

HAEMOVIGILANCE, THE LAW IN PRACTICE

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Introduction: Haemovigilance, as a set of standardized procedures for monitoring the proper administration of blood and blood products, monitoring incidents and serious adverse reactions occurring in the recipient during blood transfusion act is enacted by Law 282/2005, for taking blood Emergency therapy, saving lives, in some cases, it may be unfortunate, when blood management rules are not known. The following case is illustrative as possible in this regard.

Materials and methods

Case presentation: The hospital O.G. in time of 20.05. 2008 morning, a pregnant woman in emergency time for delivery. Is consulted by the doctor on call and is ready for cesarean because natural gestation can not run normally, showing pregnant placenta praevia. Taking into account the possibility of a possible transfusion samples are made, and remand the CTS require three units of packed red blood cells.

The surgery begins, remove the fetus, but removing the placenta is accompanied by heavy bleeding. Carry Hb and found a value of 8.0 g / dl, is performed in emergency-sample tests Jambreau is rapidly heated, 2 units packed red blood cells, during which time the wound is bleeding stopped, surgery is closed and the patient is taken to the intensive care unit. It is still guarded, is presented in good general condition, but found the appearance Catheter hematuria. Episode hematuria

is observed in time and apply appropriate therapy that result in resumption of normal diuresis by evening.

The next day the anesthetist doctor about the CTS and status communicates pregnant with post-transfusion episode hematuria, requiring a more careful of possible irregular antibodies that could cause adverse reaction after transfusion.

The doctor asked containers CTS units transfused, study, and found that they were content samples completely hemolyzed blood as the rest of the content of the bag. Labels bags were not legible and seemed to be watered thoroughly, which gave the CTS physician explanation hematuria, subsequently confirmed by the anesthetist, who said their existence the best and fastest method of heating blood: the jet hot water tap. Fortunately the case of malpractice has irreparable repercussions on the woman's health.

Results: Analysis of errors produced on the occasion of these transfusions (transfusion Hb 8 g/dL transfusion performing superficial evidence, and improper warm blood) shows a lack of awareness and treatment in emergency transfusion superficial appearance. Rules introduced to better management of blood products would help avoid many dangerous situations and unwanted. The existence and compliance with standard operating procedures for transfusion in emergency would prevent the occurrence of malpractice in this area.

Conclusions: Haemovigilance and its rules are important not because they are written in the law, but because it saves lives.