

Life Blood Centre

Scientific Newsletter



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NOT REPORTING A BLOOD TRANSFUSION REACTION?

WHERE IS THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT REFLECTED!!

▶ Blood transfusions are a lifesaving medical intervention for many patients. However, like any medical procedure, they carry a small risk of blood transfusion reactions (BTR). Not reporting these BTR will further increase the burden of morbidity in recipients whose consensus is aptly handled by NATIONAL HEMOVIGILANCE PROGRAMME OF INDIA.

What is HEMOVIGILANCE?

Haemovigilance is a system for monitoring and reporting adverse reactions associated with blood transfusions and blood components. It encompasses the entire blood transfusion chain, from blood donation and processing to administration to the recipient and follow-up.

Aims & Objectives:

- Promote the use of safe blood and its components for transfusion.
- Improve the safety and quality of blood transfusions.
- Monitor and analyze data related to blood transfusion reactions and adverse events following transfusions.
- Identify risk factors, trends, and patterns associated with transfusion-related complications and prevent future occurrences of adverse reactions.
- Generate evidence-based recommendations.
- ▶ To develop and implement corrective actions and preventive measures to minimize transfusion-related risks.
- ▶ Provide information and education to healthcare professionals, patients, and the general public on the importance of safe blood transfusion practices.
- ▶ Develop best practices for blood transfusion medicine.









What is a world wide scenario?

- Establishment of IHN (International Hemovigilance Network) in 1994 by France.
- European union joined in 1995.
- Till now, 28 countries have joined the league.
- Some well-established haemovigilance systems of various countries are
 - (i) United Kingdom (Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT))
 - (ii) Netherlands {Transfusion Reactions in Patients (TRIP)},
 - (iii) Canada (Transfusion Transmitted Injuries Surveillance System (TTISS)).

Statistics:

Annual rate of transfusion reactions reported at (recent update)

- UK-200 per 100,000 units transfused
- USA-274 per 100,000 units transfused
- SWITZERLAND-740 per 100,000 units transfused
- FRANCE-320 per 100,000 unit transfused
- GERMANY-20 per 100,000 unit transfused
- INDIA-9.2 per 100,000 units transfused!!

Key message:

- Transparency and correct reporting of adverse transfusion reaction can help the blood transfusion services to bring down the technical and clerical errors.
- Awareness and proper training about the management of transfusion related adverse reactions among health workers is continuously required for safe transfusion practice.

And lastly,

BLOOD IS A LIQUID TRANSPLANT.....IT IS BEST TO HAVE PATIENT'S OWN BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS.

NAT & X-Ray Irradiated Blood Units Available at Life Blood Centre

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Committed to Care













