THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE HAEMOVIGILANCE PROGRAMME IN NAMIBIA

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Acknowledgement

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Zimbabwe
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Namibia
Botswana
South Africa
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0 237.5 475 950 1,425 1,900 2,375
Kilometers

Namibia

Area - **824 292 square km**
Population - approximately **2.1 m**

Blood Transfusion in Namibia:

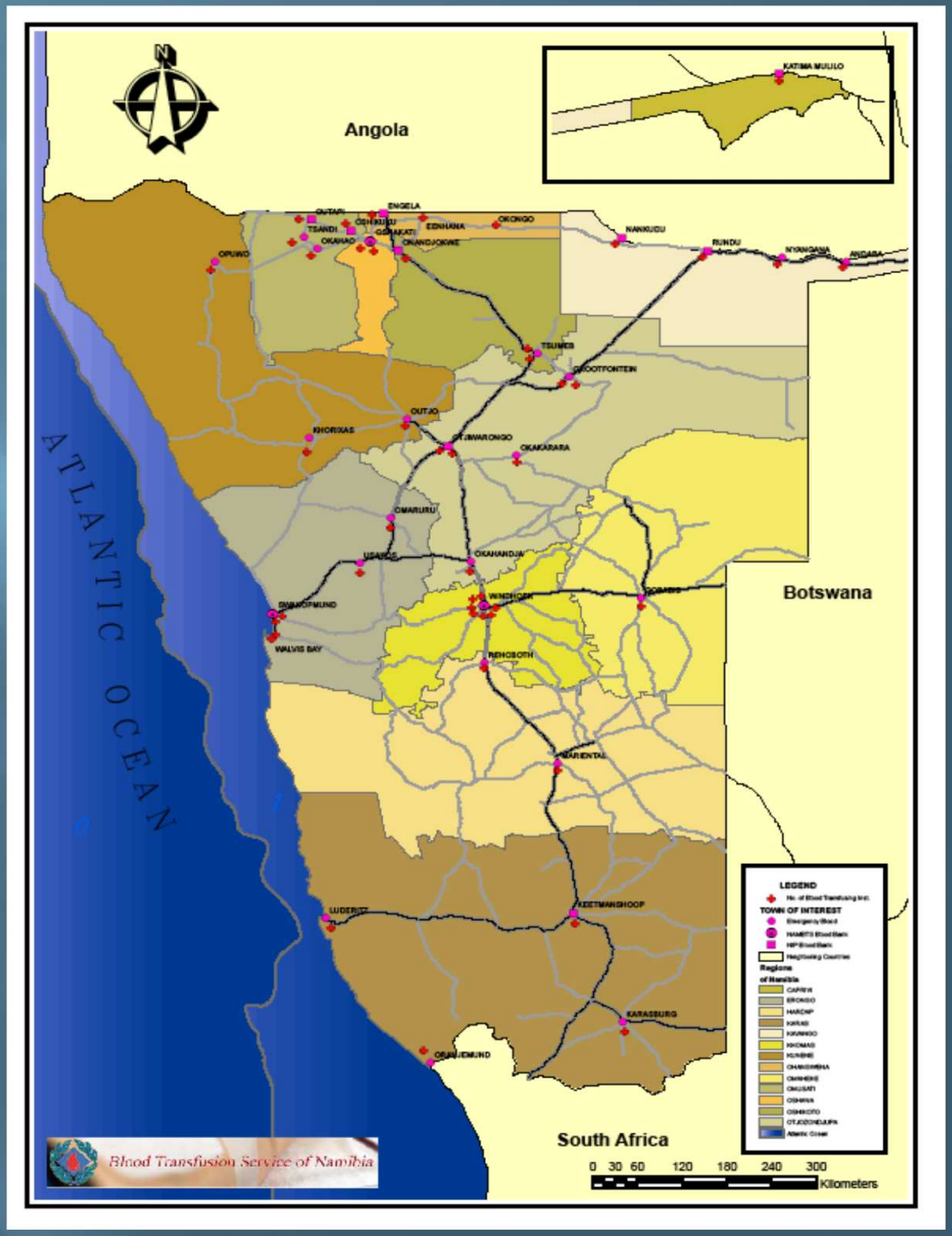
- **46** blood transfusing hospitals

- **Cross matching and/or issuing** to hospital wards by:

  1. NAMBTS blood banks:
  -Windhoek (7 hospitals)
  -Oshakati (2 or more)
  -Swakopmund (4 or more)

  2. National Institute of Pathology (NIP) laboratories
  -Remaining towns

Memorandum of understanding (**MoU**) between MoHSS, NIP and NAMBTS



46 hospitals

served by **31** blood banks

13 provide fully crossmatched blood

to 23 hospitals

18 provide group O blood only

(uncrossmatched)

In 2012:

23 500 units red cell concentrate

1000 units paediatric red cell concentrate

3000 units fresh frozen plasma

800 adult apheresis platelets

250 paediatric apheresis platelets

30 units whole blood

Haemovigilance in Namibia

Prior to 2005 –

- No formal record of donor reactions
- Recipient reactions reported by hospitals and a brief report returned by NAMBTS following investigation.

2005 onwards –

- Start of PEPFAR Blood Safety initiative
- Haemovigilance identified as key to monitoring blood safety.

Aims and Expectations

Haemovigilance = Availability of information!

- The frequency, severity and type of *donor reactions*
- The frequency, severity and type of *recipient reactions*
- Extremely useful in *raising awareness* amongst clinicians i.e. information sharing amongst the medical fraternity.
- Enables *comparisons of blood usage* patterns between hospitals
- The *appropriateness of transfusions* i.e. the diagnoses for which blood is used
- Improves *bedside transfusion practices*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HAEMOVIGILANCE SYSTEM IN NAMIBIA

Haemovigilance – timeline

1. *Namibian Haemovigilance Report*
2. Programme to *formally record and classify adverse reactions*
3. Programmes for *training hospital staff* (since 2006)
4. *Hospital audits and training* (2010)
5. Hospital Transfusion Committee *(HTC) Implementation programme* (2011)
6. *Study and survey* on Haemovigilance (CDC/NAMBTS) (2012)
7. *Hospital audits and TR training* (2012)

Development

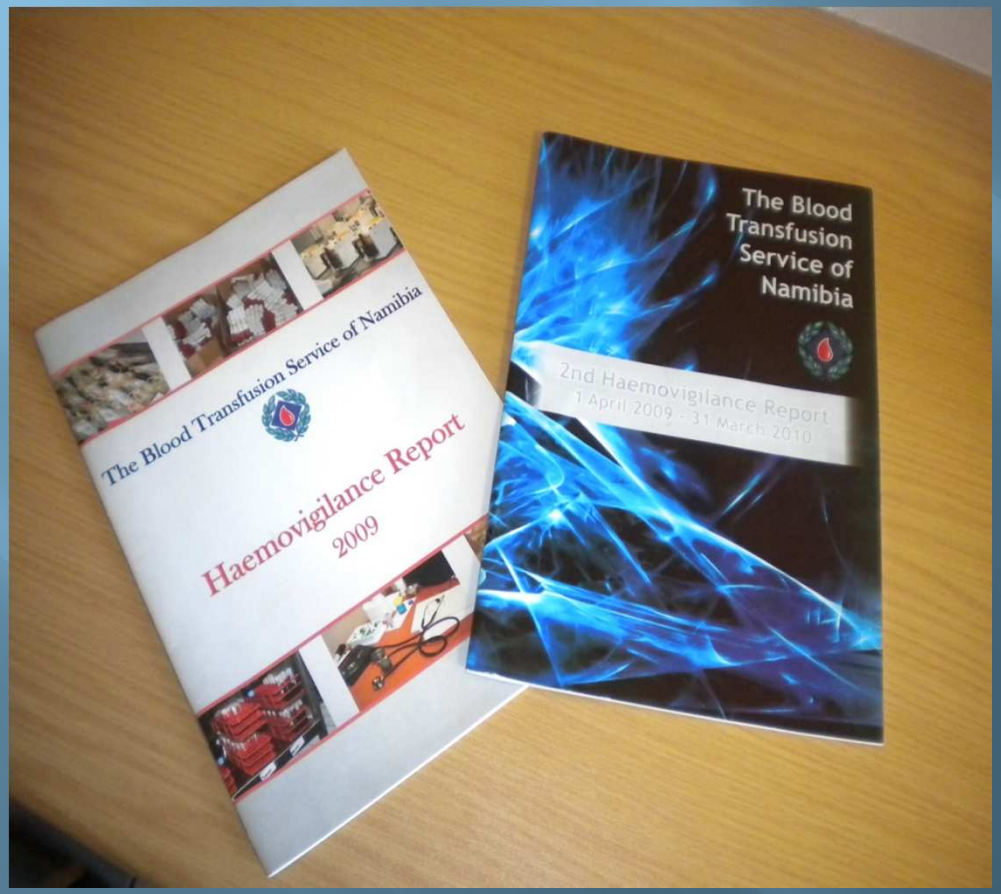
Evaluation

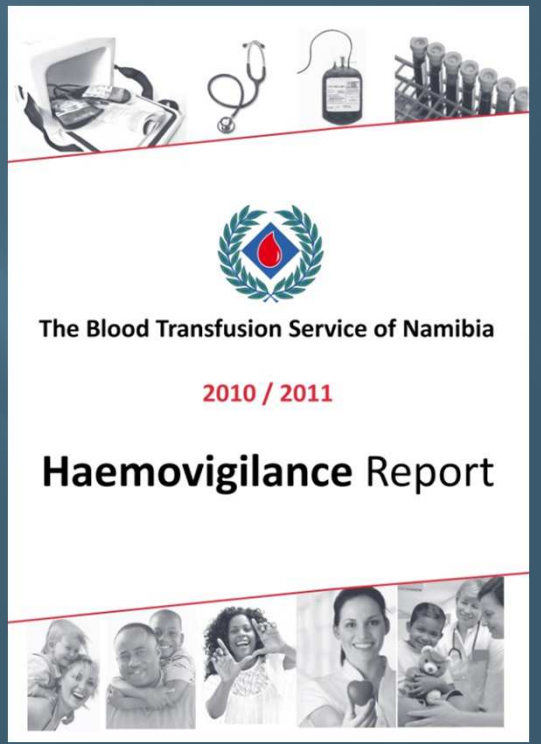
1. Haemovigilance Reports

1st - time period financial year 2008/2009

2nd - 2009/2010

3rd - April 2010 to Dec 2011 (in print)



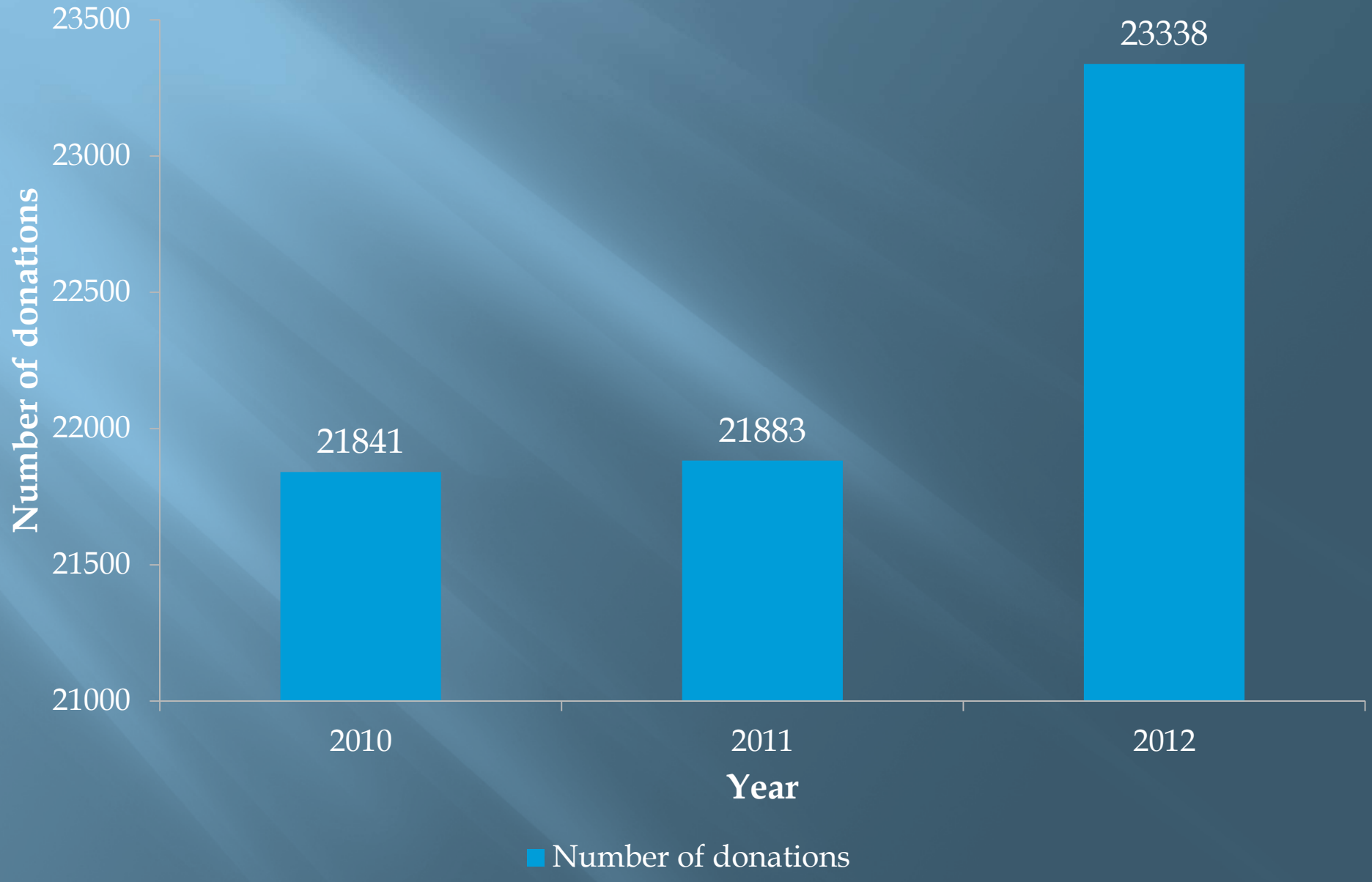


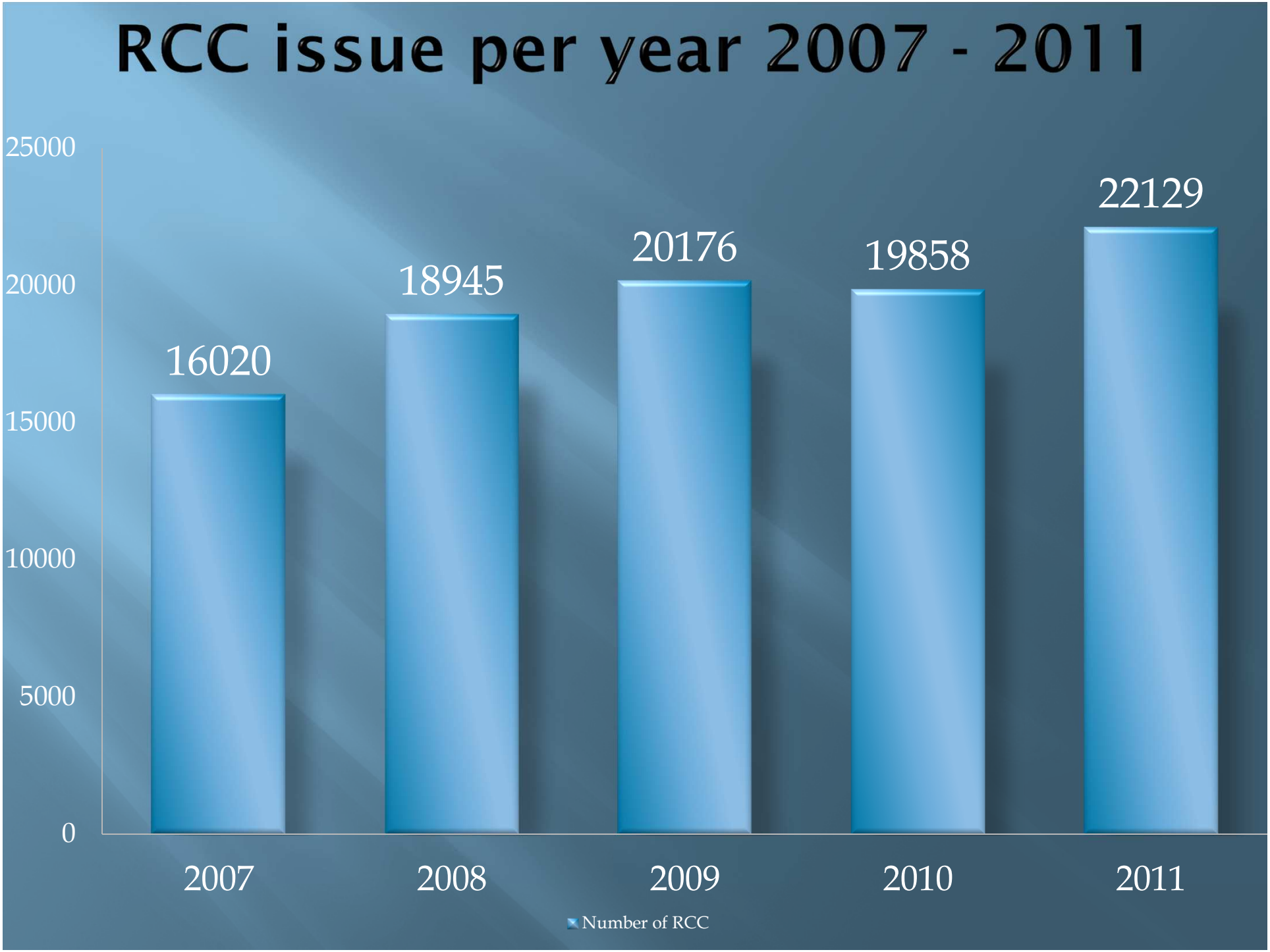
Scope of the Namibian Haemovigilance Report

- Special Programmes during report period
- Blood collections
- Blood safety (TTI statistics)
- Donor reactions
- Recipient reactions
- Blood usage
- Blood wastage
- Recommendations

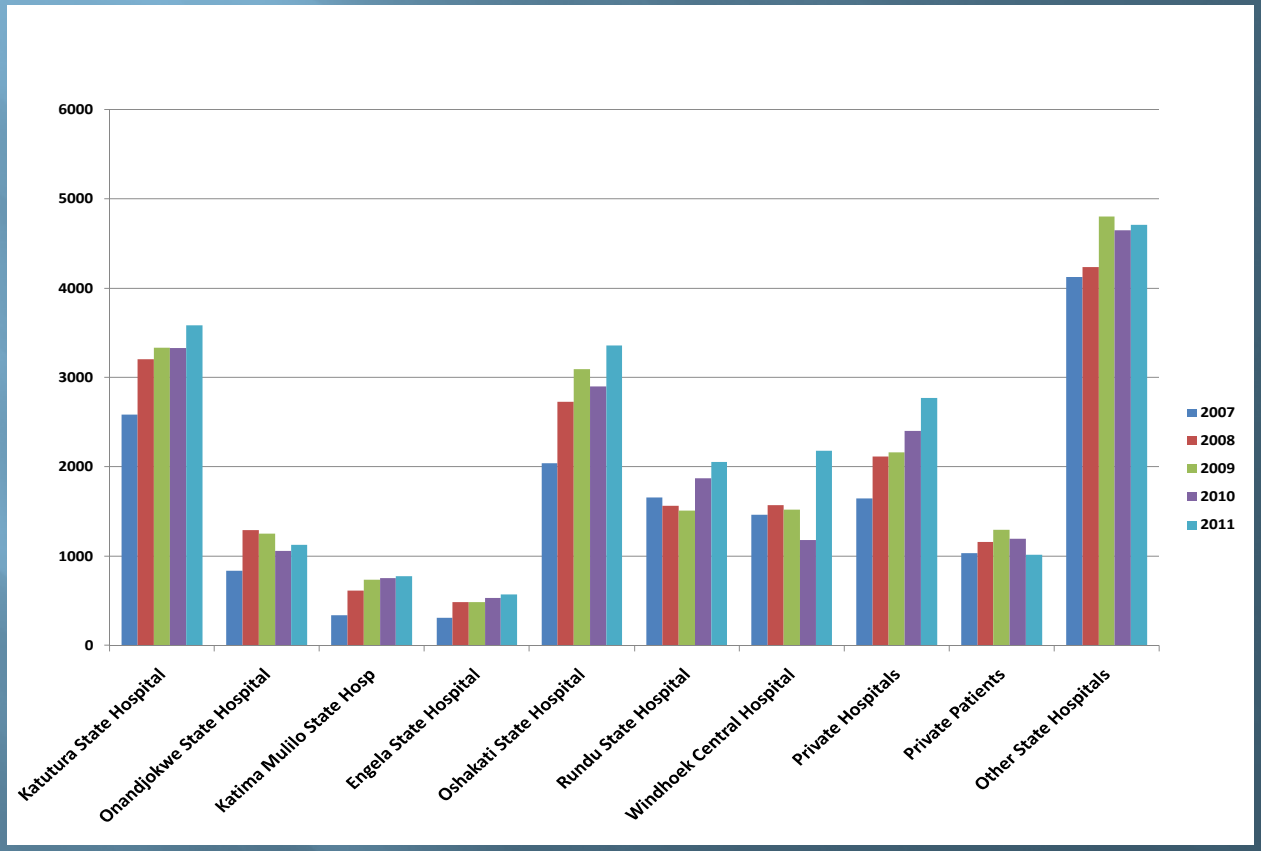
Blood Donors

Blood Collections 2010-2012




RCC issue per year 2007 - 2011
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
16020
18945
20176
19858
22129
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Number of RCC

RCC issues to individual hospitals for the years 2007-2011



2. Formal recording and classification of adverse reactions

- **Donor reactions**
  - Training of clinic staff
  - New donor reaction recording forms
  - Weekly discussion of donor reactions
    - change of donor feeding/snacks/rehydration
- **Recipient reactions**
  - Training on management of TR
  - Re-design NAMBTS Blood Requisition form and Transfusion Reaction Report form for better data collection
    - Exact instructions to enable investigations

Trends in Reporting

Reported Donor and Recipient Adverse Reactions

Classification of 41 adverse transfusion reactions reported (April 2010 – Dec 2011)