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Effects of red blood cell transfusion on patients undergoing cardiac surgery in Queensland – a retrospective cohort study

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Abstract

Background Packed red blood cell (pRBC) transfusion is a relatively safe and mainstay treatment commonly used in cardiac surgical patients. However, there is limited evidence on clinical effects of transfusing blood nearing end-of shelf life that has undergone biochemical changes during storage.

Objective To investigate evidence of associations between morbidity/mortality and transfusion of blood near end of shelf-life (> 35 days) in cardiac surgical patients.

Methods Data from the Queensland Health Admitted Patient Data Collection database 2007–2013 was retrospectively analysed. Coronary artery bypass graft and valvular repair patients were included. Multivariable logistic regression was used to examine the effect of pRBC age (< 35 days vs. ≥ 35 days) on in-hospital mortality and morbidity. As secondary analysis, outcomes associated with the number of pRBC units transfused (≤ 4 units vs. ≥ 5 units) were also assessed.

Results A total of 4514 cardiac surgery patients received pRBC transfusion. Of these, 292 (6.5%) received pRBCs ≥ 35 days. No difference in in-hospital mortality or frequency of complications was observed. Transfusion of ≥ 5 units of pRBCs compared to the ≤ 4 units was associated with higher rates of in-hospital mortality (5.6% vs. 1.3%), acute renal failure (17.6% vs. 8%), infection (10% vs. 3.4%), and acute myocardial infarction (9.2% vs. 4.3%). Infection carried an odds ratio of 1.37 between groups (CI = 0.9–2.09; $p = 0.14$) and stroke/neurological complications, 1.59 (CI = 0.96–2.63; $p = 0.07$).

Conclusion In cardiac surgery patients, transfusion of pRBCs closer to end of shelf-life was not shown to be associated with significantly increased mortality or morbidity. Dose-dependent differences in adverse outcomes (particularly where units transfused were > 4) were supported.

Keywords Red blood cell transfusion, Cardiac surgery, Age of packed red blood cells, Storage lesion

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Background

Cardiac surgery patients are among the highest consumers of allogenic packed red blood cells (pRBCs) transfusion in hospitals. Daly et al., found a transfusion rate of 57% of all cardiac surgery patients in Australia, while in the US, it is estimated that cardiac surgery alone accounts for 20% of all pRBCs transfused [1, 2]. Reasons for such extensive use in the cardiac surgical setting include higher rates of perioperative blood loss and anaemia, as well as the platelet destruction and haemodilution effects of cardiopulmonary bypass [3].

Indications for pRBC transfusion in cardiac surgery patients are complex – given the specific demographics and pathophysiological processes in this population, transfusion requirements are considered to be distinct from other patient groups. Factors complicating the use of blood transfusion include underlying compromised coronary artery circulation and/or cardiac output, high volume intraoperative blood loss, and post-operative bleeding/coagulopathy consequent to cardiopulmonary bypass, as well as the use of anticoagulation [4]. The National Blood Authority (NBA) in Australia published guidelines on the use of perioperative blood transfusion, making particular suggestions for their use in cardiac surgery [5]. In summary, it is recommended that patients should not receive pRBC transfusion when haemoglobin is >100 g/L but it may be appropriate in patients with haemoglobin >80 g/L, in the absence of acute myocardial infarction or cerebrovascular ischaemia [5]. A meta-analysis on restrictive versus liberal pRBC transfusion thresholds (studying 31 randomised controlled trials) concluded that a restrictive transfusion threshold of 80 g/L in patients undergoing cardiac surgery was strongly recommended [6].

It has been widely demonstrated that perioperative anaemia is an independent risk factor for all-cause mortality and morbidity – for instance, there is a 2- to 3-fold increase in risk of post-operative stroke and acute renal failure [2, 3]. Further, it is a well-established phenomenon that significant anaemia causes systemic vasodilation and consequent decrease in peripheral vascular resistance, potentially necessitating the use of higher amounts of vasopressors [7]. However, addressing anaemia and fluid loss with pRBCs is not without pertinent risks. Allogenic pRBC transfusion is known to confer immunosuppression and microcirculatory compromise – particular complications noted in cardiac surgery patients include infection (nosocomial pneumonia and sternal wound infection), atrial fibrillation, myocardial infarction, and acute renal failure among others [7, 8]. Evidence consistently demonstrates increased mortality in patients undergoing cardiac surgery who receive pRBC transfusion [7].

Stone et al., demonstrated a dose-dependent relationship between the number of RBC units transfused and mortality after cardiac surgery with 4 or more units being a strong independent risk factor for 30-day mortality [9]. Koch et al., similarly, found a dose-dependent increase in mortality with every unit after 4 units and concluded that for patients who underwent coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and received less than 4 units transfusion, observed mortality was 1% [8]. As such, when RBC transfusion is indicated, the NBA stipulates single unit transfusions with re-assessment of clinical status before additional units are given [5]. It should be noted, however, that the aetiology of death in these patients remains unclear [7]. Studies evaluating mortality and complications of pRBCs in cardiac surgery patients have mostly focussed on isolated CABG surgeries – the limited data available on isolated valvular repair surgeries has failed to show any mortality difference with the use of pRBCs [7, 10].

Transfusion-related morbidity/mortality has been attributed to the storage of pRBCs, as stored pRBCs undergo various biochemical changes collectively known as ‘storage lesions’. These changes are believed to promote immunosuppression, impaired oxygen unloading, and systemically compromised microcirculation among other problems [3, 7, 11–13]. These changes are known to occur within 2 weeks of storage [7]. While it has been shown that storage of pRBCs for longer than 14 days leads to more extensive, irreversible storage changes (compared to pRBCs fresher than 14 days where most lesions are reversible), the current evidence is undetermined on whether longer storage translates to a clinical difference in adverse effects [14].

The Red-Cell Storage Duration Study (RECESS trial) was a large, multicentre RCT comparing cardiac surgery patients receiving fresh (10 days or less) versus old blood (21 days or more) which showed no association between age of pRBCs and mortality or other adverse outcomes [12]. This finding was echoed by two similar multicentre RCTs investigating age of pRBC transfusions in the general hospital population – that is, the Age of Blood Evaluation (ABLE) trial and the Informing Fresh versus Old Red Cell Management (INFORM) trial – as well as in the critically ill population (Standard Issue Transfusion versus Fresher Red-Cell Use in Intensive Care (TRANSFUSE) trial) [4]. As with the ABLE and INFORM trials, the RECESS trial did not adequately include pRBCs stored longer than 35 days given the scarcity of such blood in practice [4, 12]. Ultimately, in 2016, Goel et al., showed increased adverse outcomes associated with the use of pRBCs within the last 7 days of their 42-day storage limit in high-risk medical patients [15]. As such, we investigated the hypothesis that there is an association between morbidity/mortality and transfusion of blood

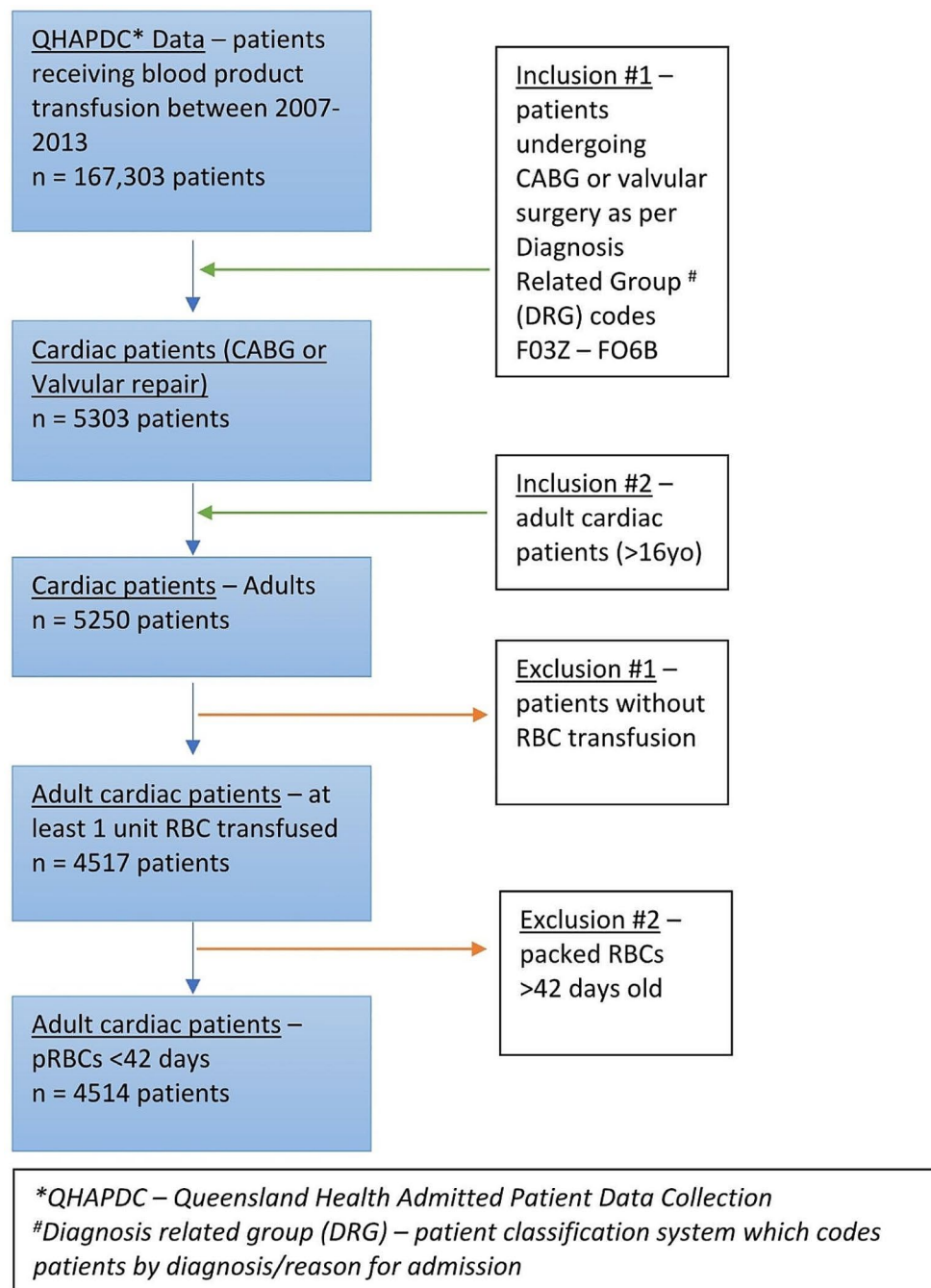


Fig. 1 Patient inclusion and exclusion characteristics

near end of shelf-life, particularly in the cardiac surgery population.

Aims

This study aimed to evaluate the effects of blood transfusion on mortality and morbidity with pRBCs close to end of shelf-life (≥ 35 days) versus fresher blood on patients undergoing cardiac surgery through a multi-centre retrospective database analysis. As a parallel objective,

transfusion-related adverse outcomes in relation to quantity of pRBCs transfused were characterised.

Methods

Setting

This was a retrospective cohort study on all cardiac surgery patients receiving blood transfusions in Queensland public hospitals between 2007 and 2013 conducted in accordance with the STROBE guideline (Appendix 1).

Table 1 Demographics and characteristics of patients

Characteristic	N, 4514 (%)
Sex	
Male	2778 (61.5)
Female	1736 (38.5)
Age group	
16–30	77 (1.7)
31–40	109 (2.4)
41–50	272 (6.0)
51–60	669 (14.8)
61–70	1249 (27.7)
71–80	1621 (35.9)
80+	517 (11.5)
Surgery type	
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)	2517 (55.8)
Valvular repair	1997 (44.2)
No. pRBC units	
<=4	3319 (73.5)
>=5	1195 (26.5)
pRBC age	
<=7 days	218 (4.8)
8–21 days	2665 (59)
22–27 days	821 (18.2)
28–34 days	518 (11.5)
35–42 days	292 (6.5)
Auxiliary blood products used	
Whole blood	1 (0.02)
Plasma products	1454 (33.2)
Platelet products	1610 (35.7)
Cryoprecipitate	283 (6.2)
Granulocytes	17 (0.4)
Hospital length of stay	
<=7days	842 (18.7)
8–14 days	2080 (46.1)
15–30 days	1250 (27.7)
30+ days	342 (7.6)
Patient outcome	
Died in hospital	108 (2.4)
Discharged home/other	4406 (97.6)

N=number of patients; pRBC=packed red blood cells

Queensland Health hosts four cardiothoracic centres in the state, namely The Prince Charles Hospital, The Princess Alexandra Hospital, Gold Coast University Hospital, and Townsville University Hospital. Combined, these centres perform approximately 2600 adult cardiac surgeries each year [16].

Study population

Patients were eligible for inclusion if they were 16 years or older and underwent CABG surgery or Valvular repair/replacement surgery (Fig. 1).

Patients were excluded if they did not receive at least one unit of pRBC transfusion. Since the maximum allowed shelf-life of pRBCs in Australia is 42 days, any

entries of pRBCs beyond this age were taken as errors in data entry and excluded from analysis.

Data collection

Patient transfusion data is managed centrally on AUS-LAB, the laboratory information system of Pathology Queensland, a state government service which catalogues every patient receiving blood product transfusions in a Queensland public hospital. Information associated with the transfusion such as blood product type, age of blood product and quantitative also collected.

AUSLAB data was crossmatched with the Queensland Health Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC) database, a state-wide data collection service capturing information on every patient admitted to a Queensland Health public hospital. Routinely collected information available from QHAPDC includes admission outcome, hospital length of stay, and attributed International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes for primary and additional diagnoses.

Study outcomes

The primary outcome was in-hospital mortality. Secondary outcomes were the incidence of transfusion-associated complications. Complications of interest were infection, atrial fibrillation, other dysrhythmia, cardiac arrest/acute myocardial infarction, acute renal failure, and stroke/neurological complications. Complications during hospital admission were identified for each patient using ICD codes recorded in QHAPDC. A list of ICD-codes for each complication is provided in Appendix 2.

Data analysis

The primary patient groups compared were those patients receiving pRBCs with an average age of <35 days versus pRBCs with an average age ≥ 35 days. As a secondary analysis, patients receiving ≤ 4 units pRBCs were compared to those receiving ≥ 5 units. This was based on previously published data from the Australian and New Zealand Society for Cardiac and Thoracic Surgery (ANZSCTS) Cardiac Surgery Database reported by McQuilten et al., 2014 [17]. Cohort characteristics and outcomes were first summarised descriptively, using medians with interquartile ranges for continuous variables, and frequencies with percentages for categorical variables. Continuous outcomes (i.e., hospital length of stay) were summarised using linear regression. Categorical outcomes of in-hospital mortality and frequency of complications (specifically, infection, atrial fibrillation, other dysrhythmia, cardiac arrest/AMI, acute renal failure, cerebrovascular events) were summarised using multivariable logistic regression to determine odds ratio of incidence. Variables used as covariates in this analysis,

Table 2 Demographics and outcomes of patients receiving RBC products < 35 days old versus ≥ 35 days old

Variable	Age of pRBC		Odds ratio; (95% CI); p-value*
	< 35 days	≥ 35 days	
Age (median, (IQR))	70 (61,77)	70 (60.5,76)	-
Sex			
Females (n, %)	1618 (40.2)	118 (40.4)	-
Cardiac surgical procedure			
CABG ⁺ (n, %)	2351 (55.7)	166 (56.9)	-
Valve surgery (n, %)	1871 (44.3)	126 (43.2)	-
No. units pRBC (median, (IQR)) [†]	3 (2,5)	2 (1,3)	-
Hospital Length of Stay (HLOS) (median, (IQR))	11 (8,18)	10 (8,16.5)	(OR=-1.3; CI=-2.54 – -0.06; p=0.04)
Outcome			
Death (n, %)	105 (2.5)	3 (1)	(OR=0.63; CI=0.18–2.18; p=0.46)
Discharged home (n, %)	4117 (97.5)	289 (99)	
Complications			
Infection (n, %)	220 (5.2)	14 (4.8)	(OR= 1.23; CI=0.68–2.25; p=0.5)
Atrial fibrillation (n, %)	1909 (45.2)	131 (44.9)	(OR= 1.02; CI=0.79–1.31; p=0.9)
Other dysrhythmia (n, %)	436 (10.3)	25 (8.6)	(OR=0.88; CI=0.57–1.37; p=0.58)
Cardiac arrest/AMI (n, %)	239 (5.7)	12 (4.1)	(OR=0.84; CI=0.45–1.55; p=0.45)
Acute renal failure (n, %)	452 (10.7)	25 (8.6)	(OR=0.83; CI=0.53–1.3; p=0.42)
Stroke/neurological complications (n, %)	170 (4.03)	12 (4.1)	(OR= 1.02; CI=0.55–1.88; p=0.95)
Total (%)	4222 (93.5%)	292 (6.5%)	

Age=years; HLOS=days; pRBC=packed red blood cells; 95% CI=95% confidence interval; IQR=interquartile range; CABG=coronary artery bypass graft; AMI=acute myocardial infarction

*Odds ratio, using multivariate logistic regression, calculated for outcomes of hospital length-of-stay, in-hospital mortality, complication incidence

for both outcomes of mortality and complication incidence, included: Age, sex, year of transfusion, HLOS, surgery indication, number of blood products (RBC, plasma, platelet, cryoprecipitate, granulocyte), and incidence complications (Infection, AF, Other Dysrhythmia, Cardiac arrest/AMI, Acute renal failure, Stroke/neurological).

Statistical significance for mortality and complication incidence was defined as $p < 0.05$. Data was analysed using STATA Version 17.

Results

A total of 4 514 eligible patients undergoing cardiac surgery and receiving blood transfusion were observed in this study (Fig. 1). Characteristics of the included patients are summarised in Table 1. Patients were predominantly male (61.5%) and over the age of 60 (75.1%). CABG procedures accounted for 55.8% of indication for surgery, the rest being valvular repair/replacement surgery. Most patients were transfused 4 units or less of pRBCs (73.5%); in terms of auxiliary blood products, 35.7% of patients required platelets while 32.2% required fresh frozen plasma. 86.8% of patients were discharged home and 2.4% of patients died in hospital.

Of the total population, 4 222 (93.5%) patients received pRBCs with average age fresher than 35 days and 292 (6.5%) received pRBCs ≥ 35 days (Table 2). In-hospital mortality was 2.5% in the < 35-day cohort and 1% in the ≥ 35-day cohort, though this result was not statistically

significant (OR 0.63; CI=0.18 to 2.18; $p=0.46$). No clinical or statistical differences in frequency of complications were observed between groups.

Comparing patients who received ≤ 4 units of pRBCs ($n=3 319$, 73.5%) to those who received ≥ 5 units ($n=1195$, 26.5%), Table 3, the in-hospital mortality was 5.6% and 1.3%, respectively (OR 1.08), though this result was statistically non-significant (CI=0.56 to 2.09; $p=0.81$). Hospital length of stay was respectively longer (15 days versus 10 days median; Estimate=6.02; CI=5.36 to 6.69; $p=0.001$). The frequency of complications was higher for patients receiving ≥ 5 units of pRBCs including; acute renal failure (17.6% vs. 8%), infection (10% vs. 3.4%), and cardiac arrest/acute myocardial infarction (9.2% vs. 4.3%); $p < 0.0011$. Odds ratio for infection, comparing ≥ 5-unit to ≤ 4-unit groups, was 1.37 (CI=0.9 to 2.09; $p=0.14$) and 1.59 for stroke/neurological complications (CI=0.96 to 2.63; $p=0.07$) (Table 3). Table 4 shows comparison between patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and valve repair surgery.

Discussion

In summary, it was found that transfusing pRBCs close to end of shelf-life (≥ 35 days) in cardiac surgery patients was not associated with increased early morbidity or mortality compared to patients receiving blood fresher than 35 days (Table 2). On comparing patients receiving ≤ 4 vs. ≥ 5 units of pRBC, higher rates of mortality and complications (specifically infection, acute renal failure

and cardiac arrest/AMI) were observed in the ≥ 5 units group, though statistical significance in these results were not achieved (Table 3).

There is a lack of data studying pRBCs older than 35 days. Several observational studies including Yap et al., McKenny et al., and van de Watering et al., each demonstrated no association between pRBC storage age and poorer outcomes in cardiac surgery patients [18–20]. While Yap et al., specifically studied blood older than 30 days, McKenny et al., and van de Watering et al., excluded pRBCs older than 35 days. This study included pRBCs with age > 35 days (up to 42 days) and yet no difference in outcome was demonstrated.

Still, Koch et al., (in a larger study) found pRBCs older than 14 days to be a risk factor for mortality and renal failure; Andreasen et al., similarly found that pRBCs stored longer than 14 days were significantly associated with postoperative infection [21]. The results of these latter studies correlate with the fact that the majority of storage lesions develop by at least 2 weeks of storage [7]. Firstly, there is loss of 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG), thought to be one of the principal biochemical changes in stored blood, which falls rapidly to undetectable levels within 2 weeks [22]. Similarly, irreversible morphological changes to stored pRBCs, associated with loss of function (such as altered corpuscle shape, deformability, aggregability, and osmotic fragility), occur by day 12 of storage [23, 24]. pH and lactic acid production plateau around 14 days while potassium concentration is beyond detectable

levels at week 3 [25, 26]. As such, it may be drawn that the majority of clinically deleterious biochemical changes to stored pRBCs occur by the 14–21 day mark – further storage past this point, and certainly after 35 days, may be relatively minute and hence explain why no difference in mortality or morbidity was observed in this study with use of pRBCs older than 35 days (as well as those aforementioned studies where pRBCs older than 30 days were examined and, equally, no difference in mortality was evinced).

Quantity pRBC units

Since a higher number of pRBC units are used per patient in the cardiac surgical setting, the association between the quantity of pRBCs transfused and adverse outcomes has been of particular interest. Koch et al., presented high-quality evidence demonstrating a strong dose-dependent relationship between pRBC transfusion and mortality, as well as all morbid outcomes studied (particularly postoperative infection, renal morbidity and cardiac morbidity), in patients undergoing isolated CABG surgery [8]. While each pRBC unit transfused was associated with an incremental increase in risk of adverse outcomes, risk of in-hospital mortality escalated rapidly after 5 units were given [8]. Similarly, subgroup analysis in the ACUITY trial of patients who underwent CABG showed that RBC transfusion was a strong, independent predictor of mortality, but only after ≥ 4 units [9]. Though statistical significance was not achieved, our

Table 3 Demographics and outcomes in patients receiving ≤ 4 versus ≥ 5 units of pRBCs

Variable	No. units pRBC		Odds ratio; 95% CI; p-value*
	≤ 4 units	≥ 5 units	
Age (median, (IQR))	69 (60,76)	71 (62,77)	-
Sex			
Females (n, %)	1307 (39.4)	429 (35.9)	-
pRBC age (median, (IQR))	19 (14, 26)	17 (13, 24)	
Cardiac surgical procedure			
CABG ⁺ (n, %)	1935 (58.3)	582 (48.7)	-
Valve surgery (n, %)	1384 (41.7)	613 (51.3)	
Hospital Length of Stay (HLOS) (median, (IQR))	10 (8,16)	15 (10,24)	(OR=6.02; CI=5.36–6.69; $p=0.001$)
Outcome			
Death (n, %)	41 (1.3)	67 (5.6)	(OR=1.08; CI=0.56–2.09; $p=0.81$)
Discharged home (n, %)	3278 (98.7)	1128 (94.4)	
Complications			
Infection (n, %)	114 (3.4)	120 (10)	(OR=1.37; CI=0.9–2.09; $p=0.14$)
Atrial fibrillation (n, %)	1435 (43.2)	605 (50.6)	(OR=1.09; CI=0.88–1.36; $p=0.43$)
Other dysrhythmia (n, %)	306 (9.2)	155 (13)	(OR=0.88; CI=0.64–1.21; $p=0.42$)
Cardiac arrest/AMI (n, %)	141 (4.3)	110 (9.2)	(OR=1.05; CI=0.71–1.56; $p=0.8$)
Acute renal failure (n, %)	267 (8)	210 (17.6)	(OR=1.06; CI=0.78–1.45; $p=0.7$)
Stroke/neurological complications (n, %)	117 (3.5)	65 (5.4)	(OR=1.59; CI=0.96–2.63; $p=0.07$)
Total (%)	3319 (73.5%)	1195 (26.5%)	

Age = years; pRBC age = days; HLOS = days; pRBC = packed red blood cells; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval; IQR = interquartile range; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; AMI = acute myocardial infarction

*Odds ratio, using multivariate logistic regression, calculated for outcomes of hospital length-of-stay, in-hospital mortality, complication incidence

Table 4 Characteristics and outcomes in patients undergoing CABG vs. valve repair surgery

Variable	Surgery type		Odds ratio; 95% CI; <i>p</i> -value*
	CABG	Valve repair	
Age (median, (IQR))	69 (61,76)	71 (60,78)	
Sex			
Females (n, %)	856 (34)	880 (44.1)	
No. units pRBC (median, (IQR))	2 (2,4)	3 (2,5)	
pRBC age (median, (IQR))	19 (14, 25)	18 (13, 25)	
Hospital Length of Stay (HLOS) (median, (IQR))	11 (8,16)	12 (9,20)	(OR=2.52; CI=1.91–3.13; <i>p</i> =0.001)
Outcome			
Death (n, %)	58 (2.3)	50 (2.5)	(OR=0.91; CI=0.55–1.5; <i>p</i> =0.72)
Discharged home (n, %)	2459 (97.7)	1947 (97.5)	
Complications			
Infection (n, %)	77 (3.1)	157 (7.9)	(OR=1.83; CI=1.34–2.51; <i>p</i> =0.001)
Atrial fibrillation (n, %)	1007 (40)	1033 (51.7)	(OR=1.64; CI=1.44–1.87; <i>p</i> =0.001)
Other dysrhythmia (n, %)	252 (10)	209 (10.5)	(OR=0.95; CI=0.77–1.17; <i>p</i> =0.62)
Cardiac arrest/AMI (n, %)	170 (6.8)	81 (4.1)	(OR=0.51; CI=0.38–0.69; <i>p</i> =0.001)
Acute renal failure (n, %)	218 (8.7)	259 (13)	(OR=1.34; CI=1.09–1.66; <i>p</i> =0.005)
Stroke/neurological complications (n, %)	102 (4.1)	80 (4)	(OR=0.89; CI=0.65–1.22; <i>p</i> =0.47)
Total (%)	2517 (55.8)	1997 (44.2)	

Age=years; pRBC age=days; HLOS=days; pRBC=packed red blood cells; 95% CI=95% confidence interval; IQR=interquartile range; CABG=coronary artery bypass graft; AMI=acute myocardial infarction

*Odds ratio, using multivariate logistic regression, calculated for outcomes of hospital length-of-stay, in-hospital mortality, complication incidence

study mirrored this inflection point, showing a higher rate of in-hospital mortality in the ≥ 5 units pRBC compared to those receiving < 4 units pRBC (5.6% vs. 1.2%, respectively) (Table 3). The lack of a statistically significant mortality difference in this study may be explained by the fact that patients included in our ≤ 4 units received at least one unit of pRBC, whereas the aforementioned studies included patients who received no pRBCs at all.

Besides mortality, Koch et al. have found the dose-dependent effects of pRBCs to hold true for postoperative infection, cardiac complications, renal failure and neurological complications [8]. Though statistical significance could not be achieved, rates of all co-morbid complications studied were notably higher in the ≥ 5 units group, with the highest absolute increases observed in infection, acute renal failure and cardiac arrest/AMI (parallel to Koch et al.) (Table 3). Infection occurred in 3.4% of patients in the ≤ 4 units group compared to 10% in the ≥ 5 units groups, with an odds ratio 1.37 (CI=0.9–2.09; *p*=0.14). The current literature maintains infection to be the foremost complication in cardiac surgery patients receiving blood transfusion [27, 28]. The most common infections observed in this setting include nosocomial pneumonia, followed by wound infections (sternal wound infection and saphenous vein graft site infection), and bacteraemia/sepsis [29, 30].

Further, the adverse outcome of stroke/neurological complications was found, in this study, to carry the largest odds ratio between the ≤ 4 units and ≥ 5 units groups (OR 1.59; CI=0.96–2.63, *p*=0.07), with incidence of 3.5% and 5.4%, respectively. This was not a statistically

significant result, though we note this value to be comparable to Mariscalco et al., who demonstrated pRBC transfusion to be a strong dose-dependent determinant of stroke in the cardiac surgical population – transfusion of 4 units conferred an odds ratio of 1.82 for stroke/TIA compared to < 4 units [31–35].

Limitations

This study has several limitations. Firstly, as a retrospective observational study, temporality is removed from the associations studied and the issue of reverse causation bias remains – as such, it is unclear whether less quantity of pRBCs resulted in healthier patients or healthier patients resulted in less pRBCs units used. Further, the increased generalisability obtained by analysing a multicentre population also sacrifices uniformity in blood transfusion practices across said hospitals. Neither statewide nor departmental protocols for blood transfusion were identified. It should also be noted that during the data collection period of 2007–2013, Australia's National Blood Authority published national patient blood-management guidelines for perioperative use (2012) with Irving et al., demonstrating a measurable reduction in perioperative blood transfusion in cardiac surgery across Australia (albeit, no differences in patient outcomes before and after 2012 were detected) [5]. What's more, the data obtained through AUSLAB and QHAPDC registries, permitted maximal completeness of data and minimised data collection biases in sacrifice for detail – for example, data including patient comorbidities, haemoglobin levels, anticoagulation; units transfused in

preoperative versus intraoperative/postoperative period, cardio-pulmonary bypass time; and specific outcome measures such as cause of death and ICU ventilation time/LOS. As such multivariate risk-adjustment or use of more robust clinical endpoints was not practicable with the data available to us. In addition, granularity of data to show the illness severity scores, as well as re-exploration for bleeding or tamponade was not available in the database analysed.

In conclusion, transfusion of pRBCs closer to end of shelf-life in cardiac surgical patients was not shown to be associated with significantly increased mortality or morbidity. However, there were dose-dependent differences in adverse outcomes in those receiving >4 units of blood and blood products.

Abbreviations

2-3-DPG: 2	2,3-diphosphoglycerate
ABLE	Age of Blood Evaluation
ACUITY	Acute Catheterization and Urgent Intervention Triage Strategy
AF	Atrial Fibrillation
AMI	Acute myocardial infarction
CABG	Coronary artery bypass graft
CI	Confidence interval
HLOS	Hospital Length of Stay
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
INFORM	Informing Fresh Versus Old Red Cell Management
LOS	Length of Stay
OR	Odds ratio
pRBC	Packed red blood cell
QHAPDC	Queensland Health Admitted Patient Data Collection
RBC	Red blood cell
RCT	Randomised control trial
RECESS	Red-Cell Storage Duration Study
STROBE	Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13019-024-02974-7>.

Supplementary Material 1

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Author contributions

Authors contribution Study conception and design: NGO, VD, DPS, MT, LES, GLB, JPF, JPT, JYS, JFF. Data collection: NGO, VD, DPS, RHR, MT, BS. Data analysis: NGO, VD, DPS, NW, DT. Data interpretation: NGO, DPS, NW, DT, LES, GLB, JPF, JPT, JYS, JFF. Figures and Tables: NGO, VD, DT, RHR, ZN. Writing – original draft preparation: NGO, VD. Writing – review, editing, and interpretation: NGO, VD, DPS, NW, MT, BS, RHR, DT, ZN, LES, GLB, JPF, JPT, JYS, JFF. Final approval of submission: All the authors.

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Data availability

Availability of data and materials: The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable

request. Patient transfusion data is managed centrally on AUSLAB, the laboratory information system of Pathology Queensland, a state government service which catalogues every patient receiving blood product transfusions in a Queensland public hospital. AUSLAB data was crossmatched with the Queensland Health Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC) database, a state-wide data collection service capturing information on every patient admitted to a Queensland Health public hospital.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Access to confidential health information for the period 01 January 2007 to 31 June 2013 was approved by the Queensland Health Central Office Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC/15/QPCH/31). In accordance with the requirements of the NHMRC National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research 2007, Sect. 2.3.6–2.3.8, the HREC waived the requirement for consent for the collection, use and/or disclosure of personal information in medical research or personal health information for the research project listed.

Consent for publication

This study was based on a database analysis over a 5-year period (2007–2013). While obtaining patient-level consent was not possible in this study, an application was made and approved in accordance with the Queensland Laws, Public Health Act 2005, Sect. 284 (PHA approval no. RD005208 obtained on 11 August 2014). Additionally, data was de-identified and coded (to remove any potentially identifiable confidential information) prior to any statistical analysis.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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