Single Unit Transfusions

London RTC PBM in Surgery
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The need for single unit RBC Tx?

- Patient Blood Management principles
 - Each red blood cell transfusion should be an independent clinical decision based on the risk, benefits and alternatives.
 - Transfusion should not be based on haemoglobin level alone but should also be based on assessment of the patient's clinical status
- Restrictive transfusion triggers increasing evidence to support
 - TRICC, FOCUS, TRACS

BCSH Administration guidelines addendum 2012 www.bcshguidelines.org

 'Single unit red cell transfusions are recommended where possible, especially in non-bleeding patients'

Reference	Findings implementing restrictive/single unit policy
Yerrabothala et al (2014)	The total number of red blood cells transfused/1000 patient days decreased from 60.8 to 44.2 and the proportion of 2-unit transfusions decreased from 47% to 15%
Berger et al (2012)	Reduced red cell usage by 25% with no evidence of more severe bleeding or reduction in survival in patients receiving intensive chemotherapy or stem cell transplantation.

www.blood.gov.au/single-unit-transfusion



Single Unit Transfusion Guide

- Single Unit Transfusion Guide Summary June 2014
- Appendix 1: Example Clinical Guideline Format
- Appendix 2: Consideration and Guidance for Implementation
- Appendix 3: Example Handout
- Appendix 4: Example PowerPoint Presentation
- Appendix 5: Example Newsletter (pdf)
- Appendix 6: Example Posters (pdf)



UK experience

- Dr Ciara Donohue
 - Anaesthetics Specialist Registrar, Royal Free Hospital
- Dr Allamedine
 - Consultant Haematologist, Pennine Acute Hospitals Trust
- Open discussion & way forward

Single unit transfusions – the way forward?

Discussion

Resources needed?

Hospital policy

- supported by HTC/PBM committee
- senior medical/nursing/management support

NHS Blood and Transplant

Hospital wide awareness and education

- medical, nursing, laboratory staff, in all clinical areas that administer blood products
- Clinical champions
- Include in induction for new staff
- Clear messages: posters, intranet, newsletters
- PBM App

SINGLE Unit Blood Transfusions reduce the risk of an adverse reaction

Don't use two without review

THINK!

- Is your patient symptomatic?
- Is the transfusion appropriate?
- What is the haemoglobin trigger level?
- What is the patient's target haemoglobin level?

Each unit transfused is an independent clinical decision

DO!

- ✓ Clinically re-assess the patient after each unit transfused
- Only one unit should be ordered for non-bleeding patients.
- ✓ Document the reason for Transfusion.¹

Further copies available from NHSBT.CustomerService@nhsbt.nhs.u

Resources – single unit Tx

 Empower laboratory staff to question the appropriateness of a request for blood with medical support

- Prompt patients to enquire about blood transfusion requirements
- Computerised Physician Order Entry systems
 - if available to guide transfusion decisions and compliance to the guideline

Resources – single unit Tx

 Data collection— consider benchmark internally, locally, externally

 Feedback statistics and reports to relevant teams

London RTC - Single Unit Transfusion Pilot led by Jen Heyes, NHSBT PBM Practitioner

AIM:

To reduce inappropriate red cell transfusions in **acute medical wards** by introducing a single unit transfusion policy

INITIAL RETROSPECTIVE DATA:

72% of transfusion episodes involved 2 or more red cell units

Hb measured after a single unit in 24% of red cell transfusions

IMPLEMENTATION:

Retrospective and prospective data collection over 6 months,

Multidisciplinary training, advertising, policy writing and development of tools (patient assessment, lab algorithm, posters, screensavers, training package)