

GLANCE OF HEMOVIGILANCE PROGRAMS



NATIONAL HEMOVIGILANCE ANNUAL REPORT 2020

INTRODUCTION:

The term hemovigilance is derived from the Greek word "hema" = blood and the Latin word "vigilance" = watchful. Hemovigilance is a set of surveillance procedure which includes monitoring, identification, reporting, investigation and analysis of adverse events, near miss and reactions related to entire transfusion chain (collection of blood and its component to the follow up of its recipients).



The information gained from the investigation and analysis help in taking corrective and preventive action, so that unexpected and undesirable effects can be prevented from occurring thereafter. Thus, Hemovigilance is an important part of quality system in the blood transfusion service to improve the safety of blood transfusion.

In 2017, Nepal has initiated hemovigilance system based on a non-punitive and an anonymized approach and is governed by Government of Nepal. In the first phase, the program has developed "National Hemovigilance Reporting Guideline in Nepal".

In 2018, 1012 transfusion monitoring recorded details were reported to National Public Health Laboratory/ National Bureau for Blood Transfusion Service (NPHL/NBBTS) and among them 13% had minor transfusion reactions.

In 2019, 1561 transfusion monitoring recorded details were reported to NPHL/NBBTS and among them 11% had minor transfusion reaction.

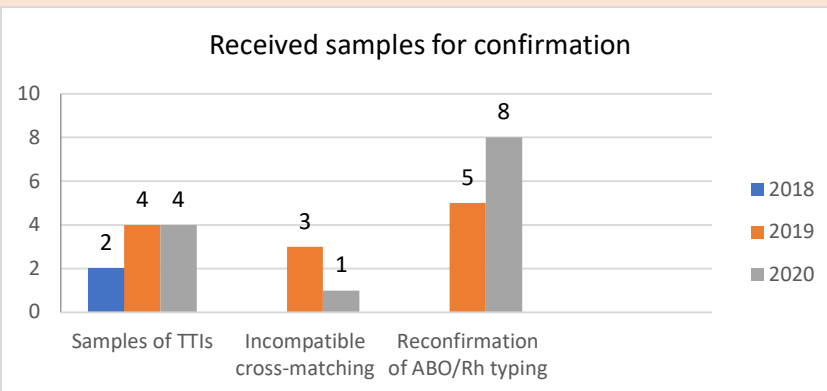
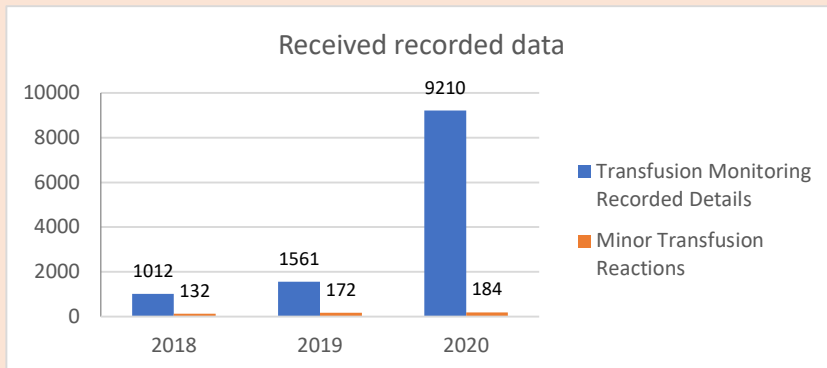
HEMOVIGILANCE DATA OF 2020

9210 transfusion monitoring recorded details were reported to National Public Health Laboratory/National Bureau for Blood Transfusion Service, where minor transfusion reactions were noticed in 2% of total received details of transfusion. Among the minor transfusion reactions, fever and urticaria were detected in 62% and these reactions were occurred on transfusion of whole blood in 47% of cases.

At NPHL, 4 samples were received from suspected reactive donors during screening procedure. Among them 50% of them were true positive on retesting all (four) transfusion transmitted infections (TTIs).

At Nepal Red Cross Society/Central Blood Transfusion Service (NRCS/CBTS), 9 samples related to incompatible cross-matching (1 case) and reconfirmation of ABO/Rh typing (8 cases) were reported and were solved accordingly.

Country presentation with 69 participants from Nepal participated in Hemovigilance Pilot online Training program for South-East Asia Region countries organized by WHO.



CHALLENGES:

Following sectors to be strengthened:

- Voluntary participation in Hemovigilance system.
- Proper documentation and continual reporting.
- Organized traceability and investigation system in the respective Hospitals/Blood Transfusion Service Centres (BTSCs).
- Well-functioning Hospital Transfusion Committee.

WAY FORWARD:

- Development of software for organized reporting system.
- Expansion of Hemovigilance affiliation sites.
- Strengthen the related diagnostic tests.
- Continuing medical education to health professionals.

CONTRIBUTING HOSPITALS/BTSCs

- Paropakar Maternity & Women's Hospital
- Nepal Cancer Hospital & Research Centre
- Nepal Medical College Teaching Hospital
- KIST Medical College and Teaching Hospital
- Nepal Mediciti Hospital
- Nepal Red Cross Society, Central Blood Transfusion Service

PARTICIPATING HOSPITALS/BTSCs

- Paropakar Maternity & Women's Hospital
- Nepal Cancer Hospital & Research Centre
- Nepal Medical College Teaching Hospital
- KIST Medical College and Teaching Hospital
- Nepal Mediciti Hospital
- Nepal Red Cross Society, Central Blood Transfusion Service
- Nobel Hospital
- Manmohan Memorial Medical College and Teaching Hospital
- International Friendship Children's Hospital
- Kantipur Hospital
- Norvic International Hospital
- Himal Hospital
- Bir Hospital



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