



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2015/LSIF/FOR/005

Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs

Submitted by: Australian Red Cross Blood Service



APEC
PHILIPPINES
2 0 1 5

**2nd APEC Blood Supply Chain Policy Forum
Anaheim, United States
23 October 2015**

Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs

Dr Sally Thomas
Australian Red Cross Blood Service

2nd APEC Blood Supply Chain Policy Forum
Anaheim, California, USA
23rd October 2015

Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs

Blood Service

- Donor management
- Donor & product testing
- Component & distribution
- Specialised services
- Business management
- Corporate & risk

Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs

Community

- Donors (& patients)
- Patient groups
- Cultural attributes
- Media

Blood Service

- Donor management
- Donor & product testing
- Component & distribution
- Specialised services
- Business management
- Corporate & risk

Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs

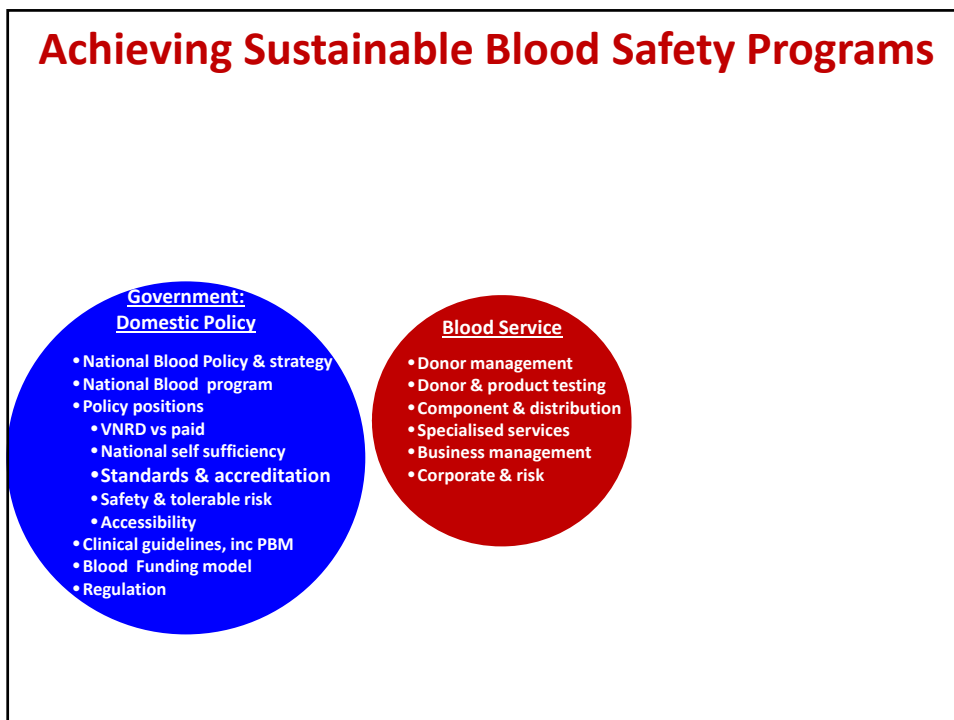
Hospitals/Clinicians

- PBM
- Haemovigilance
- Blood budgets
- Governance
- Hosp Tx committee

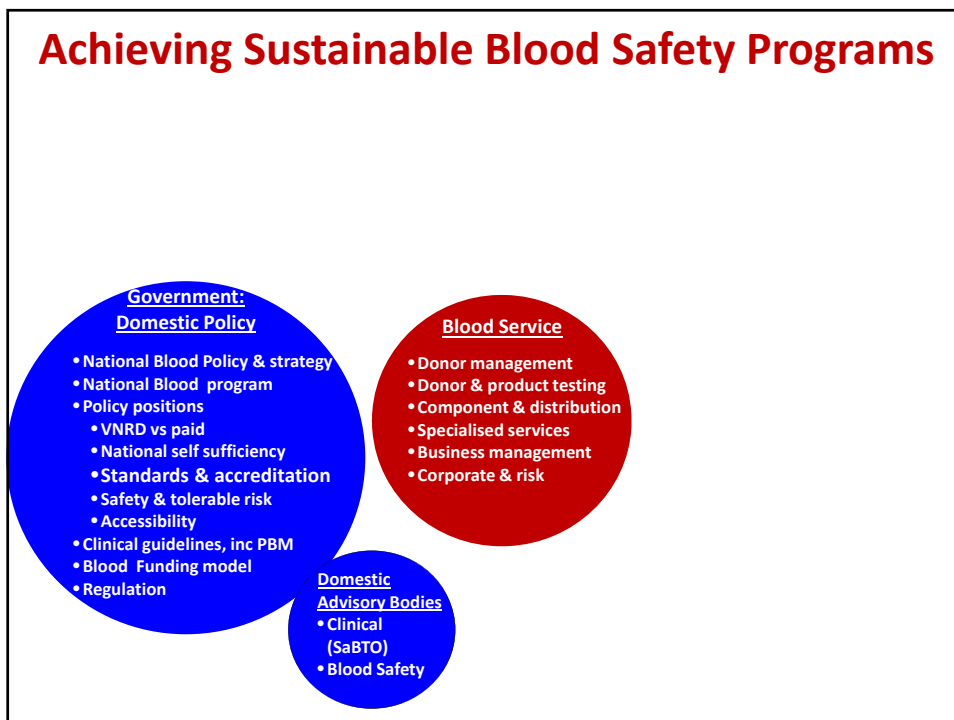
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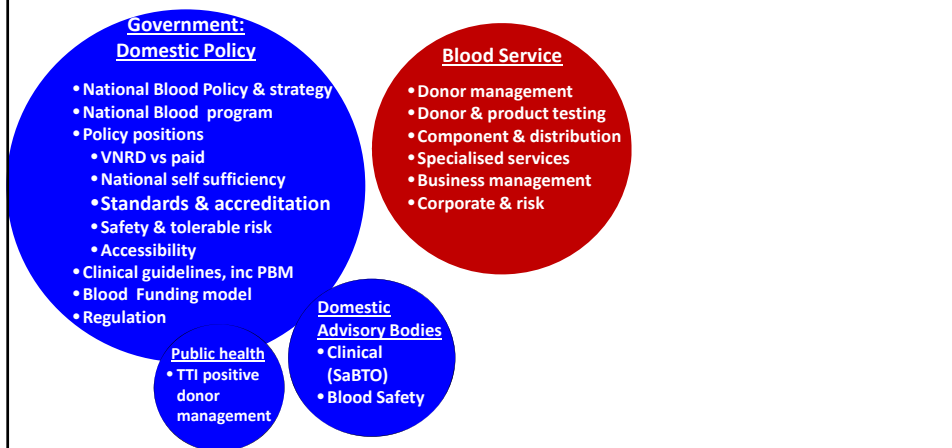
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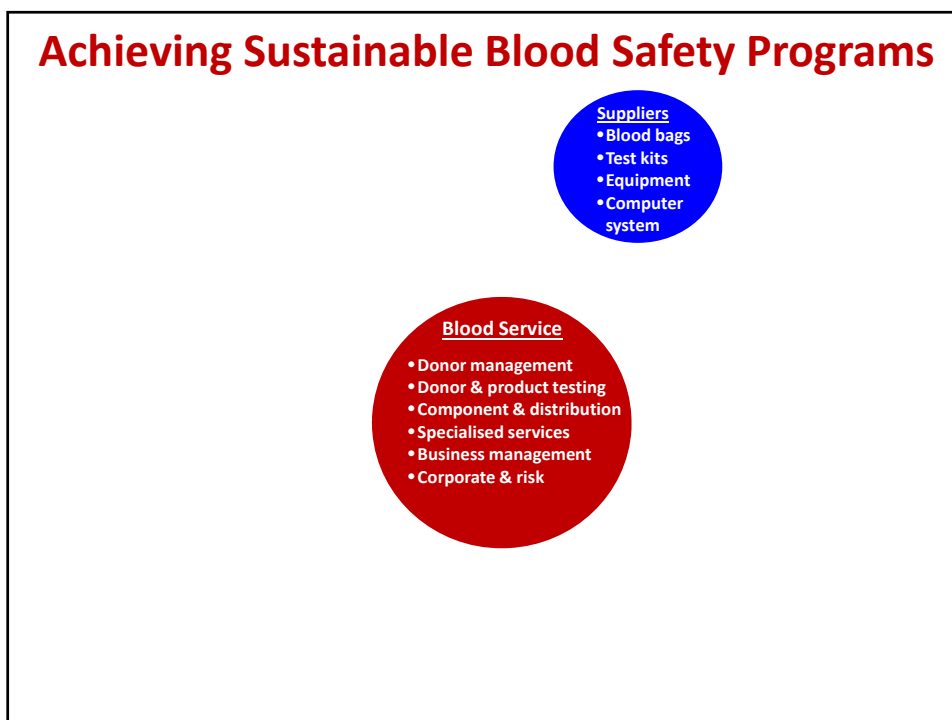
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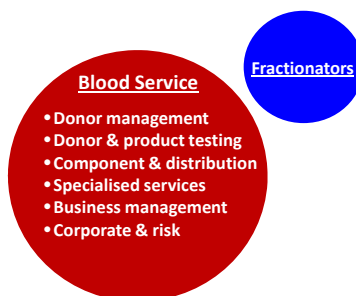
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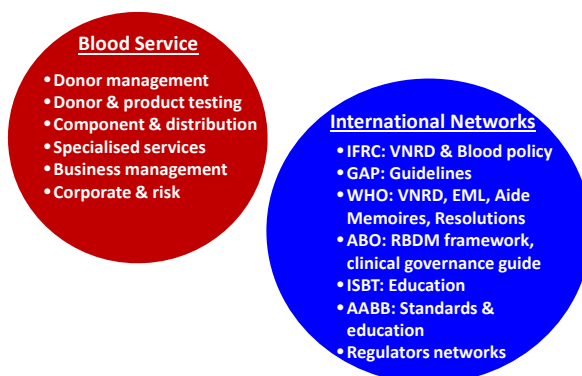
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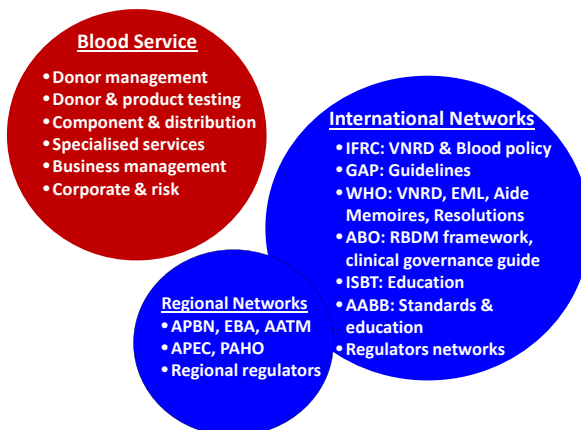
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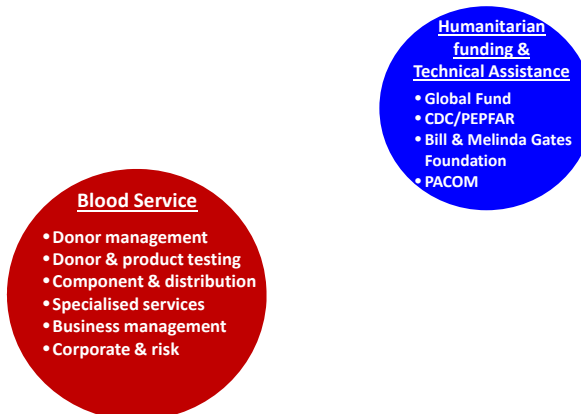
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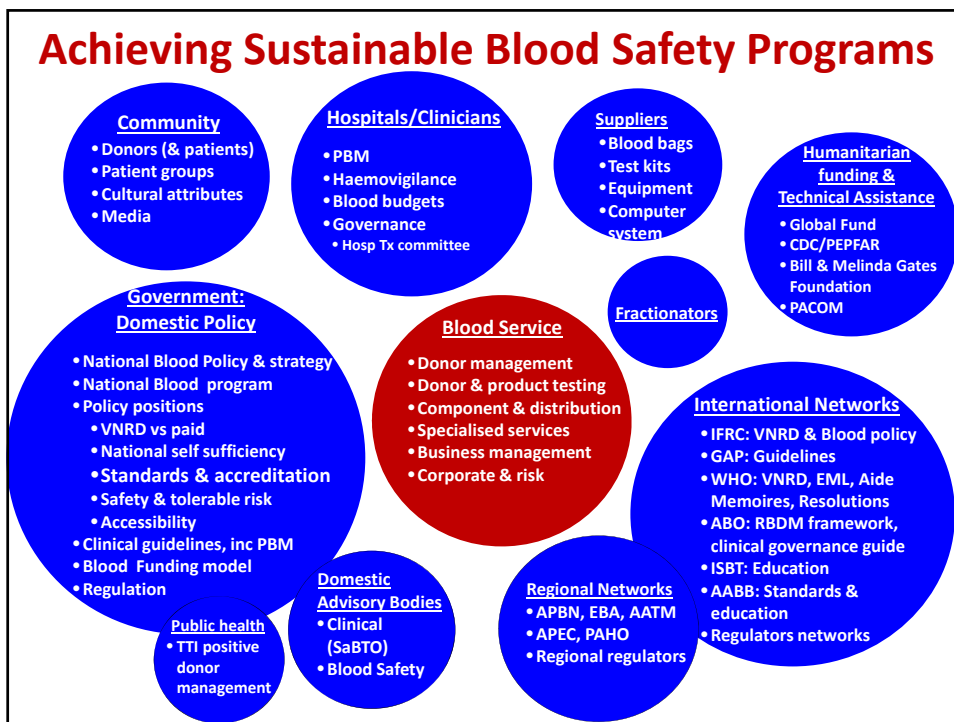


Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs



Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs





“Key components of sustainable blood safety programs”

World Health Organization

Blood Safety

AIDE-MÉMOIRE
for National Health Programmes

A well-organized blood transfusion service (BTS), with quality control as its aim, is a prerequisite for the safe and effective use of blood and blood products.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has focused particular attention on the importance of preventing transfusion-transmitted infections (TTIs). Up to 26% of HIV infections worldwide are transmitted through the transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products. Many other organisms of blood products are selected by hepatitis B and C viruses, toxoplasma and other infectious agents, such as Chagas disease.

The global burden of disease due to unsafe blood transfusions can be estimated as substantially reduced through an integrated strategy for blood safety which includes:

- Establishment of a nationally-coordinated blood transfusion service
- Collection of blood only from voluntary non-remunerated blood donors from low-risk populations
- Testing of all donated blood, including screening for transfusion-transmissible infections, blood grouping and compatibility testing
- Reduction in unnecessary transfusions through the effective clinical use of blood, including the use of simple alternatives to transfusion (erythrocytes and others), wherever possible.

Words of advice

- Secure government commitment and support for the national blood programme
- Establish a blood transfusion service as a separate unit with responsibility and authority, an adequate budget, a management team and trained staff
- Educate, motivate, recruit and retain voluntary non-remunerated blood donors from low-risk populations
- Ensure good laboratory practice in screening for transfusion-transmissible infections, blood grouping, compatibility testing, blood component production and the storage and transportation of blood products
- Reduce unnecessary transfusions through the effective clinical use of blood, including alternatives to transfusion
- Establish a quality system for the BTS
- Train all BTS and clinical staff to ensure the provision of safe blood and its effective clinical use

World Health Organization

Developing a National Blood System

AIDE-MÉMOIRE
for Ministries of Health

Blood transfusion contributes to saving millions of lives every year, supports life expectancy and the quality of life of patients suffering from life-threatening conditions, and supports complex medical and surgical procedures. Every country should put in place policies, systems and structures to ensure the safety, quality, availability and timely availability of blood and blood products to meet the needs of all patients who require transfusion.

The mission of health (Min) should provide effective leadership and governance in developing a national blood system that is fully integrated into the health-care system. Essential functions of a national blood system include policy formulation and standard setting, strategic and operational planning, procurement of services and material, coordination and management to ensure an adequate supply of blood and blood products and safe clinical transfusions.

The success of the national blood system will depend on the regulations and level of development of the health-care system. However, all national systems within a national blood system should be encouraged at national level to promote uniform standards, economies of scale, consistency in the quality and safety of blood and blood products and best transfusion practices.

Core components of a national blood system include:

- Specific staff within the ministry of health for coordination, programme management and monitoring of the blood system throughout the country
- Advisory body which brings together the major stakeholders to assist the ministry of health in formulating policy and plan, setting standards and sharing best practices
- Blood transfusion service (BTS) involved in donor recruitment, blood and plasma collection, and the testing, processing, storage and distribution of blood and blood products. Critical service delivery models include:
 - A single service provider, either government or delegated to a non-profit, non-governmental organization
 - Multiple service providers, involving government and non-governmental organizations, and private institutions
- Hospital blood banks, clinical transfusion services and transfusion resources for the timely provision of compatible blood and its safe and appropriate use

An effective national blood system requires coordination and collaboration with relevant government ministries, national reference laboratory and agencies and institutions for public health, surveillance, regulation, accreditation and plasma distribution.

Words of advice

- Provide effective leadership and governance for the development of a sustainable national blood system
- Develop an effective programme for the achievement of 100 per cent voluntary non-remunerated blood donation
- Establish a mechanism for the coordination of all public, private and voluntary sector institutions, organizations and agencies involved in the national blood system
- Establish an efficient, cost-effective organizational structure for blood transfusion services with an optimal level of consultation of critical activities
- Create an effective mechanism for regulatory oversight of the blood system

Checklist

Leadership and governance

- National blood policy and strategic plan
- Legislative framework
- Financial sustainability
- Risk assessment and management
- Ethics in medicine, scientific, financial and clinical issues
- Regulatory mechanism

Coordination and collaboration

- Efficient organizational structure
- Consultation of private services
- Coordination of institutions and organizations involved in:
 - Voluntary blood donation
 - Provision of blood and blood products, including plasma derivatives
 - Collection, testing, processing, storage and distribution
 - Blood component management, including education, training and career development
 - Surveillance and haemovigilance
 - Assessment and early warning systems
 - Data collection and reporting
 - Consumption and performance monitoring and evaluation

Provision of safe blood and blood products

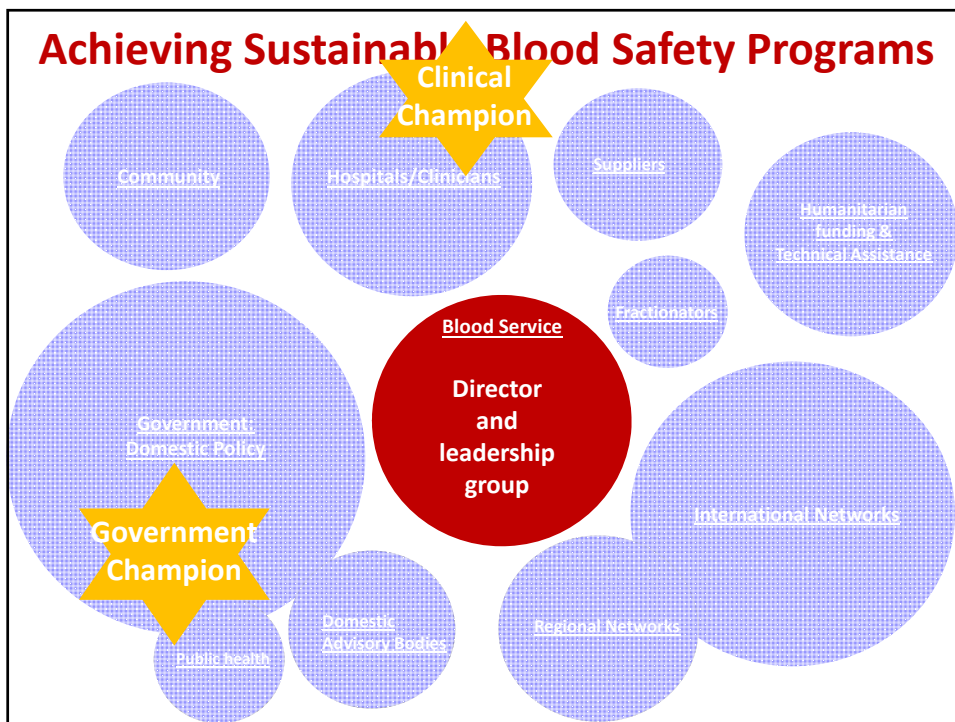
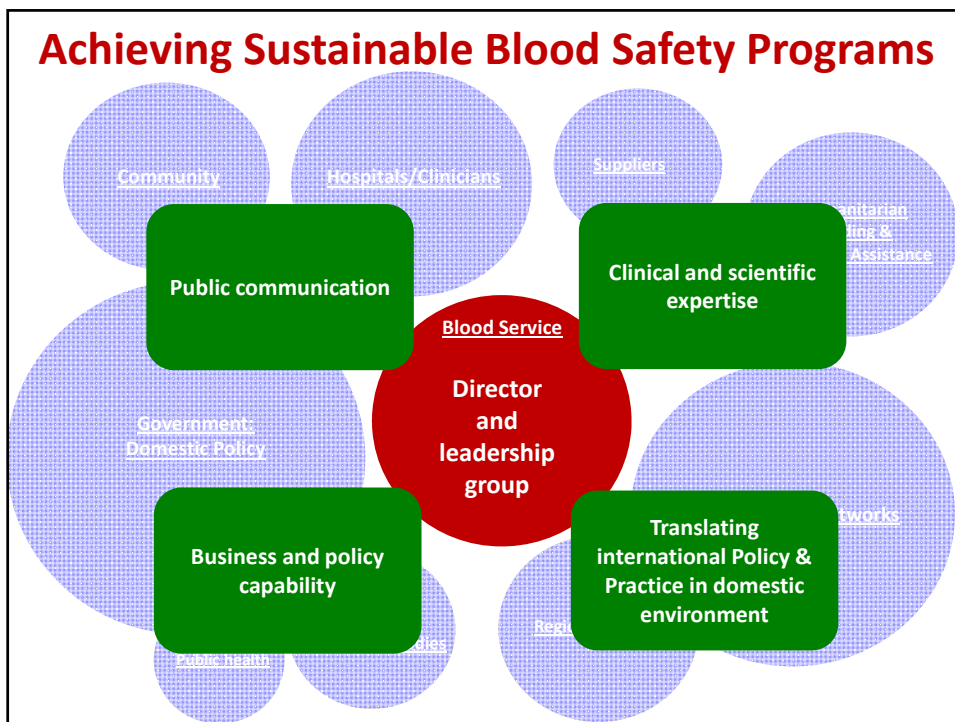
- Adequate qualified, trained staff
- Suitable infrastructure and facilities
- Quality system
- Donor education, recruitment and retention
- Donor selection, donor consent and donor management
- Donor counselling and referral
- Blood processing and testing
- Waste management
- Blood storage and inventory management
- Blood cold chain and distribution
- Liaison with transfusion services

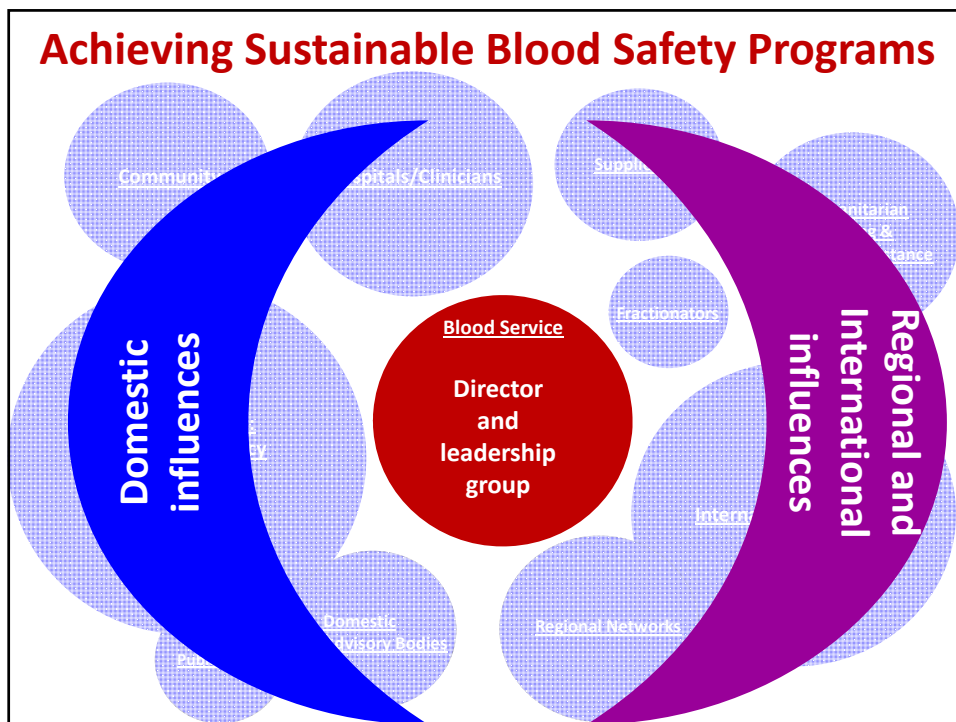
Clinical transfusion in patient management

- Hospital standards and guidelines
- Education and training
- Estimation of blood requirements
- Blood storage and management
- Patient's involvement in treatment
- Patient and product identification
- Quality systems
- Hospital transfusion committees
- Haemovigilance

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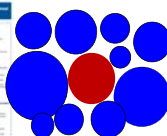
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Key Components

- Blood system
 - Is it all there?
- Blood Service
 - Facilities, functions, skills
- Champions
- Domestic and International influences

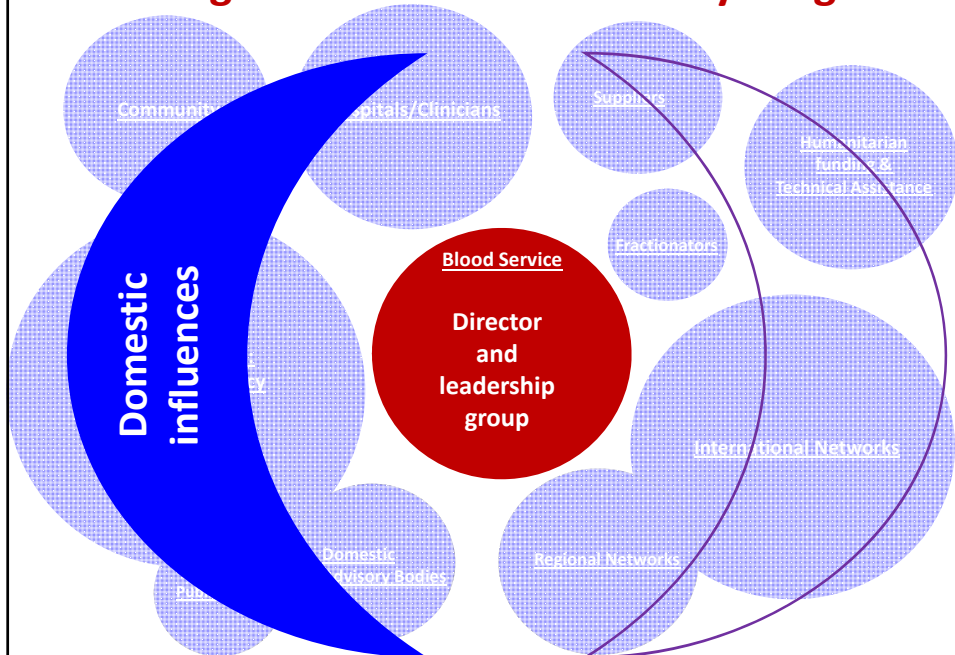






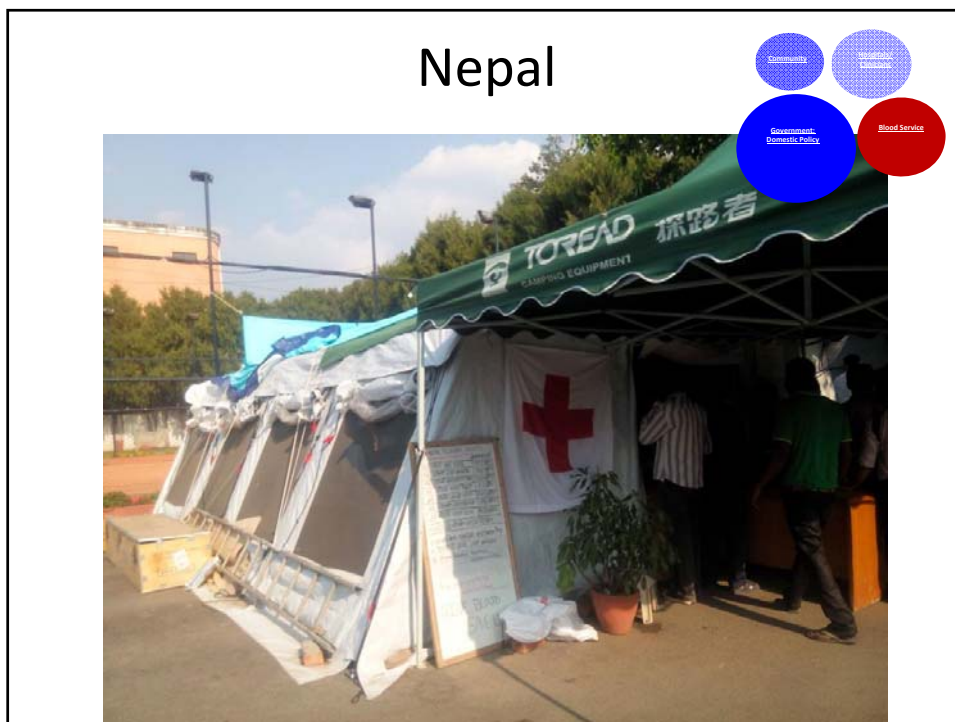
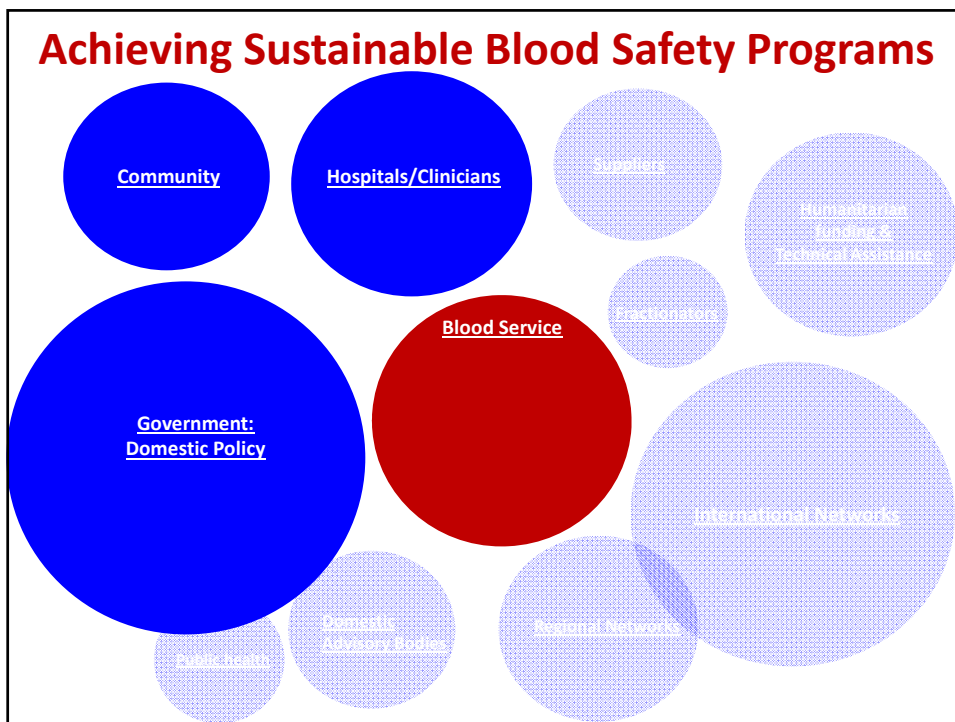





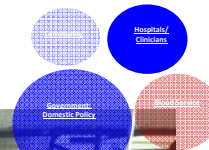
WHERE TO START?

Achieving Sustainable Blood Safety Programs

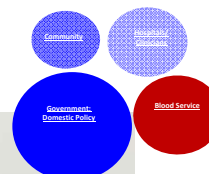




Bangladesh



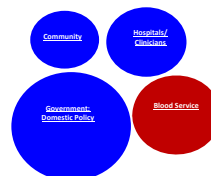
Cambodia



Indonesia

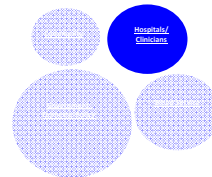


India



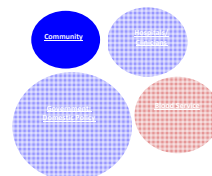
Complex
1.26 billion people
29 states
7 union territories

Papua New Guinea



<http://www.pngbalsa.com/company-profile.php?News-and-Views-3>

Australia



Key components

- Blood system
 - Is it all there?
- Blood service
 - Facilities, functions, management
- Champions
- International and domestic influences

