

Descriptive study on behavior of staff on reserving blood for trauma patients in anticipation of transfusion from the casualty surgical ward in teaching hospital Jaffna

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Background:

blood transfusions save lives but transfusion reactions can also be fatal. Blood transfusion request form is designed in such a way, to minimize the risk. Improper decisions and actions on transfusions endanger the life of patients and increase the workload for the staff.

Methodology:

Data were collected from the blood transfusion request forms sent from ward 24 in October 2015.

Results:

49 forms were analyzed. 47(95.9%) were sent as urgent requests. None of the request forms carry the blood group of patients. 39(79.6%) forms didn't carry any remarks on past history of transfusions. 20(40.8%) patients samples for grouping and direct test were collected within 10 minutes after filling the request form. Another 14(28.6%) samples in 11-20 minutes. But 05(10.2%) patients samples were taken 1 hour after filling the request form even though they were requested as urgent. 13(26.5%) patients samples reached the blood bank within 10 minutes after collection. But 7(14.3%) samples reached one hour after collection even though they were mentioned as urgent.

Conclusion:

As each question of the request form carries its importance it should be filled properly. Doctors especially house officers, nursing staffs and minor staffs should do their part properly to give transfusion efficiently.