



***Blood and Transplant***

A decorative wavy line spanning the width of the slide, composed of a blue upper band and a black lower band.

## ***Safety in the blood***

**safe blood transfusion practice for  
Healthcare Support Workers**

# **Welcome**

Alister Jones  
Patient Blood Management Practitioner  
NHS Blood & Transplant

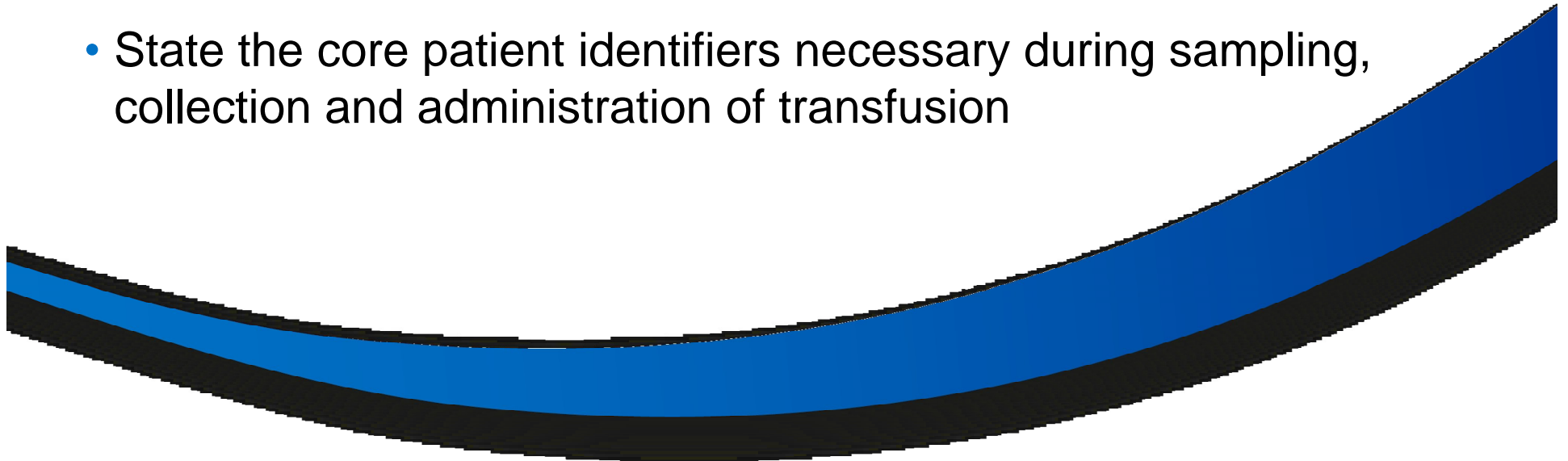
# Today's Aim

- To develop an understanding of safe transfusion practice



# Today's Objectives

- Identify which ABO blood groups are compatible
- Describe the need for a 'cold chain' for red cells (blood)
- State the minimum observations required for a blood transfusion
- Explain the immediate actions that need to be taken in the event of an adverse reaction
- State the core patient identifiers necessary during sampling, collection and administration of transfusion



# Patient Blood Management



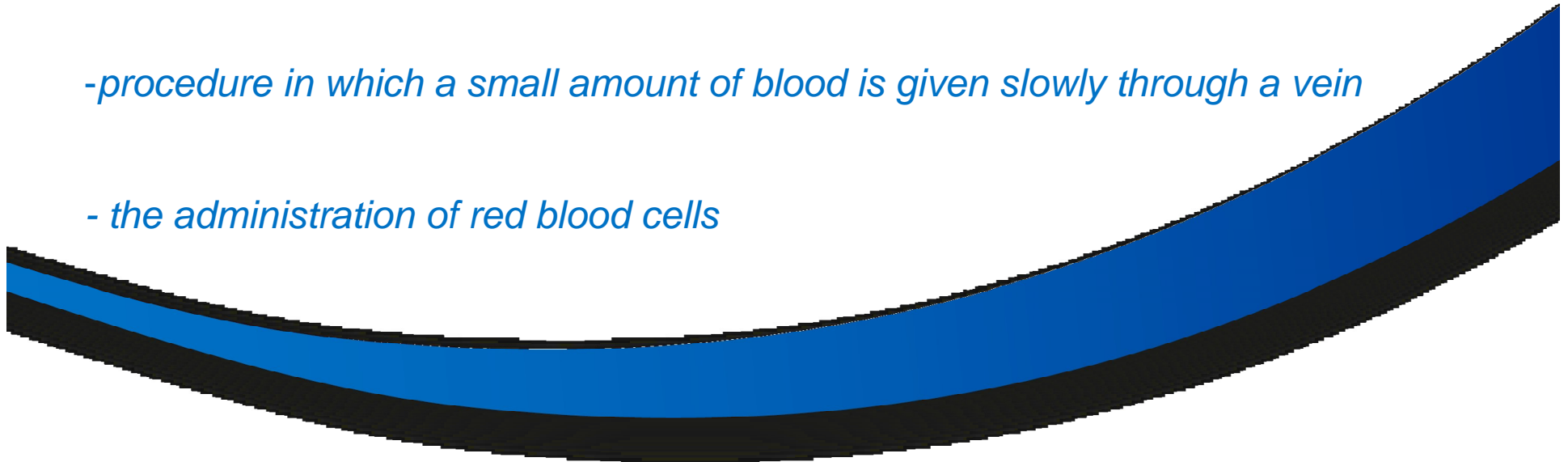
# Blood transfusion

*An injection into a patient of blood, previously taken from a healthy person*  
- [Wikipedia](#)

*-transfusion: the introduction of blood or plasma into a vein or artery*

*-procedure in which a small amount of blood is given slowly through a vein*

*- the administration of red blood cells*



# Blood transfusion

Taking living cells from one person and giving them to another

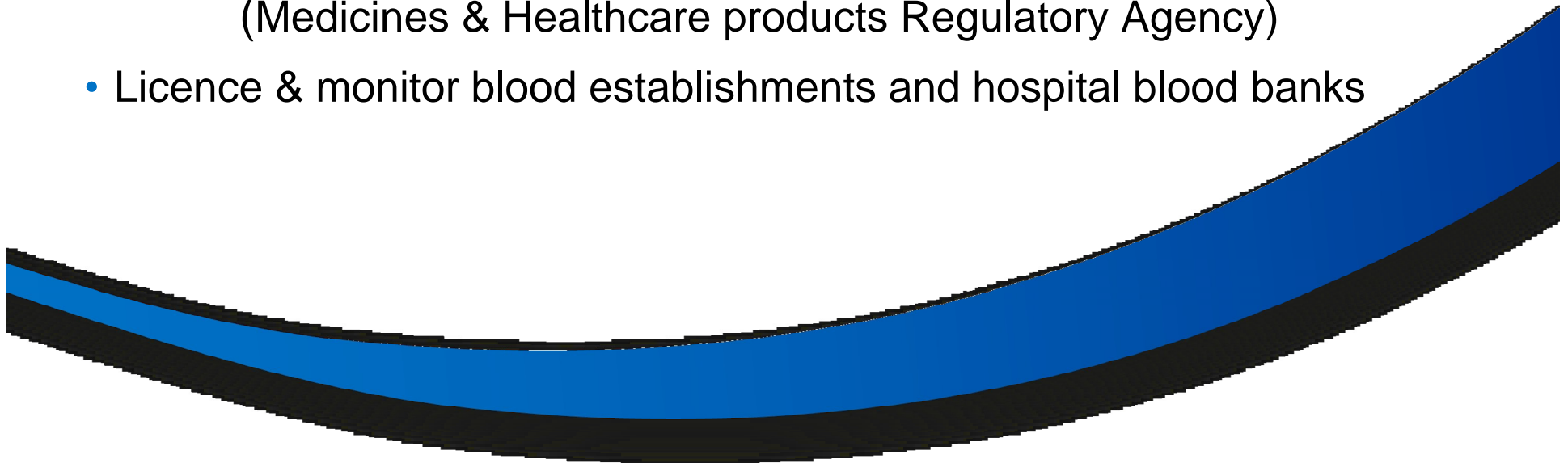
*‘Liquid transplant’*

**(blood is not a medicine!!)**



# BSQR

- Blood Safety and Quality Regulations (2005)
- UK-wide legislation (implementing EU directives)
- Govern the manufacture, testing & storage of blood components
- Competent Authority – MHRA  
(Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)
- Licence & monitor blood establishments and hospital blood banks



# BSQR

## Hospital Blood Banks must:

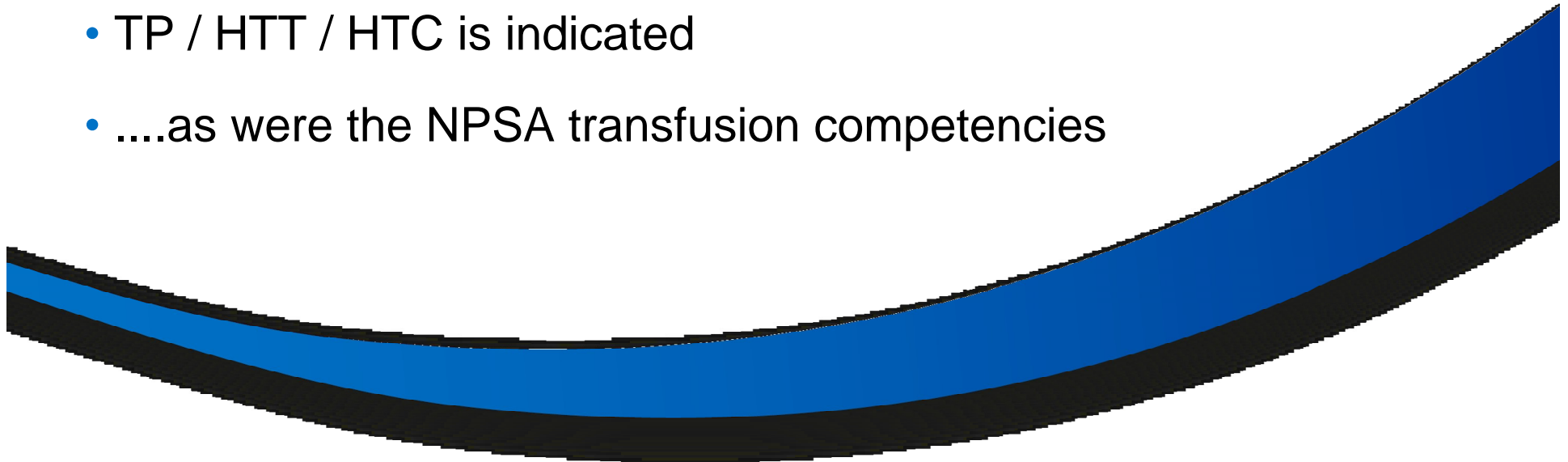
- Maintain a quality system
- Notify the MHRA of serious adverse events / reactions
- Maintain records to ensure full traceability of blood components for not less than 30 years





# Better Blood Transfusion 1, 2 & 3

- DH Health Service Circulars
- BBT3 2007/001:  
    ‘Better Blood Transfusion – safe and appropriate use of blood’
- Not law ..... but good practice!
- TP / HTT / HTC is indicated
- ....as were the NPSA transfusion competencies



# NPSA Competencies

- NPSA Safer Practice Notice 14 – Right Patient, right blood: advice for safer blood transfusions
- Competencies: **obtaining venous samples**  
**organising receipt**  
**collecting blood**  
**preparing to administer blood**  
**administering blood**
- Observed assessment, regularly updates



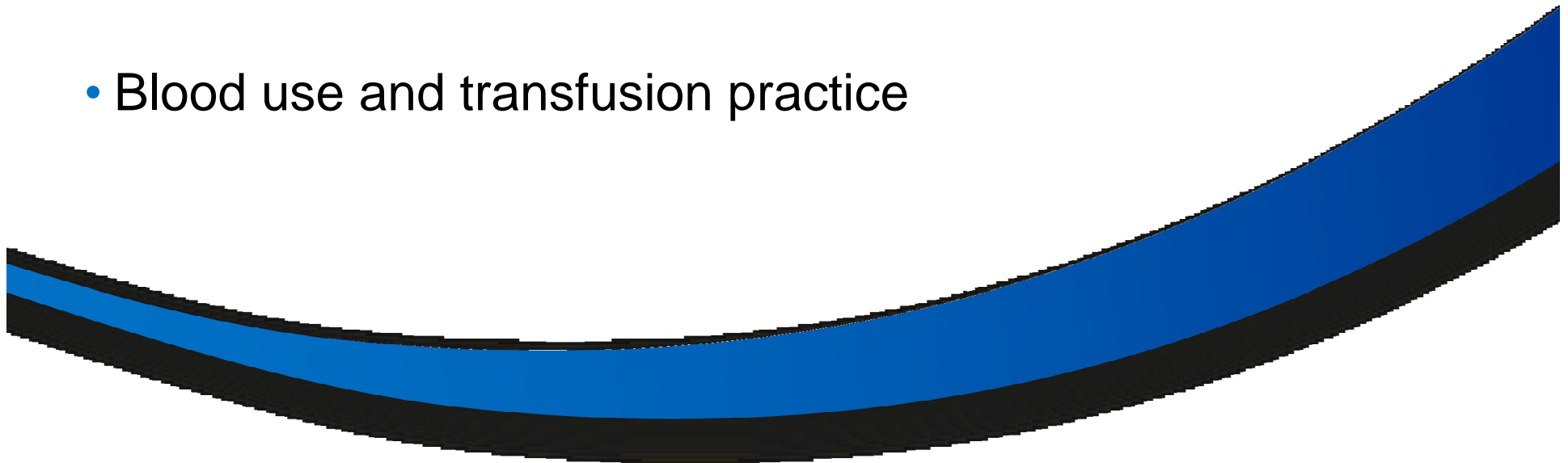
# DH Never Events

- “Never events” are very serious, largely preventable patient safety incidents that should not occur if the relevant preventative measures have been put in place
- 17. Transfusion of ABO-incompatible blood components



# Monitoring through audit

- **N**ational **C**omparative **A**udit of Blood Transfusion (NCA)
- All NHS and private hospitals in England and Wales
- Blood use and transfusion practice



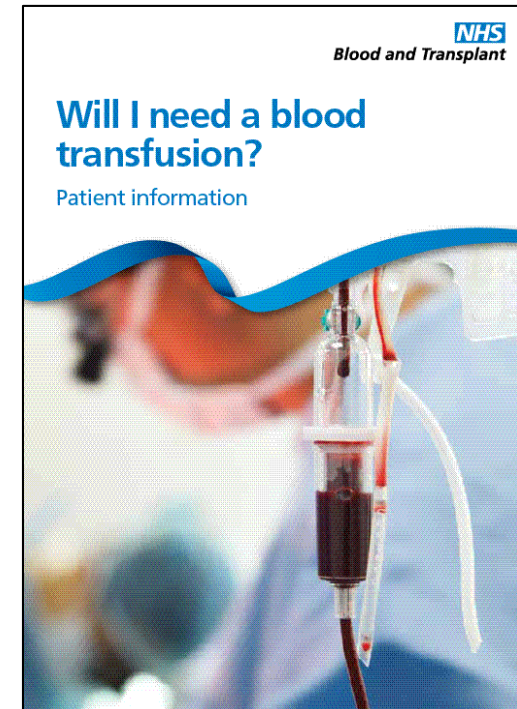
# NCA

- 2012 Audit of Blood Sample Collection & Labelling
- 3% of samples mislabelled
  - 'transcription' errors were the commonest cause of this (33%)



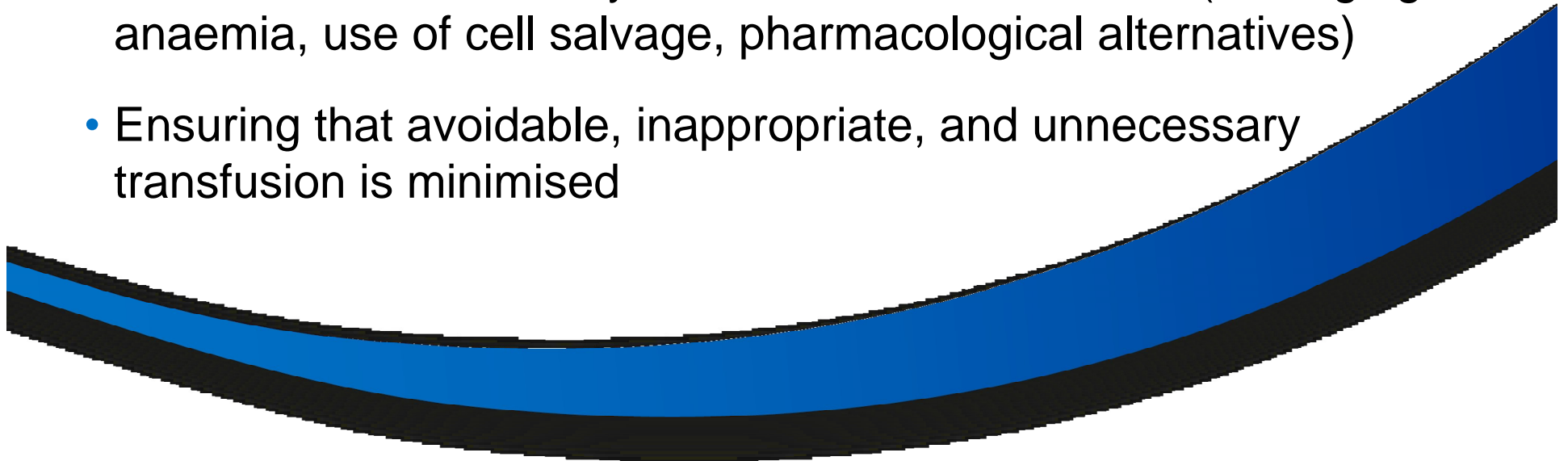
# Patient Information and Consent

- Ensure that timely information is made available to patients informing them of the indication for transfusion, the risks and benefits of blood transfusion, and any alternatives available (BBT3)
- As far as practicable, patients should always be consented for transfusion, and have their right to refuse respected
- Documented evidence of consent to transfusion in the patient's records (SaBTO)



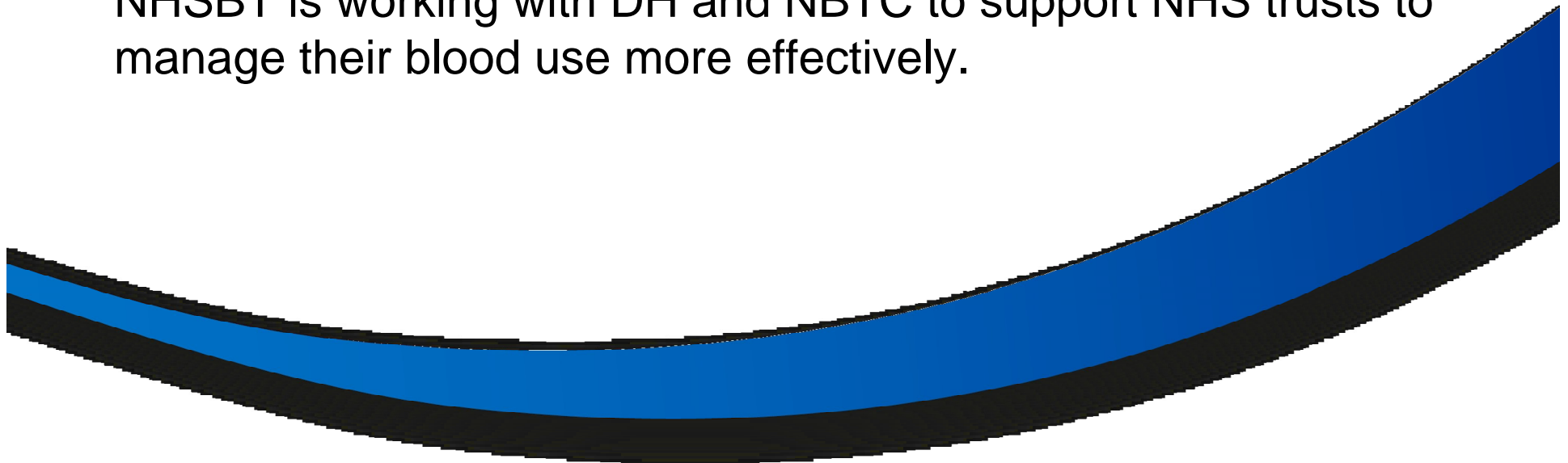
# Patient Blood Management (PBM)

- Optimising the care of patients that might need a transfusion
- Evidence based
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Includes measures to try to avoid blood transfusion (managing anaemia, use of cell salvage, pharmacological alternatives)
- Ensuring that avoidable, inappropriate, and unnecessary transfusion is minimised



# PBM

- National Blood Transfusion Committee (NBTC) recommendations  
- June 2014
- Follows on from DH 'Better Blood Transfusion' initiatives
- An international initiative in best practice for transfusion medicine; NHSBT is working with DH and NBTC to support NHS trusts to manage their blood use more effectively.





....so what are the risks with  
transfusion?

