

## EDITORIAL

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Bleeding is one of the main events in the perioperative requiring an early, timely and comprehensive assessment for its control and to prevent the associated complications. Recently, there have been great advances in the diagnosis and management of both bleeding secondary to trauma and surgery as well as those related to different diseases and especially those due to the use of anticoagulants and different coagulation-modifying drugs.

The objective of this supplement is to review current concepts related to different perioperative scenarios related to this interesting topic to which the anesthesiologist is confronted. Thus, we begin with the recommendations relating to the evaluation of bleeding and the identification of high-risk patients, analyzing the different scales developed for this purpose. The etiology and diagnosis of perioperative bleeding, based on the most recent advances pathophysiological and diagnostic findings, will be analyzed in depth. To conclude with the most current issues related to the specific and comprehensive management of hemorrhage.

The use of anticoagulants and coagulation modifiers has increased in recent years, which is related to demographic changes in the population and the emergence of diseases that require these, both in their acute and chronic phase. On one hand, these treatments prevent the development of arterial and venous vascular thrombosis, but on the other, they significantly increase the risk of hemorrhage. For this reason, all medical team caring for these patients should be aware of the evaluation and management of bleeding associated with these drugs, especially in critical situations such as a cerebral hemorrhage or when reversal is required during the perioperative period.

In this regard, it is noteworthy that in addition to traditional approaches for the reversal of oral anticoagulants based on vitamin K and fresh plasma, there has been added to the therapeutic armamentarium, the prothrombin complex concentrate, which has been shown in clinical studies to have advantage and benefits when compared with other reversal alternatives. It is noteworthy that it not only have a therapeutic niche in the reversal of oral anticoagulants, inhibitors of vitamin K, but also in the new generation of these and in various entities related to acute bleeding like trauma and liver failure, among others.

Teachers who write in the various chapters of this supplement, with extensive experience in each of the subjects shown, is what ensures the quality of the text. The knowledge gained from reading this document will impact for sure their daily practice, improving the quality and safety of care they offer every day to their patients.