## Single unit transfusion audit

PE Smith B Ferguson

### Brief introduction

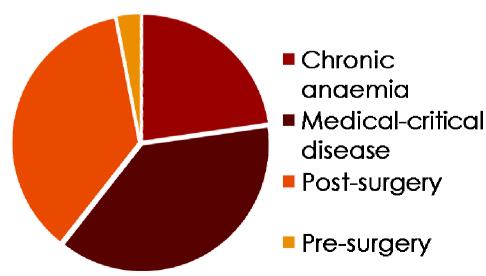
- **Method:** A retrospective audit performed in November 2015
- **Standards:** All stable, normovolaemic adult inpatients who require transfusion should initially be transfused a single unit of RBC, further transfusion should only be prescribed after assessment
- Exclusion criteria: Patients with acute blood loss, haematology, oncology and renal patients and patients <18 year olds

#### Method

- The auditors collected the names of transfused patients on a daily basis
- They then looked through the notes of these patients
- They recorded:
  - Reason for Transfusion
  - Number of units transfused
  - Whether any record of clinical or laboratory assessment made between units
  - Whether any record of symptoms of anaemia
  - Pre and post Transfusion Haemoglobin levels

## Demographics

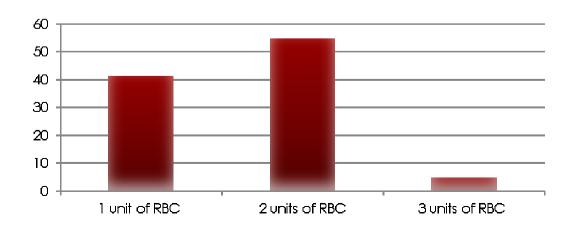
- 66 transfusion episodes
- 60 patients: 37 patients were female, and 23 were male
- Age range: 25-95 with over 50% of patients within the 66-85 category
- Indication for transfusion
- Chronic anaemia: 23%
- Medical-critical disease: 38%
- Pre surgery: 3%
- Post surgery: 36%



# Number of units given between clinical reassessment

- 41% of transfusions followed the single unit transfusion guidelines and 59% did not follow the guidelines.
- Of the 27 single unit transfusions, 9 (33%) required a second unit
- 36% of patients were documented as being symptomatic at time of transfusion, 64% were asymptomatic or symptoms not documented

#### Number of units transfused between checks



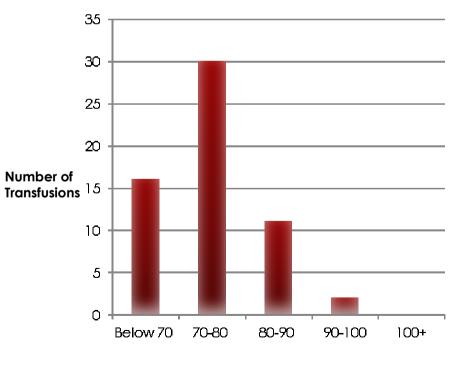
## Single Transfusion per speciality

| Speciality                  | Number of transfusions | Percentage of single units |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Trauma and orthopaedics     | 18                     | 42%                        |
| General Surgery             | 10                     | 60%                        |
| Healthcare for Older People | 7                      | 0%                         |
| Endocrinology               | 6                      | 50%                        |
| Thoracic Surgery            | 5                      | 60%                        |
| General Medicine            | 4                      | 25%                        |
| Cardiology                  | 4                      | 75%                        |
| Gastroenterology            | 4                      | 0%                         |
| Plastic Surgery             | 3                      | 0%                         |
| Gynaecology                 | 2                      | 50%                        |
| Intensive Care Unit         | 2                      | 50%                        |
| Neurology                   | 1                      | 0%                         |

### Transfusion Thresholds

- NICE Guidelines: Less than 70g/L for most, patients with ACS less than 80 g/L (3 patients)
- Chronic anaemia: Individual thresholds

| RD&E Transfusion Thresholds                 |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| Less than 70g/I                             | 27% |  |
| 70g to 80g/l (includes 3 patients with ACS) | 50% |  |
| 80g to 90g/I                                | 20% |  |
| Over 90g/I                                  | 3%  |  |
| Compliance with NICE                        | 32% |  |



Haemoglobin Threshold g/l

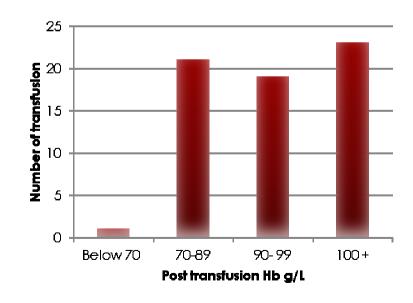
## Post Transfusion Targets

■ NICE guidance: 70-90 g/L, ACS: 80 -100 g/L

■ Chronic anaemia: Individual thresholds

#### **RD&E Post Transfusion Hb levels:**

| Below 70g/I                    | 1.5%  |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 70 to 89g/l                    | 39%   |
| 90 to 99g/l                    | 30%   |
| 100+ g/l<br>(4.5% pre surgery) | 29.5% |
| NICE compliance                | 38%   |



## Summary of Results

- 41% Single unit transfusions
- 32% compliant with NICE transfusion thresholds
- 38% compliance with NICE post transfusion targets

### Actions after audit

#### Short Term:

- Strengthen medical e- learning module around single unit transfusion and NICE transfusion thresholds and targets
- Speak at medical/surgical audit meetings
- Create a poster to display in clinical areas around single unit transfusion and thresholds
- Empower laboratory staff to query telephone requests for stable adult in patients by talking with them and creating a new template

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#### Longer term

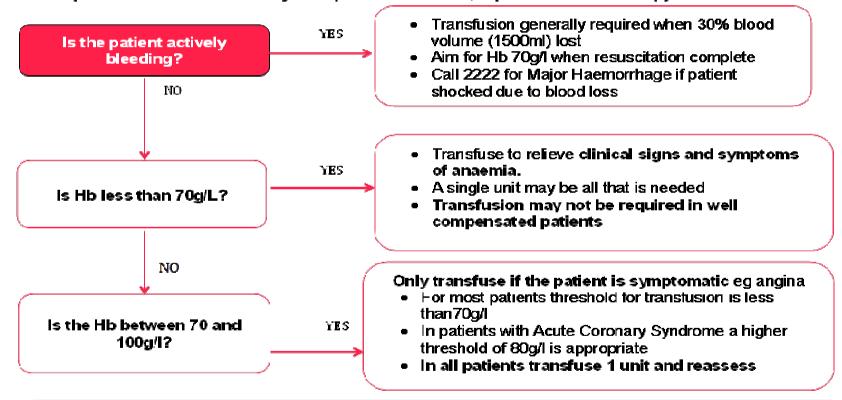
 Use of a doctor advisor module as part of our new electronic BloodTrack system to include thresholds, single unit advice and consent

## Laboratory RBC telephone request form

| Hospital Number                        | Surname                  | Forename  |  |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| Date of Birth                          | Ward                     | Date/time required  |  |
| Date/Time request                      | Name/bleep of requestor  | Call received by  |  |
| Prev XM date / G&S date                | Blood group/antibody res | sult Circle below;<br>Irradiated- Y N CMV<br>Y N Washed- Y<br>N   |  |
| Previous Lab Number                    | New lab number           | HEV- Y N  |  |
| Complete appropriate question boxes    |                          |   |  |
| Patient actively bleeding              | If yes accept request    | Number of units:  |  |
| Yes No                                 |                          | Group compatible/full crossmatch  |  |
| Day case/ haematology/ oncology/ renal | If yes accept request    | Number of units:  |  |
| Yes No                                 |                          |   |  |
|  |                          | If <70g/l allow more than 1 unit if requested  Number of units:   |  |
| Stable in-patient<br>Yes No            | If yes Most recent Hb:   | If >70g/l and symptomatic suggest 1 unit and reassess Hb If single unit not acceptable state reason and No units: |  |
|  |                          | If Hb>100g/l suggest no transfusion or conta<br>Consultant Haematologist  |  |

#### RD&E Transfusion Guidelines for stable adult In- patients: Every ONE matters

- RBC transfusion should not be dictated by Haemoglobin alone but based on assessment of the patient's clinical status.
- In patients with iron deficiency or depleted iron stores, replacement iron therapy is indicated.



HB > 100g/L: Transfusion is likely to be unnecessary and inappropriate unless the patient is actively bleeding.