



"KAP ANALYSIS OF HAEMOVIGILANCE PROGRAMME AMONG DOCTORS IN TERTIARY HEALTHCARE SETTINGS"

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INTRODUCTION

The haemovigilance Program of India, launched on 10th December 2012, is a comprehensive and structured initiative aimed at monitoring and mitigating adverse reactions associated with blood transfusion. National coordinating centre of this program is at National Institute of Biologicals, Noida This program collects, collates, and analyzes data to identify and address Transfusion-related risks, enabling corrective and preventive measures to minimize potential harm to patients. Despite the critical importance of haemovigilance, under-reporting of transfusion reactions remains a concern among medical professionals. To bridge this knowledge gap, this study aimed to assess the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) of haemovigilance among doctors.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the Knowledge, Aptitude and Practice of haemovigilance program Among Interns and Postgraduate students
2. To examine the cause of under reporting of Adverse Transfusion Reaction.
3. To redefine strategies to enhance Transfusion Reaction reporting.

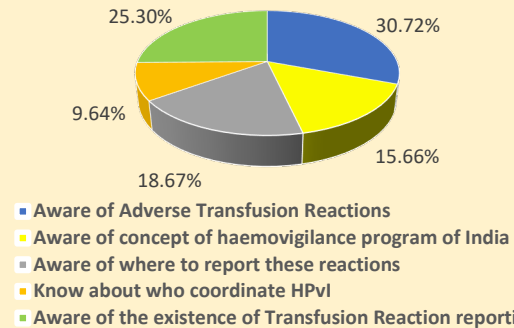
METHOD

This was a cross-sectional study, utilise a pre-validate questionnaire to collect data from 51 Doctors including Interns and Post Graduate Students who provided consent of RNT Medical College Udaipur, conducted for a period of 1 month. SPSS software was use to analyze data from the questionnaire after data compelling in Excel sheet.

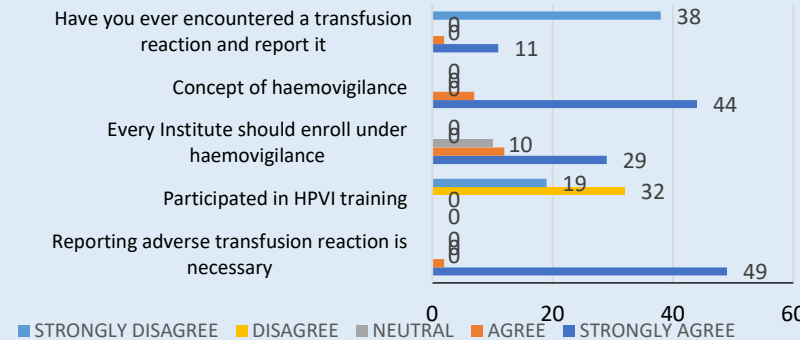
RESULTS

A total of 51 doctors participated.

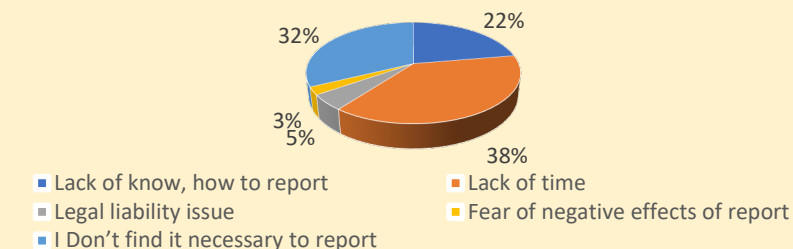
KNOWLEDGE OF HAEMOVIGILANCE AMONG STUDY PARTICIPANTS



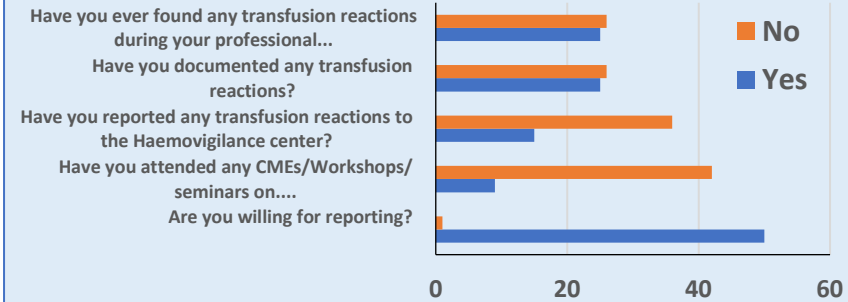
ATTITUDE OF PARTICIPANTS TOWARDS REPORTING



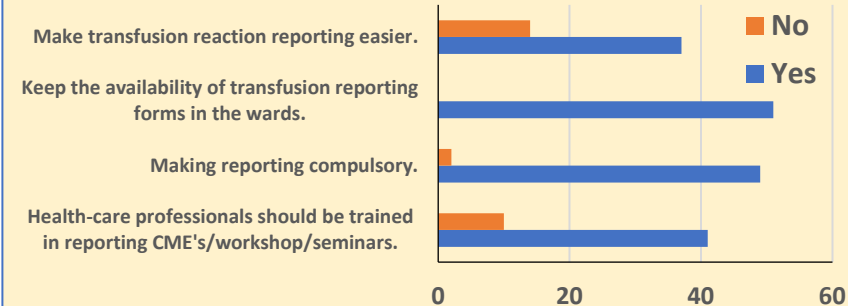
FACTORS DISCOURAGING TRANSFUSION REACTION



PRACTICE RELATED QUESTIONNAIRE



Possible ways to improve reporting of transfusion reactions



CONCLUSIONS

Many had never reported any transfusion reactions as there is less awareness about practice of Haemovigilance. Hence, our study insists that educational interventions like CME/ Seminars/Workshops should be conducted among Health care Professionals to strengthen the Haemovigilance system and impart information to enhance patient safety and health. Increasing awareness of haemovigilance among doctors and training on reporting of transfusion reactions will improve spontaneous reporting and help to strengthen the blood transfusion system.