



# Empowerment of Lab Staff to Improve Appropriate Red Cell Use in Adults



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# Nothing to declare!



British Blood  
Transfusion Society

#BBTS2019

# Project Summary

- What's the project about?
- Why we did it?
- How we did it? – Methods etc
- Who was involved?
- Results
- Conclusion

# What and Why ?

- Implement a single unit/appropriate use protocol into Royal Derby Hospital
- Invest in staff: Increase overall knowledge, understanding around appropriate transfusion in both lab and clinical areas
- Encourage lab staff to look at the reasons for transfusion requests, check relevant patient results and increase their confidence to discuss an inappropriate request with the requester



# What and Why?

- Improve patient outcomes and reduce the number of inappropriate red cell transfusions
- Improve compliance to NICE Blood Transfusion Quality Standard QS138 : Standard 3
- Improve compliance with Choosing Wisely campaigns in UK  
*‘Why give two when one will do?’*

# Initial actions/decisions.....



- Produce lab algorithm to support staff in decision making
- Which wards ? – medical (stable non-bleeding patients)
- Which grades of lab staff?
- Production of training package
- Inform clinical staff on the wards about the project

## Data collection:

- The following data collected pre and post implementation:
  - No. of red cell units requested
  - No. of single unit red cell requests
  - No. of red cell units issued
  - No. of red cell units transfused
  - No. of requests referred to TPs
- Also the no. of occasions where less red cell units were actually transfused than issued
- And..... the no. of occasions where single red cell unit transfusions took place even though more than one unit may have been originally requested.

# Methods

## Staff self-assessment:

Before initial training, post training and post implementation



# Methods – Staff self-assessment

## Post-Implementation Self-Assessment Questions

1. What are your thoughts on this project now?
2. Where are you currently on the jelly-baby tree?
3. How do you feel about clarifying / questioning a request for red cells?


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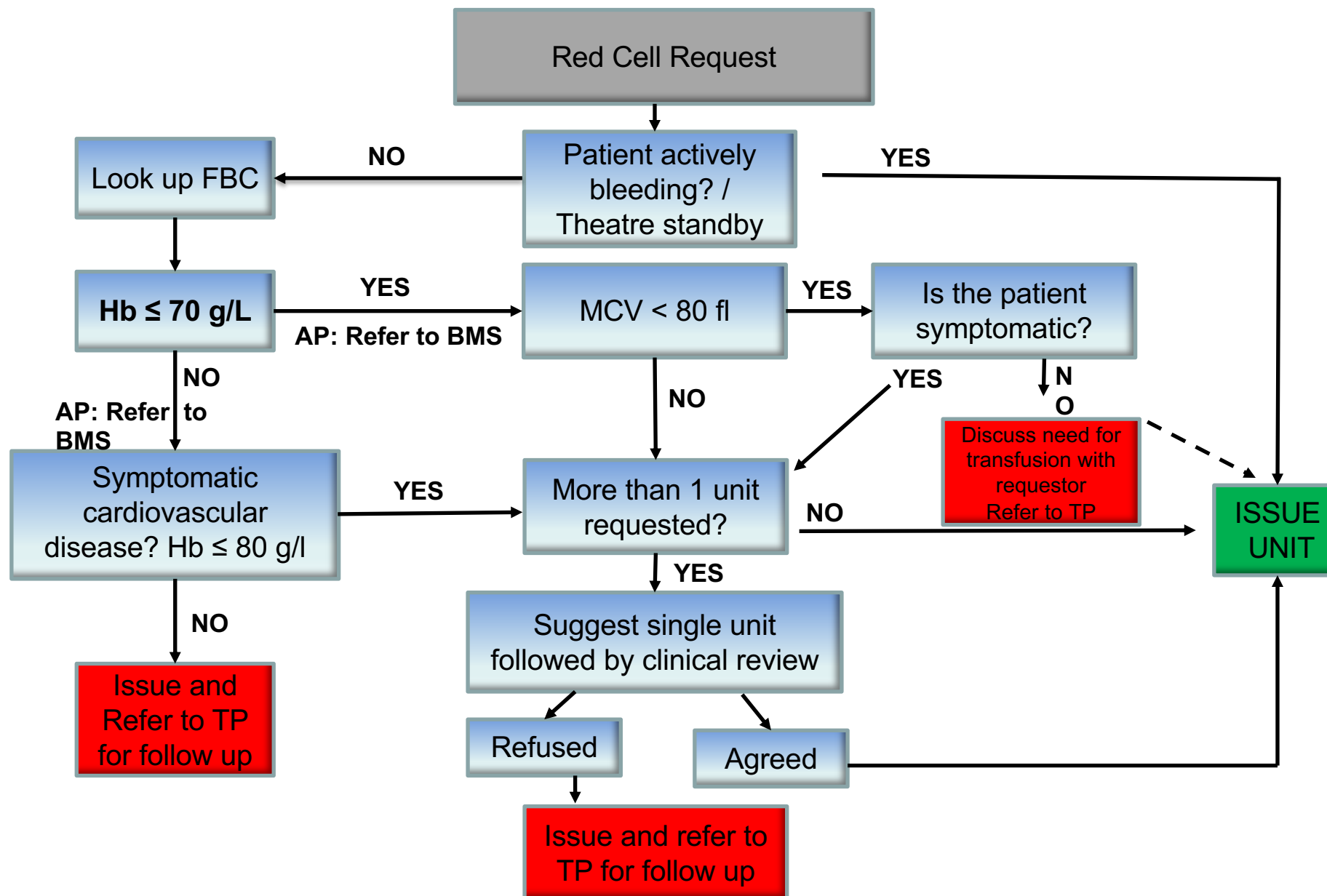
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4. Describe your reasons for your smiley choice above.

## Lab staff training sessions/interactive workshops:

- Background to why appropriate use of blood components is important for **patient safety**
- PBM
- Causes and types of anaemia
- HCPC responsibilities
- Awareness of the important role of lab staff in the transfusion process and collaboration
- Interactive case studies
- Lab algorithm
- Empowerment and myth busting of barriers to questioning inappropriate requests

# Algorithm for Reviewing Red Cell Requests



# Empowerment to question inappropriate transfusion requests

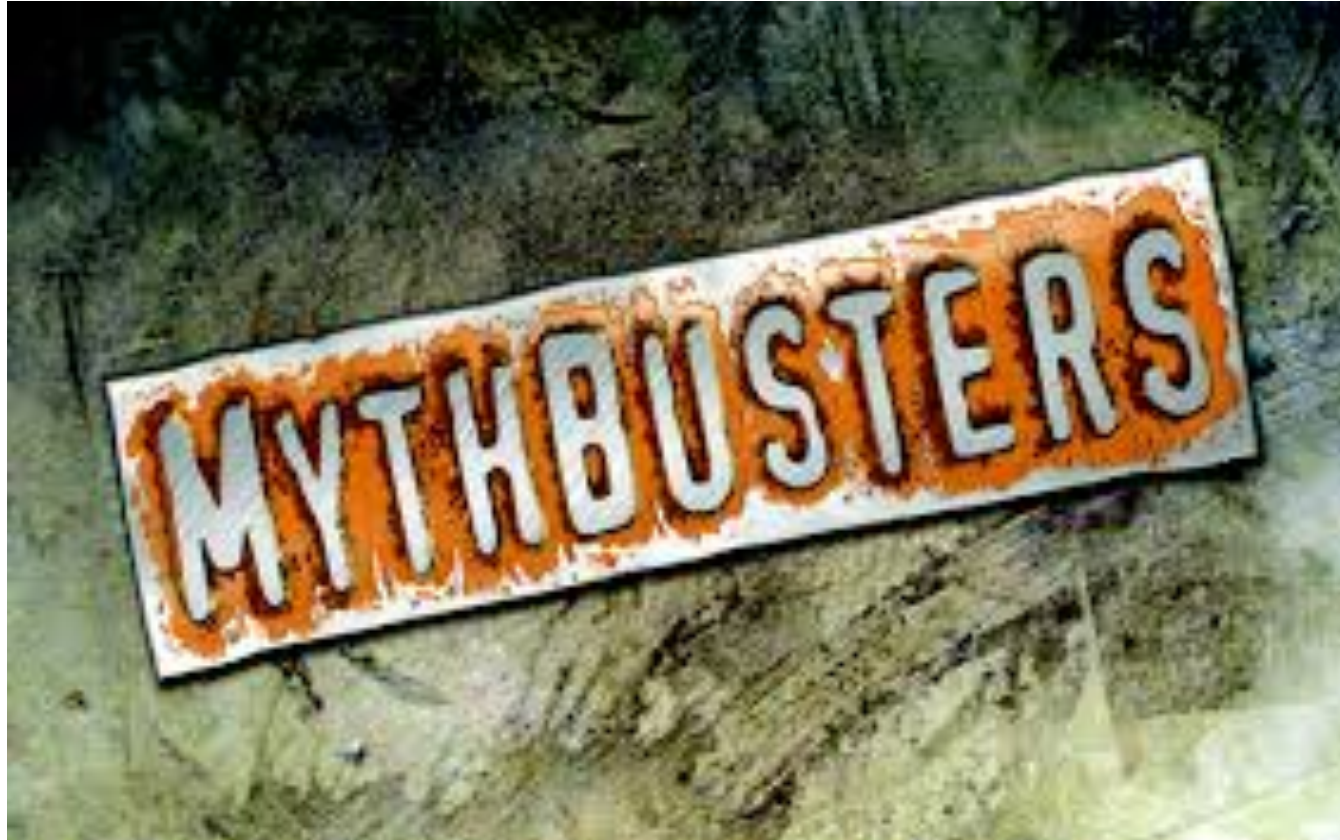




# What are the obstacles?



# Myths to bust!



# Myth 1

‘We’re just here to provide a service – no questions asked’



Need to be a service which advises ***and*** questions:

We share a collective responsibility to ensure appropriate use of blood:

1. To help prevent patients receiving inappropriate transfusion... **PATIENT SAFETY**
2. To protect a vital and finite blood supply
3. To save money

# Myth 2

**‘Doctors know more than us about  
blood transfusion’**





- Clinical transfusion education in medical school and as FY1/2s
- Pick up practice on wards...good and bad
  - Non-haematology consultants & GPs can be 'out of date'
  - Trainee doctors reluctant to challenge consultant's authority – this is where you can help...



- Laboratory staff complete lengthy training and education in blood transfusion science
- Annual competencies, CPD programme, NEQAS
- Knowledge extensive in certain areas *but possibly lacking in clinical relevance*
  - Can offer valuable support and education
  - Can direct to guidelines, haematology advice



# Myth 3

‘I don’t have the authority to question’





Know your rights and responsibilities

– **BMS:**

- HCPC registration – must take responsibility for own actions

– **Medical staff:**

- GMC and medical liability insurance - as above, but with extra cover

- Be aware of your place in the clinical pathway – **does the buck stop with you?**
- Any avoidable delay in provision may result in patient harm

# So what does that mean?

## THIS IS IMPORTANT

- You have the authority to *discuss/question* a request, but...
  - You do NOT have the authority to *refuse* it
- 
- It's important they know you aren't saying 'No' you are just seeking advice or more information
  - So...if you get a request that doesn't 'fit' the guidelines...

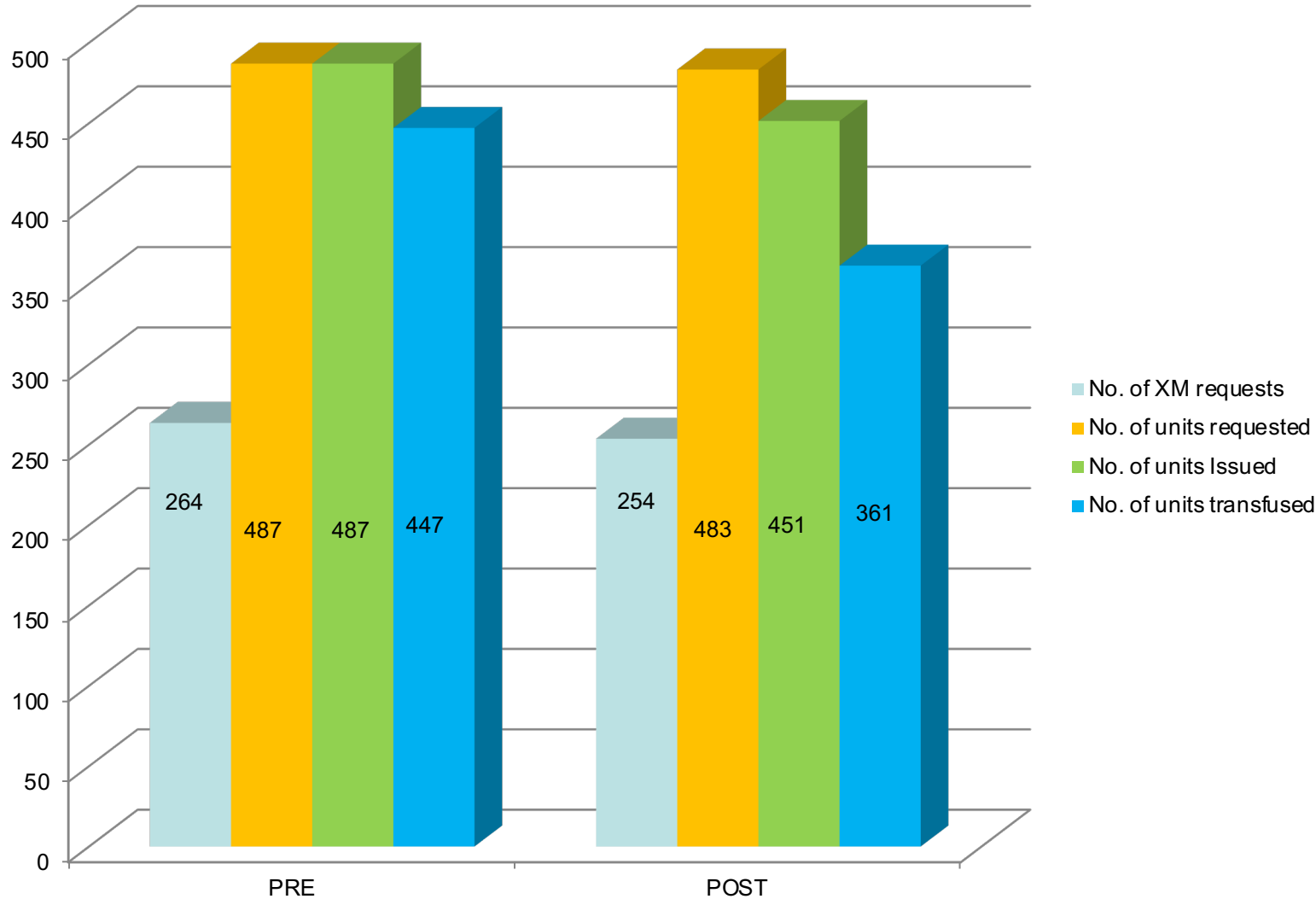
## PRE – Implementation – no questioning taking place

	No. of XM requests	No. of units requested	No. of units Issued	No. of single unit XM requests	% of single unit XM requests	No. of units transfused	No. of referrals to TP
AUG 2018	221	425	425	51	23	396	0
SEPT 2018	306	549	549	97	32	498	0

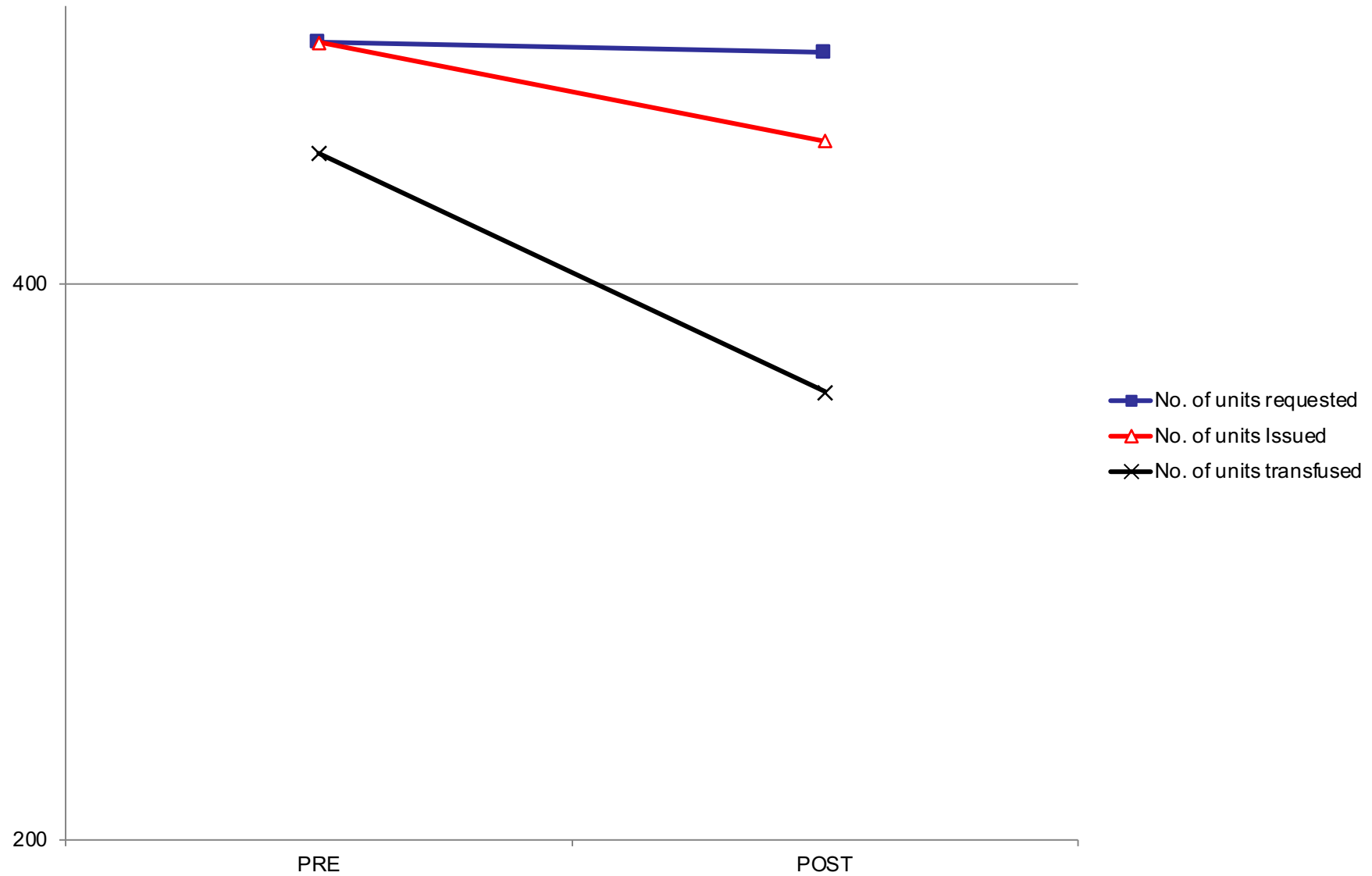
## POST- Implementation – appropriate questioning taking place

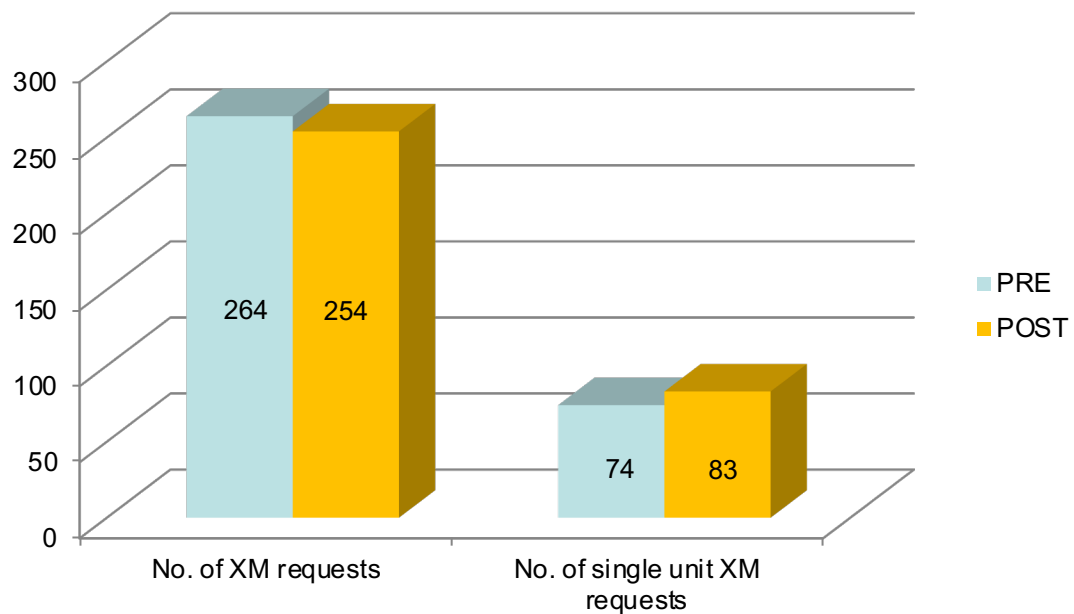
	No. of XM requests	No. of units requested	No. of units Issued	No. of single unit XM requests	% of single unit XM requests	No. of units transfused	No. of referrals to TP
JAN 2019	267	543	495	76	29	393	0
FEB 2019	226	432	404	70	31	318	0
MAR 2019	268	475	455	103	38	373	0

# Comparison of Pre and Post Implementation Data

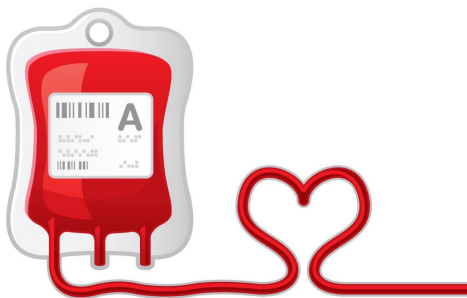
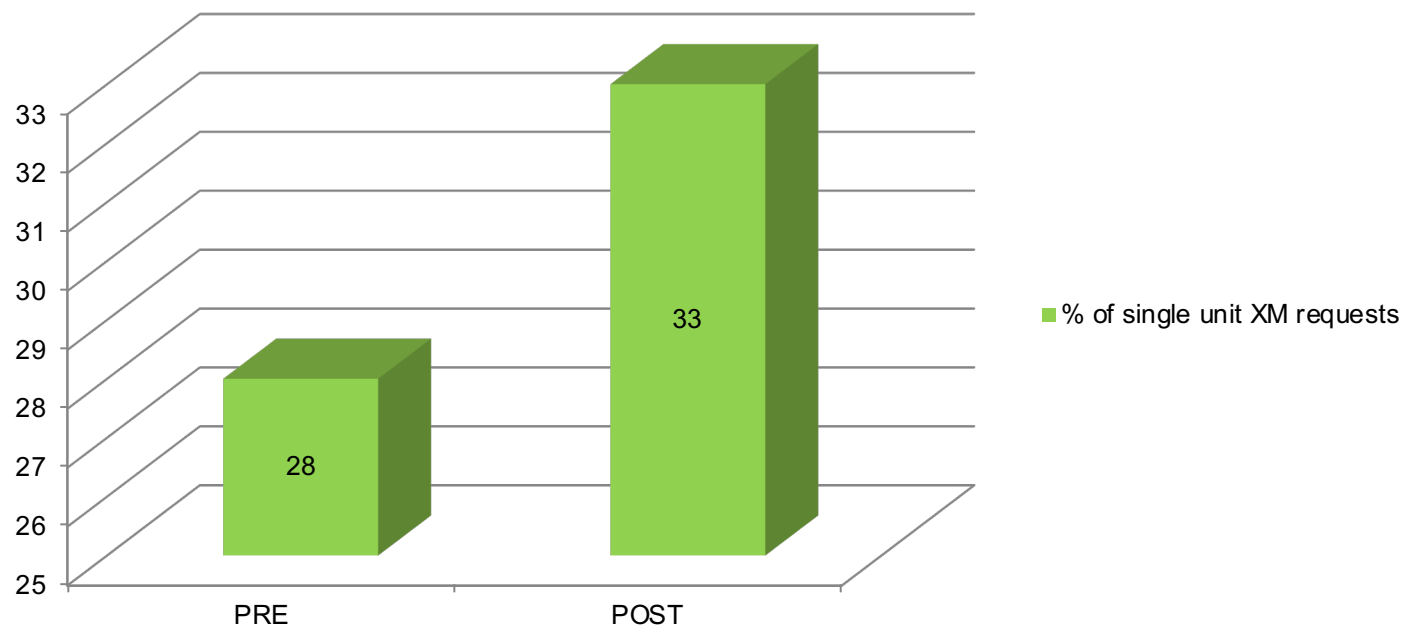


## Comparison of Pre and Post Implementation Data



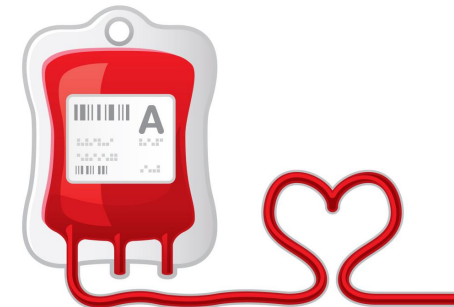


## % of single unit XM requests



# Results

- **Pre-implementation-** of the units transfused an average of **34%** became single unit transfusions even though more than one unit may have been originally requested
- **Post-implementation-** of the units transfused an average of **39%** became single unit transfusions even though more than one unit may have been originally requested



# Results



## **Additional information identified:**

### **Pre- implementation – no questioning taking place**

Out of 527 XM requests 208 (39%) resulted in less units being transfused than were issued

**Which is good.....**

### **Post-implementation – questioning taking place**

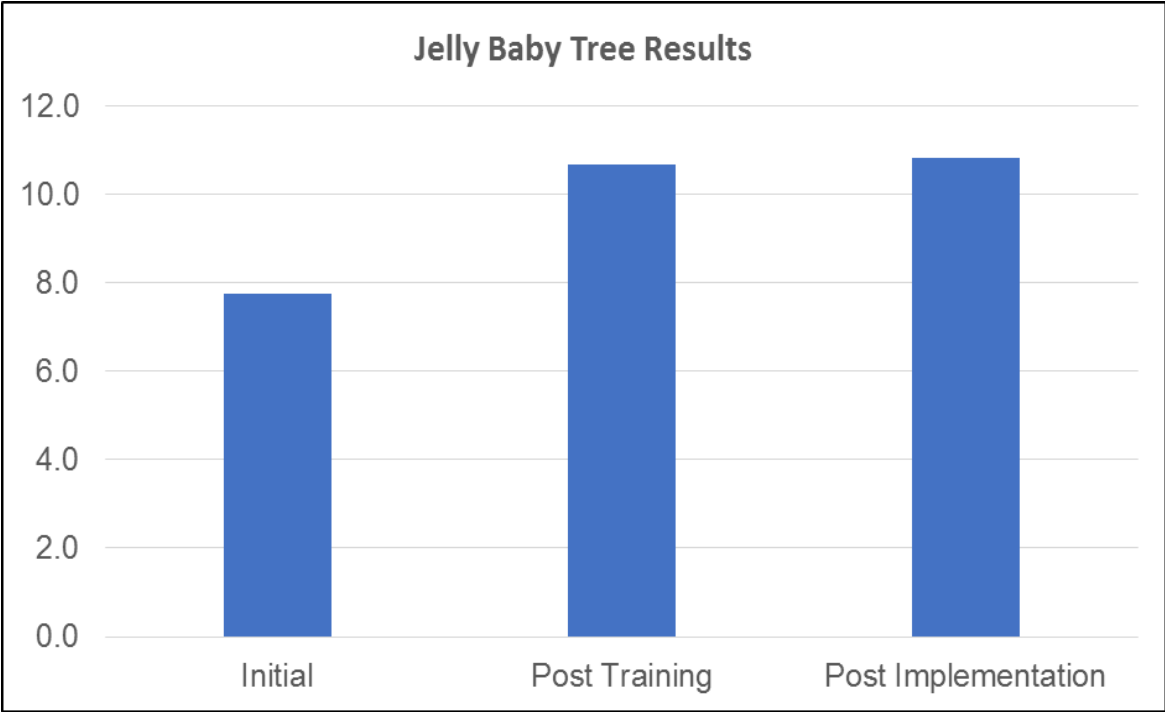
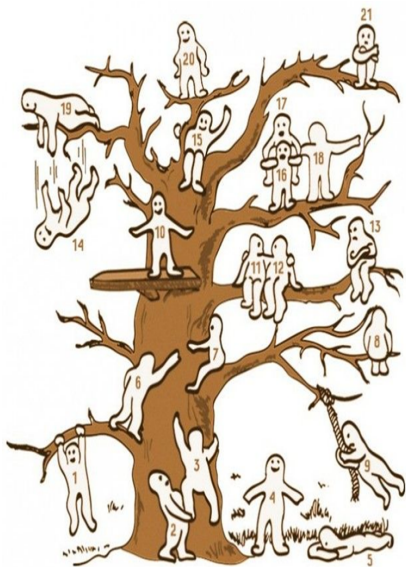
Out of 761 XM requests 161 (21%) resulted in less units being transfused than were issued

**Less units are now actually being requested post implementation- which is excellent 😊**



# Results

## Staff self-assessment



## Staff self-assessment:

### Trainee BMS:

- Initial assessment: “ Am a trainee BMS, not sure where my limits are when questioning doctors” (JB 7)
- Post training assessment: “more confident now I have the ideas and explanation of why we should question” (JB 10)
- Post implementation assessment: “I am happy to question requests that I feel are inappropriate and haven’t had much push back from staff. I have noticed more single unit requests” (JB 10)

### Associate Practitioner:

- Initial assessment: “Project is a good idea. Am reasonably confident in questioning” (JB 10)
- Post training assessment: “Yes I can do it! Great idea, now more confident in offering advice (JB 11)
- Post implementation assessment: “ Feel more confident. Project worth implementing. Message seems to be getting across to clinical area” (JB15)

## Staff self-assessment:

### Experienced BMS

- Initial assessment: “ Interested in the project. Already have some experience in questioning (JB 10)
- Post training assessment: “Good ideas, will be beneficial to patients and clinical staff” (JB10)
- Post implementation assessment: “Good initiative: Drs responding well and are getting used to requesting 1 unit instead of 2 in iron deficiency cases. Seem to need to question requests less” (JB 15)

### Senior BMS

- Initial assessment: “ Useful project, giving staff the opportunity to increase in confidence” (JB15)
- Post training assessment: “Looking forward to it” (JB 15)
- Post implementation assessment: “Noticeable increase in confidence of staff to question. Whole lab finally moving away from the “no questioning culture” and are embracing the project” ( JB 15)

# Conclusion



# Conclusion

The empowerment project has shown positive benefits for patient safety:

- A decrease in the overall number of transfusions taking place
- An increase in the number of single unit transfusions post implementation
- An increase in staff confidence to question inappropriate requests
- An increased awareness by lab staff of their essential role in the 'transfusion process'



# Collaboration

- Working together is the key
- Stronger as a team with a common goal – best practice for best patient outcome

*Decal Drama*  
**Team•work:** (noun)  
cooperative or combined  
effort of a group of persons  
working together as a  
team for a common cause.  
*Drama Drama Drama*

**I CAN DO THINGS YOU  
CANNOT, YOU CAN DO  
THINGS I CANNOT;  
TOGETHER WE CAN DO  
GREAT THINGS.**

**MOTHER TERESA**

# Considerations

- This is an on-going project which needed to “bed in”
- It is an initiative that needs re-visiting
  - possible slippage in questioning with time
  - Clinical area..... new medics etc
- Production of infographic for training and keeping the project high on the agenda



# Infographic

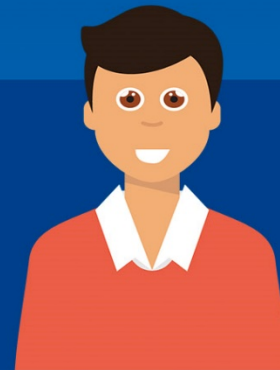
## Appropriate Transfusion – Treat the Patient not the Number



Symptomatic  
 $\text{Hb} \leq 70\text{g/L}$



Asymptomatic  
 $\text{Hb} \leq 70\text{g/L}$



Identify and treat the cause of anaemia



# Any questions?



## **With thanks to:**

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