

2 Participation in UK Haemovigilance Reporting

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Reporting organisations 2015

Participation in United Kingdom (UK) haemovigilance reporting remains high, with 100% of National Health Service (NHS) organisations registered to report directly, or indirectly, to SHOT. There were 4 NHS Trusts/Health Boards that made no reports during 2015. These included 2 very low users, 1 low user, and 1 high user (based on the 2014 SHOT benchmarking data usage categories). Both the low and high user organisations that did not report during 2015 had made regular reports each year from 2010–2014.

There were 16 non-NHS organisations that made reports during 2015.

Number of SHOT reports by UK country

Table 2.1:
Total number of
reports to SHOT
by UK country
2012–2015

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| England | 2860* | 80.7 | 2975 | 83.4 | 3119 | 85.0 | 3431 | 86.5 |
| Northern Ireland | 156 | 4.4 | 129 | 3.6 | 98 | 2.7 | 100 | 2.5 |
| Scotland | 326 | 9.2 | 285 | 8.0 | 278 | 7.6 | 259 | 6.6 |
| Wales | 203 | 5.7 | 179 | 5.0 | 173 | 4.7 | 175 | 4.4 |
| United Kingdom | 3545 | 100 | 3568 | 100 | 3668 | 100 | 3965 | 100 |

*Includes reports from Ministry of Defence overseas

Table 2.2:
Total issues of
blood components
from the Blood
Services of the UK
in calendar year
2015

| | Red cells | Platelets | FFP | SD-FFP | MB-FFP | Cryo | Totals |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| NHS Blood & Transplant | 1,611,984 | 273,695 | 200,780 | 78,569 | 8,256 | 39,955 | 2,213,239 |
| Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service | 49,244 | 9,157 | 4,593 | 2,320 | 412 | 1,135 | 66,861 |
| Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service | 162,088 | 24,610 | 17,446 | 2,420 | 1,288 | 2,208 | 210,060 |
| Welsh Blood Service | 70,496 | 3,211 | 10,083 | 2,979 | 0 | 347 | 87,116 |
| Total | 1,893,812 | 310,673 | 232,902 | 86,288 | 9,956 | 43,645 | 2,577,276 |

Paediatric/neonatal MB-FFP are expressed as single units; Cryoprecipitate figures are expressed as pools and single donations as issued; all other components are adult equivalent doses

FFP=fresh frozen plasma; SD=solvent detergent-sterilised; MB=methylene blue-treated; Cryo=cryoprecipitate

SD-FFP data supplied by Octapharma

Table 2.3:
Total number of
reports per 10,000
components issued
by UK Blood
Services 2012–2015

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NHS Blood & Transplant | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 15.5 |
| Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service | 21.3 | 18.7 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service | 13.2 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| Welsh Blood Service | 18.4 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 20.1 |
| Total | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 15.4 |

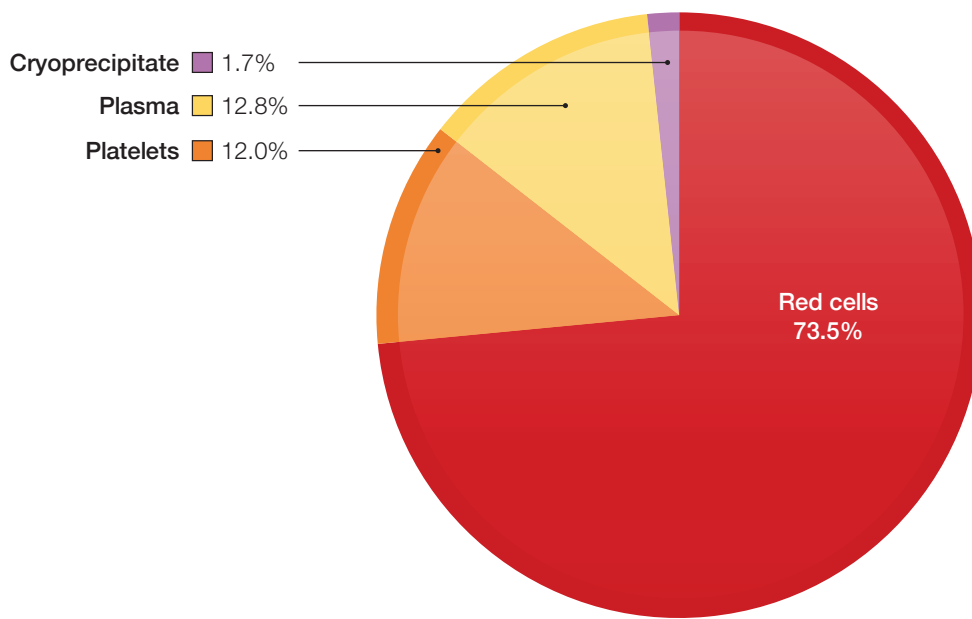


Figure 2.1:
Proportions
of issues by
components UK
2015

Cases included in the 2015 Annual SHOT Report n=3288

The total number of reports analysed and included in the 2015 Annual SHOT Report is 3288. This is a small increase from 3017 reports analysed in the 2014 Annual SHOT Report. The number of reports excluding 'near miss' and 'right blood right patient' is 1858 (1681 in 2014).

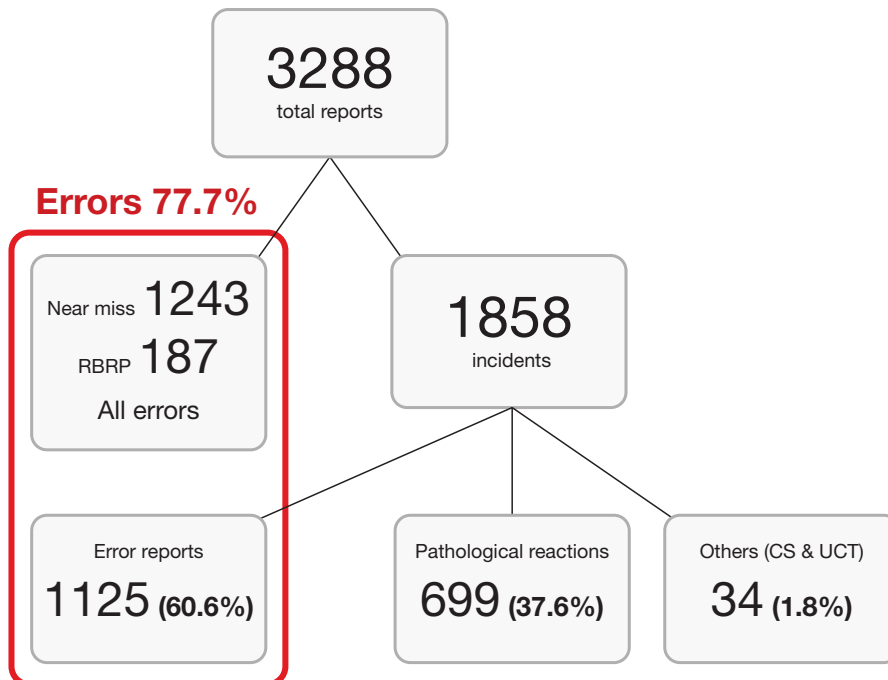
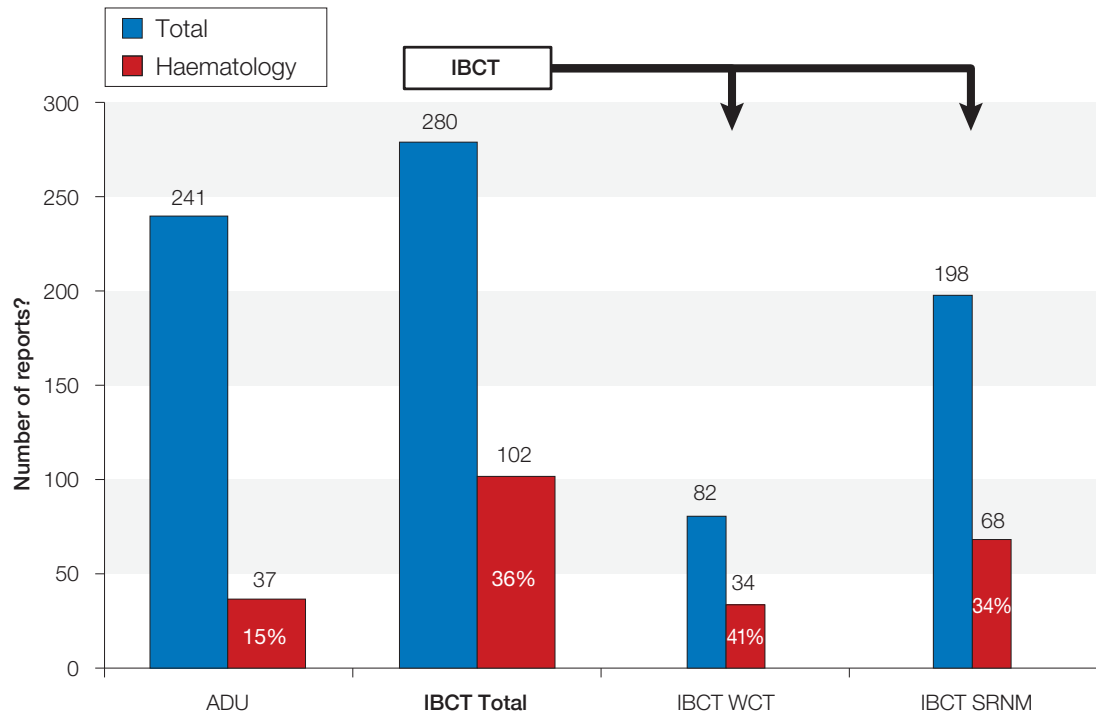


Figure 2.2:
Categorisation of
reports analysed in
2015

A survey of red cell use in England and North Wales was published in 2014 (NHSBT 2014). This covered 74% of all red cells issued during the two study periods. Transfusion to medical patients accounted for 67%, surgery 27% and obstetrics and gynaecology for 6%. Within medicine, haematology patients accounted for 40.3% and medical anaemia, excluding haematological use for another 40.3%. It is notable that sickle cell disease features in the top ten indications for using red cells within medicine at 4.3% of medical use (counted within haematology).

SHOT data for 2015 show that haematology is the largest single specialty reporting incidents, in keeping with the recognised high transfusion use. The distribution of some of these compared to all incidents is shown in Figure 2.3. Avoidable or delayed transfusions (ADU) are 15% of all, but within incorrect blood component transfused (IBCT) wrong components transfused (WCT) were 41% and instances where specific requirements were not met (SRNM), most commonly failure to transfuse irradiated cellular components and phenotype-selected red cells when indicated, were 34% of all cases of SRNM.

Figure 2.3:
Number of incidents
in haematology
for selected
SHOT categories
compared with all
reports



Reference

NHSBT (2014) **National survey of red cell use**. <http://hospital.blood.co.uk/media/27581/anonymous-nrcs.pdf>
[accessed 30 April 2016]