

Multicentre unblinded randomised trial comparing 4-Factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (4F-PCC) vs Frozen Plasma (FP) for Coagulopathic Bleeding in Cardiac Surgery

# FARES-II trial<sup>1</sup>

Conducted using non-CSL branded 4F-PCC.



**Adults**  
(≥18 years)

12 hospitals  
Canada and US

## POPULATION

Adults (mean age 66 years) who developed bleeding related to coagulation factor deficiency during cardiac surgery.<sup>^</sup> Patients were followed up until postoperative day 30.

## METHOD



**420**  
analysed

**213** received  
4F-PCC  
(1500 or 2000 IU)



**207** received  
Frozen Plasma  
(3 or 4 units)



... after cardiopulmonary bypass in the operating room and within 24 hours if necessary

## PRIMARY ENDPOINT

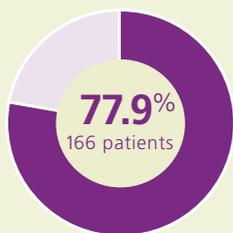
**Effective haemostatic response**

Defined as requiring no haemostatic interventions<sup>‡</sup> between 60 min → 24 hrs after treatment

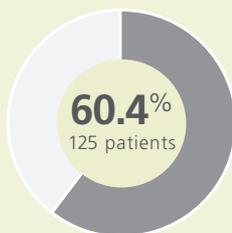
## KEY SECONDARY ENDPOINTS INCLUDE:

- Allogeneic blood transfusions<sup>†</sup>
- Severe or massive bleeding<sup>\*</sup>

## PRIMARY OUTCOME:



4F-PCC



Frozen Plasma

**Superior haemostatic effectiveness**



**44% RRR**  
haemostatic  
response failure

4F-PCC vs FP difference = 17.6% (95% CI, 8.7%–26.4%);  
RR = 0.56; (95% CI, 0.41–0.75);  $P < 0.001$  for non-inferiority & superiority

KEY SECONDARY OUTCOMES	4F-PCC	FP	KEY SAFETY OUTCOMES	4F-PCC	FP
<b>Lower</b> rate of severe or massive bleeding* ( $P = 0.001$ )	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>Similar</b> rate of thromboembolic events <sup>‡</sup>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>Reduced</b> allogeneic blood transfusions <sup>†</sup> (LS mean; $P = 0.002$ )	<b>6.6 units</b> 95% CI: 5.7–7.7	<b>9.3 units</b> 95% CI: 8.0–10.8	<b>Lower</b> incidence of serious adverse events <sup>‡§</sup>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
			<b>Reduced</b> acute kidney injury <sup>†¶</sup>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>

## CONCLUSION



**“4F-PCC had superior haemostatic efficacy and safety advantages to FP among patients requiring coagulation factor replacement for bleeding during cardiac surgery<sup>1</sup>”**

**Body of evidence** (Selection of leading publications)  
Over 12,000 Cardiac Surgery Patients Studied Over Past 15 Years<sup>1,2</sup>

Early evidence & observational studies<sup>4</sup>      Meta-analyses & systematic reviews<sup>9</sup>      Recent clinical trials<sup>12</sup>

**2011 – 2012 – 2016 – 2018 – 2019 – 2021 – 2022 – 2024**

**COMPLETE DETAILS TO RECEIVE FURTHER INFORMATION:**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>1</sup>Exclusion criteria included heart transplant, ventricular device insertion/removal, thoracoabdominal aneurysm, concomitant non-cardiac surgery;

<sup>2</sup>Surgical re-opening for bleeding, second dose of IMP, transfusion of any allogeneic blood products (excluding red blood cells) or administration of any coagulation factor concentrates;

<sup>3</sup>Meeting criteria for universal definition of perioperative bleeding classes 3 or 4 (not including IMP frozen plasma) during the first 24 hours after termination of cardiopulmonary bypass. Positive if during the measured 24-hour time interval: received 5 or more RBC units or 5 or more non-IMP frozen plasma units; underwent surgical re-exploration due to bleeding; or received recombinant-activated factor VII or if chest tube drainage was more than 1 L at 12 hours after chest closure;

<sup>4</sup>Including red blood cells, non-study FP and platelets, administered non-IMP products, administered as a single dose of apheresis platelets or a 4-unit dose of pooled buffy-coat prepared platelets; each dose counted as 4 units;

<sup>5</sup>Data are for treatment-emergent adverse events, for which first onset or worsening was after the first treatment with study drug. The percent is the number of patients with an event as a percentage of all patients in that treatment group;

<sup>6</sup>Includes data on 2 patients in whom informed consent could not be obtained but the research ethics board approval was obtained to collect serious adverse events;

<sup>7</sup>Data are for any treatment-emergent acute kidney injury (defined by the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes criteria), including acute kidney injury and renal failure.

**Abbreviations:** 4F-PCC = 4-Factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate; CI = confidence interval; FP = frozen plasma; IMP = investigational medicinal product; LS = least squares; RR = relative risk; RRR=relative risk reduction.

**Reference:** 1. Karkouti K *et al*; FARES-II Study Group. *JAMA*. 2025:e253501.

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