



INTRODUCTION

Patient blood management (PBM) is relevant in all patients requiring blood transfusion, more so in elective surgical procedures Patient blood management is evidence based multidisciplinary approach to optimize the care of patient who needs blood transfusion. PBM covers the entire stay of patients in the hospital, before the admission to the hospital, treatment and outcome..

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the pattern of blood demand in obstetric cases
- 2.To minimize the demand for blood & Blood components in the obstetrical cases

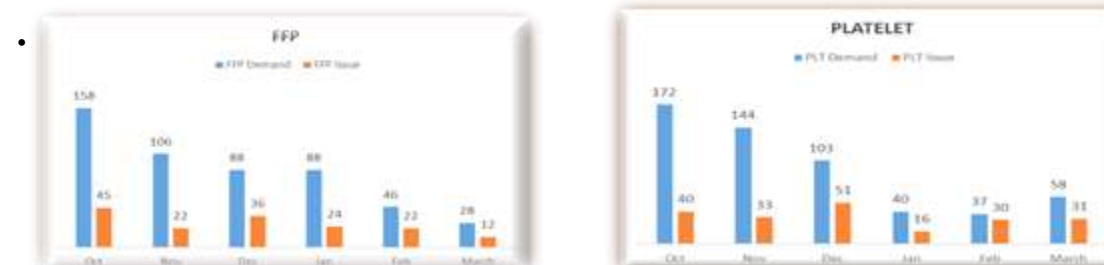
MATERIAL& METHOD

It is a prospective study in the department of immunohaematology and blood transfusion , the duration of study was six months from October 2023 to March 2024. Every blood request raised by obstetricians was reviewed and analyzed daily. The accelerated request was noted and the obstetrician was communicated by personal meeting and through whatsapp message and advise to raise justified demand for blood

RESULTS

The monthly demand for PRBC in the first month of study (October-23) was 673 units whereas the blood units utilization 105 units. It was just 15% of the demand raised. Similarly for FFP the utilization was 28% and for platelet it was 23%. After multiple intervention with the clinicians via talks on rational use of blood, whatsapp messages in the last month of study (March 24 the utilization % was 41%,43% and 53% for PRBC, FFP and platelets respectively

Month-wise Demand-Issue Data							
	Demand			Issue			Donation
Month	PRBC Demand	FFP Demand	PLT Demand	PRBC Issue	FFP Issue	PLT Issue	No.
Oct	673	158	172	105	45	40	67
Nov	541	106	144	55	22	33	57
Dec	271	88	103	46	36	51	33
Jan	261	88	40	48	24	16	45
Feb	86	46	37	41	22	30	55
March	98	28	58	40	12	31	24



DISCUSSION

PBM is more relevant in all type of surgeries more so in elective surgery

The three pillars

- 1) optimizing the patient's erythropoiesis
- 2) reversing bleeding
- 3) harnessing and optimizing the physiological reserves of anemia



PBM strategies - preoperative



Multiple intervention through lectures, seminar discussions and whatsapp message and using mass media with consultant, senior residents and the post graduate students we could reduce the unjustified raise of request for blood and blood components. The utilization has increased from 15% to 41% for PRBC, 28% to 43% for FFP and 23% to 53% for platelet concentrate.

CONCLUSION

- Multiple interventions like meeting, seminars and use of multimedia helps in achieving rational utilization of blood & Blood products.
- Role of HTC is crucial in spreading the information to clinicians and resident doctors.

REFERENCES

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- Tasaki T, Ohto H, Abe R, Ogata M. New "Leap frog" technique for autologous blood donation. Transfus Sci 1991;12(4):307-10