

## **E2. RISC MANAGEMENT IN DONOR SELECTION, IMPORTANT STEP TO INCREASE TRANSFUSION SAFETY.**

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**Introduction:** The objectives of any organization requires knowledge and multiple risk-taking. Risk management is a cyclical process with several distinct phases: risk identification, risk analysis and risk response.

**Material and Methods:** Identify all possible risks is the starting point for correct selection of donors. This is done by the management team using execution experience with staff who identify all risks in the context of formal meetings. It starts with drawing up a checklist that includes risk potential sources of selection that could be produced primarily by execution personnel that could generate such risks. Also, most often, the risks of internal environment must be checked execution personnel who interact with donors, which often is insufficient (chronic lack of staff in recent years) is unmotivated by the remuneration granted in general and relative to the same category of staff from other medical facilities, is totally unprepared for the communication and relationship with the public, which has big expectations that many consider offering more and gets very little in return. Objectives set by the management team too large, relative to the ability and opportunity to harvest transfusion centers can be a significant risk in the selection of donors. In this context, the objectives of any management team too much blood centers, being in accordance with the demands of hospitals, but in total contrast to the facilities and the number of staff, it handles a permanent risk in the selection of donors, which is hardly managed without significant allocations funds. Risk externally imposed by legislation and new legislation appeared to be managed.

Responding to risk management team needs to be prompt and to intervene in or even eliminate risk mitigation can be achieved through a range of tools such as: Because many risks in donor selection are outside staff reaction to risk Manager must start the training of medical personnel who work with potential donors. Judicious redesign teams work in collaboration to be perfect, redesigning processes and circuits for increasing the efficiency and fluidity donor route, with a decrease times waiting by increasing the efficient use of space and equipment. If risks are related to the execution times of activities, their scientific programming can mitigate risk within reasonable limits. Aims too high in the continuing growth of the collection, constantly increasing demands imposed by hospitals have sometimes adjusted.

**Conclusion:** All measures taken to identify the sources of risk, risk analysis and reaction to the conclusion that, after all, the performance of the risk management process in the selection of donors, regardless of environmental conditions, is given by the quality Manager transfusion and medical staff involvement.