

Abstract: PB2598

Title: TO INTRODUCE THE CONCEPT OF PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT AND HAEMOVIGILANCE IN GOVERNMENT SECTOR HOSPITALS OF SINDH.

Abstract Type: Publication Only

Session Title: Transfusion medicine

Background:

Patient blood management (PBM) encompasses all aspects of the transfusion decision-making process, beginning with the initial patient evaluation and continuing through clinical management.

PBM involves the timely, multidisciplinary application of evidence-based medical and surgical concepts aimed at diagnosing and appropriately treating anemia along with minimizing surgical and iatrogenic blood losses and managing coagulopathic bleeding, and supporting the patient while appropriate treatment is initiated

Haemovigilance is the set of surveillance procedures covering the entire blood transfusion chain, from the donation and processing of blood and its components, through to their provision and transfusion to patients, and including their follow-up.

Aims:

In this study, we reviewed the past 3 years performance and data of Regional blood centre, Karachi regarding the concept of patient blood management, transfusion parameters including the C/T ratio, transfusion index and to induce the concept of haemovigilance in the government sector hospitals. This study will allow us to critique as well as appreciate our performance in this regard.

Methods:

It is a retrospective analysis of our data of previous 3 years. All the data will be taken from BBMIS software (Zaavia), we calculated the Cross match to transfusion ratio and transfusion index of all three years for comparison, we also calculated the number of requests from surgical ward before the start of Maximum Surgical blood ordering Schedule and after it was implemented to compare the results. Also the reporting of transfusion reactions, will be included. All the data was analyzed on SPSS version 23.

Results:

There was a mark reduction in the CT ratio in the 3 years, starting from 15:1 now to 1.5-1:7:1.

after the start of MSBOS, the surgical practices were markedly improved regarding the ordering and wasting of blood. By introducing the concept of blood distribution by blood bank service, the wastage of blood was also markedly reduced. Initially we didnot have any transfusion reaction reported, but after all the awarness sessions and CME, the concept of haemovigilance was improved and the proper reporting of transfusion reactions was started.

Summary/Conclusion:

: To conclude, Regional blood centre Karachi was able to achieve the better transfusion services to the patients, it was a tough journey, dealing with majority of the illiterate people and with the doctors, who were used to the old blood banking sevicees and procedures. However, with the hard work, regular awarness sessions, CME's, quartely Hosptial transfusion committee meetings and proper distribution of blood products, we have achieved great success in terms of better quality of transfusion services.

NEED FOR PBM

**REDUCE TRANSFUSION RATES &
LOWER HEATHCARE COSTS!!!!**

TO IMPROVE PATIENT
OUTCOME

INTERDISCIPLINARY
BLOOD
CONSERVATION
MODALTIES

Keywords: Blood transfusion