Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 1 of 7

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PURPOSE:

To ensure positive identification of the transfusion recipient, the Blood Bank Identification bracelet uses a red armband and a unique blood bank identification number. This system links the patient with his/her blood specimen used for pre-transfusion testing and the intended blood product. The patient's blood sample and the red armband are labeled with a unique blood bank identification number. The blood bank identification number is then used to positively identify the patient at the time of transfusion.

In addition to our blood bank identification bracelet system implemented to reduce the risk of mistransfusion for red cell transfusions; a confirmation of the patient's ABO group is performed by a second sample collected at a separate phlebotomy or comparison with historical record of the patient's blood type.

SCOPE:

This document applies to the collection of Blood Bank specimens for testing performed at AnMed Health Laboratories.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Any individual collecting specimens to be processed by AnMed Health Laboratory Services.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Technical Manual, AABB, Current Edition
- 2. Typenex Barcode Blood Band for Pre-Printed labels Directions for Use
- 3. Appendix A: Handling Blood Bank Specimens at AnMed Women's & Children's Hospital
- 4. Appendix B: Samples of Collection Labels

RELATED DOCUMENTS:

Not Applicable

POLICY/PROCEDURE:

SPECIMEN:

6 mL lavender top tube

EQUIPMENT / MATERIALS / REAGENTS:

Materials:

- 1. tourniquet
- 2. alcohol
- 3. cotton
- 4. adapter with needle, butterfly, syringes
- 5. 6 ml lavender top tube
- 6. Blood Bank Identification Bracelet Typenex BBID bracelet

CALIBRATION:

Not applicable

QUALITY CONTROL:

Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 2 of 7

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the current version.

Not applicable **PROCEDURAL STEPS:**

Patient Identification and Specimen Collection

Note: Patient identification, specimen collection and specimen labeling must be performed concurrently without leaving the patient.

- 1. The intended recipient and the blood sample shall be identified positively at the time of collection. Correct identification will be accomplished by comparing the request form (electronic positive patient identification system or collection label or Registration/Requisition form or physician order) to the patient's hospital identification armband for the following unique identifiers:
 - Patient's first and last name
 - Date of Birth
 - Medical Record Number
 - ****Whenever possible, ask the patient to verbally verify his/her identity by stating their full name and date of birth.
- 2. The patient must have a patient hospital identification armband on before a blood bank identification (BBID) bracelet can be put on the patient. If there is a question or discrepancy in identification, do not collect the specimen until the error is resolved.
- 3. Collect the specimen (1-6ml lavender top tube) according to departmental procedure.

Specimen Labeling

1. Label the specimen in the presence of the patient. Obtain and stick a patient identification label (PPID patient information label generated during patient identification step or a LIS generated patient label or EPIC generated patient label) onto the "Place patient information here" area of the BBID band underneath the clear protective shield. Make sure the sample label includes patient's first and last name, date of birth, medical record number, date and time of collection, and collector ID (employee number).

Note: For PPID patient labels, the collection date, time and collector ID is recorded electronically so you do not need to record this on the specimen label.

NOTE: All required information must be present on the label with no discrepancy between any label affixed to the specimen. No patient information on any label should be obstructed from view.

- 2. Peel the liner from the protective shield. Cover the patient label with the shield. Seal the edges down on a flat surface using your fingers.
- 3. Peel the test tube sticker from the BBID bracelet. Place it onto the patient sample tube lengthwise with the barcode fully exposed.

Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 3 of 7

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the current version.

- 4. Apply another patient information label onto this sticker underneath the dashed line. Overlabel properly, do not cover the barcode on the test tube sticker. Make sure the sample label includes patient's first and last name, date of birth, medical record number, date and time of collection, and collector ID (employee number). See note under #1 above regarding PPID collections.
- 5. Remove tail of stickers from band at the perforation and discard. Peel adhesive tab on underside of extra stickers. Secure extra stickers to band.
- 6. Place the patient information area of the BBID band around the patient's wrist. Snap button closure to secure.
 - Place the BBID bracelet on the same arm as the hospital armband whenever possible.
 - Place the bracelet on an ankle if the patients' wrist cannot be used.
 - Do not fasten the bracelet to the bed.
- Prior to leaving the patient, the collector must verify that the patient's first and last name, date of birth and medical record number on the labeled specimen matches the same information on the patient hospital identification armband located on the patient.
- > Transport immediately to the Blood Bank via pneumatic tube or hand deliver.

Inpatient: Inspect the patient for presence of a green Autologous Donor bracelet. If present, remove one of the green numbers from the autologous bracelet and place on the Blood Bank specimen tube.

Outpatient: Autologous donors who arrive for pre-admit blood work will present an Autologous Donation Packet which was issued to them when they donated their autologous blood unit. Collect an autologous crossmatch following procedures listed above. Take a green peel-off number from the green autologous bracelet and place on the blood bank specimen. If the patient does not have the autologous packet with them, a green peel-off number can be obtained from the Autologous Donor File located in the Blood Center. The green bracelet is to be placed on the patient's arm on the day of admission. **T Conf:** Test used to request a second sample to confirm the patient's blood type. This sample is collected preferable by a different phlebotomist and performed by a separate phlebotomy from the initial sample request for pre-transfusion testing. This second collection will be performed by a laboratory phlebotomist except for patient's that are located in the operating room.

CALCULATIONS:

Not applicable

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

Not applicable

RESULTS REPORTING:

Not applicable

PROCEDURE NOTES:

1. Trauma patients received in the ED (as "John Doe / Jane Doe" or any trauma patient) and require a Type and Screen or Type and Crossmatch test should have the second venipuncture performed for

Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 4 of 7

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the current version.

the T Conf test as soon as possible after the initial sample is collected (preferably before the phlebotomist leaves the trauma patient). This second venipuncture should preferably be collected by a second phlebomotist.

- 2. A fingerstick sample (one container) is an acceptable sample for a T Conf test order when a sample is difficult to obtain.
- Blood Bank identification bracelet must remain on the patient to ensure positive identification of the patient with his/her blood product at the time of transfusion. Removing the bracelet may cause a delay in starting a transfusion, since Nursing Service will NOT administer blood or blood products without the armband.
- 4. Specimens collected from outpatients for subsequent transfusion must follow the same procedure. Give specific instructions to the outpatient informing him/her not to remove the red bracelet. If the bracelet is removed, a new blood specimen must be collected and the pre-transfusion testing repeated before blood can be transfused. This will cause a delay in administering the product.
- 5. Surgical pre-assessment patient's only, pre-transfusion specimen may be collected on patients that have not been transfused or pregnant in the last three months extending specimen expiration beyond 3 days. Blood Bank Identification bracelet will be kept with the pre-assessment hospital chart and hospital identification bracelet. Both bracelets will be compared and placed on patient during admission.
- 6. Crossmatches, Type Screen and Holds, and Collect and Hold specimens should be collected no more than 3 Day's prior to the scheduled transfusion date, or (as in the case of surgery) the anticipated transfusion date, except for patients stated in Procedure Notes # 5.
- 7. Additional platelet or FFP requests require the patient be positively identified and braceleted with the Blood Bank Identification bracelet. Specimen requirements for component orders: (platelets, FFP or cryo) must notify Blood Bank staff to inquire if a specimen is necessary. Proceed as stated in procedure omitting the specimen collection if not required.
- 8. When a patient already has a Blood Bank Identification bracelet:
 - When the date on the bracelet is within the past 3 days, a new specimen does not need to be collected, because a crossmatch is acceptable until midnight of the 3rd day from collection.
 - If the patient has a bracelet that is 3 days old, check with the blood bank before removing.
- 9. When collecting a tube from a patient in case the physician orders a crossmatch, bracelet the patient with the blood bank identification bracelet. If no bracelet is completed at the time of the blood draw, then that specimen cannot be used for a crossmatch.
- 10. When a new specimen is needed the patient will have to be restuck and re-braceleted.
- 11. When patient has bracelet on from having platelets or other blood products, but has not had a tube of blood drawn, phlebotomist must remove that bracelet and put on another one.
- 12. Outpatients presenting with "Bill Client Account" requests for "Type and Crossmatch" or "Type and

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Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 5 of 7

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the current version.

Screen" or "Collect and Hold" orders shall be registered for outpatient labs for these tests. All other labs may be ordered using the client account requested.

LIMITATIONS OF PROCEDURE:

Not applicable

Document Owner	Joyce Edwards
Approved By	Joyce Edwards, Russell Dodds, Vickie Wise

Appendix A: Handling Blood Bank Specimens at AnMed Women's & Children's Hospital

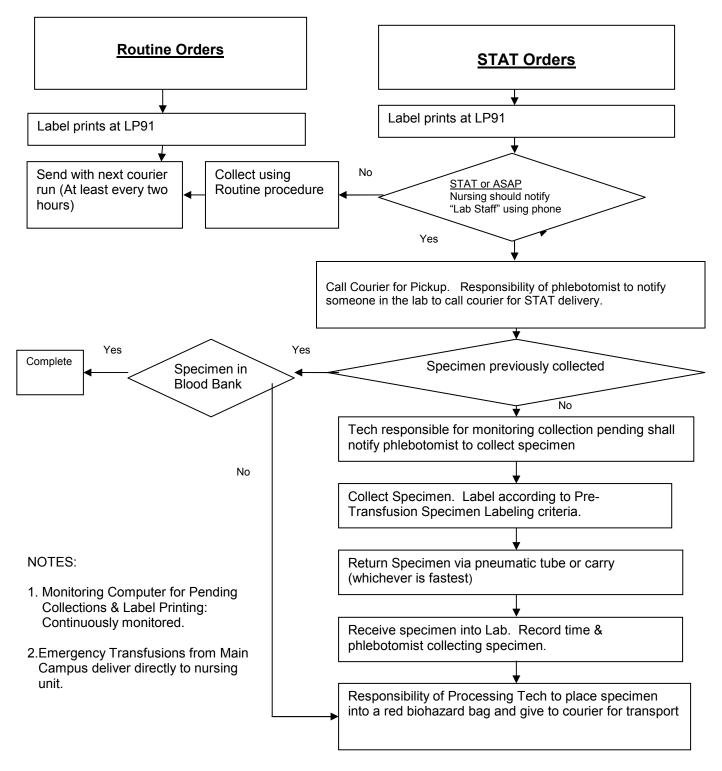
Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 6 of 7

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the current version.



Blood Bank Pre-Transfusion Specimen Collection LABORATORY

Effective Date: 02/12/2018

Revision Level:4

Page 7 of 7

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the current version.

