

A thick blue wavy line that spans the width of the slide, starting at a medium height on the left, dipping into a shallow valley in the center, and then rising to a higher peak on the right.

2016 Audit of the use of platelets in haematology patients – SW pilot

Data collection 2 week period from 12th October

South West RTC

Sample size: 69 patients from 9 centres

| Site | n patients |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Musgrove Park Hospital | 3 |
| North Bristol | 3 |
| Poole | 1 |
| Royal Devon & Exeter | 11 |
| Royal Berkshire Hospital | 16 |
| Royal United Hospital | 9 |
| Torbay | 5 |
| University Hospitals Bristol | 20 |
| Yeovil District Hospital | 1 |
| Total | 69 |

Active Haematological Diagnosis

| Acute leukaemia | n cases |
|--|-----------|
| Acute myeloid leukaemia excluding APML | 26 |
| Acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APML) | 0 |
| Acute lymphocytic leukaemia | 7 |
| Other acute leukaemia | 0 |
| Total | 33 |

| Chronic leukaemia | n cases |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) | 1 |
| Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) | 0 |
| Other chronic leukaemia | 1 |

| Lymphoma | n cases |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Burkitt's lymphoma | 0 |
| Diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL) | 4 |
| Follicular lymphoma | 2 |
| Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) | 0 |
| Other lymphoma | 6 |
| Total | 12 |

Aplastic anaemia : 5 cases

Myelodysplasia : 7 patients

Myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms (includes CMML, JMML) : 2 cases

Myeloproliferative neoplasms including myelofibrosis : 2 cases

Myeloma/Plasma cell dyscrasia : 6 cases

Demographics

Gender: 27 female, 42 male

Age: Median age 65, range 25 to 90

Location

- 34 in-patients
- 24 day patients
- 1 home care patient

Treatment

- Treatment (excluding transfusion): 51/69 (74%)
 - Allogeneic transplantation: 5/69 (7%)
 - Autologous transplantation: 5/69 (7%)
 - Active chemo in last 6 weeks: 47/69 (68%)
 - Participating in a clinical study: 10/69 (14%)
- No treatment except transfusion 18/69 (26%)
- *Trial participation x6*

Broad indication categories

- A- Prophylactic (WHO 0 or 1): 53
- B – Pre-procedure (WHO 0 or 1): 7
- C – Therapeutic (Grade 2): 6
- C – Therapeutic (Grade 4): 1
- Not stated : 2

NBTC indication for Transfusion

| A: Prophylactic | |
|---|----|
| Reversible BMF due to haematological disease or treatment including allogeneic but excluding auto stem cell transplant (P1) | 19 |
| Reversible BMF due associate with auto BMT (P1) | 3 |
| Chronic BMF receiving intensive therapy | 1 |
| Chronic BMF e.g. MDS, AA to prevent recurrent bleeding of modified WHO grade ≥ 2 (P1) | 12 |
| Prophylactic indication not described above (please state) (P1) | 2* |

**AML requiring support; Hairy Cell Leukaemia*

| B: Prophylactic in presence of risk factors | |
|--|----|
| Reversible BMF (P2) | 14 |
| Chronic BMF (P2) | 2 |

| C: Pre-procedure | |
|---|---|
| Lumbar puncture (P3) | 4 |
| Major surgery (not involving eye or brain) (P3) | 1 |
| Other | 1 |

| D: Therapeutic | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Bleeding considered non severe (P4) | 3 |

Intra & Post transfusion

- Majority patient had 1 unit
- 4 patients had 2 units & 1 patient had 7. For those 5 patients, only 1 had the count checked between units
- 42/69 (61%) patients had a post-transfusion platelet count performed – mainly in patients.
- In October 45/69 (65%) had additional platelets.
Median additional dose was 3 units (range 1 to 16)

**Thank you to those hospitals
who were able to contribute
data**