Central nervous system (CNS) hemorrhage can be life-threatening in patients with acquired coagulopathy. Despite the lack of evidence of its effectiveness and safety, allogeneic frozen plasma is recommended and widely used, in the U.S., as a hemostatic agent in CNS bleeding management.

An Expert Consensus Panel was convened to review the current evidence on plasma usage to treat traumatic, surgical or spontaneous CNS hemorrhage in anticoagulated and non-anticoagulated patients.

A systematic review identified sixty-five articles which were assessed by the members of the panel to develop evidence-based recommendations in various clinical scenarios.

Overall, the available evidence is poor and the panel concluded that plasma transfusion is a reasonable therapy in coagulopathic patients with CNS hemorrhage but cannot be recommended in non-bleeding or non-coagulopathic patients.

Currently, alternative treatments are available for urgent and non-urgent vitamin K antagonist reversal.

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