Treatment of a Lacerated Artery
Emergency Bleeding Situation with Protégé Biomedical’s ClotIt®

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Materials

Protégé Biomedical is a company with a unique new line of hemostatic products developed to stop bleeding in animals.

ClotIt® is a patent-pending, triple-action compound of all-natural minerals designed to quickly stop bleeding in minor to severe cuts and wounds. Upon contact with blood, ClotIt facilitates and accelerates the body’s natural coagulation process, while simultaneously slowing blood flow, by constricting local vessels and capillaries. ClotIt’s fine granules rapidly absorb plasma at the wound site, leaving behind platelets and blood cells, to aid in forming a solid clot. This triple-action process results in complete clotting in seconds.

Emergency Case Situation

This seven-year-old spayed female Weimaraner dog presented with an emergency case whereby the owner brought her in the morning of April 15, 2014. In this case, the primary complaint was that the animal’s paw had been bleeding excessively all night. The owner had wrapped the foot in an ace bandage that was completely blood soaked at the time of the appointment. The foot was unwrapped and began spurting blood from a lacerated artery in the paw. (Fig. 1) Pressure was immediately applied directly to the source of bleeding but it would not stop after several minutes.

Medical History

This animal has a history of hemorrhaging from her right front paw starting in 2009. She had a biopsy performed in 2011, in which it was discovered she had an abnormal amount of blood vessels with abnormal structure in this paw.

Treatment Options

The doctor recommended anesthetizing the dog to perform surgery and cut into the pad of the paw and tie off the artery. The owner did not want to have any surgical procedures or anesthesia performed. As an alternative approach, ClotIt was applied to the area and covered with gauze in an attempt to stop the bleeding. The objective was to gain control of the bleeding and allow the animal to be referred to a specialty animal hospital for further treatment. Pressure was applied with the use of ClotIt while the doctor discussed whether to refer the dog for treatment at the University Animal Hospital or another specialty center.
Outcome

When the doctor returned to the exam room minutes later the gauze was removed and the bleeding had completely stopped. (Fig. 2) The foot was cleaned and bandaged and the dog was sent over to the University Animal Hospital for further evaluation.

After a 30-minute drive to the University Animal Hospital, the paw was unwrapped and no bleeding was present when the doctors evaluated the foot. No further intervention was taken and the foot was re-wrapped and the animal was sent home. The animal was not in any pain from ClotIt nor was there any discoloration from the use of ClotIt.

She went back two days later for a follow up examination and it was determined the initial situation was fully resolved and the wound had healed and complete hemostasis was achieved. It was determined that an abnormal structure of the vessels in the paw had caused the bleeding and future treatment with a laser was recommended to prevent similar future episodes from occurring.

CONCLUSION

Management of complex medical bleeding situations can be extremely difficult to control. The direct application of ClotIt to the site of the lacerated artery proved to be a safe and effective alternative to emergency surgery. Real-time stoppage and fully maintained control of arterial bleeding in the pad of the paw of this animal was accomplished. No further surgical interventional or medical treatment was required and the emergency medical situation was fully resolved with the use of ClotIt.