



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSFUSION MEDICINE & BLOOD BANK

Newsletter-Feb-2025

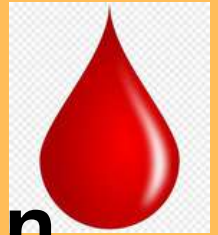


Blood banking-Basics




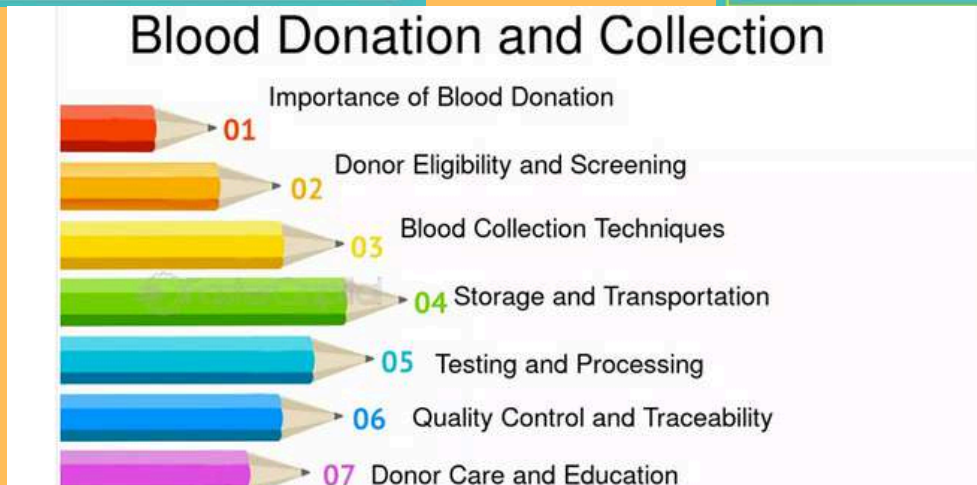
- Bloodbanking is a multidisciplinary approach involving constant connection and interaction with clinical departments thereby bringing in the best of patient care through proper patient blood management.
- The department of transfusion medicine basically deals with the below mentioned arenas explained in brief:

Every drop of blood counts



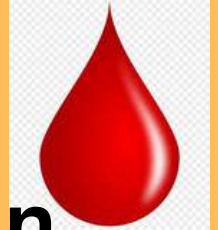
01. Screening and collection

Before Blood Donation		After Blood Donation	
 Drink plenty of fluids-water, juices etc.	 Take well-balance diet	 Relax for atleast 15 minutes	 Drink more liquids: water, juice
 Avoid consumption of alcohol	 Take sufficient sleep	 Remove bandage after 6 Hours	 Avoid smoking & driving immediate after blood donation
 Wear comfortable clothes	 Don't forget to share your medical history	 contact blood bank in case of any discomfort	



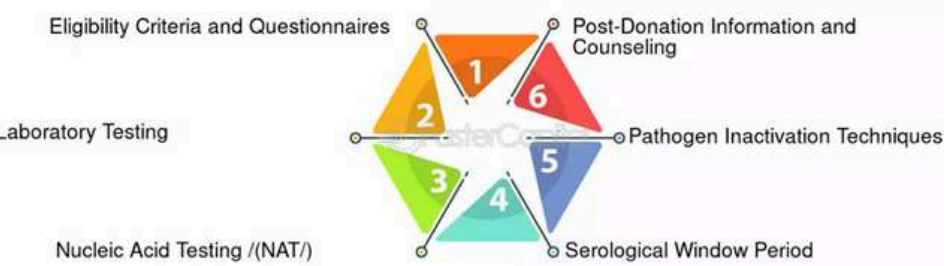
- **A whole blood donation takes about 8-10 minutes, during which you'll be seated comfortably or lying down while 350ml or 450ml of whole blood is collected.**

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01. Screening and collection

Donor Screening and Testing



A Blood Donor:

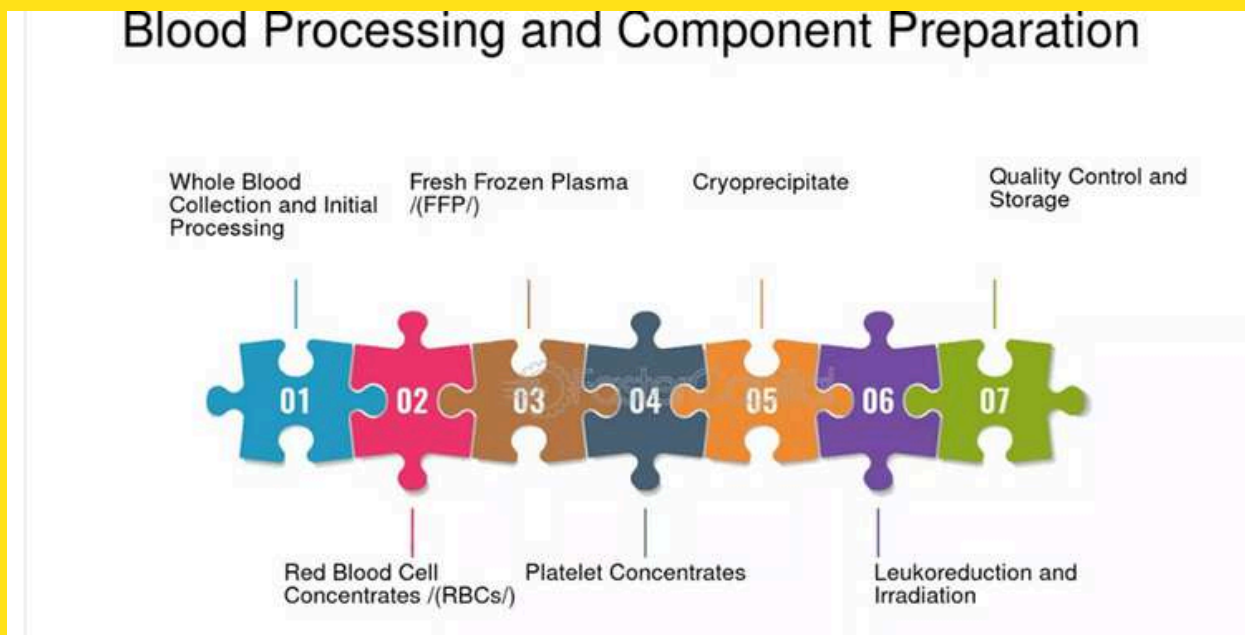
The collection of whole blood from a donor and its subsequent processing into components require meticulous attention ensuring the optimal care of both the donor and the recipient.

To ensure safety, once a prospective donor reaches to donate blood a few steps including pre-donation information & counseling, donor questionnaire & health checkup, and counseling during & after the donation is done.

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02 Blood Collection & processing.

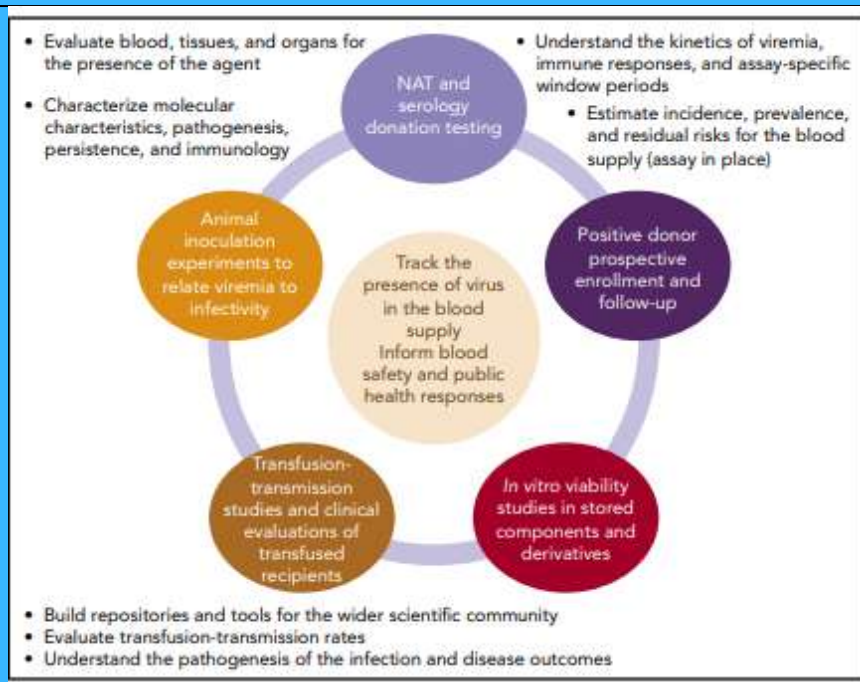


Components & Apheresis: In modern medical treatment, patients are not receiving a pint of whole blood as such. The specific components of the blood are being transfused to treat their particular condition. This approach to treatment, referred to as blood component therapy, allows several patients to benefit from one pint of donated whole blood. The transfusable components that can be derived from donated blood are red cells, platelets, plasma and cryoprecipitated AHF (cryo).

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3 Transfusion Transmitted Infection Testing .

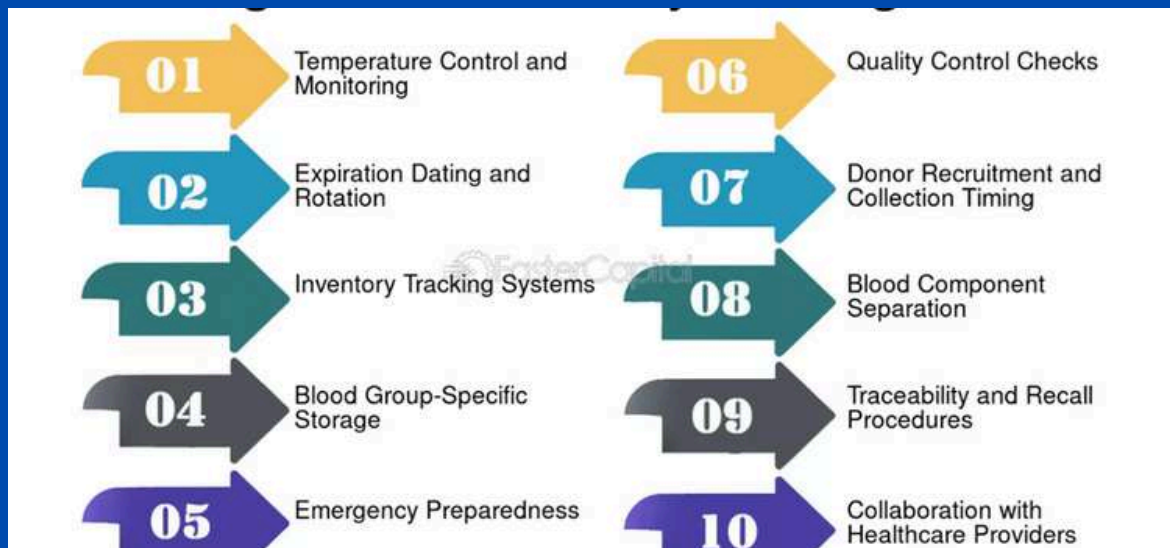


A **transfusion-transmitted infection (TTI)** is a virus, parasite, bacteria or other potential pathogen that can be transmitted in donated blood through a transfusion to a recipient. Preventing the spread of these diseases by blood transfusion is addressed in several ways. The blood is tested for the pathogen, sometimes with several different methodologies. Donors of blood are also screened for signs and symptoms of disease and for activities that might put them at risk for infection. In India each donated blood is being tested for five diseases, which include HIV infection, Hepatitis B&C, Syphilis & Malaria.

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4.Storage & inventory management



- Storage and inventory management at a blood center is absolutely critical because blood is a perishable product with a limited shelf life, meaning proper management is essential to ensure a reliable supply of safe blood for patients while minimizing wastage and preventing shortages, which could have potentially life-threatening consequences;
- It's a delicate balance between having enough blood readily available and not letting units expire due to poor inventory control.

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5. Traceability and Documentation

Good documentation practices

- Include permanent, legible, and accurate records
- Record information immediately after a task is completed
- Record deviations from procedures
- Record dates and times consistently
- Maintain donor, patient, and staff confidentiality



- Traceability
- Patient safety
- Traceability helps identify the donor and recipient of blood products, which is important for patient safety.
- Disease prevention
- Traceability helps identify and treat patients who may have been exposed to diseases that can be transmitted through blood transfusions.
- Adverse reactions
- Traceability helps identify the source of blood products that may have caused an adverse reaction

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6. Quality Control & Audits

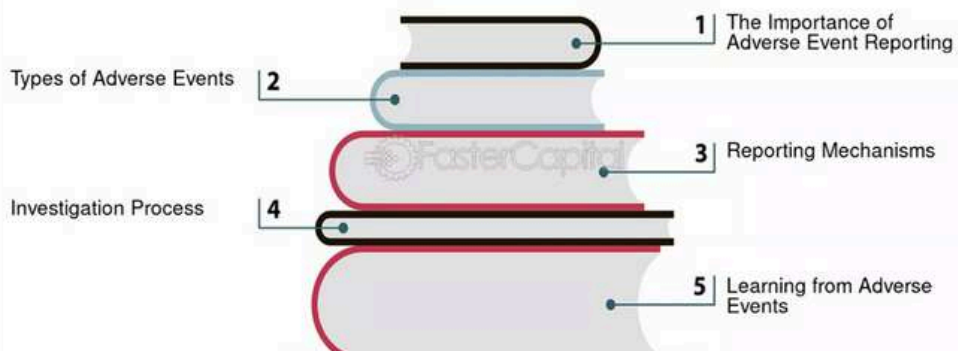
Staff Training and Competency



YOUR STAFF TRAINING HELPS IN IMPROVING BLOOD SAFETY

REPORTING OF ADVERSE TRANSFUSION REACTIONS (EVEN A MINOR ONE) FORMS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF IMPROVING BLOODSAFETY

Adverse Event Reporting and Investigation



Continuous Improvement and Compliance



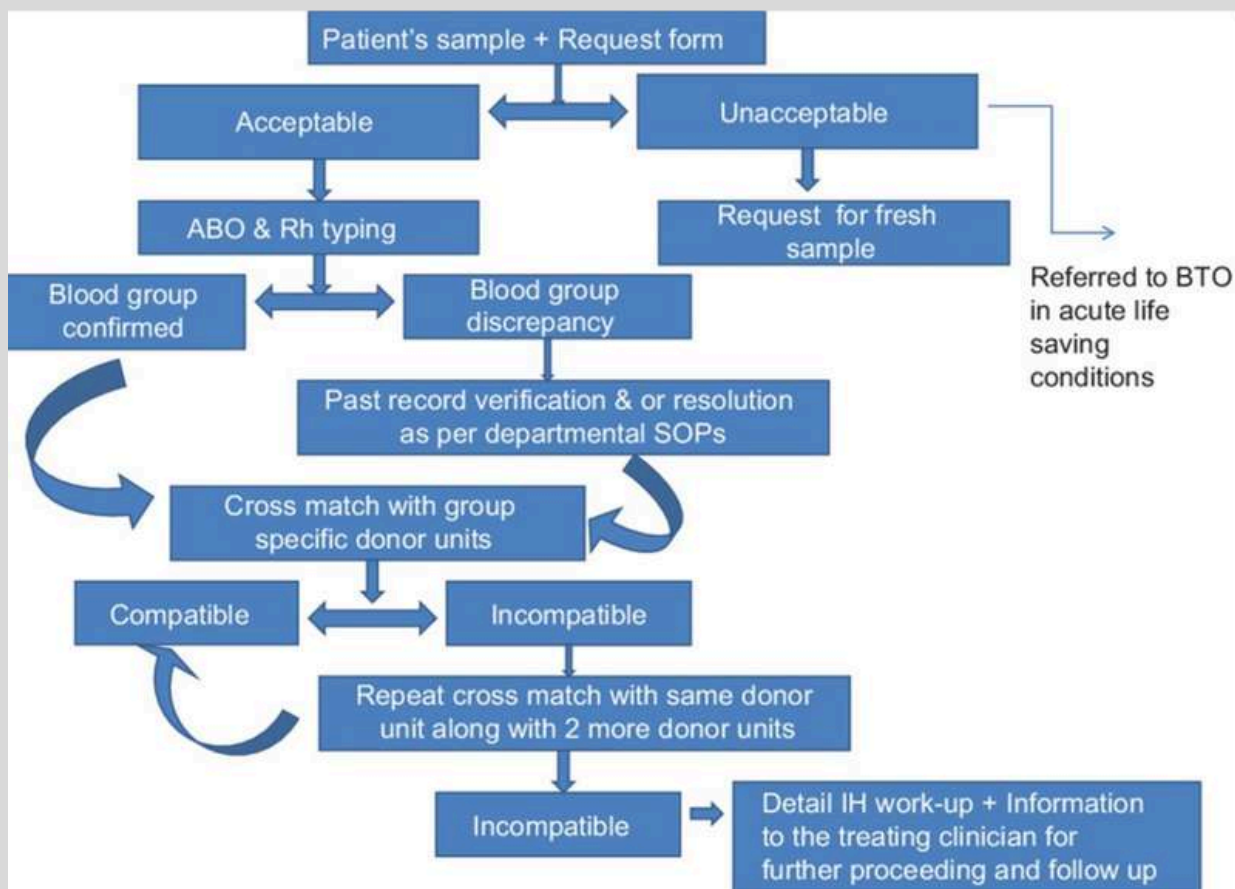
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY DIRECTS BLOOD CENTRE TOWARDS UTMOST BLOOD SAFETY.

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Patient workflow at our blood centre

- Sample to be collected from patients before labelling the tube.
- Send a completely filled blood requisition form with one plain and one EDTA sample.
- Issue of components is subject to availability



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Message from the desk of Executive Director



Blood Centre forms an essential and integral part of hospital services and basic knowledge regarding blood banking helps the fellow clinicians to understand the criticalities and procedures involved in handling of Blood Transfusion Services. I congratulate the department for shedding light on the very much needed topic.

**Dr. Govardhan Dutt Puri
Dr. (Col) Ashwini Aggarwal
Dr. Tarang Patel
Dr. Spruha Dholakiya
Dr. Vikram Rojasara**

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