Reflections

Howard G. WAKELING

Department of Anaesthesia

Western Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust

Worthing Hospital, West Sussex



What am I?

- Consultant Anaesthetist Worthing Hospital from November 1999
- Blood transfusion committee 2000
- Chair BTC since 2002
- Chair Western Sussex Hospitals NHS BTC 11 years
- Joint chair UHS BTS 1 − 2 years
- Chair, South East Coast Regional Transfusion Committee approx 5 years
- Chair, South East Regional Transfusion Committee approx 1 year

Reflections

Blood transfusion in elective surgery

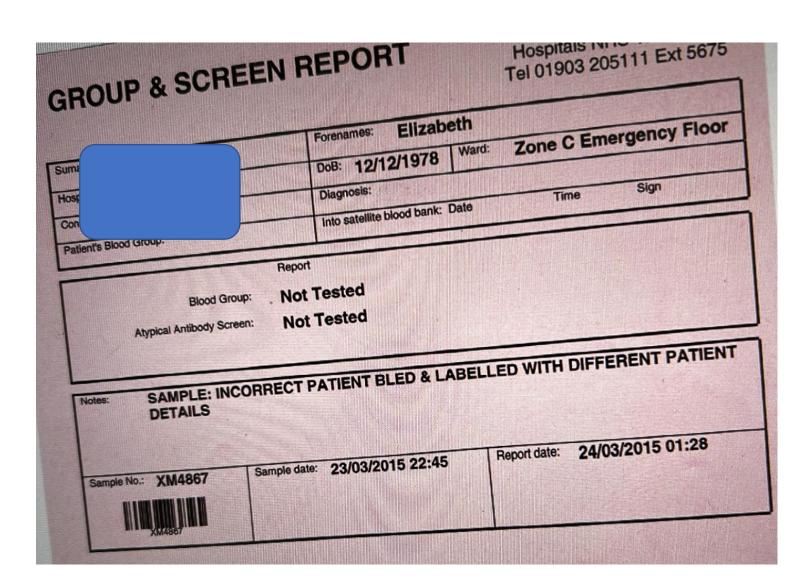
- WBITs
 - Why oh why?

- Challenges
 - Staffing
 - Blood supply

Amber alert

Challenges over 20 years

- Staffing Recruitment and retainment
- Blood stock shortages
 - Complex rotation and tracking
 - Platelets particularly challenging
- Finance
- Finding and securing Committee membership
- WBITs



- Audit where? Who? Why?
- Education
- Redesign of blood form

I confirm that I have:-	Signature
Asked the patient to state first name, surname and date of birth	
Checked the patient details match the patient's wristband	
Checked the wristband details match those on the request form	
Labelled the tube before leaving patient's bedside	
Signed tube as person drawing sample	
I have bled only one patient and have not pre-labelled the tube	
I have not taken two cross match samples at the same time	

I take responsibility for sar	npling procedure accuracy Signed
Print Name	GMC/NMC PIN
Date//	Time:
e Laboratory to discus	s requirements

- Audit where? Who? Why?
- Education
- Redesign of blood form
- Threatening letter
- Requested Electronic system
- Should we restrict who takes blood?

'i t' concept

- Dot the i
- Cross the t

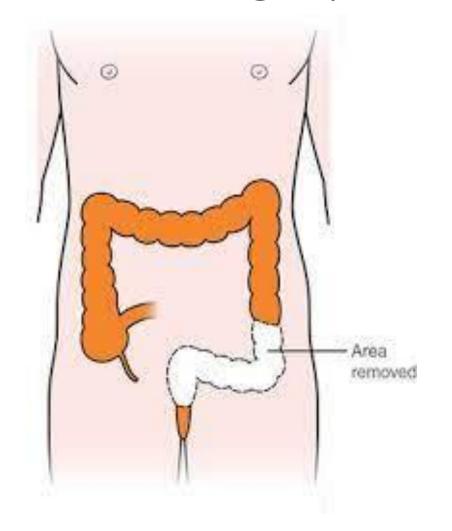


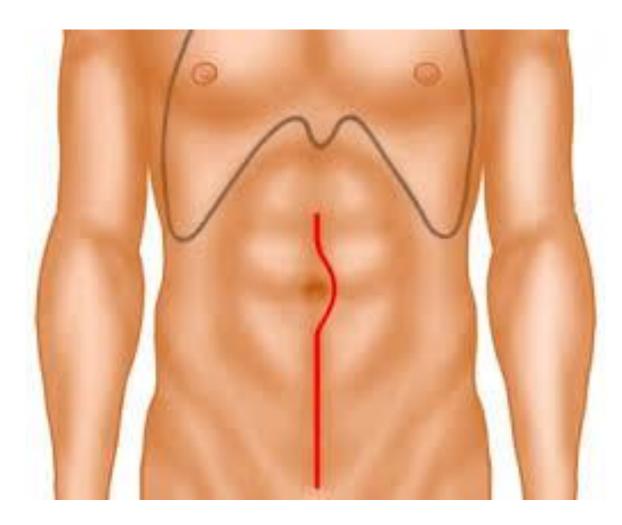
• Taken to NBTC 2017



Elective surgery

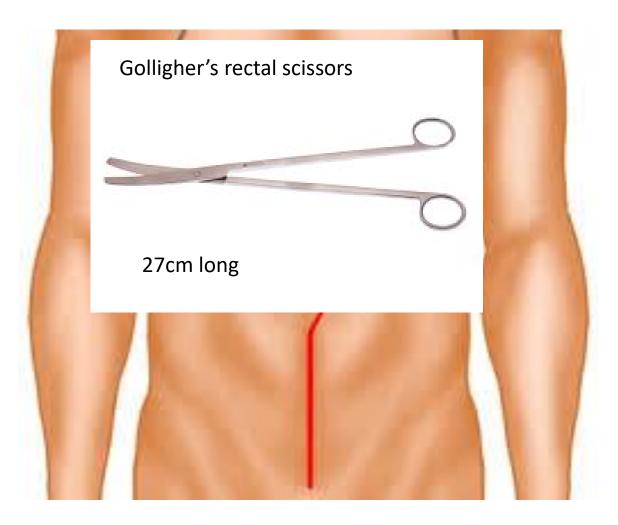
Elective surgery - Anterior resection





Elective surgery - Anterior resection





Elective surgery - Anterior resection

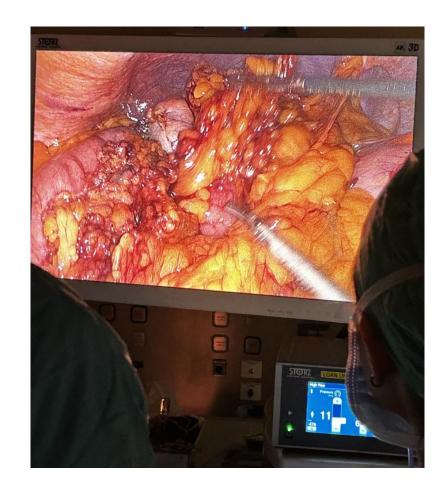
Typical 1990s Anterior resection involved:

Surgeon complaining of a narrow pelvis

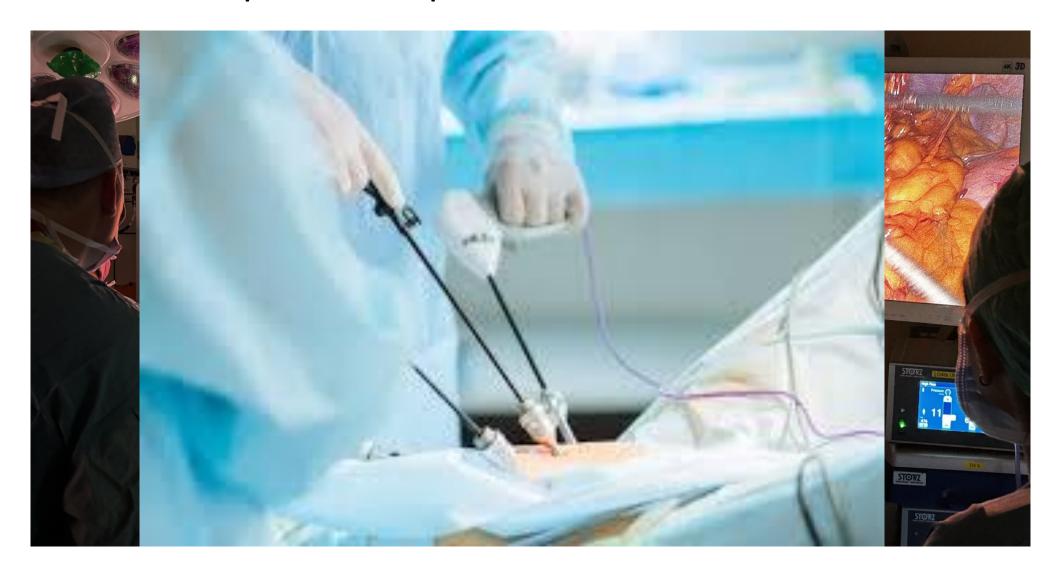
Blood up by 11am!

Elective laparoscopic anterior resection



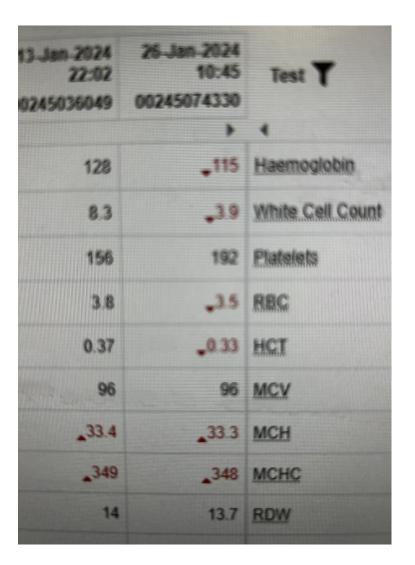


Elective laparoscopic anterior resection



Elective colorectal case

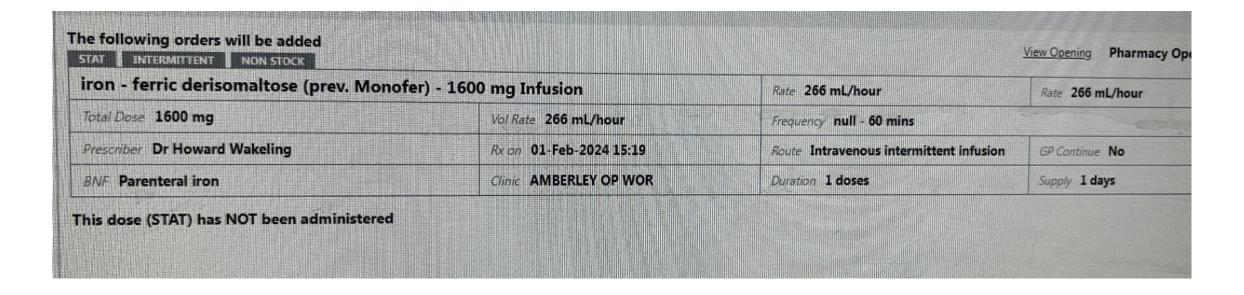
- Identification of iron deficiency
- ERP Nurse



51		ALP
5		CRP
64		Total Protein
28		Globulin
E. an	_ 13	Ferritin
	_ 13	Transferrin Saturation
	3.1	Transferrin
0	10	Iron
9	_77.8	TIBC
	67.8	UIBC
	,	

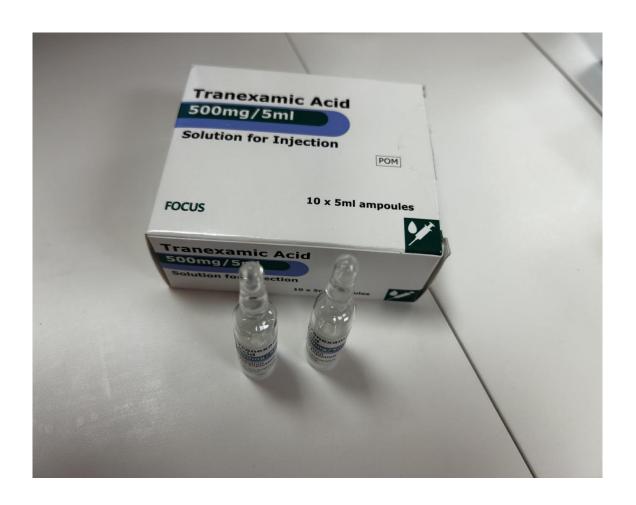
Elective colorectal case

Treatment of iron deficiency



Elective colorectal case

Prevention of blood loss –
 Tranexamic acid



Impact of PBM

2021

• 181 patients

• Total transfusion 6 (3.3%)

• In theatre 0

• 0 Pre-op

• 6 Post-op

2022

• 203 patients

 Total Transfusion 8 (3.9%)

• In theatre 1 (0.5%)

(splenic injury)

• 0 Pre-op

• 7 Post-op

2023

207 patients

• Total transfusion 7 (3.4%)

• In theatre 2 (1%)

Splenic injury

Bleeding vessel

• 2 Pre-op

• 3 post-op

• Year 2000

- All patients received 2 units of blood.
- Some intra-operatively
- Some post-operatively
- Occasionally pre-operatively



Blood usage at Southlands

	Oct - Dec 2008		Oct- Dec 2009	
Total number of THR operations	100		83	
Total number intra-operative transfusions	14		11	
Total number post-operative transfusions	21 20		0	
Total number of patients whose issued blood was returned unused	74 ¹		56 ²	
Total number of units used in all THR	40		30	
Frequency	1 unit	4	1 unit	3
	2 units	29	2 units	23
	3 units	2	3 units	0
	4 units	4	4 units	3
	5 units	0	5 units	0
	6 units	0	6 units	1
	7 units	0	7 units	0
	8 units	1	8 units	0
Mode	2 units		2 units	

Now PBM

Iron deficiency treated pre-op

Now PBM

Iron deficiency treated pre-op

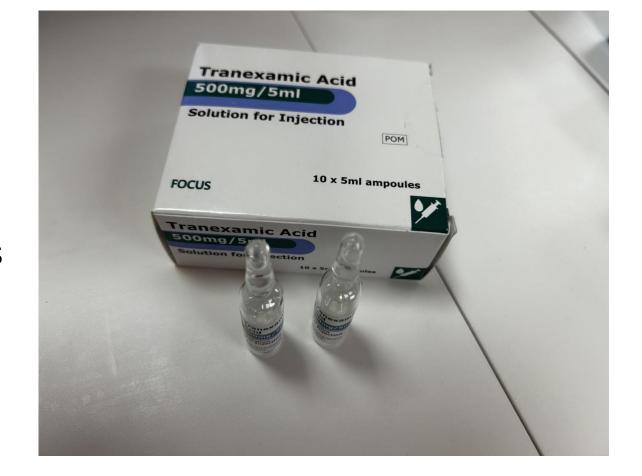
• Less invasive surgical techniques







- Now PBM
- Iron deficiency treated pre-op
- Less invasive surgical techniques
- Cell salvage



TXA

Emergency Surgery





Elective surgery and Amber alert

 Thorough review or elective surgery:-

Category 1 (highest transfusion priority)	Category 2 (transfused in amber but not red phase)	Category 3 (Will not be transfused in amber phase)
Resuscitation of life-threatening/ on-going blood loss including trauma		
Surgical Support Emergency surgery* including cardiac & vascular surgery** & organ transplant. Cancer surgery with the intention of cure.	Surgery/Obstetrics Cancer surgery (pallistive). Symptomatic but not life- threatening post-op or post- partum anaemia. Urgent*** (not emergency) surgery.	Elective Surgery likely to require donor blood support
Non-Surgical Anaemia Life-threatening anaemia including in-utero support & HDU/SCBU. Stem cell transplantation or chemotherapy **** Severe bone marrow failure. Transfusion-dependent anaemias including thalassaemia & myelodysplasia. Sickle cell disease (SCD) patients on regular transfusion programmes for prevention of complications of SCD. Organ transplant	Non-Surgical Anaemia Symptomatic but not life- threatening anaemia.	

- Emergency patient likely to die within 24 hours without surgery.
- ** With the exception of poor risk aortic aneurysm patients who rarely survive but who may require large volumes of blood.
- *** Urgent -patient likely to have major morbidity if surgery not carried out.
- Planned stem cell transplant or chemotherapy should be deferred if possible.

Elective surgery and Amber alert

 Thorough review or elective surgery:- Category 2 (transfused in amber but not red phase)

Surgery/Obstetrics Cancer surgery (palliative). Symptomatic but not lifethreatening post-op or postpartum anaemia. Urgent*** (not emergency) surgery.

Non-Surgical Anaemia Symptomatic but not lifethreatening anaemia. Elective surgery and Amber alert - DGH

 Thorough review or elective surgery:-

 No change in normal surgical practice required

 Only operation needing consideration would be complex hip revision surgery

Category 1 (highest transfusion priority)	Category 2 (transfused in amber but not red phase)	Category 3 (Will not be transfused in amber phase)
Resuscitation of life-threatening/ on-going blood loss including trauma		
Surgical Support Emergency surgery* including cardiac & vascular surgery** & organ transplant. Cancer surgery with the intention of cure.	Surgery/Obstetrics Cancer surgery (pallistive). Symptomatic but not lifethreatening post-op or post-partum anaemia. Urgent*** (not emergency) surgery.	Elective Surgery likely to require donor blood support
Non-Surgical Anaemia Life-threatening anaemia including in-utero support & HDU/SCBU. Stem cell transplantation or chemotherapy **** Severe bone marrow failure. Transfusion-dependent anaemias including thalassaemia & myelodysplasia. Sickle cell disease (SCD) patients on regular transfusion programmes for prevention of complications of SCD. Organ transplant	Non-Surgical Anaemia Symptomatic but not life- threatening anaemia.	

- Emergency patient likely to die within 24 hours without surgery.
- With the exception of poor risk aortic aneurysm patients who rarely survive but who may require large volumes of blood.
- *** Urgent -patient likely to have major morbidity if surgery not carried out.
- **** Planned stem cell transplant or chemotherapy should be deferred if possible.

Where does it all go then?

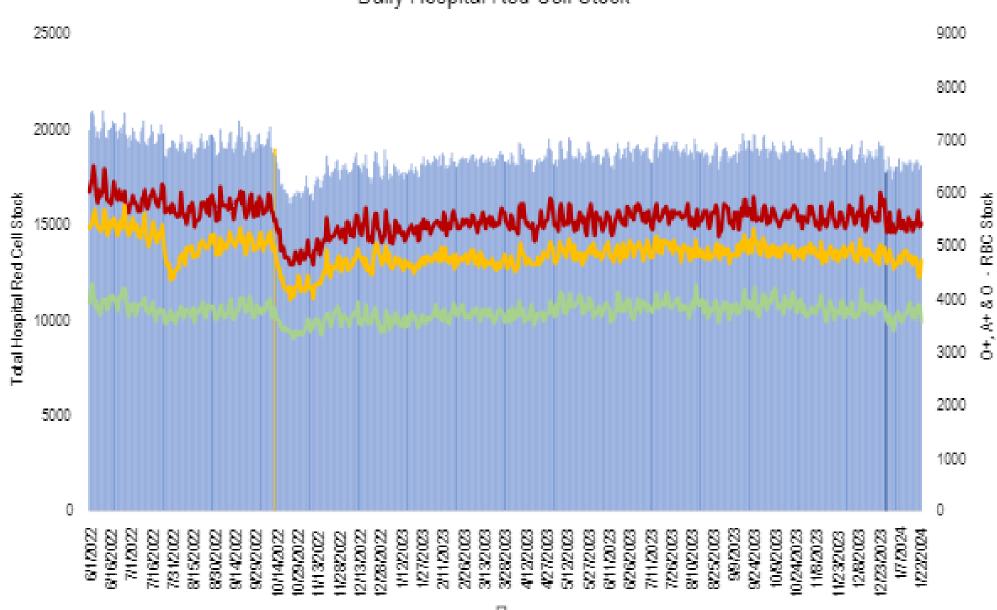
Area/Speciality	Percentage
AE	18.40%
Cardiac	0.70%
Medical	23.80%
Maternity	2.50%
HaemOnc	38.40%
Paeds	0.90%
Surgical	9.90%
ChiSuite	0.80%
Goring Hall	0.20%
HDU/ITU	2.80%
Hospice	0.30%
Gastro	1.40%

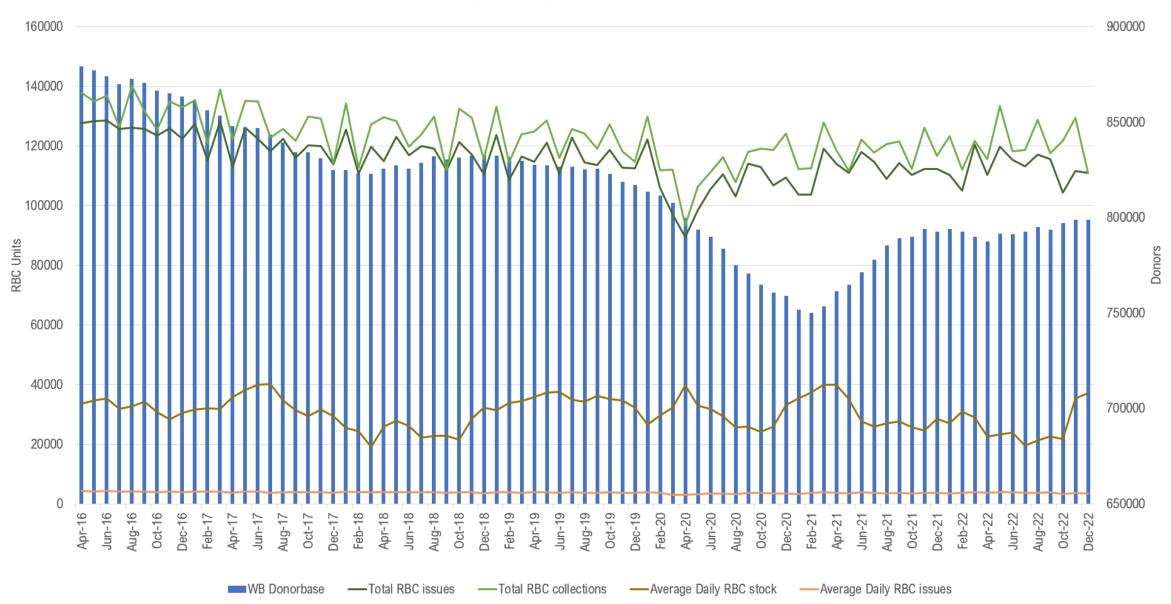
• Western Sussex 2023

What did we do? Stock reduction...

WGH	2024	2023	2021	Reduction
OPOS	34	38	45	24%
APOS	24	28	30	14%
ONEG	12		14	14%

Daily Hospital Red Cell Stock





Summary

- Great advances
 - Surgical techniques
 - PBM
 - QS138
- Real challenges
 - Staffing
 - Blood supply

