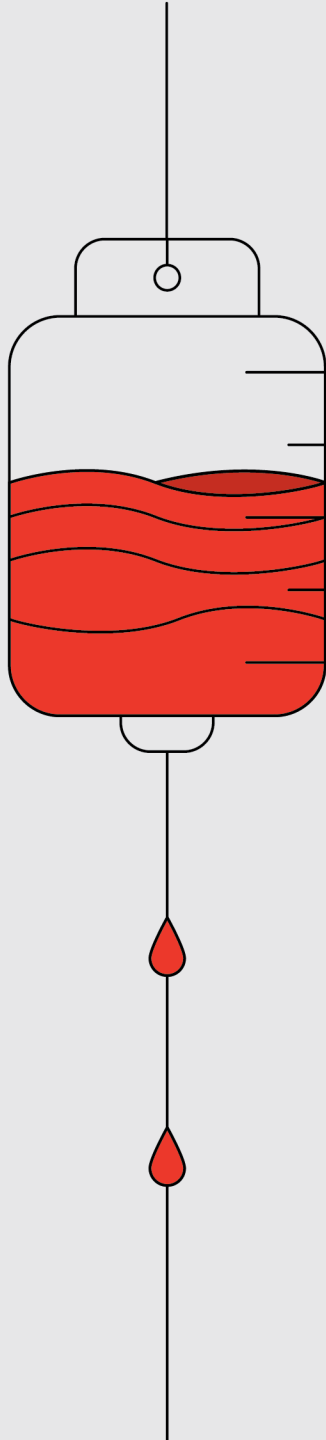




**36th South African
NATIONAL BLOOD
Transfusion Congress**

22 – 25 August 2022 - Durban

SHAPING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



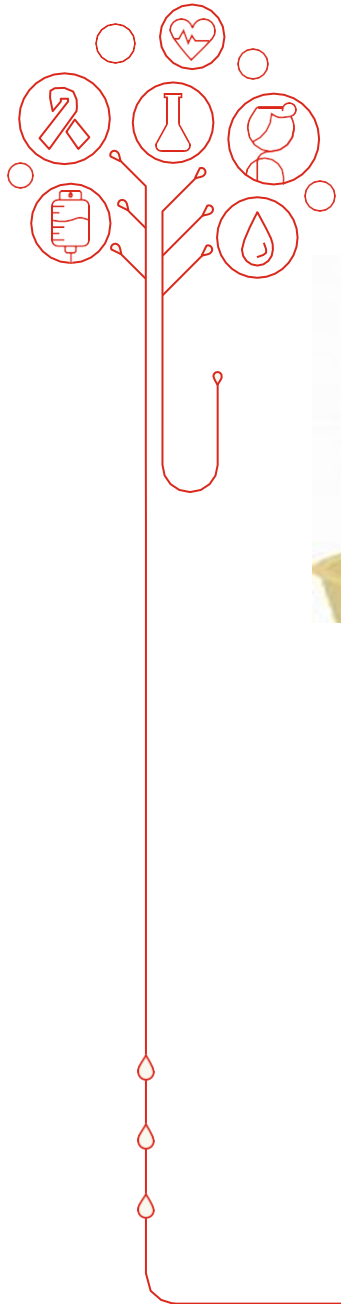
An analysis of donor adverse reactions following the alignment of SANBS policies to the AABB's Severity Grading Tool of Blood Donor Adverse Events.

Presenter:

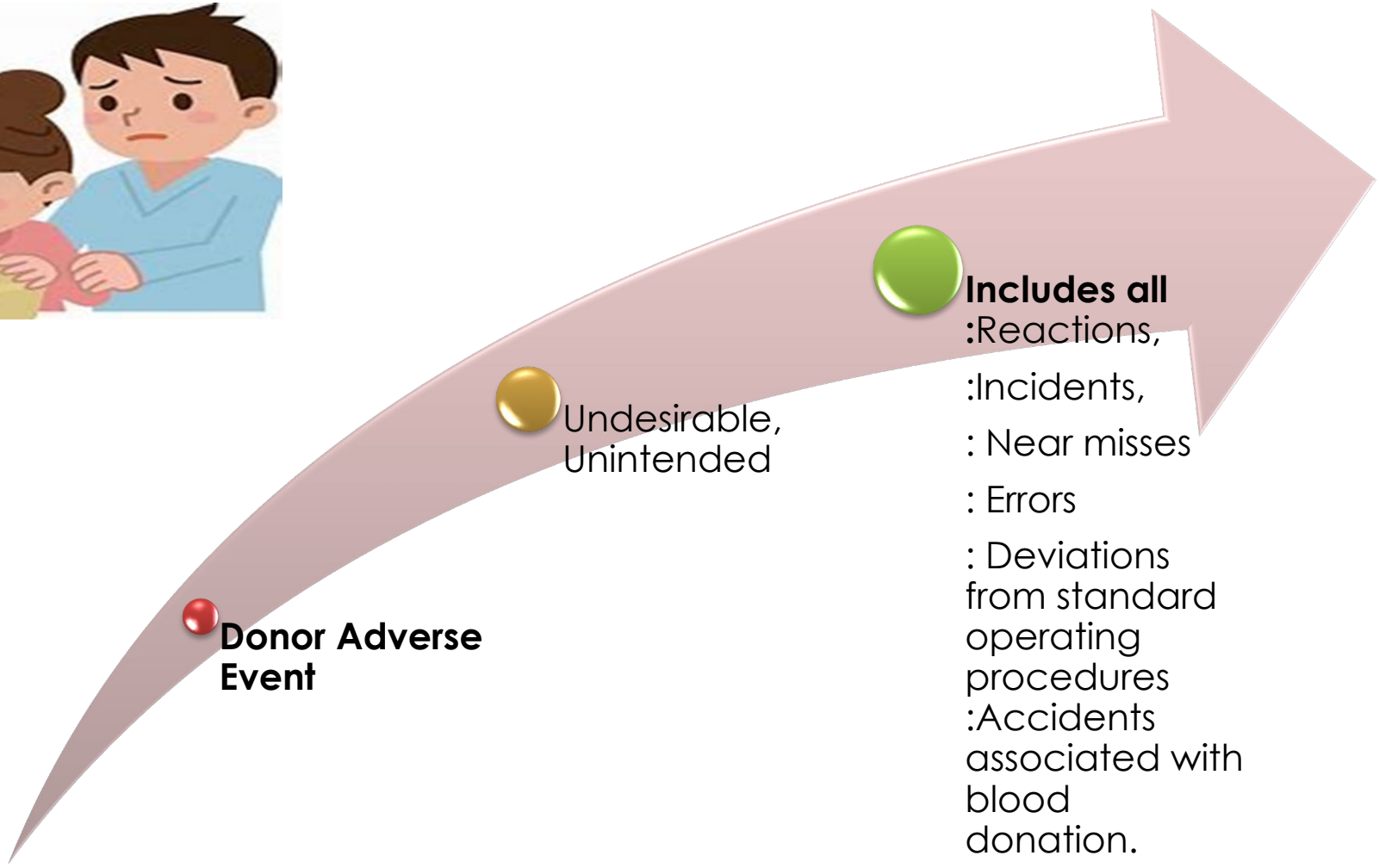
Antoinette Porter

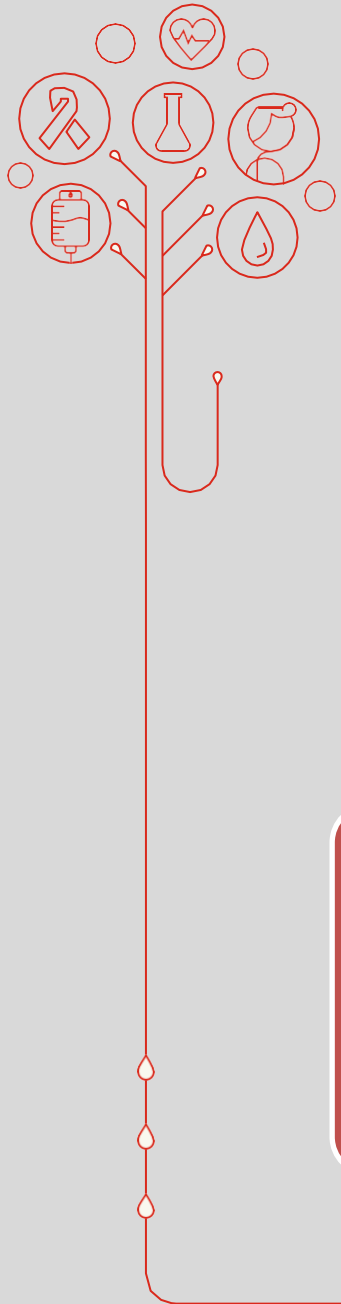
Nursing Services Manager, Donor Medical Services





BACKGROUND





Historically



Researched
Donor hemovigilance international best practice (AABB&ISBT)

Result
Same Donor
Same signs & symptoms
Present at different clinics across SANBS
Different classification

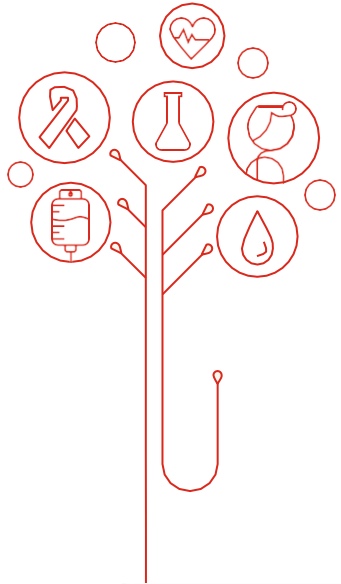
Purpose
Enhance an objective assignment of severity across all zones and improve initial management and reporting of the event.

Classification of donor adverse events
Subjective assessment of the donor's presenting signs and symptoms



June 2020
SANBS adopted the AABB's Donor Hemovigilance Working Group Severity Grading Tool for Donor Adverse Events

METHOD



Collections procedures and forms were revised

Training performed for all collections staff after the classifications were adjusted

Staff completed a knowledge assessment on the LMS after training



METHOD

Frequencies of the total adverse events, and severity of classifications were compared for the 4 identified periods:

- Subjective classification** was used in 2018 and 2019
- Revised defined classification** was used in 2020 and 2021



The periods :

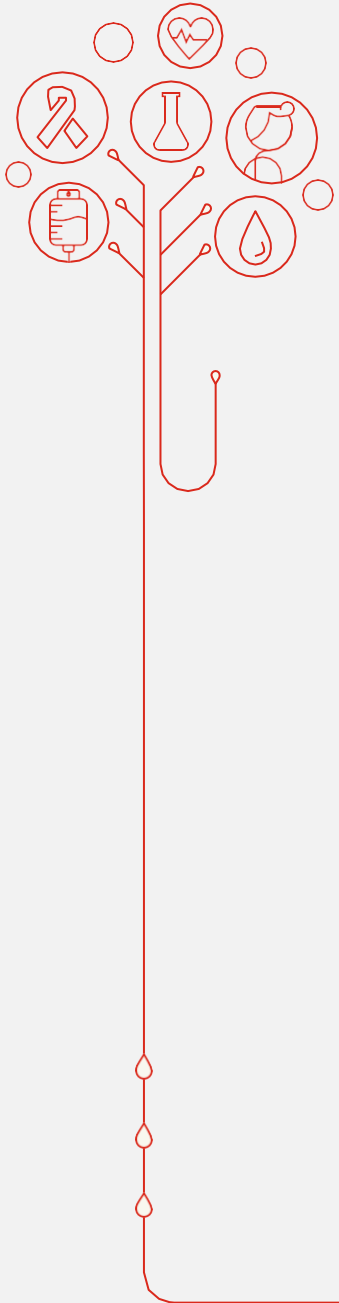
Prior to the revised classification

- 1 July 2018-27 March 2019
- 1 July 2019-27 March 2020

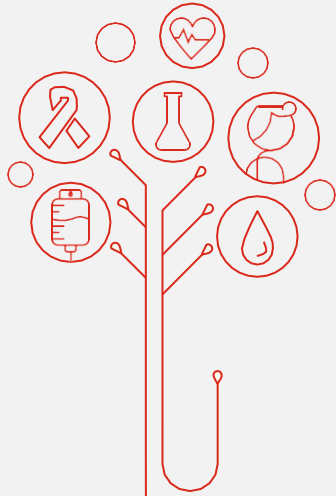


After the implementation

- 1 July 2020-27 March 2021
- 1 July 2021-27 March 2022



Revised Classifications used are :



Mild

Donor is treated, fully recovers and allowed to leave the Donor Centre



Moderate

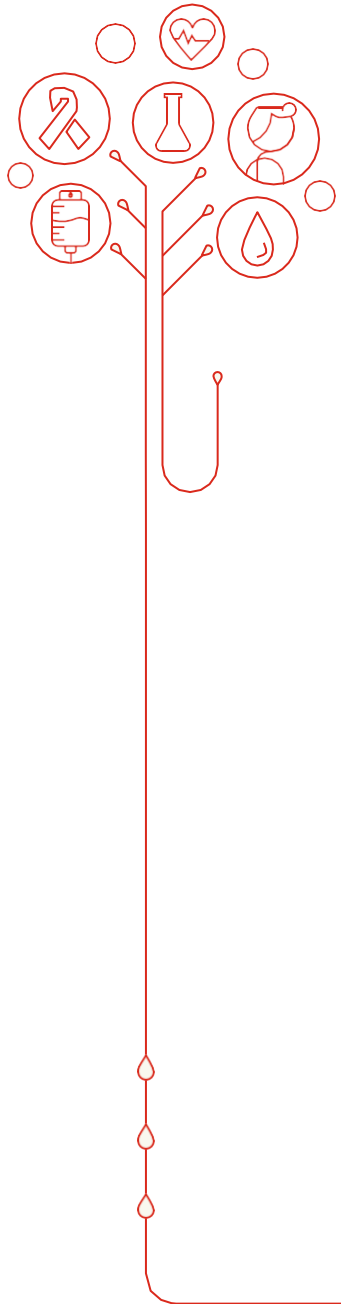
Donor is transferred to an outside health facility for further care after consultation with the Donor Medical Manager



Severe

Condition is life threatening or
The donor is transferred to an outside health facility for further care and requires additional treatment in the form of hospitalisation. (They may have been discharged and advised to return for surgery at a later date.)



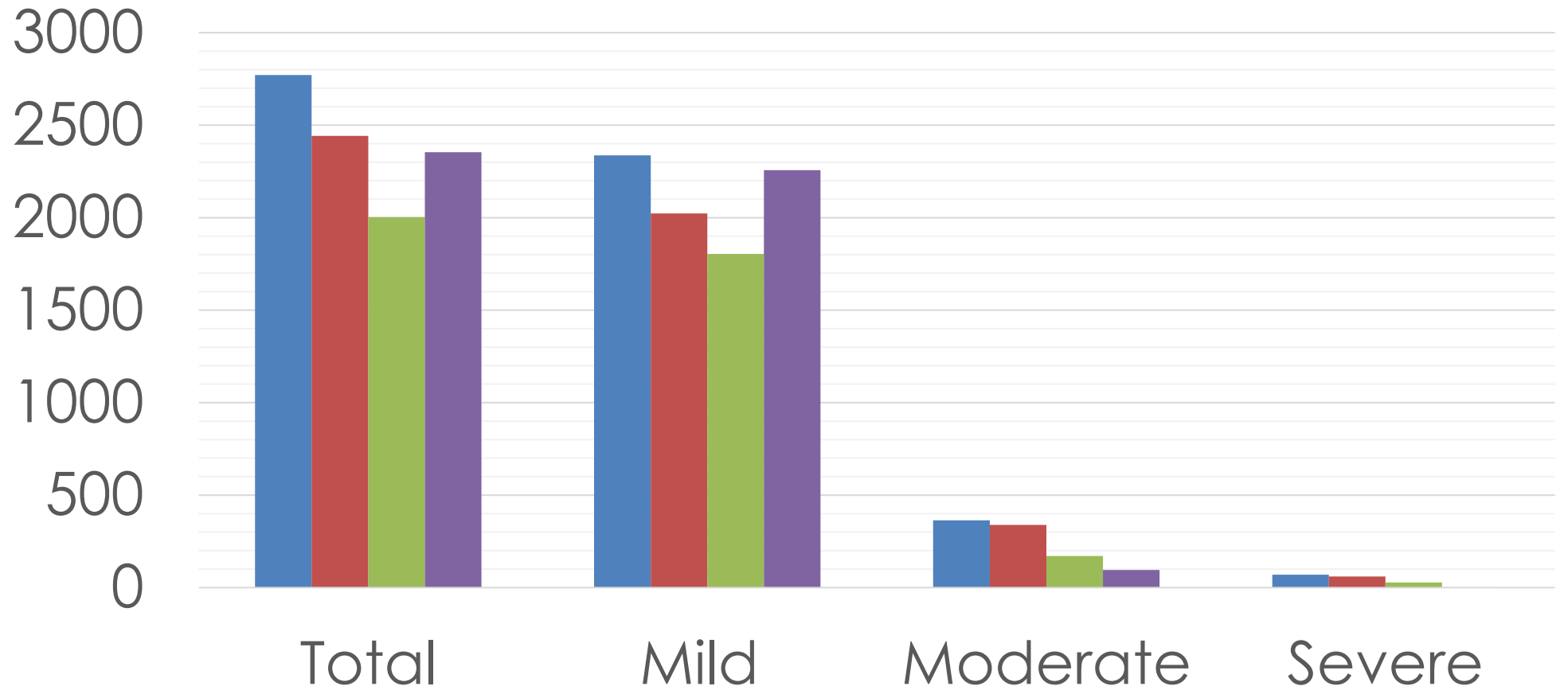


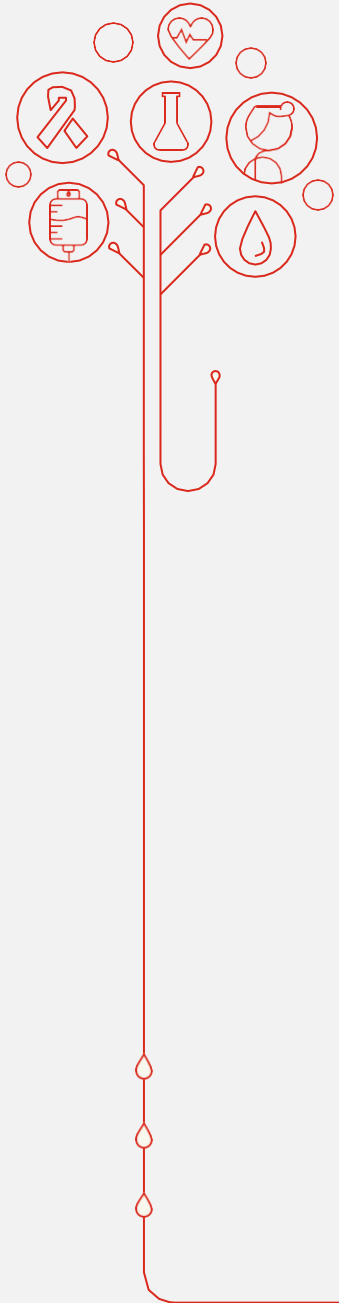
Results

DAE 2018-2021

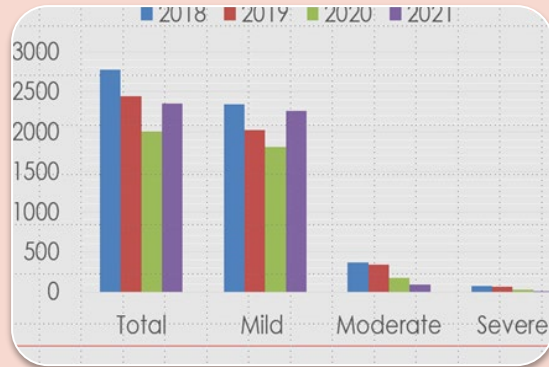


■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021





Conclusion

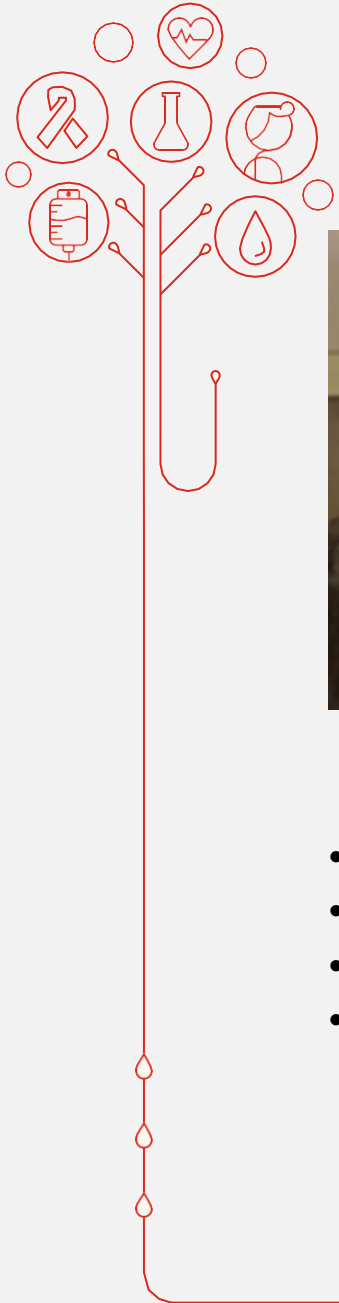


Of concern is the decrease in total events reported after the implementation of the revised classification

This warrants further investigation and strategies to improve reporting.

The decrease in severe events is the result of the implementation of an enhanced objective assignment of severity in 2020 and 2021 .

This highlights the importance of continued training, communication, evaluation and revising processes if necessary



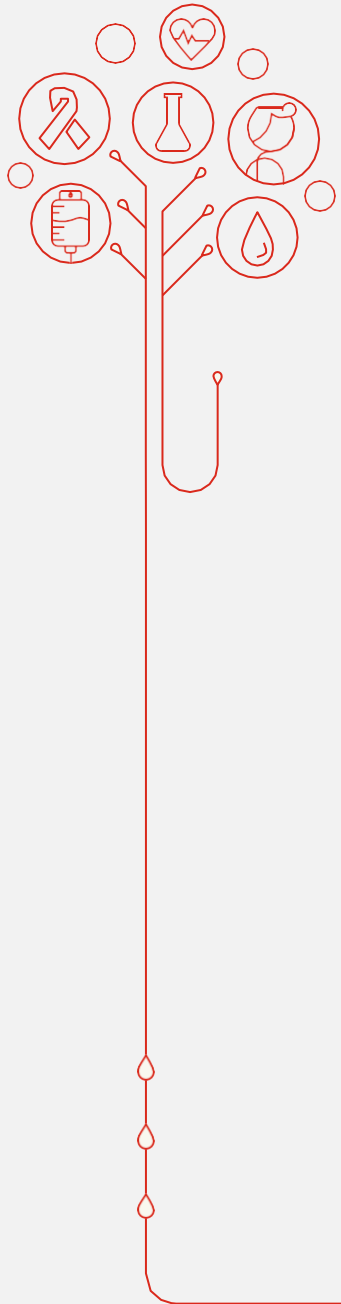
Acknowledgements



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- Doctor Pheello –SANBS
- Doctor Karin-SANBS
- Ronel Swanevelder-SANBS





Do you have
any
Questions?



Thank you