

# CANINE AND FELINE FROZEN PLASMA



## Description

- Frozen plasma is FFP that is stored more than a year or separated no later than 5 days after the expiration date of WB
- Plasma that is separated and frozen longer than 6 hours after whole blood collection
- Fresh plasma that is not used within 6 hours of collection and then frozen

## Contents

FP contains plasma proteins, lipids, electrolytes, immunoglobulins and albumin as well as non-labile clotting factors such as fibrinogen, II, VII, IX and Factor X.

**FP does not contain the labile clotting Factors V, VIII and vWf.**

**FP does not contain platelets.**

## Indications

Vitamin K-dependent coagulopathy, inherited coagulation disorder affecting factors II, VII, IX, or X and liver failure

- Rodenticide poisoning (warfarin...)
- Hemorrhage due to coagulation deficiencies of the non labile factors
- Potential source of albumin\*
  - As a guide 40-80ml/kg plasma is required to increase circulating albumin by 10g/L – it is considered that the risks of transfusing such large volumes, negate plasma as an effective sole treatment for hypoalbuminaemia
- Ig transfer
- Volume resuscitation in acute traumas
  - Plasma is not the treatment of choice for volume expansion

## Contraindications

- Volume replacement alone
  - Do not use when blood volume can be safely and adequately replaced with other volume expanders
- Sole therapy for hypoalbuminaemia in the absence of coagulopathy

- Do not use FP when coagulopathy can be corrected more effectively with specific therapy

## **Side Effects and Hazards**

As per Fresh Frozen Plasma

## **Precautions**

- Must be stored at  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  or colder
- Can be kept for 4 years
- Frozen plasma thawed and maintained at temperatures of less than  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  may be refrozen as long as not breached.

## **Administration**

As per Fresh Frozen Plasma

## **Infusion Rate**

As per Fresh Frozen Plasma