fresh plasma supplementation were not necessary.

Discussion

Patients undergoing oral surgery who are under anticoagulant therapy to prevent thrombotic events have an increased risk of transoperative and postoperative bleeding, since the anticoagulant therapy has the objective to maintain INR at a therapeutic level and that leads to major bleeding in these patients⁷.

The possibility of postoperative bleeding is a concern for any patient who is under anticoagulant therapy to prevent thrombosis, and usually, these patients are asked to discontinue anticoagulants for a short period of time before surgery⁸. There is no case reported in the literature of life-threatening bleeding in patients who maintained anticoagulant therapy prior to dental surgery. Furthermore, life-threatening cases of thromboembolism after temporarily discontinuing anticoagulants have been reported^{1,2,9}.

An increasing number of authors state that oral surgery in anticoagulated patients can be safely performed without discontinuing anticoagulant therapy. They emphasize, though, the use of local hemostatic measures, such as OC (Surgicel), which is dissolved to generate acid and other products that coagulate plasma proteins and hemoglobin to generate a clot⁸. Absorbable gelatin, or collagen sponges and fibrin glue with sutures are also used as local hemostatic measures^{7,10,11}.

Some authors recommend discontinuing anticoagulants and replacing them with heparin. Others recommend reducing anticoagulant therapy prior to surgery and considering an INR range of 1.5 – 2.0 as a condition to perform the procedures^{9,11,12}. The effectiveness of TA in anticoagulated patients undergoing oral surgery has been reported^{3,9,13,14}, as well as the efficacy of fibrin glue, absorbable gelatin, collagen sponges and sutures⁸⁻¹⁰.

In the present study, TA was more effective in controlling hemorrhage when compared to OC and other local

measures. The higher effectiveness of TA compared to a placebo has been previously reported by some authors^{10,15} who suggested that the saliva concentration of TA after using it four times a day for rinsing is enough to reduce the incidence of postoperative bleeding complications, according to previously reported results of treatment of hemophilic patients^{4,5,8,13}. There does not seem to be any statistically significant difference between a two or five day prescription⁴.

Hemostasis in the oral cavity depends on the dynamic balance between fibrin and plasmin formation, and is influenced by the environment that contains both plasminogen and activated plasminogen^{3,5}. TA prevents proteolytic degradation of fibrin, which impairs the fixation of plasminogen and plasmin. A TA solution (4.8%) has proved to be very effective in reducing bleeding complications with insignificant systemic absorption⁴. The fibrin glue, however, stimulates the last phases of the coagulation cascade, namely the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin⁵.

The obvious advantage of local inhibition of fibrinolysis in anticoagulated patients is the simplicity and efficacy of the treatment in addition to the lack of serious side effects. The anticoagulant therapy is not discontinued, the patient is not exposed to potential complications such as thromboembolism, and hemostasis can be achieved in a safe and fast way, without major complications as observed in a few cases.

There is controversy in the literature regarding the necessity of discontinuing anticoagulant therapy prior to oral surgery in patients who are at risk for thromboembolism. Preliminary data of this study indicate that there is no need for discontinuing anticoagulation, as long as local hemostatic measures are used¹⁰.

Conclusions

Patients under anticoagulant therapy are frequently submitted to oral surgery, which is why the necessity for discontinuing or not anticoagulation poses a dilemma to dentists. Potential risks are involved in this situation, whether it decided to discontinue the medication, which can cause thromboembolism, or maintain therapeutic dose, which can lead to hemorrhage. Considering the data reported in the literature, discontinuing medication does not seem to be necessary, provided that dentists take precautions and use local hemostatic measures efficiently and carefully. However, further clinical studies must be conducted to confirm the effectiveness of these local hemostatic measures.

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Correspondence:

Fábio Wildson Gurgel Costa
Rua João Sorongo, 1016/205
60416-000 Fortaleza – CE Brasil
Tel.: (55-85)88191364
fwildson@yahoo.com.br

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