



SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BLOOD MANAGEMENT®

INTRODUCES

SABM's PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT AWARENESS WEEK® November 6-10, 2017

STRATEGIES TO MINIMIZE BLOOD LOSS AND ENHANCE BLOOD PRODUCTION

Check your patient's blood count early!
A Complete Blood Count (CBC) should be done. Anemia is not just a diagnosis. It is a manifestation of an underlying disease. Diagnose anemia and treat appropriately. A combination of these strategies may be used:

Appropriate Diagnostic Testing for All Patients

- Minimize blood draw volumes
- Combine tests to reduce phlebotomy frequency
- Restrict routine orders for lab tests

Pre-operative Blood Management Strategies

If your patient is anemic, the following medications may be used to raise their blood count:

- Iron therapy - Oral and Intravenous
- Judicious use of the appropriate Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agent (ESA)
- Consider Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) prophylaxis
- Vitamin B6, B12, C, Folic Acid
- Nutritional support

Intra-operative Blood Management Strategies

INTRA-OPERATIVE BLOOD SALVAGE - a process of collecting your patient's blood lost during surgery, washing, filtering, and reinfusion of red blood cells

VOLUME EXPANDERS:

- Crystalloids
- Colloids

HEMOSTATIC AGENTS - Oral, Parenteral, and Topical

ACUTE NORMOVOLEMIC HEMODILUTION - removal of a calculated amount of blood during surgery, replaced with intravenous (IV) fluids, and returned after surgery

METICULOUS SURGICAL TECHNIQUES

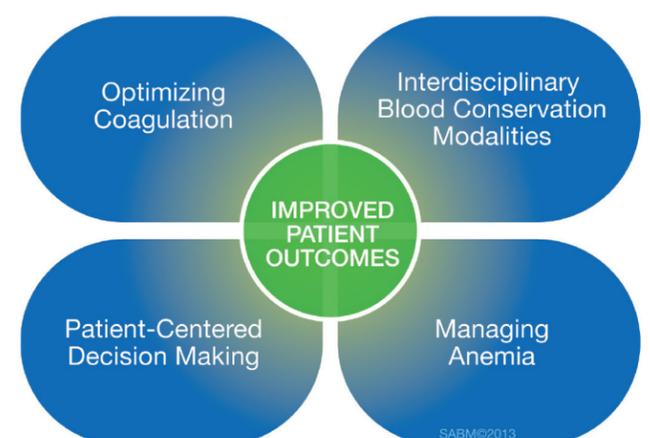
Post-operative Blood Management Strategies

- Minimize blood draw frequency and volume
- Post-operative Blood Salvage - a process of collecting blood lost after surgery, washing, filtering, and reinfusion of red blood cells back to the patient
- Nutritional support
- Judicious use of the appropriate Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agent (ESA)
- Consider Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) prophylaxis

For a more detailed explanation of these terms,
please visit www.sabm.org

PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A patient blood management program uses a team approach to assess a patient's blood management needs. The goal of the team is to develop a plan of care that uses pharmaceuticals, technology and techniques to decrease blood loss and to enhance blood cell production. This approach reduces or eliminates the need for a blood transfusion.



What is Patient Blood Management?

Patient Blood Management (PBM) is the timely application of evidence-based medical and surgical concepts designed to maintain hemoglobin concentration, optimize hemostasis and minimize blood loss in an effort to improve patient outcome.

Why is Patient Blood Management necessary?

- Conserves use of a precious community resource
- Reduces unnecessary hospital and patient care costs
- Improves patient safety by minimizing exposure to blood
- May reduce hospital length of stay and reduces exposure to viruses and other blood-borne diseases
- May reduce the risk of hospital acquired complications and infections

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