

Strategy for Group O D Negative Red Cell Use

1	Transfuse Group O Rh D positive red cells to male patients, +/- female patients of non-child bearing capacity, of unknown blood group in emergency scenarios.
2	In an emergency situation, move to group specific RBC as soon as a second test for ABO compatibility has been performed.
3	Empower laboratory staff to challenge inappropriate requests.
4	Review incidents of Group O Rh D negative use in emergency situations and investigate incidents when its use, or continued use, was inappropriate.
5	If Group O Rh D negative RBC units are frequently given to non O Rh D negative patients to avoid time expiry, consider reducing Group O Rh D negative stock. The stated target is for no more than 10.5% of total RBC stock holding to be Group O Rh D negative.
6	Rotate emergency and satellite fridge Group O Rh D negative RBC through main stock on a regular basis (at least weekly). Reduce stock of emergency O Rh D negative RBC in satellite fridges to no more than 2 units.
7	Risk assess the clinical activities served by satellite fridges, together with the distance from the laboratory, to determine if there is a need for Group O Rh D negative units to be stored there.
8	If male Rh D negative with no anti-D and more than 8 units predicted, use Rh D+ RBCs.