

Blood Transfusion Services in Disaster Management



Definition of Disaster (1)

- Disaster has become a part of civil society.
- Might be a fury of nature or man-made.
- AABB defined disaster as follows 'unless otherwise stated, a "disaster" include any domestic disaster or act of terrorism that:

* Suddenly requires much larger amount of blood than unusual,

or:



Definition of Disaster (2)

* Temporarily restricts or eliminates a blood collector's ability to collect, test, process and distribute blood,

or:

* Create a sudden influx of donors requiring acceleration drawing of blood to meet an emergency need otherwise,

or:



Definition of Disaster (3)

* Temporarily restricts or prevents the local population from donating or restricts or prevents the use of the available inventory of blood products requiring immediate replacement or re-supply of the region's blood inventory from another region.'



Types of Disaster

Natural disaster:

Earthquake, flood, typhoon, volcano eruption, tsunami, land-slide, cloud burst, wild fire, diseases outbreak etc.

Man made disaster:

- * War & Terrorist activity
- * Train & other vehicular accidents
- * Chemical & biological disaster
- * Nuclear disaster



When disaster occurs?

Non-predictable:

- * Natural (earthquake, tsunami, cloud blast, wild fire etc.)
- * Man-made (terrorist act, train & vehicular accidents, industrial catastrophe)

Predictable (sometimes):

- * Natural (typhoon, volcano, diseases etc)
- * Man-made (war)



What happens?

Majority disasters comes out of the blue.

 Sudden disruption of communication channels like telephone, mobile, TV etc. (over use, targeted attack, power)

Sudden disruption of transportation:
(panic, mass movement, road network)



How do we respond?

- Initial period of shock, information collection
- District Magistrate (DM) takes over charge of rescue & rehabilitation
- DM requisition help of medical, police, army etc. as required (specific protocol)
- All state Govt. established 'disaster management cell' for emergencies



Response from blood bankers (1)

- Immediately take stock situation at BB.
- BB staff should be on emergency alert & plan to run the BB 24 hours in full strength.
- Communicate with other blood banks for coordination, if required.



Response from blood bankers (2)

 Contact DM or other civil authority (through Med Supt./ Director) & assure about preparedness at BB.

 Contact Hosp. authority where victims are transferred, contact hosp BB & transfer blood/ materials/ manpower, if required.



Response from blood bankers (3) (in hosp. based BB)

- All hosp. must have emergency protocol.
- Chaos should be controlled.

 Unconscious patients should be identified as 'unknown 1,2,3' etc. by wrist band.



Response from blood bankers (4) (in hosp. based BB)

 Blood samples should be immediately collected (care for mis-identification).

- Senior staff may go to emergency to get request and identified samples.
- Coordination between emergency and BB staff to get blood ready.



Supply of Blood

- "Supply maximum units in shortest time".
- Life saving/ no time: 'O' neg. (+ve)
- Immediate/ 5 min: Group specific
- Urgent/ 10 min: Immediate spin technique
- Dire emergency: first few units un X-match IST routine X-match (units to be X-matched later).
- Use of 'AB' plasma as vol. expander.
- Massive transfusion: FFP (after 4-6 units); platelet & cryoppt. (for fibrinogen), if required



Public response & blood donation

- Public always response to tragedy by donating blood to show solidarity
- Role of mass media (TV, radio, civil authr.)
- Huge rush of donor- call for help- involve volunteers from social organizations
- Maintain discipline, don't overcrowd, don't compromise with quality in blood collection



Anticipated disaster

- Flood & subsequent outbreak of dengue, leptospirasis, malaria etc.
- Shamefully every year; failure of civil authority to prevent.

 Mumbai flood 2005, serious shortage of platelet & flown from Ahmedabad, Chennai, Bangalore, Nagpur, Nasik etc.



Role of professional bodies

- Role to play by ISBTI, IMA, IS of Pediatric/ Surgeon etc.
- Should have active state chapters
- Proactive actions:
 - * Be a part of local disaster management team (under DM)
 - * Coordinate with NGO & other Prof. bodies
 - * For public: Involve NGO, Ad, public CME
 - * Interdisciplinary CME & individual roles.



Ultimate aim

Prevent minimum (or no loss) of precious human life with prompt and professional approach to manage disaster.



Thank you

