• In our centre, a Massive Transfusion Protocol (MTP) was approved in November 2014, which includes the approach to massive haemorrhage episodes (MHE) according to a decision diagram focused on thromboelastrometry.

• **Purpose:** To evaluate the use of prohemostatic drugs in patients who suffered an MHE.

**Materials and methods**

• Retrospective descriptive observational study, including all the patients that suffered an MHE during the year 2016.

• Data collected: demographic (sex and age), type of MHE, activation or not of the Massive Transfusion Protocol (MTP), drugs used according to the MTP and doses used.

**Results**

• 43 patients. Age (21-84) years; 36.59% women.

• MTP was activated in 36 patients (83.72%).

• Prohemostatic drugs used: fibrinogen 58.14%, tranexamic acid (TXA) 48.84% and prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC) 20.94%.

**Conclusions**

1. Surgical hemorrhages were the most frequent type of MHE during the study period.
2. Fibrinogen was the most used prohemostatic drug in MHE.
3. Patients who presented a surgical type MHE were the ones who consumed more prohemostatic drugs.