

Consent in Transfusion

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The Strange case of Penny Allison

5:18-5:24

Dr Oliver Oaksmith says to Penny Allison

“You might need a little blood after surgery, but that’s nothing to be afraid of is it?...any questions?”





Consent

Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something

Informed consent

Permission granted in full knowledge of the possible consequences, typically that which is given by a patient to a doctor for treatment with knowledge of the possible risks and benefits.







NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence



General Medical Council

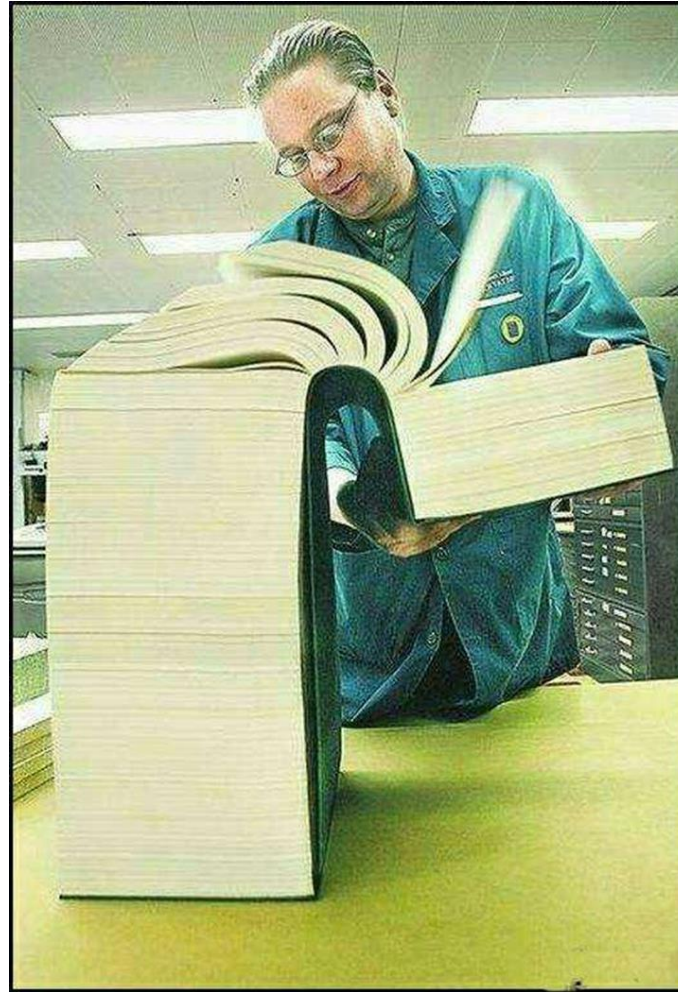


SERIOUS HAZARDS OF TRANSFUSION **SHOT**




SaBTO
Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs








Blood and Transplant

Consent for blood transfusion

Guidance:

- Explain the risks and benefits, allowing time to answer questions.
- Wherever possible consider/offer your patient an alternative.
- Wherever possible gain informed verbal consent.
- Inform your patient how the risks are mitigated.
- Give your patient the appropriate patient information leaflet/s.

Important Information

Patients who have received a blood component since 1980 are not eligible to be blood donors.

Remember

Your patient has the right to refuse a blood transfusion.

This resource is intended as a tool to assist the consent process and should be used in conjunction with your trust policy.

Further information can be gained from your Transfusion Practitioner or Transfusion Laboratory.

This resource is based on the 'Consent to Blood Transfusion' pad developed by the South East Coast Regional Transfusion Committee: Informed Consent Action Group in collaboration with the Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust.

Version 1 Effective 31/12/2018



RECORD OF DECISION TO TRANSFUSE

Patient's name:	DOB:	Identification number:
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Component required: <input type="checkbox"/> Red blood cells <input type="checkbox"/> Platelets <input type="checkbox"/> FFP <input type="checkbox"/> Cryoprecipitate <input type="checkbox"/> Granulocytes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">Other (please state):</div>	Indication: <input type="checkbox"/> Symptomatic anaemia <input type="checkbox"/> Bleeding <input type="checkbox"/> Prophylaxis <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">Other (please state):</div>	Specific requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> Irradiated <input type="checkbox"/> CMV negative <input type="checkbox"/> HLA selected <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">Other (please state):</div>	Consider alternatives: <input type="checkbox"/> Oral and/or IV Iron <input type="checkbox"/> Folic acid <input type="checkbox"/> Tranexamic acid <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">Other (please state):</div>
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NOTE: Consider single-unit red blood cell transfusions for adults (or equivalent volumes calculated by body weight for children or adults with low body weight) with no active bleeding.¹ An Hb rise of 10g/L, per unit, only applies as an approximation for a 70–80 kg patient.² **Re-assess your patient after each unit transfused.**

I have explained the risks, benefits and alternatives to transfusion and obtained verbal consent from the patient or legal guardian. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Written information provided? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">If no, please state reason:</div>
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Verbal consent **has not** been obtained. Therefore I will:

- ☐ complete the trust paperwork; and
- ☐ discuss with the patient and provide information retrospectively (when applicable).

I confirm that in my professional opinion this transfusion is indicated.

Name (please PRINT):	Designation (please PRINT):	Signature:	Date:
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Menu

Starter

*Apple & Yorkshire Sausage
Scallop & Barnsley Boudin
Duck Egg, Gruyere & Lancashire Pud*

Mains

*Pear & Black Bottellum Pie
Beef & Drisheen Stew
Lamb, Stretford Pudding & Mustard*

Desserts

*Stornaway Bon Bons
Yerb Crumble
Nutella Cork Pudding*





Menu

Beef & Drisheen Stew







Snapshot audit QS138

QS4b Info			March 2019	
Verbal	249	36%	11	91%
Written	249	26%	11	9%
Both	249	14%	11	9%





- Good tool for discussing risks & patients of a blood transfusion
- An official document that a discussion has taken place, about blood transfusion.

ORGANISED.

SAFE.

thorough
targeted





— Good tool
of a blood

— An official
plan, about

ORGANISE
SAFE.

thorough
targeted

= the Dr has thought about
the reasons for transfusion

= safer, more secured

= done properly

= that we had conversation with
patient about transfusion and they
are of it.

It makes me feel like I am being
Safe

It make me feel good since I, 5 (rele)
documented

makes me feel more confident to give blood
as pt has been informed pre surgery

It is a safer method.

This shows me that there has been
a discussion about transfusion and that
the patient has given their consent.





Risks

Discussion

Discussion

Safe

Safe


Done properly



The expected and unexpected...







Blood and Transplant

Information for patients who have received an unexpected blood transfusion

Note: This leaflet should be read alongside the NHS Blood and Transplant patient information leaflet **'Will I need a blood transfusion?'**

While you were in hospital, it was necessary for you to receive a blood transfusion. There are many reasons why patients may need a transfusion, some of which are discussed in the 'Will I need a blood transfusion?' leaflet. However do please ask a member of your healthcare team about why you needed a blood transfusion. They will be able to answer any questions you may have.

Are blood transfusions safe?

Yes, the risk that a blood transfusion may make you ill is very low. More information about any potential infection risks, and all the measures that are taken to ensure your safety, is included in the leaflet 'Will I need a blood transfusion?'.

I'm a blood donor. Can I still donate?

As a precautionary measure to reduce the risk of transmitting variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD), people who have received a blood transfusion since 1980 are not currently able to donate blood.

Do I need to tell my doctor?

The hospital should include information in the discharge letter to your GP to tell them that you have had a blood transfusion, and to explain why it was carried out. The hospital should give you a copy of this letter; if they don't, you can ask the hospital for a copy.





Questions/ comments?

