

Transfusional practice survey in a tertiary hospital in Madrid. Are we really trained in transfusional practice?

Guirao M, Guasch E, Gilsanz F¹.

¹ Department of Anaesthesia and Surgical Intensive Care. Hospital universitario La Paz.

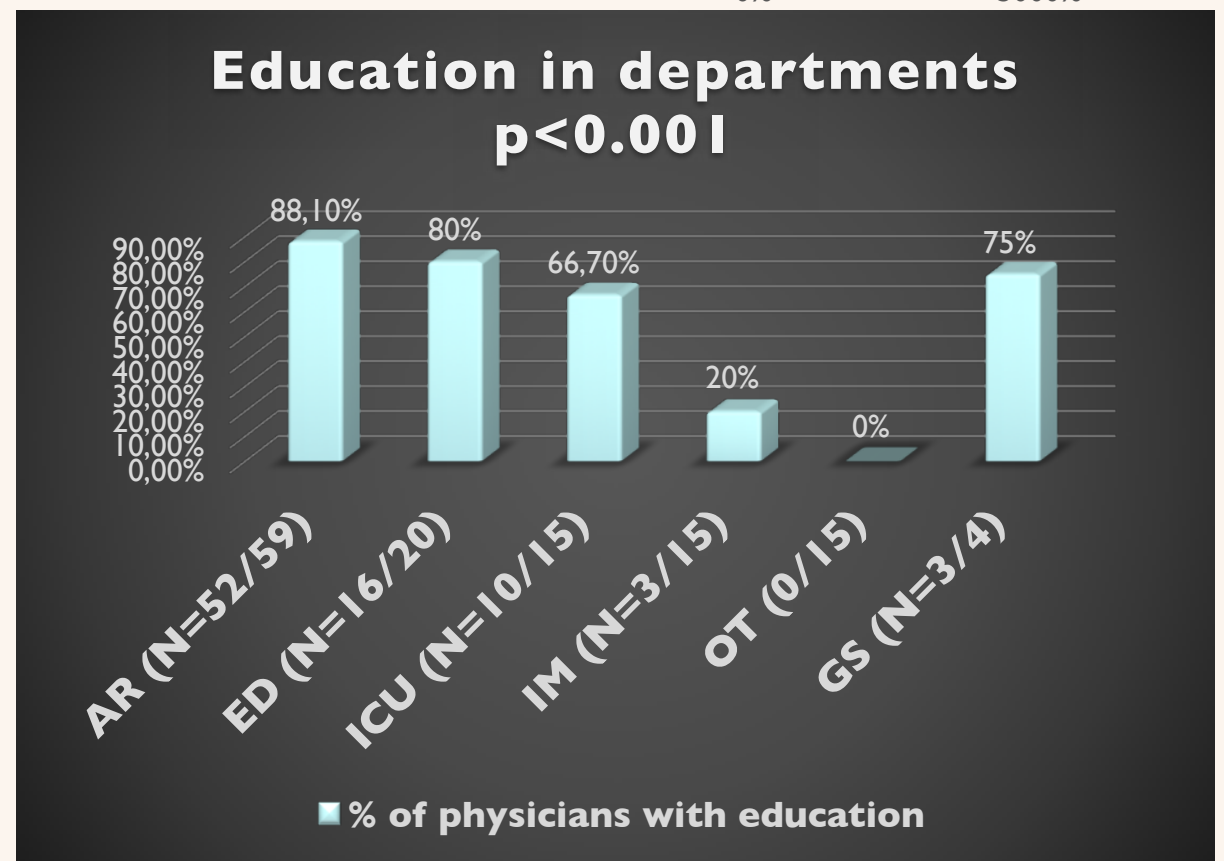
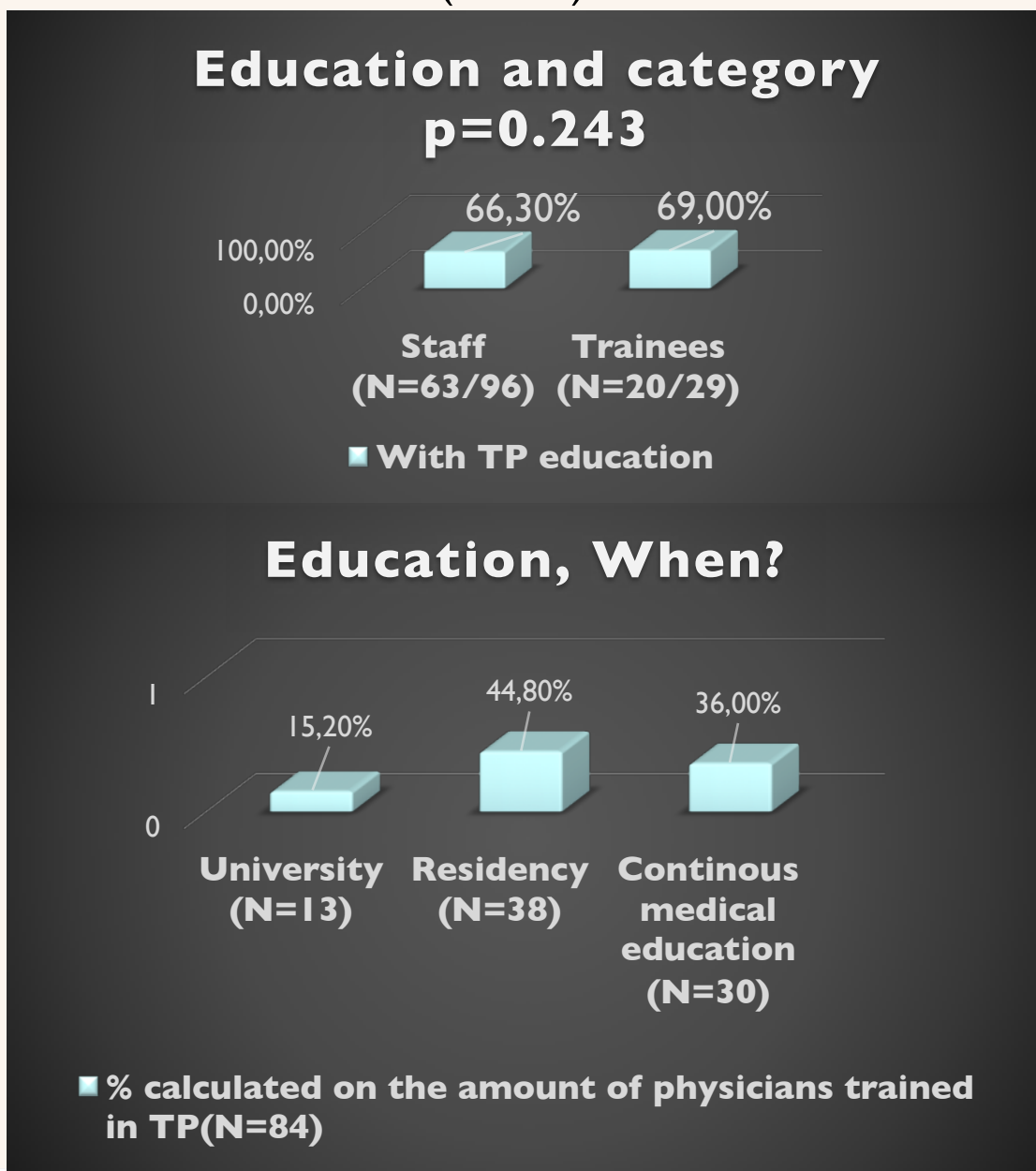
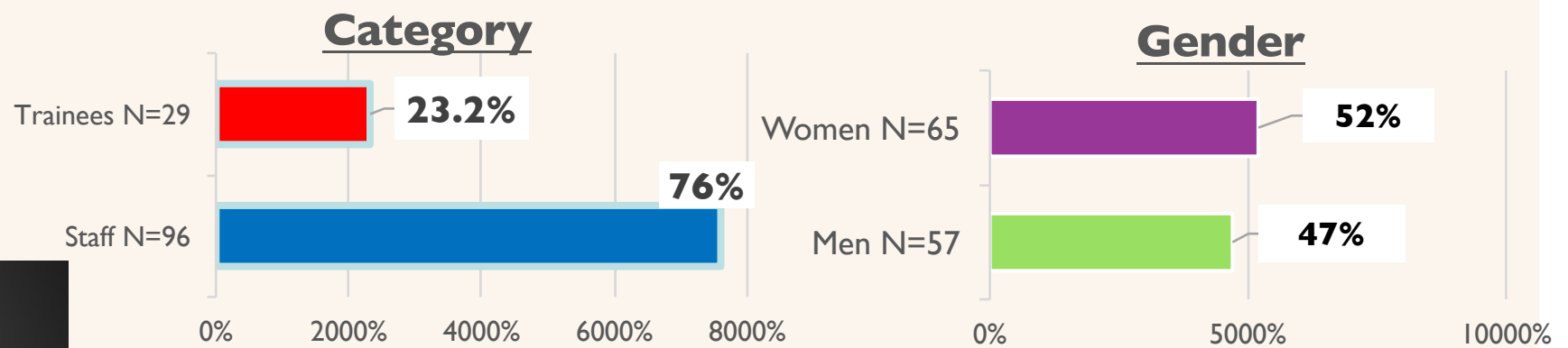
INTRODUCTION: Continuous medical education in transfusional practice (TP) is mandatory at a university hospital to keep updated with the current use of blood products. Among doctors TP varies based on each specialty.

OBJECTIVES: Describe the percentage of physicians trained in transfusional practice and the differences observed between specialties.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Survey conducted throughout a 3 month period among 6 departments of a tertiary university hospital in Madrid; Anaesthesia (AR), Emergency (ED), Internal Medicine (IM), Orthopedics (OT), Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and General Surgery (GS).

RESULTS:

- ❖ Participation rate: 41.3% (N= 125).
- ❖ Transfusional practice education:
 - YES: 67.2% (N=84)
 - NO: 32.8% (N=41)



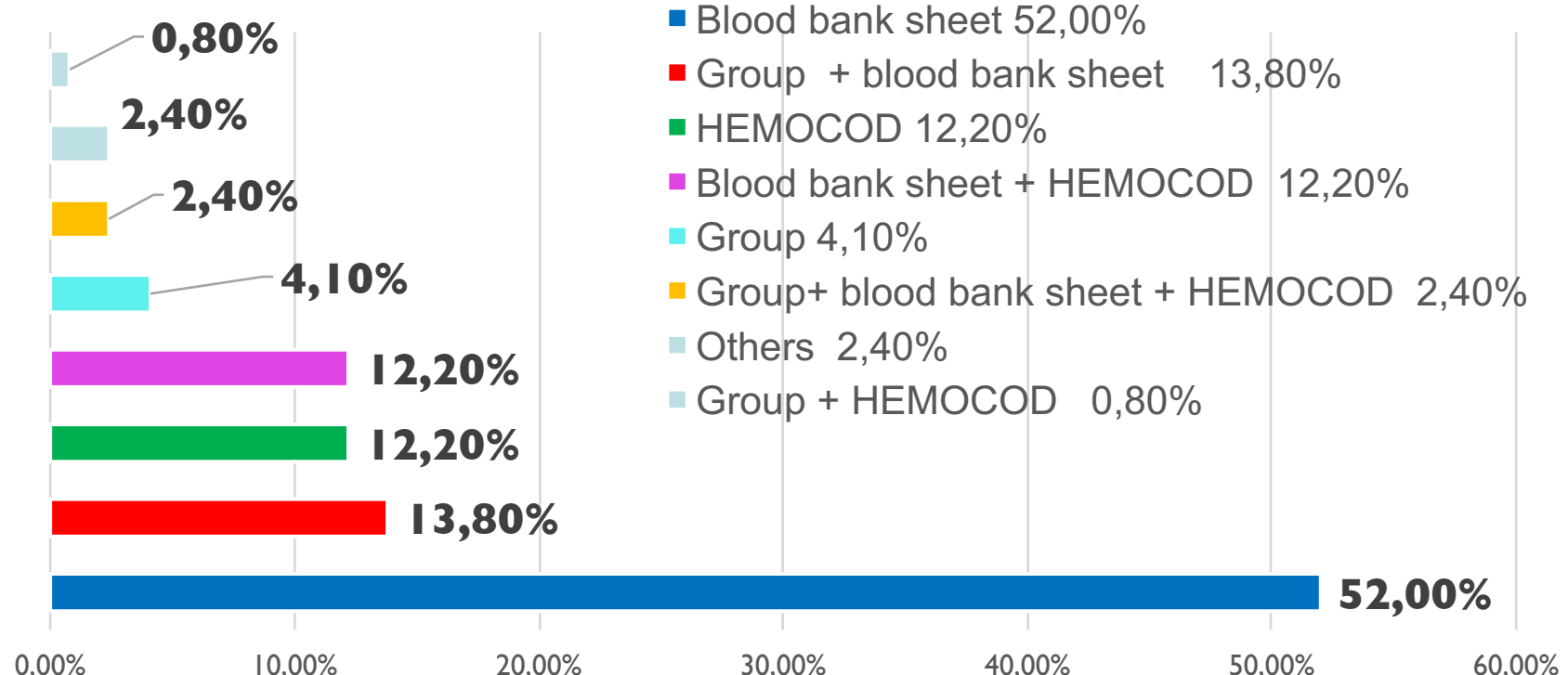
- 46.9% with education (31.2% global) in different stages, 53.1% (35.2% global), only during one stage: Residency 15.2% (N=19/125).

- Education at university: staff 14% (N=9), trainees 69%(N=20).
- Length: median 10 hours, IC (25-75): 26 hours.
- **Hemoderivates prescription frequency** : at least 1 RBC package/week: trained 45.1% (N=37), not-trained 40% (N=16). Not statistically significant differences.

Compatibility testing:
 •HEMOCOD®: **p<0.05**
 -Trained: 35.2%
 -Not trained: 17.9%

•Blood bank sheet exclusively: **p<0.05**
 -Trained: 43.4%
 -Not trained: 69.2%

Transfusional compatibility testing



CONCLUSIONS:

- There is a lack of education in a significant number of doctors in our sample. One out of three has never been trained in transfusional practice.
- Non-trained physicians do not prescribe less RBC packages than trained physicians.
- Continuous medical education could be focused on a better transfusional practice.