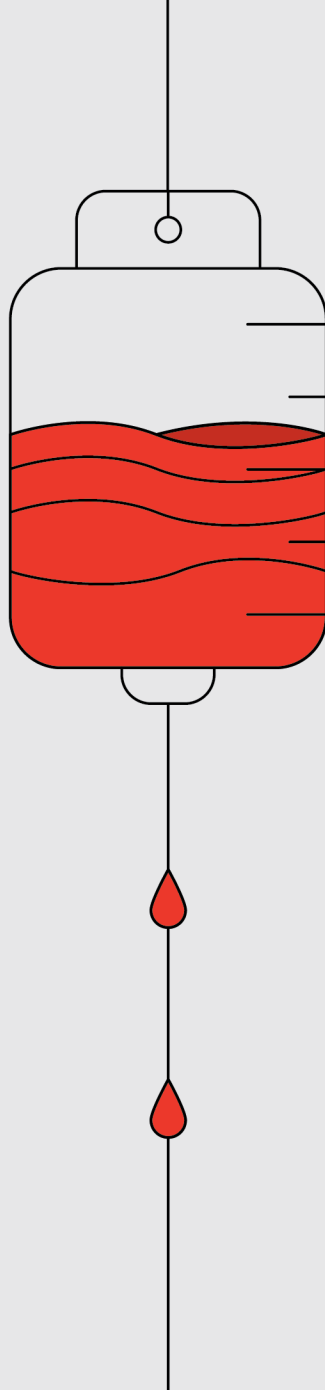




**36<sup>th</sup> South African  
NATIONAL BLOOD  
Transfusion Congress**

**22 – 25 August 2022 - Durban**

**SHAPING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**



# ***Retrospective evaluation of blood collection in Limpopo branch of the South African National Blood Service.***

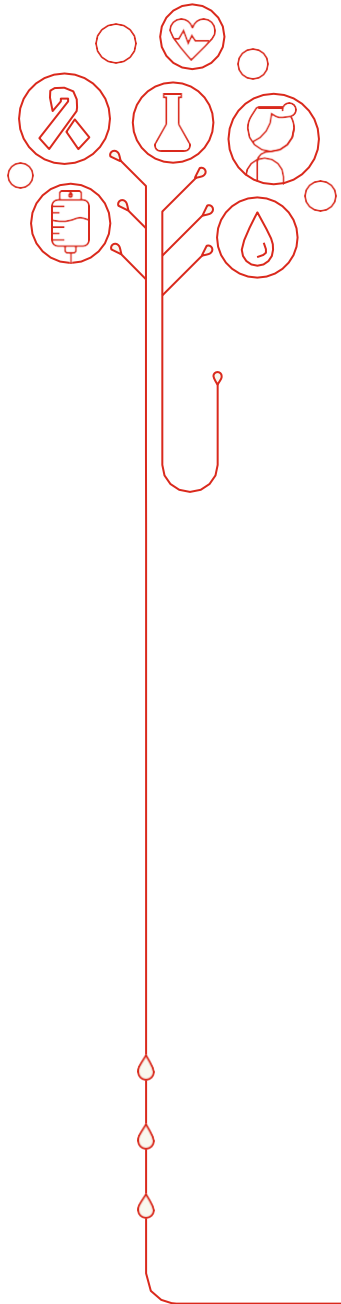
**Presenter:**

Bookie Dube

Author: Bookie Dube

Co Author: Jonas Leferela

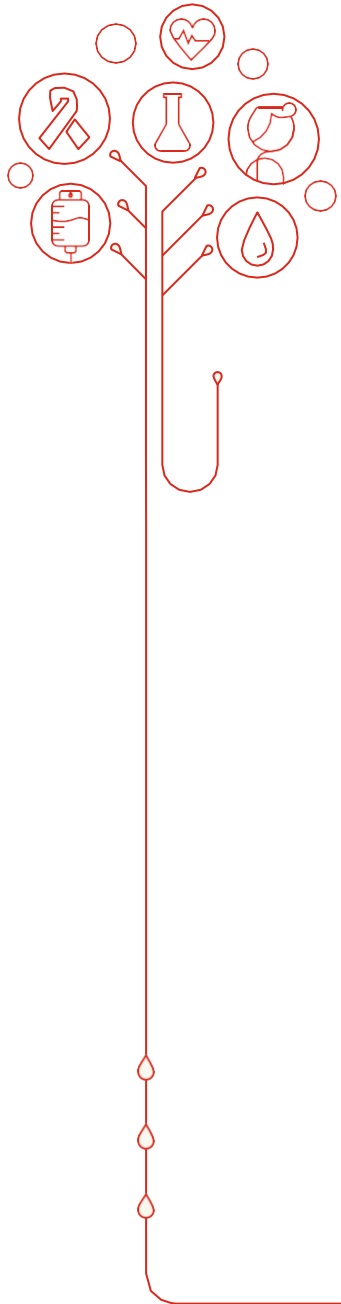




# Introduction

- Limpopo branch is one of the 5 branches in the Northern Zone with a contribution of 18% (34000 units) of the zone annual whole blood (WB) target.
- The branch operates with 4 mobile teams and 3 fixed site donor centres, with a staff compliment of 36 .
- Currently only 1% of the South African population donate blood.

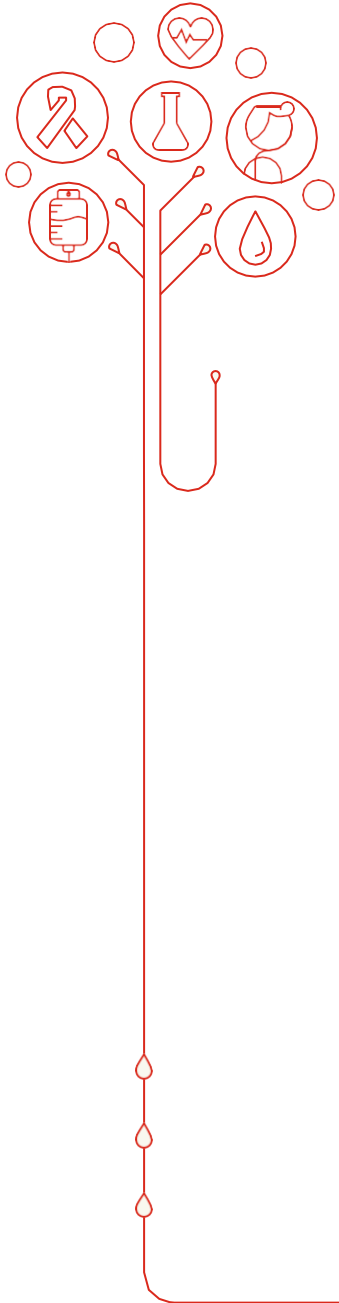




## Introduction continued

- SANBS needs to maintain a blood stock of 5 days for each blood group to ensure sustained blood availability for patients in need
- Therefore there is a need for SANBS and other stakeholders to increase the collection from various populations.

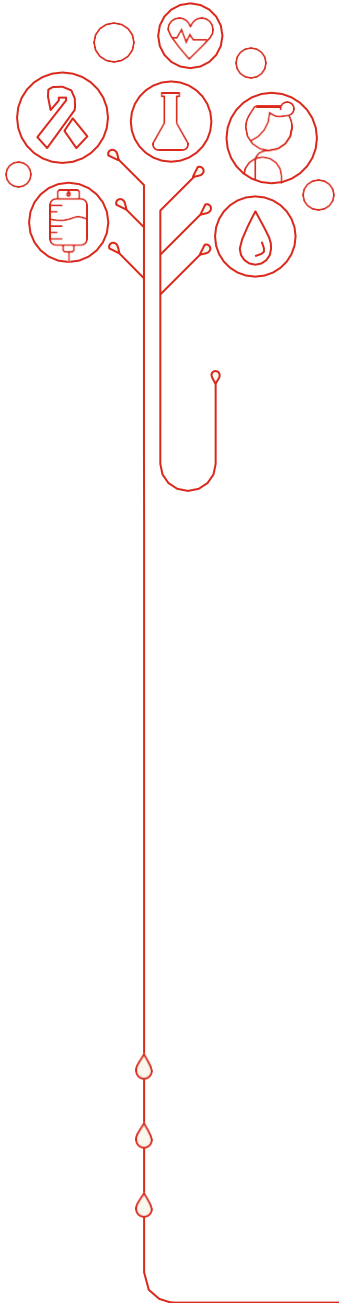




## Aim of the study

- The aim of the study was to assess the impact of
- changes to planning,
- assessment of Potential areas and
- coverage of the entire province.

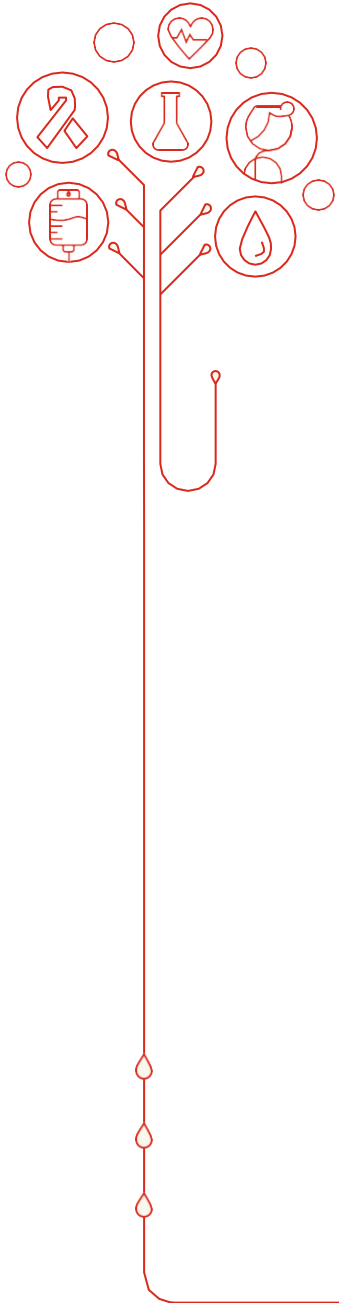




# Methodology



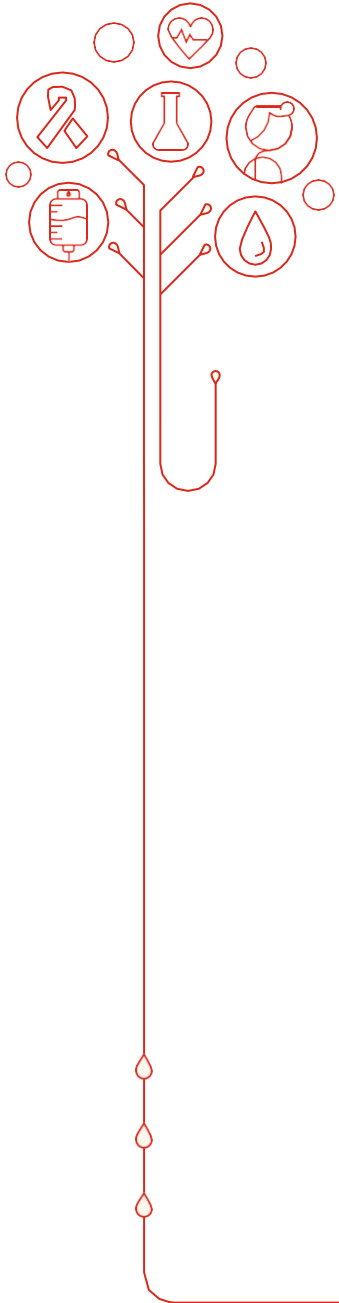
- The following activities were taken.
- Changes to planning strategies: most blood's times were increased, more schools were scheduled with the help of a Donor Educator and peer promoters, village schools and more shopping malls were added to the schedule.
- Assessment of potential areas: using population estimates from Stats SA, enabled targeting areas where the majority of the potential donors and communities were located.
- Coverage of the entire province was expanded to as far as 300 km away from the main branch using mobiles.



# Data analysis

- The SANBS BI system was used to collect data.
- Descriptive analysis was used.
- The study considered the data between 2014 and 2019.
- The data was collected from various age groups and race groups.

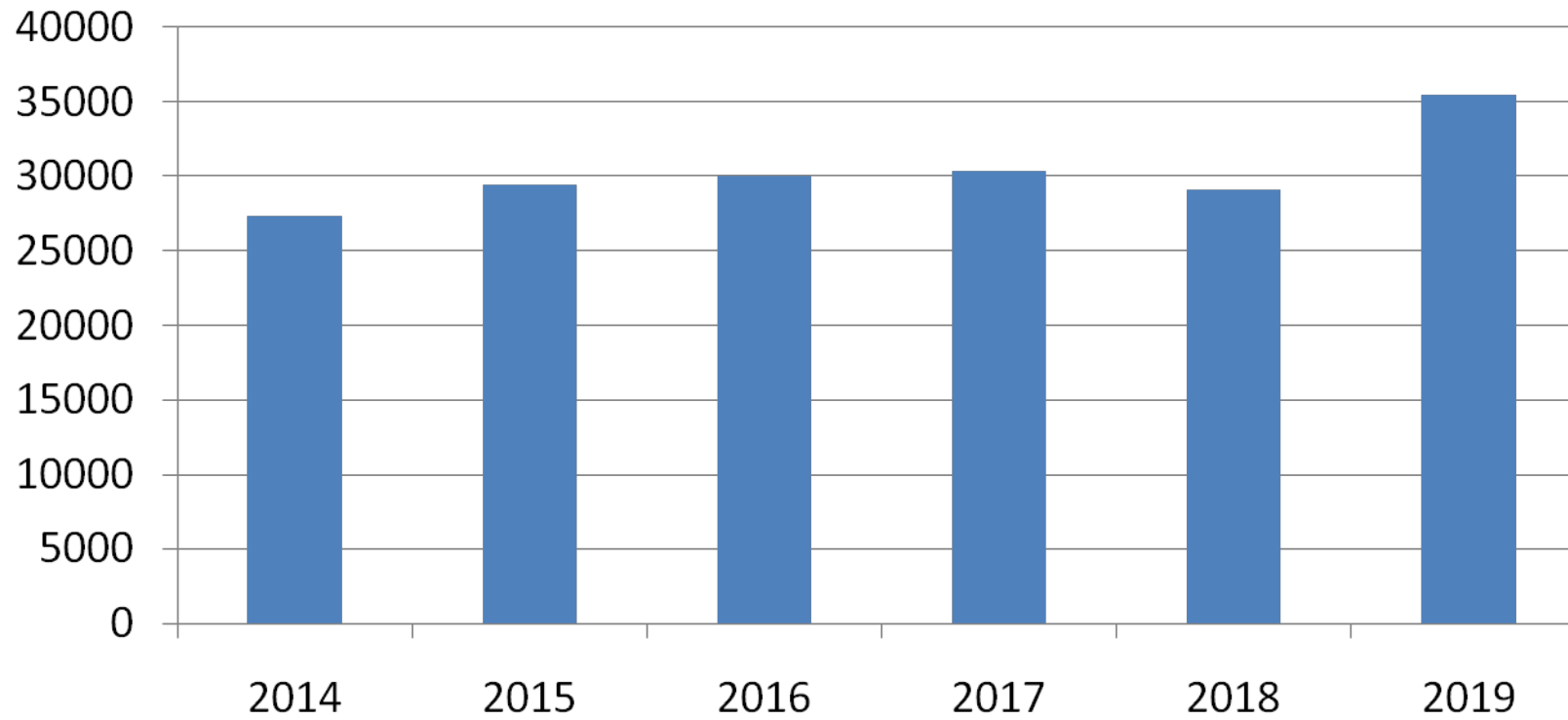




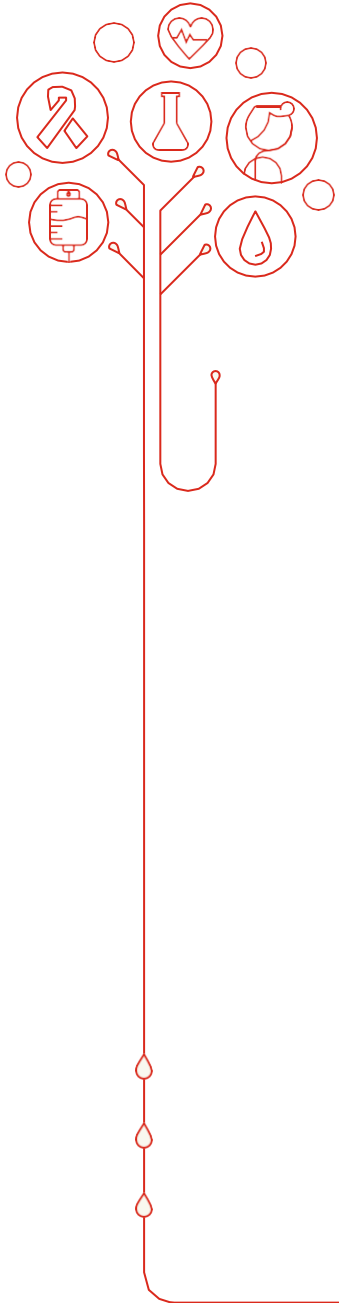
# Results



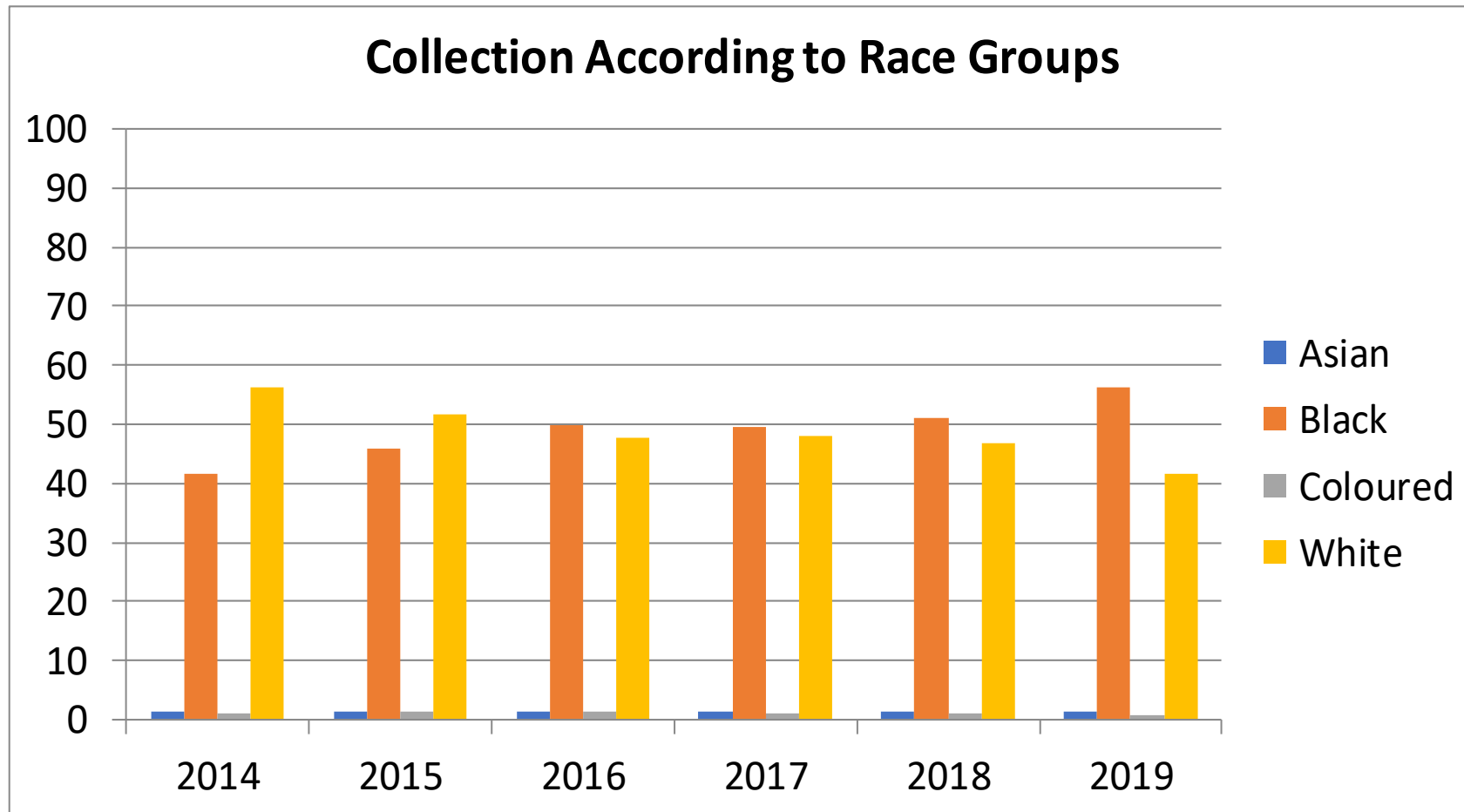
Collections in different years

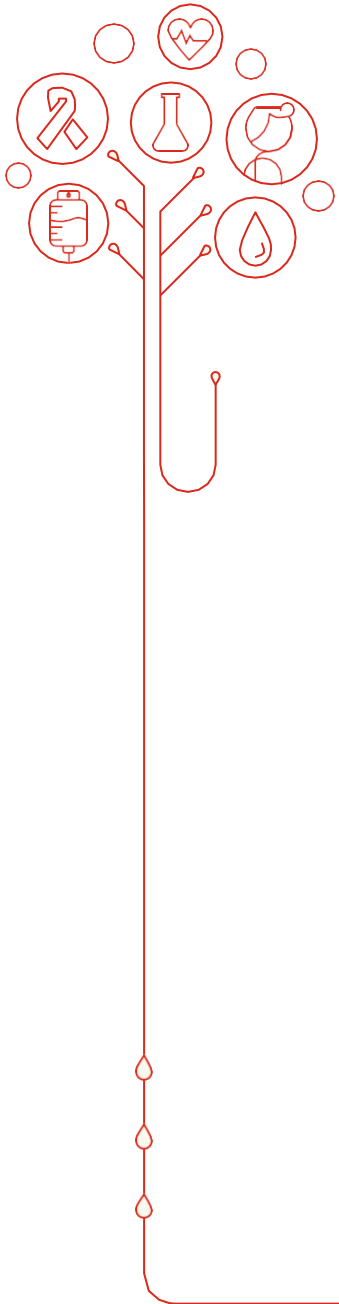






# Results continued

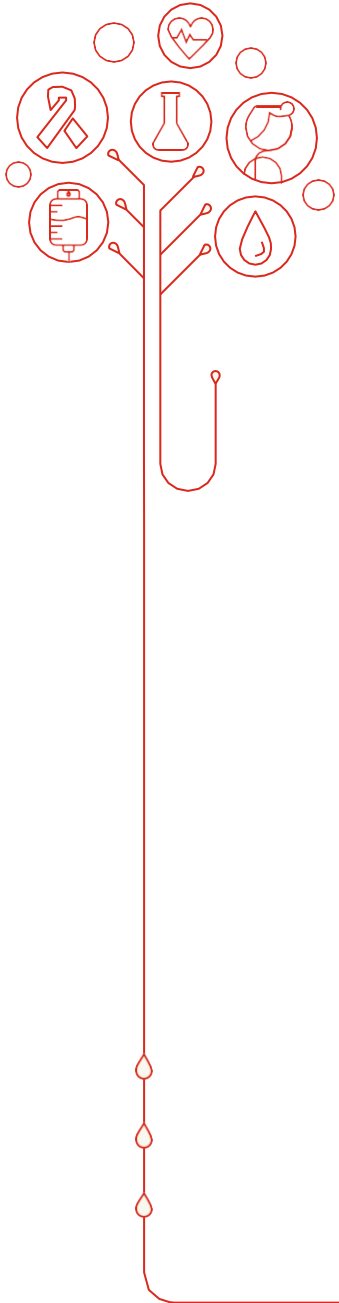




## Discussion



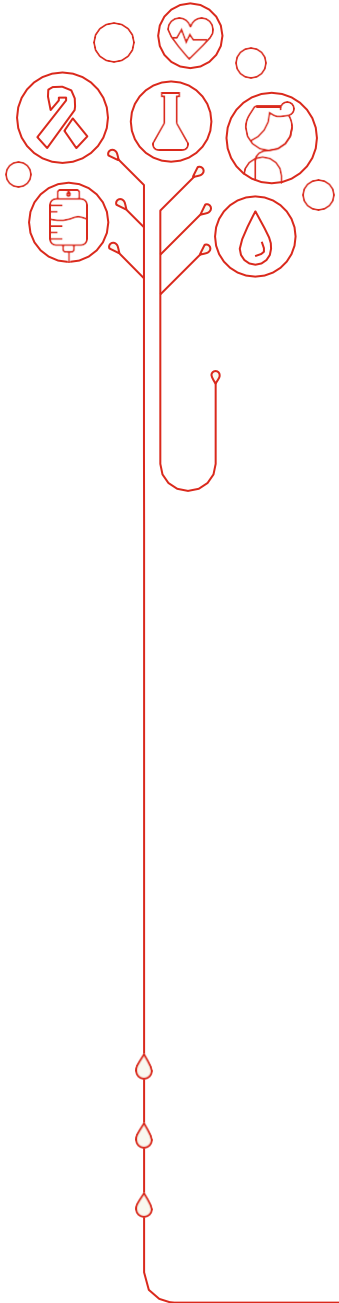
- Notably there was a sharp rise in collections.
- The biggest increase was noted in Black donors possibly due to more coverage.
- By increasing blood drives in Black communities.
- It is therefore important for other branches to learn that by targeting the main population of their provinces, they can increase overall collections.



## Discussion continued

- There was a decrease in donations from White donors, possibly due to the fact that most White donors are older (not able to donate). Some donors might have migrated to other provinces since there is a decline in white population in Limpopo.





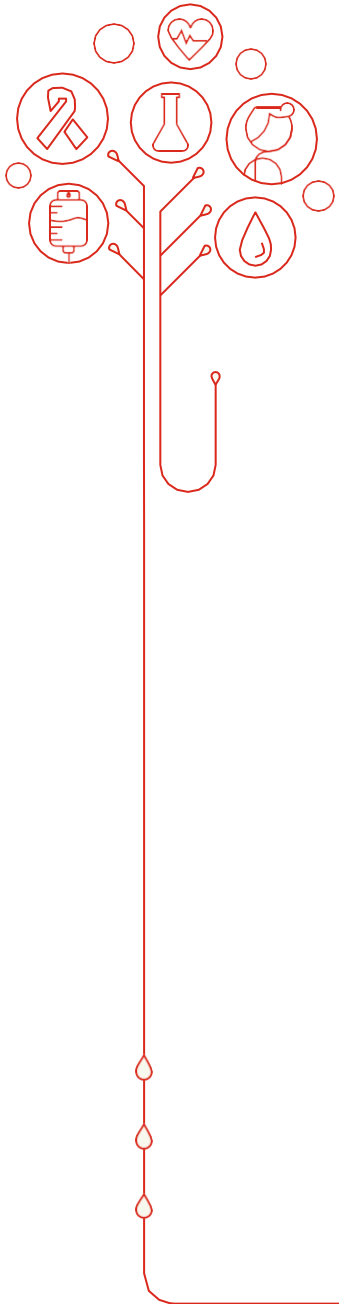
# Conclusion

- Changing the planning in our schedule, we were able to increase collections.



# Futuristic Approach

- More schools including village schools.
- Strengthening of Peer promoters' programs.
- Use of technology.
- Improved communication between the Donor Relations Practitioner and the blood drive controller e.g. WhatsApp.
- The need to cover more communities will be revisited.
- Sleepovers will be used where possible and feasible.



Thank you