



IN THE NAME OF GOD

THE COMPASSIONATE

THE MERCIFUL

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نظام مراقبت ونظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآورده های خونی



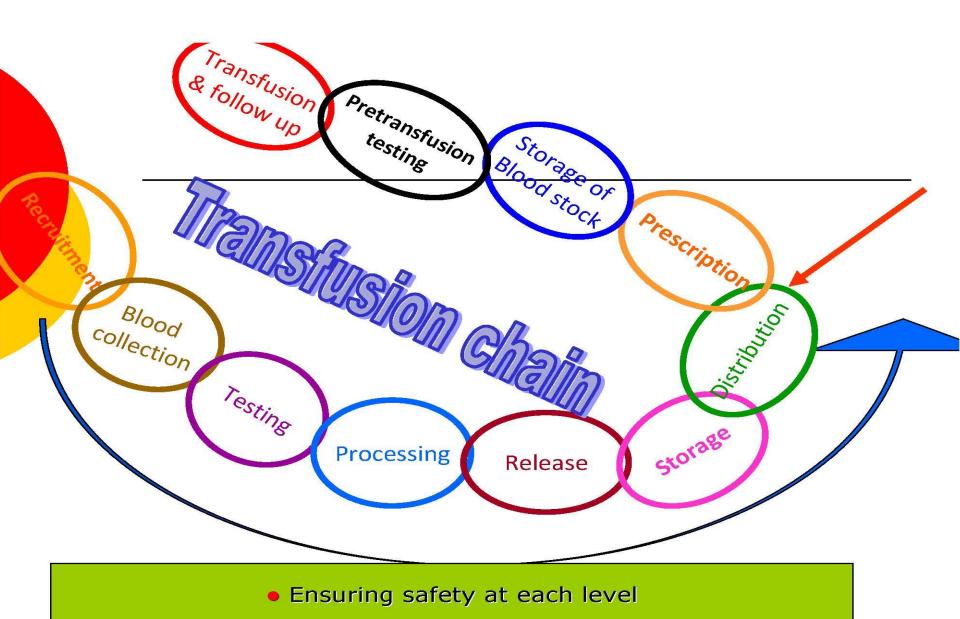
نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس)

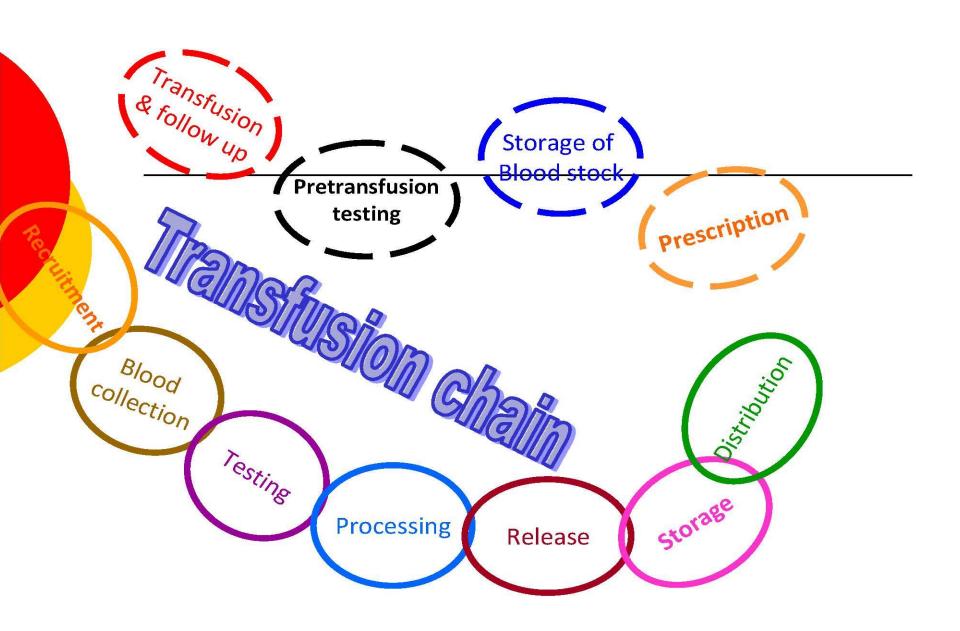
نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس) به معنای پایش و نظارت بر کل زنجیره انتقال خون از اهداکننده تا دریافتکننده بوده ونیز شامل تجزیه و تحلیل دادههای مرتبط با عوارض ناخواسته انتقال خون و فرآوردههای آن، به منظور شناسایی علل رخداد عوارض و جلوگیری از وقوع مجدد آنها است. با توجه به اینکه رخداد عارضه در فرایند تزریق خون و فرآوردههای خونی بسیار شایعتر از خطر انتقال عوامل عفونی میباشد؛ بنابراین، در مسیر حفظ سلامت بیمار، جلوگیری از تکرار خطاهای مشابه و قابل پیشگیری و راهاندازی نظامی منسجم برای گزارشدهی به منظور تامین safety and outcome بسیار ضروری به نظر میرسد.

ضرورت ردیابی خون و فرآورده ها از رگ اهداکننده تا رگ دریافت کننده در مراکز درمانی و انتقال خون توسط متولیان سلامت اکیدا توصیه شده است.

What is hemovigilance

- A set of surveillance procedures on undesirable events/effects along the whole transfusion chain
 - Systematic data collection
 - Regular analyses of data
 - Interpretation of results
 - Dissemination of results





Definition

According to World Health Organization (WHO), International Haemovigilance Network (IHN) and International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT) -

Haemovigilance is defined as

a set of surveillance procedures covering the whole transfusion chain from the collection of blood and its components till the follow-up of its recipients, <u>intended</u> to collect and assess information on unexpected or undesirable effects resulting from the therapeutic use of labile blood products, and to prevent their occurrence and recurrence.

سازمان انتقال خون ایران (شروع به کار 1353/5/9) طبق مصوبه مجلس شورای اسلامی ایران،از سال 1363 تنها مرجع و متولی مسئول تأمین خون و فرآورده های آن در کشور جمهوری اسلامی می باشد.

مأموریت اصلی این سازمان تامین خون و محصولات خونی کافی و سالم به منظور حفظ و ارتقاء سلامت و بهبود کیفیت زندگی تعریف شده است.

بعد از خروج خون و فرآورده ها ی خونی از مراکز انتقال خون جهت مصرف در مراکز درمانی، پایش، نظارت و نحوه مصرف واحدهای خون و فرآورده های آن برای سازمان انتقال خون مقدور نیست.

نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس) به عنوان یکی از شاخههای نسبتاً تازه طب انتقال خون در بسیاری از کشورهای جهان استقرار یافته است.

بعد از بررسیهای اولیه در سازمان انتقال خون و تأکید بر اهمیت نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس)، انجام و اجرای این نظام مهم در مراکز درمانی به شوراي عالي سازمان انتقال خون در زمستان سال 1386 پیشنهاد شد و تصویب گردید. اجرای این نظام در ایران از سال 1388بصورت آزمایشی(پایلوت) در 50 مرکز درمانی سراسر کشور (19 بیمارستان در تهران و31 بیمارستان در 12 استان کشور) آغاز شد و با دستور وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی، استقرار نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس) از سال 1391 در تهامی مراکز درمانی اجباری گردید.

در نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس) چهار فرایند اصلی شامل:

- 1- درخواست خون و فرآوردهها توسط پزشکان و مراکز درماني
- 2-نگهداري خون و فرآوردههای خونی در بانك خون مراكز درمانی
 - 3- انجام آزمایشهای سازگاری قبل از تزریق
- 4-مهم ترین فرآیند یعنی نظارت بر روند تزریق و عوارض پس از تزریق مورد پایش قرار می گیرد.

استقرار نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآوردهها (هموویژلانس) در هر مرکزدرمانی متضمن آموزش پزشکان، پرستاران و کارکنان بانک خون در خصوص

*موارد مصرف و عدم مصرف خون و فرآوردهها،

*آشنایی با خون و انواع فرآوردهها،

*نحوه شناسایی بیماران و فرآورده هاقبل از تزریق خون و فرآوردهها،

*چگونگی شناسایی عوارض حاد و تأخیری تزریق خون و فرآوردهها

*و مدیریت صحیح بیماران در این خصوص میباشد.

تمامی این آموزشها با استفاده از مواد آموزشی یکسان و تهیه شده از آخرین منابع علمی ارایه میشود.

پس از طی مراحل آموزشی، عوارض مرتبط با تزریق خون و فرآورده ها بر اساس آموزشهای داده شده و دستورالعملهای موجود، شناسایی و در قالب فرم یکسان و استاندارد گزارش عوارض در صورتیکه قابلیت استناد آنها به تزریق خون و فرآورده ها ثابت گردد، به اداره های کل انتقال خون استانی ارسال می شوند. در ادامه، تمامی این عوارض به دفتر نظام مراقبت و نظارت بر مصرف خون و فرآورده ها (هموویژلانس) در ستاد مرکزی سازمان انتقال خون ارسال می گردند.

Risks and factors contributing to transfusion related adverse events

Certain factors may increase the likelihood of a transfusion related adverse effect and these include:

- Individual patient characteristics
- Blood component
- Equipment
- Concomitant medications and intravenous fluids

Hemovigilance is a tool to improve the quality of the blood transfusion chain, primarily focusing on safety.

The top results and conclusions are:

- (1) Hemovigilance systems have shown that blood transfusion is relatively safe compared with the use of medicinal drugs and that at least in Europe blood components have reached a high safety standard.
- (2) The majority of the serious adverse reactions and events occur in the hospital.
- (3) The majority of preventable adverse reactions are due to clerical errors.
- (4) Some adverse reactions such as anaphylactic reactions often are not avoidable and therefore have to be considered as an inherent risk of blood transfusion.

- (5) International collaboration has been extremely useful.
- (6) Hemovigilance systems may be used for the vigilance and surveillance of alternatives for allogeneic blood transfusion such as cell savers.
- (7) Hemovigilance systems and officers may be used to improve the quality of aspects of blood transfusion other than safety, such as appropriate use.
- (8) Hemovigilance systems will be of benefit also for vigilance and surveillance of the treatment with other human products such as cells, tissues and organs.

An adverse event is any untoward occurrence in the blood transfusion chain that might lead to death or life threatening, disabling or incapacitating conditions for donors and / or patients or which results in, or prolongs, hospitalization or morbidity.

An adverse event that actually results in morbidity and / or mortality of a recipient is called an adverse reaction and when it affects a donor a complication.

A well functioning haemovigilance system also detects deviations that do not result in adverse reactions in patients or complications in donors.

An adverse event that may or may not result in morbidity or mortality is called **an incident**,

and one that does not result in morbidity or mortality a near miss.

 Adverse event: An unintended and undesirable occurrence before, during or after transfusion of blood or blood components. Adverse events include both incidents and adverse reactions.

 Near miss: A subset of incidents that are discovered before the start of a transfusion that could have led to a wrongful transfusion or an adverse reaction in a transfusion recipient. The lion, symbol of vigilance. This picture from an edition printed in Brussels in 1649 is from Saavedra's Idea principis christiano politici. The lion is a symbol of vigilance because he needs little sleep and if he sleeps it was believed he is doing so with his eyes open because he knows that he is 'non majestate securus': not safe in his majesty



Adverse reaction in a recipient

Any adverse event should be described according to its **severity** and **imputability.** For the severity of an adverse reaction in a recipient, a grading system according to an internationally accepted scale has been developed.

The imputability, i.e. the likelihood that an adverse reaction in a recipient can be attributed to the blood component transfused, is of importance in order to determine whether a blood component may be involved or not.

IMPUTABILITY LEVELS

- DEFINITE(CERTAIN): When there is conclusive evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the adverse event can be attributed to the transfusion.
- PROBABLE(LIKELY): When the evidence is
- POSSIBLE: When the evidence is indeterminate for attributing the adverse event to the transfusion.
- UNLIKELY: When the evidence is clearly in favour of attributing the adverse event to causes other than the transfusion.
- EXCLUDED: When there is conclusive evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the adverse event can be attributed to causes other than the transfusion.

 There are many different types of transfusion reactions, which can be subdivided in several ways according to their occurrence, pathogenesis and / or symptomatology.

 A common subdivision according to the occurrence is between acute (< 24 h after) and delayed (> 24 h after transfusion) reactions. According to their pathogenesis, adverse reactions can be divided in **infectious and noninfectious** adverse reactions.

Non-infectious acute reactions

- Acute haemolytic transfusion reactions (AHTR),
- Febrile non-haemolytic transfusion reactions (FNHTR),
- Allergic reactions including anaphylactic reactions,
- Transfusion associated acute lung injury (TRALI),
- Transfusion-associated circulatory overload (TACO),
- Hypotensive reactions
- Hyperkalemia

Non-infectious delayed transfusion reactions

- Delayed haemolytic transfusion reactions (DHTR),
- Delayed serological transfusion reactions (DSTR),
- Posttransfusion purpura (PTP),
- Platelet refractoriness(PR),
- Transfusion-associated graft versus host disease (TAGVHD)
- Haemosiderosis

The main acute infectious adverse reactions are due to bacterial contamination of the blood component, and delayed infectious reactions may be due to viral (e.g. hepatitis B/C, HIV) or parasitic (e.g. malaria) transmission. For comparisons and to set priorities for interventions to improve transfusion safety, one has to know the *rates* at which different reactions occur.

Complication in a donor

Since recently, the donor has received due attention in haemovigilance programs. Adverse reactions in a donor are called complications, because both the setting and the etiology are quite different from those in a recipient. They are subdivided in local reactions related to needle insertion (vessel injuries, nerve injuries, other), general reactions (vasovagal immediate and delayed type) and more than 10 rare but important other complications. The severity and imputability of donor complications are graded according to another but comparable scale as used for adverse reactions in recipients. This scale is also internationally accepted.

Blood donors are healthy volunteers, not patients and not research subjects. Blood centers have an obligation and responsibility to minimize the risks associated with collection.

Haemovigilance at two levels

Haemovigilance systems exist basically at two levels:

- (1) Local in the blood establishment and the hospital comprising the blood transfusion chain and
- (2) at a regional, national and international level.

Haemovigilance systems: concepts and models

What is reported and when?

- (1) In most systems, not only adverse reactions (in patients) but also adverse events (AE) are reported, but in some systems only adverse reactions (AR). Adverse events such as near misses and errors with or without clinical implications occur much more often than adverse reactions. The advantage of also reporting adverse events is that these reports offer more and 'relatively cheap' (namely no harm done) learning opportunities.
- (2) Reporting of all vs. serious adverse reactions only: reporting of all adverse events results is better for vigilance purposes and raises awareness as serious AR are rare events. It requires more resources, however.

- (3) Only incidents in recipients or also in donors: although a neglected area in most haemovigilance systems until a few years ago, an increasing number of systems have started collecting donor complications data. Donor vigilance may contribute to reduce complications, lead to increased frequency of donation and improve donor Satisfaction.
- (4) 'Hot' vs 'cold' haemovigilance: 'hot' means immediate reporting allowing immediate corrective measures to be taken. This is very important for product-related incidents and corrective actions to be taken in the hospital or the blood establishment. Most regional or national haemovigilance systems deal with 'cold' vigilance, for instance trends on an annual basis or the follow-up of corrective measures.

How is the system organized?

- (1) Local, regional, national or international
- (2) Passive vs. active: in general, haemovigilance systems deal with passive haemovigilance.
- (3) Reporting on a voluntary vs. a mandatory basis: as will be discussed below, each has its advantages and disadvantages.
- (4) Governance of a haemovigilance system can be organized by a competent authority, a manufacturer, or a Public Health Organization, each having advantages & disadvantages.

Safe incident reporting must be blame free.

By creating a failures management culture where physicians, nurses and lab technicians are not afraid of reporting incidents and where reporting is not anonymous but is done in an atmosphere of confidence, transfusion practice is improved.

In an open and transparent culture with the objective of reporting of incidents in order to improve quality and safety, a change in culture can be made. It is important that the person, who encountered the incident and who is often very disappointed because he / she has made an error that could seriously harm the patient, is consulted.

Whether the reporting is mandatory (France) or voluntary (The Netherlands) does not have to affect the reporting rate and differences in reporting rate may be observed in systems using the same concepts and models.

The majority of the serious adverse reactions and events happen in the hospital part of the blood transfusion chain.

Particularly, the data from the UK haemovigilance system

SHOT (Serious Hazards of Transfusion) have drawn the attention to the fact that about 50% of these are due to administrative errors, and the corrective actions have resulted in a further increase of the safety of clinical blood transfusion in the hospital.

The **Dutch Haemovigilance System** TRIP has drawn the attention to the fact that some adverse reactions such as **anaphylactic reactions often cannot be** avoided (but can of course be **treated**) and therefore must be considered for the moment as an **inherent risk of transfusion**.

A review of annual hemovigilance reporting by the UK reporting system Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT) shows that at program inception, the number of reports was low; however, with education and involvement of key stakeholders and recognition of the program having an impact, the observed number of reports increased while the number of transfusion-associated fatalities declined.

The Netherlands, show the success of various measures to even further improve the *safety* of blood products. Two examples are the deviation pouch used during blood drawing from a blood donor in order to minimize the risk on contamination by skin bacteria and the usage of only plasma from male donors that has resulted in a significant decrease of serious adverse reactions due to respectively bacterial contamination of blood products (particularly platelets) and transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI) Reactions.

'Is a blood transfusion worth the risk?', the response could be positive. However, the data are lacking to provide the final answer.

Finally, haemovigilance systems will be a candidate to ensure vigilance and surveillance of other human products that are transplanted, such as cells and tissues and, at a later stage, organs for transplantation. In the USA, the word 'biovigilance' has already been coined for this combined.

سیستم مراقبت از خون (هموویژلانس) در سایر کشورها:

مراقبت از خون (هموویژلانس) قاطعانه به عنوان یکی از اجزای سلامت و ایمنی زنجیره انتقال خون در نظر گرفته می شود. با این حال رویکرد اجرایی آن در کشورهای مختلف متفاوت است. سیستم مراقبت از خون (هموویژلانس) ازسال 1990 معرفی و به تدریج در کشورهای مختلف گسترش یافته است. از سال 1994 در فرانسه بصورت اجباری و کمی بعد از آن در انگلستان بصورت اختیاری

SHOT(Serious Hazards Of Transfusion)

مورد استفاده قرار گرفته است.

سایر کشورها هیبریدی هستند.

In January of 1993, the Japanese Red Cross Society began aggregating information on adverse reactions and infectious diseases at a national level.

In 1994,France became the first European country to develop a formal national hemovigilance system in response to HIV transfusion transmissions in that country.

In 1998, those practicing hemovigilance in Europe established the European Haemovigilance Network (EHN).

The EHN was reinvented as the International Haemovigilance Network (IHN) in 2009.

TABLE 4-1. Hemovigilance Reports Throughout the World (not exhaustive)

http://www.jrc.or.jp/mr/english/

http://www.tripnet.nl/pages/en/

Medicine/Blood_Safety.html

http://www.sanbs.org.za

index.html?lang=en

http://www.shotuk.org/

programme/

China India Ireland Japan

Arabia Namibia

Kingdom of Saudi

The Netherlands

Republic of Korea

New Zealand

Norway

Singapore

Slovenia

Spain

South Africa

Switzerland

United Kingdom

United States

1993

2007

2010

2003

2005

2004

2007

2003

2002

2010

2004

2004

1996

2006

Country	Year Reporting Began	Public Website (if available)
Australia	2007	http://www.blood.gov.au/haemovigilance-reporting
Austria	2003	http://www.basg.gv.at/en/medicines/blood/
Brazil	2010	http://portal.anvisa.gov.br/contact-us?
Canada	2007	http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/hcal-iamss/ttiss-ssit/index-eng.php
(Québec)	2000	http://msssa4.msss.gouv.qc.ca/santpub/sang_en.nsf/vdocdate?Open View
Denmark	1999	http://dski.dk/
France	1994	http://ansrn.sante.fr/Declarer-un-effet-indesirable/Hemovigilance/ L-hemovigilance-ef-son-organisation/(offset)/0 (available only in French)
Germany	1997	http://www.pei.de/EN/information/pharmacists-physicians/haemovigi lance/haemovigilance-node.html (available only in German)
Greece	1995	http://www.keelpno.gr/en-us/structurefunction.aspx
Hong Kong SAR, China	2000	
India	2012	http://nib.gov.in/haemovigilance.html
Ireland	1999	http://www.giveblood.le/Clinical_Services/Haemovigilance/

http://www.nzblood.co.nz/clinical-information/haemovigilance-

http://www.hsa.gov.sg/content/hsa/en/Blood_Services/Transfusion_

http://www.wpblood.org.za/?q=clinical/haemovigilance-reports

https://www.swissmedic.ch/marktueberwachung/00138/00186/

http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/acute-care-hospital/bio-hemo/index.html

http://www.msc.es/profesionales/saludPublica/medicinaTransfusional/

http://www.hemovigilans.no/ (available only in Norwegian)

https://www.jazmp.si/en/blood/haemovigilance/

home.htm (available only in Spanish)

- 1993 Japan
- 1994 France & Germany
- 1995 Greece & Luxemburg
- 1996 UK
- 2006 USA

در مطالعاتی که درباره سیستم هموویژلانس بعمل آمده است 4مورد زیر در هر کشور مورد بررسی قرار گرفته است:

1-آیا یک سیستم هموویژلانس به طور کامل وجود دارد یا در آینده نزدیک ایجاد میشود؟

2- آیا اجرای سیستم هموویژلانس اجباری است یا اختیاری ؟

مانند 3Waste- آیا فقط عوارض ناشی از تزریق خون گزارش می شود یا سایر جنبه ها مصرف نادرست خون یا تجویز بدون اندیکاسیون خون یا را هم شامل می شود ؟

4- كدام عوارض ناشى از تزريق خون و با چه درجه شدتى بايد گزارش شود ؟

Examples

- Germany: All adverse reactions
- Czheck Rebublic: Serious adverse reactions

USA: AABB & CDC & FDA co-operation Since 2006
Voluntary
Increasing number of hospitals

در اغلب کشورهاتهامی عوارض تزریق خون گزارش می شوند و تنها در گروه اندکی از کشورها، گزارش عوارض، محدود به عوارض شدید است.

اهمیت هموویژلانس

تلاش در جهت شناخت و حذف این عوارض مرتبط با تزریق خون و اصلاح علل آن ها سبب کاهش میزان مرگ، عفونت ها و کاهش میزان ناتوانی شده و از طرف دیگر افز ایش خدمت رسانی به improve outcomeسبب بیمارستان ها ، افزایش رضایتمندی بیماران، بهبود خروجی بیمارستان ها و در نهایت ارتقاء سلامت جامعه می شود.

Who is involved in haemovigilance?

Any healthcare professional involved in:

- blood product handling (including in laboratories)
- blood product transfusion
- blood product ordering
- phlebotomy for group and screen
- monitoring of patients during blood transfusion
- blood product / patient identification checks



اهداف اختصاصی برقراری سیستم مراقبت از خون (هموویژلانس)

- 1- هدایت و ارتقای فرآیند تزریق خون در بیمارستان ها به کمک آموزش های داده شده که در نتیجه می تواند فرآیند تزریق را بتدریج به حالت استاندار د خود نردیک نموده و مانع از اتلاف فرآورده های خون به دلیل عدم آگاهی از شیوه نگهداری آنها و عدم آگاهی از نحوه تزریق خون صحیح، شود.
- 2- ارتقا سلامت بیماران به دلیل افزایش آگاهی پرستاران و پزشکان در رابطه با نحوه تزریق استاندارد خون و مدیریت صحیح عوارض احتمالی تزریق خون.
- 3- گردآوری و تجزیه و تحلیل داده های مربوط به عوارض ناخواسته تزریق خون و اعلام خطر به منظور تصحیح و اخذ اقدامات اصلاحی لازم و مناسب برای جلوگیری از وقوع مجدد آن ها
- 4- گزارش عوارض ناشی از تزریق خون به صورت سیستماتیک از کلیه مراکز درمانی و جمع آوری در واحد هموویژلانس سازمان انتقال خون به جهت جلوگیری از پراکندگی در امر گزارش دهی و داشتن امار صحیح از میزان بروز عوارض.

5- مستند سازی موارد تزریق خون در یک بیمارستان و بررسی مقایسه ای آن در سال های متوالی به کمک فرم های طراحی شده. به منظور ارزیابی میزان تزریق خون در کل کشور، میزان تزریق های خون بدون عارضه، میزان تزریق های همراه با عارضه و مشخص نمودن میزان بروز هر عارضه.

6- استفاده از یک فرم استاندارد در تمام مراکز درمانی جهت درخواست خون و فرآورده های خونی که منجر به تجویز صحیح و جلوگیری از مصرف نابجای فرآورده و به عبارت بهتر مصرف بهینه خون می شود.

مهمترین عامل در موفقیت هموویژلانس همکاری و هماهنگی بین

بيمارستان ها و مراكز انتقال خون مي باشد.

موثربودن سیستم هموویژلانس بستگی دارد به:

شناسایی وتشخیص عوارض+مستندسازی+گزارش آنها

پیش نیاز: گزارش تمام عوارض مرتبط با تزریق خون

تجزیه و تحلیل عوارض واخذ اُقدامات اصلاحی مناسب به جهت پیشگیری از وقوع مجددآنها

No Blame Culture



