PPG-00188

Transfusion Medicine

Area	Medicine
Section	Vascular
Subsection	N/A
Document Type	Policy
Scope	Clinical staff involved in the administration of Blood Components and/or Plasma Protein Products

Approved By	**Original Effective Date**	**Revised Effective Date**	**Reviewed Date**
Debbie Poole, VP Acute Care, Long Term Care and EMS	2016-Apr-27	2020-Sep-30	2020-Sep-30

DEFINITIONS

Best Blood Manitoba (BBM): BBM is a collaboration of WHRA Blood Management Service, Shared Health and Canadian Blood Services. It is endorsed as the PMH comprehensive clinical resource for Transfusion Medicine Best Practices and available to all Prairie Mountain Health (PMH) staff at http://bestbloodmanitoba.ca

Blood Product Monograph: Information sheets for blood components and products handled by blood banks and transfusion services in Manitoba. Blood Product Monographs can be found on Best Blood Manitoba at https://bestbloodmanitoba.ca/product-monographs/

Cumulative Blood Product Record (CBPR): A provincial document which is maintained in the client health record and is mandatory for facility staff to complete when blood components and/or plasma protein products are being transfused/infused on an in-patient or an out-patient.

Job Aid: Shared Health forms for transfusionists to follow for monitoring, issuing and inspecting blood components and/or plasma protein products when performing Shared Health laboratory duties. The Job Aid is obtained from the Blood Bank/lab and training site staff regarding the Job Aid is the responsibility of the Shared Health staff.

Massive Hemorrhage Protocol: An emergent situation where there is expected transfusion of 4 or more units of red blood cells within 1 hour and ongoing substantial need is expected. For Brandon Regional Health Centre refer to Massive Hemorrhage Protocol PPG-01420.

Manitoba Transfusion Best Practice Resource Manual (MTBPRM): Provincial manual with current, standardized and evidence based resources for all health care providers involved in the administration of blood products and/or plasma protein products. http://bestbloodmanitoba.ca

Transfusionist: Is a trained health care professional working within their scope of practice according to the Regulated Health Professionals Act. This act has the responsibility of administering blood components and/or plasma protein products in accordance with regional/ site policies. Some examples of a qualified transfusionist are registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, respiratory therapist, physician, clinical assistant and physician assistant.

Transfusion Medicine: Administration of and/or processes related to the transfusion or infusion of blood components and/or plasma protein products inclusive of required education, competency, standards, transportation and clinical best practices to be followed by health care providers involved in the process.

Transfusion Medicine Audits: Audits related to completeness, accuracy and compliance of processes inclusive but not limited to chart audits, form completion audits, and documentation audits are performed at sites which transfuse blood components and/or plasma protein products. Auditors may be nurses, managers or laboratory staff.

Transporter: Any Health Care Provider that, as part of their job duties, has received the necessary training to effectively and safely transport blood components and/or plasma protein products. Transporters can only transport when there is Shared Health (staff trained in Shared Health laboratory duties) staff available to issue and verify the blood products from the blood bank. When Shared Health staff are not available, transporters require additional training to issue and verify blood components and/or plasma protein products.

Verification: An established, standardized two (2) person check by qualified transfusionists that is required to complete the transfusion process for the receiving, retrieving and administering of blood components and/or plasma protein products in which at least two (2) unique client identifiers are utilized.

PURPOSE

To provide staff with guidelines for ordering, transfusing, monitoring, documenting and evaluating blood components and/or plasma protein products.

POLICY STATEMENT

This policy is adapted from Best Blood Manitoba (BBM) to align with the standards set forth by the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB), Accreditation Canada (AC), Transfusion Services, Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and the Canadian Society of Transfusion Medicine (CSTM).
PMH adopts and endorses the use of the Best Blood Manitoba (BBM) Manitoba Transfusion Best Practice Resource Manual (MTBPRM) and the Manitoba Transfusion Quality Manual for Blood Banks as the comprehensive clinical resources for transfusion medicine practices within the region.
It is recommended that transfusion sites access these resources electronically. Sites choosing to print are responsible to ensure documents are current at minimum every 6 months.
PMH specific policies, procedures or guidelines that reference Transfusion Medicine shall supersede the guidelines and procedures as outlined in the above mentioned resources.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Treating Practitioner

When considering transfusion of blood components and/or plasma protein products, the treating practitioner will utilize evidence-based practice guidelines such as Choosing Wisely, the Manitoba Red Cell Stewardship, and consider consultation with a Transfusion Medicine specialist.

Treating Practitioners are responsible for obtaining informed consent as per Informed Consent for Health Care Intervention (PPG-00172) and ensuring that the client and/or alternate decision maker has received written information regarding the administration of blood components and/or plasma protein products.

Informed consent must involve discussion regarding risk and benefits, alternatives, and provide an opportunity for client/alternate to ask questions. The Consent to Procedures, Treatments or Interventions (PMH513) form must be signed by the treating practitioner and the client or alternate once informed consent has taken place.

In an emergency situation requiring transfusion, the treating practitioner:

- Limits the interventions to those that are necessary to deal with immediate threats to life, limb or health and excludes those where it is known that the client would have objected to the intervention.
- Obtains a second medical opinion if possible before proceeding with the procedure, treatment or intervention. The consultants' opinion is documented in the client's health record.
- Completes the Emergency section of the Consent to Procedures, Treatments or Interventions (PMH513) and places in the client's health record.
- Informs the client and/or alternate of the completed procedure, treatment or intervention as soon as possible.

The order for blood components and/or plasma protein products at minimum shall include the following, as outlined in Guideline 8 of the MTBPRM:

- Product name and dosage/units required
- Date and time transfusion/infusion to take place
- Clinical Indication for transfusion/infusion
- Modifications and special requirements if any to blood components
- If multiple products ordered, indicate the order of sequence

PRIOR TO PROCEDURE:

1. Required Education for Transfusionists:
    a. Transfusionists annually complete the online Transfusion Medicine Best Practices course hosted on S.P.O.T.
    b. PMH sites that do not have Shared Health staff 24 hours a day are required to annually train:
        i. Transfusionists on the process to obtain blood and blood products using:
            1. Job Aid, Obtaining Plasma Protein Products in PMH JA160-28INV-14C
            2. Job Aid, Obtaining Crossmatched Units for Blood Banks in PMH JA160-28INV-14B
        ii. Staff on all duties that pertain to receiving blood components and/or plasma protein products from the blood bank as per MTBPRM Guideline 11
    c. PMH sites that use Transporters are required to determine staff eligible to transport Blood Components and/or Plasma Protein Products and ensure education for transport occurs annually and is documented
        i. Use of the Shared Health "Blood Product Transport Training" is recommended

PROCEDURE

Transfusionists may refer to Transfusion Medicine Checklist (PMH913) as a reference when transfusing blood components and/or plasma protein products.
The following are the PMH policies and/or procedures and MTBPRM Guidelines transfusionists in PMH are to follow: (Ctrl + Click to open the policy or guideline)

1. MTBPRM Introductory Chapter;
2. Informed Consent for Health Care Intervention (PPG-00172);
    a. MTBPRM Guideline 1: Informed Consent for Administration of Blood, Blood Components, and/or Plasma Protein Products
3. Client Identification (PPG-00016) for specimen collection;
    a. MTBPRM Guideline 2: Patient Identification for Specimen Collection for Pre-Transfusion Testing
4. MTBPRM Guideline 3 Patient identification in Blood, Blood Components and/or Plasma Protein Product Administration;
5. MTBPRM Guideline 4 Receipt of Blood, Blood Components, and/or Protein Products
    a. Visual Inspection Guides:
        i. Canadian Blood Services Visual Assessment Guide
        ii. MTBPRM Appendix 6 Visual Inspection of Blood Components and Plasma Protein Products
6. MTBPRM Guideline 5 Monitoring of Patients Receiving Transfusion;
7. MTBPRM Guideline 6 Patient Required Health Record Documentation of Blood, Blood Products and Plasma Protein Products;
    a. Documents used (not all inclusive)
        i. Medication and General Order Sheet (PMH889) or unit specific form
        ii. Consent to Procedures, Treatments or Interventions (PMH513)
        iii. CBPR
        iv. 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record (PMH875) or Pediatric 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record (PMH2111)
        v. Interdisciplinary Progress Notes (PMH877)
8. MTBPRM Guideline 7 Transfusion Reaction – Identification, Management, and Reporting;
    a. Transfusion Reaction Algorithm
    b. Transfusion Reaction Quick Reference Guide
    c. Transfusion Reaction Investigation Form CM1055 (kept in Blood Bank)
    d. Incident Reporting, Investigation and Management (PPG-00192)
9. MTBPRM Guideline 8 Administration of Blood and Blood Components
    a. BBM Blood Product Monograph
    b. CBPR
        i. Cumulative Blood Product Record Completion Guide
    c. 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record (PMH875) or Pediatric 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record (PMH2111)
    d. PMH Massive Hemorrhage Protocol (PPG-01420)
    e. Blood warming devices: MTBPRM Appendices 12
10. MTBPRM Guideline 9 Administration of Plasma Protein Products (Derivatives);
    a. BBM Blood Product Monograph
    b. CBPR
        i. Cumulative Blood Product Record Completion Guide

c. 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record (PMH875) or Pediatric 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record (PMH2111)
d. PMH Massive Hemorrhage Protocol (PPG-01420)

11. MTBPRM Guideline 10 Education Requirements for Clients Receiving Transfusion
    a. Client education Handouts:
        i. Blood Transfusions, what you should know (PMH738)
            1. Give to all clients having a transfusion
        ii. Information for Recipients of Immune Globulin- IVIG
        iii. Information for Recipients of Rh Immune Globulin- WinRho
        iv. After Receiving a Blood Product (PMH1664)
            1. Give to all clients having a transfusion
    b. Blood Product Record Card (PMH735)
12. MTBPRM Guideline 11 Nurses Performing Laboratory Duties.

RELATED MATERIAL

PMH875, 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record
PMH2111, Pediatric 24-Hour Fluid Balance Record
PMH735, Blood Product Record Card
PMH738, Blood Transfusions- What You Should Know
PMH740, Obtaining Blood Products from Blood Bank Algorithm- Trace Line Sites
PMH741, Obtaining Blood Products from Blood Bank Algorithm- Non-Trace Line Sites
PMH913, Transfusion Checklist
PMH1664, After Receiving a Blood Product
PPG-00192, Incident Reporting, Investigation and Management
Blood Product Monographs
Cumulative Blood Product Record (CBPR) SAP 340712
Request for Release of Blood Components/Product F160-INV-33
Request for Release of Red Cells F160-INV-34
Transfusion Reaction Algorithm
Transfusion Reaction - Quick Reference Guide
Manitoba Transfusion Best Practice Resource Manual

REFERENCES

Best Blood Manitoba (n.d.). *Manitoba Transfusion Best Practice Resource Manual*. Retrieved February 20, 2020 from: https://bestbloodmanitoba.ca/for-clinicians/transfusion-nursing/

Best Blood Manitoba (2018, October). *Identification and Management of Transfusion Reaction Guidelines*. Retrieved from: https://bestbloodmanitoba.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Guideline-MB_7v-March-13-2017_revised-Txn-Rxn-Oct-2018_Final.pdf

Canadian Blood Services (2009, January). *Canadian Blood Services Visual Assessment Guide.* Retrieved from: https://professionaleducation.blood.ca/sites/msi/files/VAG_en.pdf

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Changes
2016-Apr-27	New.
2020-Sep-30	Revised. Provincial Cumulative Blood Product Record; Request for Release for Red Blood Cells; Request for Release of Blood Components/Product; addition of “After Receiving a Blood Product” PMH1664; updated PMH913 Transfusion Medicine Checklist to align with BBM; updated ordering guidelines; refer transfusionists to the provincial Manitoba Transfusion Best Practice Manual on BBM for guidelines and procedures related to Transfusion Medicine.