Lebanese Committee of Blood Transfusion

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NATIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEMOVIGILANCE

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VERSION 1

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TRANSFUSION ACTIVITIES DOCUMENTS

NATIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION CENTERS IN LEBANON

Institution (name, address): ..... Phone: .....

Supervisor (Surname, First name): ..... Email: .....

This questionnaire was prepared by the National Committee for Blood Transfusion and Haemovigilance to collect blood transfusion quality indicators for 2015 and the necessary data for the establishment of a haemovigilance system.
All questions below relate to your data for the year 2015.
Please answer all the questions as precisely as possible.

List of acronyms

BTC: Blood Transfusion Center
LBPs: Labile Blood Products
PRBCs: Packed Red Blood Cells
APCs: Apheresis Platelet Concentrates
FFP: Fresh Frozen Plasma
TTIs: Transfusion-Transmissible Infections

Donors and blood collection

1. **Do you have a budget for donor recruitment?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. **Do you have a donor retention strategy?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. **Total and percentage of blood products from outside the hospital?**

	Number				Percentage			
	Whole Blood	PRBCs	APCs	FFP	Whole Blood	PRBCs	APCs	FFP
From another BTC								

4. **Number of donors who donated whole blood or apheresis platelets during the year. (excluding autologous donors)**

	Whole Blood	Apheresis platelets	Total
Number of unpaid voluntary donors			
Number of family donors / replacement donors			
Total number of donors			

Attention! Donors who repeatedly donate are only counted once.

5. **Number of whole blood or apheresis platelet donations during the year, by donation type: (excluding autologous donors)**

	Whole Blood donation	Apheresis platelet donations	Total
Unpaid voluntary donations			
Family or replacement donations			
Total number of donations			

Attention! All donations should be accounted for, even if from a single donor.

6. Number of potential whole blood or apheresis platelet donors excluded:

Number of donors temporarily excluded: (after the interview, clinical examination, blood count)	
Number of donors permanently excluded: • Number of donors excluded (after the interview, clinical examination, blood count) • Number of donors excluded for positive serology (this section is reserved for centers conducting anti-HBc testing before donation)	
Total number of excluded donors	

7. Number of potential whole blood or platelet donors excluded, by cause of exclusion :

Contraindications	Number
Underweight donor	
Blood pressure, unusual pulse	
Low hemoglobin and/or hematocrit levels (please specify)	
Other biological contraindications (white blood cells, platelets...)	
Risky sexual behavior	
Surgery, tattoo, piercing, endoscopy…	
Infection, flu….	
Chronic disease	
Visit to an endemic area	
History of hepatitis, AIDS, syphilis….	
Recent vaccination	
Dental problems	
Other	
Positive serology (this section is reserved for centers conducting anti-HBc testing before donation)	
Total number of rejected donors	
% of rejected donors	

Attention! The total number of rejected donors should match the total number of excluded donors in question 6.

8. Donor breakdown by gender:

	Whole blood donations	Apheresis platelet donations
Male donors		
Female donors		

9. Donor breakdown by age. Number of donors by age group having donated whole blood or apheresis platelets

Donors:	Whole blood donations	Apheresis platelet donations
18 to 24 years		
25 to 44 years		
45 to 64 years		
65 years and above		

10. Number of autologous blood donations before surgery: .....

Screening for transfusion-transmissible infections:

11. What are the methods and markers used for the screening of transfusion-transmissible infections?

	Method	Marker
HIV		
HBSAg		
HBc Ab		
Anti -HCV		
Syphilis		

12. In case of reactive serological results for transfusion-transmissible infections, do you seek confirmation of the result?

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. If yes, confirmation is carried out by :

	Yes	No
Western Blot (HIV)		
RIBA (HCV)		
Neutralization (HBsAg)		
Viral genomic diagnosis or PCR		
Other		

14. Is there a notification system in place for?

	Yes	No
Results of HIV testing		
Results of hepatitis B screening		
Results of hepatitis C screening		
Results of syphilis screening		
Other (define)		

15. Is there a post-donation counseling and follow-up system in place for donors with positive serology for transfusion-transmissible infections?

☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Prevalence (number and percentage) of syphilis infections in blood and platelet donations:

	Number	Percentage
Syphilis		

17. Prevalence (number and percentage) of HIV infections in whole blood and apheresis donations:

	Number	Percentage
Whole blood donations		
Platelet donations		

18. Prevalence (number and percentage) of HBV infections in whole blood and apheresis donations.

	Number	Percentage
Whole blood donations	HBSAg	
	HBcAb	
Platelet donations	HBSAg	
	HBcAb	

Attention ! Serology of HBc antibodies conducted before the donation must also be included in this table

19. Prevalence (number and percentage) of HCV infections in whole blood and apheresis donations.

	Number	Percentage
Whole blood donations		
Platelet donations		

Preparation of blood components

20. Number and percentage of whole blood donations separated into different components:

Number of whole blood donations separated into different components	Percentage

21. Number of blood components units prepared from whole blood donations:

	Number
Packed Red Blood Cells	
Apheresis Platelet Concentrates	
FFP	

22. Number of blood components units prepared from apheresis:

Apheresis red blood cells	
Apheresis platelets	
Apheresis plasma	

23. Number of whole blood/packed red blood cells donations that were rejected for the following reasons:

Insufficient volume sampling	
Transfusion-transmissible infection	
Expired units	
Immuno-hematologic problems (group,coombs,…)	
Preservation issues	
Transportation issues	
Preparation issues	
Total	

Clinical use of blood and its components

24. Number of blood and blood component units delivered / transfused (excluding autologous blood units)

Whole blood	
Packed Red Blood Cells	
Platelet concentrates	
FFP	
Cryoprecipitates	

25. Number and percentage of whole blood or packed red blood cells donations:

		Number	%
Units of whole blood or PRBCs, with Leukocytes Reduced	Leukoreduced at the BTC		
	Leukoreduced at the patient bed		
Units of whole blood or PRBCs, not leukoreduced			
Total of distributed units			

26. Number of adverse transfusion reactions reported during the year:

Immunological haemolysis due to ABO incompatibility	
Immunological haemolysis due to other alloantibodies	
Non-immunological haemolysis	
Post-transfusion purpura	
Allergy / Anaphylaxis / hypersensitivity	
Reactions, shivers, hyperthermia	
Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury(TRALI)	
Graft-versus-host disease	
Transfusion-associated HIV1/2 infection	
Transfusion-associated HBV infection	
Transfusion-associated HCV infection	
Septic shock from bacterial contamination of the donor unit	
Transfusion-associated malaria	
Other transfusion-associated parasitic infection	
Transfusion-associated circulatory overload	
Metabolic reaction	
Other	

27. Do you have an information system for your blood bank?

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. If yes, what is it?

.....

.....

.....

Date: .....

Signature: .....

Glossary

Apheresis: Operation that involves blood collection, ex vivo separation and collection of the desired components (red blood cells, plasma or platelets, for example) and reinjection of the other components.

Transfusion center: Establishment conducting some or all of the activities for the recruitment of donors, collection of blood (whole blood and, in some cases, collection by apheresis), screening for transfusion-transmissible infections, blood grouping, processing of blood components, storage and distribution of blood and blood components to hospital blood banks within a defined region, in conjunction with clinical services

Blood donors

- Unpaid voluntary donor: A person who donates blood (and plasma or cellular components) voluntarily and receives no payment in return, either in cash or in any other form that can be considered a money substitute.
- Family replacement donor: A person who gives a replacement unit of blood only when a family member or friend needs a transfusion.
- Autologous donor: A patient who donates blood to be stored and reinfused, if needed while he/she undergoes surgery.

Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP): A blood component prepared from whole blood or from plasma collected by apheresis, frozen to a certain temperature to maintain clotting factors in their functional state.

Serious adverse transfusion reaction: A response or adverse reaction in a patient, related to the administration of blood or blood components, that is fatal or life-threatening, leading to a handicap or disability, or leading to prolonged hospitalization or to morbidity.