

# Patient Blood Management

- Patients must consent to blood transfusion, for any blood derived product. This includes packed red blood cells, platelets, plasma products, Albumin, Anti-D , clotting factors and immunoglobulin products.
- The intended patient must be given information regarding the risks, benefits and possible other options for treatment, the likely effects of not having the treatment and the expected outcome of the proposed transfusion.
- Information should be given in a way that enables the patient to understand, ask questions and make a decision to consent or decline treatment. Brochures are available to assist this process, in English and 13 other languages. There are specific brochures for children and parents of children needing transfusion. See link to CEC:  
<http://www.cec.health.nsw.gov.au/programs/blood-watch/quality-care#ifpf>
- Consent can be obtained for a 12 month period, under certain circumstances. See the Policy Compliance Procedure:  
[http://intranet.hne.health.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdffile/0003/47244PD2012\\_016\\_and\\_PD2005\\_406\\_PCP\\_1\\_Patient\\_Blood\\_Management\\_and\\_Administration.pdf](http://intranet.hne.health.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdffile/0003/47244PD2012_016_and_PD2005_406_PCP_1_Patient_Blood_Management_and_Administration.pdf)
- In an emergency, consent is NOT required to provide life saving treatment, but should be obtained as soon as possible once the emergency has passed if on-going transfusion is anticipated.
- Competent adult patients have the right to refuse transfusion, even if this may lead to their death. Details and documentation of this decision, must be recorded in the patient's notes. Contact the Patient Blood Management Officer: Vicki.Martens@hnehealth.nsw.gov.au



The Australian Red Cross Blood Service have launched a new website for patients: *"My Transfusion"*

<http://www.mytransfusion.com.au/>

On this site you can find all the information you need about blood transfusion. Sections include Reasons for a Transfusion, Avoid a Transfusion, Types of Transfusion, Having a Transfusion, Patient Stories and About Blood.

The site also has a Resources Section, providing access to many pdf documents containing detailed information on many topics.

Patients can find examples of questions to ask their doctor, and in some situations patients and their doctors may even find ways to avoid a transfusion.

Those viewing the website can also explore the remarkable journey that blood takes from blood donors through to patients who need a transfusion.

NBA Guidelines Link: <http://blood.gov.au/pbm-guidelines>

## Whats the Buzzzzz ???

Mosquitoes can carry viruses that can be transmitted to people, spread through further mosquito bites, or rarely blood transfusion. Diseases and viruses transmitted by mosquitoes include Malaria, Dengue fever, Chikungunya, Zika and Yellow Fever. Blood Banks protect the blood supply by asking donors to declare any recent travel to areas where disease carrying mosquitoes are prevalent. They are requested not to donate blood for a time, in case they are infected. Travel to Asia, South America, Africa the Caribbean and even northern Queensland at certain times of the year, can mean there is a risk of mosquito borne infections. Cover your skin! Don't get bitten.

