

E1. CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD COMPONENTS SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND THE SECURITY INSURANCE OF TRANSFUSIONAL ACTIVITY IN CTS BRASOV.

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The transfusion security represents all phases of logistical and biological trials of transfusion of blood and human blood components. The transfusion security according to the WHO can only be met through five essential conditions (steps): providing a structure and national organization; the blood donor must be volunteer and unpaid; there must be a thorough testing and processing of all units collected; the rational clinical use of blood; quality management through the implementation of quality systems that aim at securing the transfusion process.

Self sufficiency is the balance between demand and production. At the same time there should be a perfect balance between the transfusional security and the transfusional self sufficiency locally.

I have studied the statistical data gathered in Blood Bank Brasov over the past five years regarding the number of outlets of blood taken from new donors in and the current ones. In parallel, I have studied the request/supply of human blood components.

Blood Bank Brasov respects (going through the five stages of safety) but there are times of the year when we cannot provide human blood components than in a variable proportion to the medical services providers.

The difficulties that we encountered in the path of a source of safe blood can be the following: lack of a plan or a national transfusional policy, lack of organized blood transfusion, lack of a recurrent blood donors or the presence of unsure donors, not making a thorough screening of the blood donated, the lack of funds or lack of testing kits and trained staff. Self sufficiency is sometimes hard to be accomplished: having in mind that only 17-18% of the people are blood donors and that requests for blood production are significant higher. Deficiency of certain blood components is ranging between 80-90%.