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گاهی خدا می خواهد با دست تو دست دیگر بندگان را بگیرد



# WHAT IS PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT?

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# WHAT IS PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT?

## PUBLIC DESCRIPTION

### **Patient Blood Management**

(PBM) is the scientific use of safe and effective medical and surgical techniques designed to prevent anemia and decrease bleeding in an effort to improve patient outcome.



# WHY PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT?

- Ensures that the decision to transfuse blood is made with careful attention to the risks and benefits for each individual.
- Informs patients and encourages their participation in transfusion decisions.
- Uses state-of-the-art techniques to avoid the need for blood transfusion.
- Minimizes unnecessary sources of blood loss.
- Uses advance planning to build blood counts before procedures.



# WHY PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT?

- Conserves a precious community resource.
- Reduces unnecessary hospital & patient care costs.
- Improves patient safety by minimizing exposure to blood.
- Can reduce the risk of hospital-acquired complications and infections.

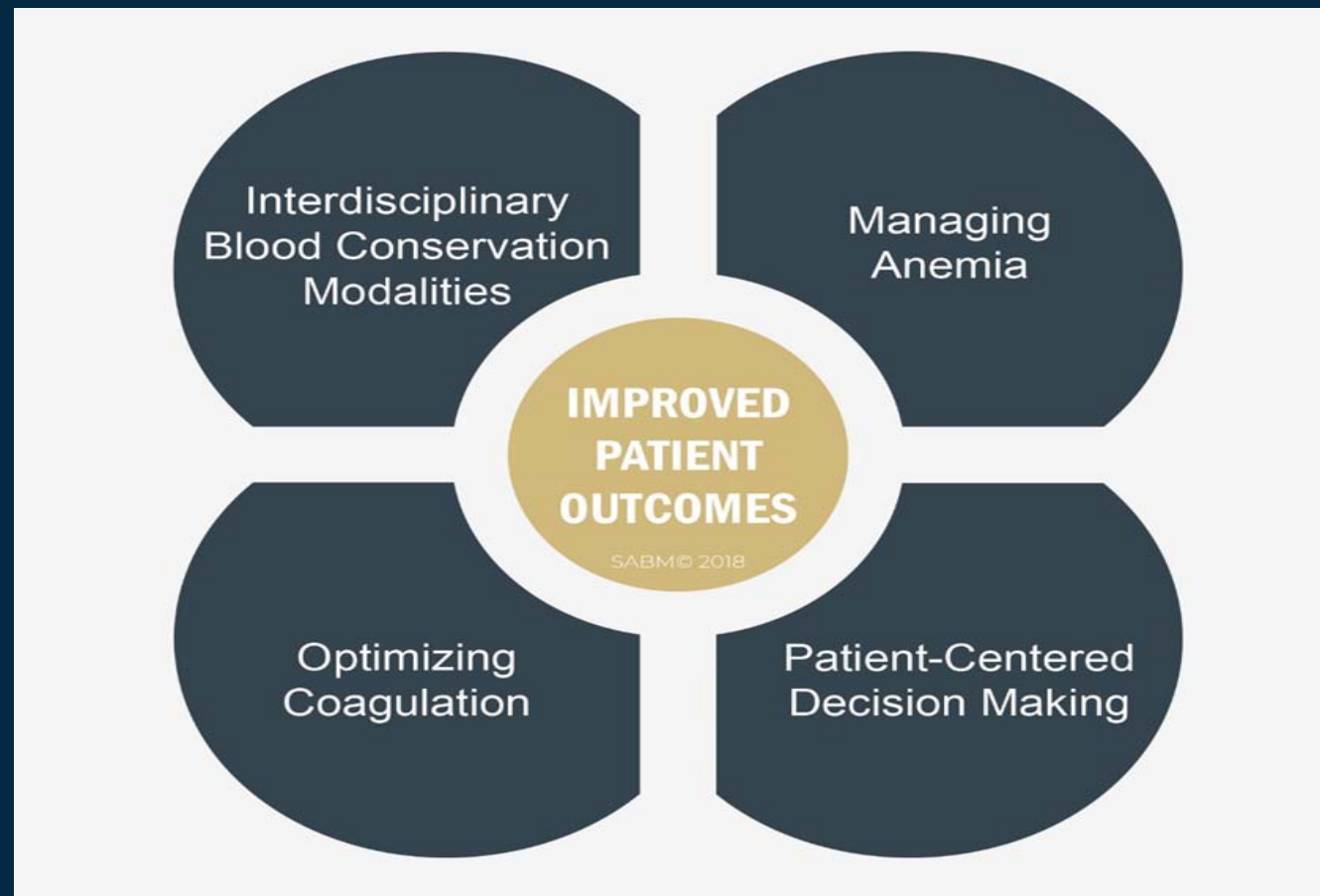


# PBM CONSERVES BLOOD SUPPLY

- Predictable drops in donations during:
  - Busy summer vacation months.
  - Holiday seasons / weekends.
  - Bad weather or disaster situations.
- Fewer eligible donors as pre-donation questions are added to predict donor risk for rare infections.
- Changing perception of social responsibility among new generations of donors.

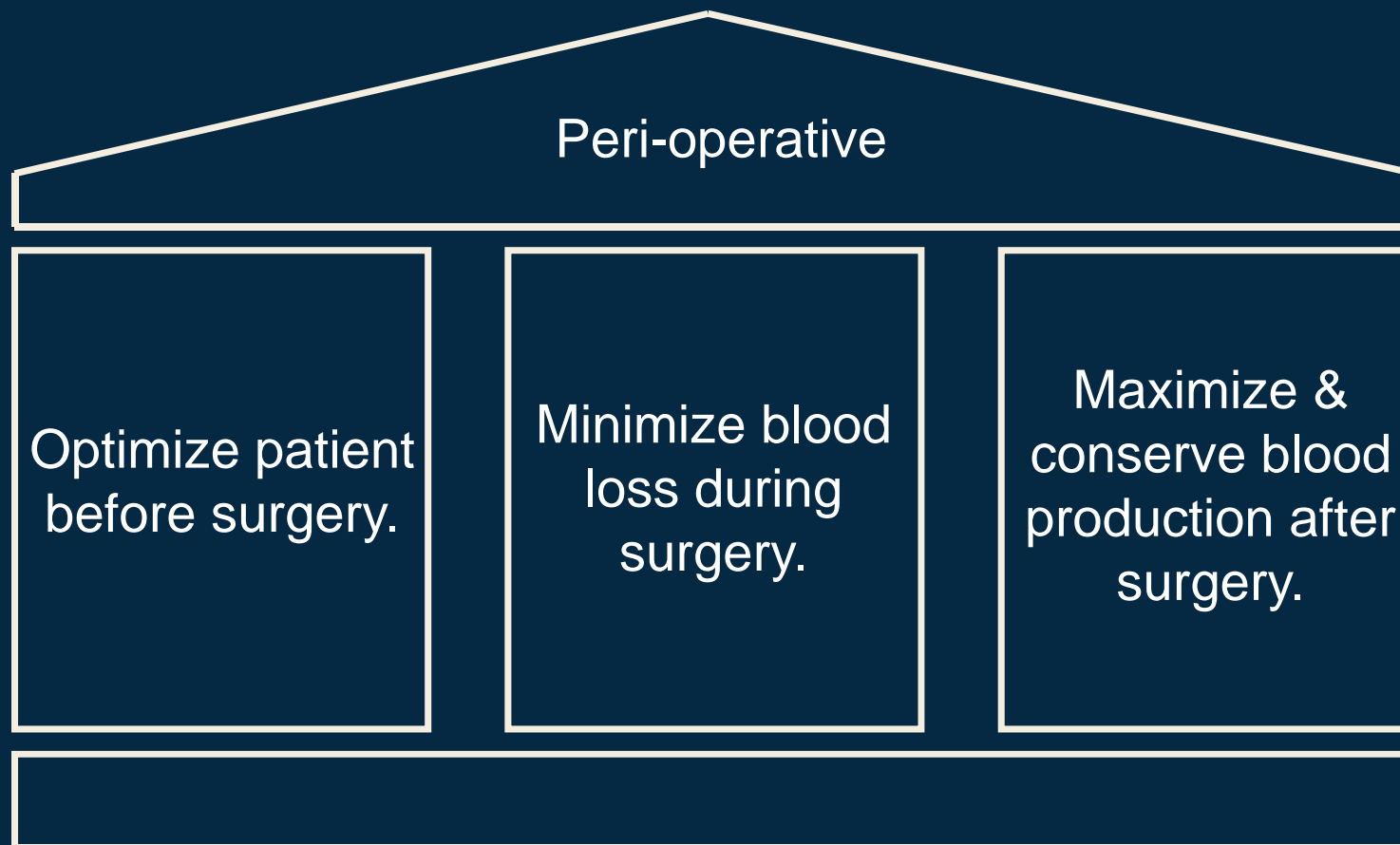


# Patient Blood Management





# PBM IN SURGERY







# PBM SURGICAL STRATEGIES

## **Optimize patient before surgery.**

- ✓ Assess patient fitness for surgery.
- ✓ Correct bleeding disorders.
- ✓ Assess medications and herbs that increase bleeding.
- ✓ Correct anemia.
- ✓ Develop individualized plan of care.



# PBM SURGICAL STRATEGIES

## **Minimize blood loss during surgery.**

- ✓ Precise surgical technique.
- ✓ Surgical devices that control bleeding.
- ✓ Drugs that control bleeding.
- ✓ Minimally invasive technology.
- ✓ Anesthesia & fluid management.
- ✓ Blood salvage.



# PBM SURGICAL STRATEGIES

**Maximize & conserve blood production after surgery.**

- ✓ Monitor and correct bleeding.
- ✓ Tolerance of permissive anemia.
- ✓ Increase patient blood production.
- ✓ Minimize blood sampling.



# PBM PROGRAMS: A TEAM APPROACH





# **PBM PROGRAMS: ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLINICAL ESSENTIALS**

- Physician leadership and expertise.
- Core patient blood management team.
- Hospital-wide blood conservation policy and protocols.
- Continuing education for physicians and nursing.
- Community and patient education.



# PBM PROGRAMS: ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLINICAL INTEGRATION

PBM Programs are more successful when everyone works together:

- ✓ Administration
- ✓ Physicians
- ✓ Nurses
- ✓ Patients



# PBM —WHAT CAN PATIENTS DO TO IMPROVE THEIR OUTCOMES?

- Are you willing to investigate low red blood cell count (anemia) and take the time to correct it with iron, vitamins or growth factors before coming to the hospital?
- Are you willing ask your physician about patient blood management strategies early before surgery?
- Are you willing to consider the washing and recycling of your own blood during or after surgery if appropriate?
- Are you willing to ask your physician if minimizing blood draws is right for you?



# PBM: WHAT CAN PATIENTS DO TO IMPROVE THEIR OUTCOMES?

- Choose a doctor who will work with you.
- Know your blood counts.
- Have your doctor explain the risks and benefits of your decision so you can make a choice that's good for you.
- Choose a hospital with a patient blood management program in your area .





# PBM REALITIES

- Patient blood management options should be a part of making good health care choices.
- Building up blood counts before surgery may help you to avoid a blood transfusion.
- Sometimes, several patient blood management strategies can be used at the same time to avoid a blood transfusion.
- No single approach (drug, device, technique) is effective for everyone.



# PBM PROGRAMS: WHY HOSPITALS EMBRACE A BLOOD CONSERVATION CULTURE

- Responsive to public concern over blood safety.
- Sustains the blood supply.
- Improved technology, devices and pharmaceuticals.
- Imperative to reducing hospital costs.

Increases hospital through-put (fast-track).

- Improves physician skills.
- Improves patient care.
- Gives recognition as a “Best Practices” hospital.

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