

# **DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON BLOOD TRANSFUSION REQUEST FROM THE CASUALTY SURGICAL WARD IN TEACHING HOSPITAL JAFFNA**

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## **Introduction**

As there is no separate trauma unit both trauma and general surgical patients are admitted to the same ward. Blood transfusions saves many lives. At the same time transfusion reactions can be fatal.

## **Objective**

To describe the pattern of blood request from the surgical casualty ward.

## **Methodology**

Data were collected from the blood transfusion request forms sent from ward 24

## **Results**

100 forms were analyzed. 57 were sent for males. Out of this 32 were sent for trauma patients. Among them 18 requests were sent for patients from 19 – 36 years of age and another 17 for patients from 37 – 54 years. But when we consider the females 19 were sent for general surgery patients and 17 for trauma patients. 13 patients were from 55 – 72 age group and another 11 were from 37 – 54. 96 requests were sent as urgent, 2 as routine and 1 as emergency. Altogether 177 pint of blood request was made with the request form. Only 52 pints of blood was transfused to 19 patients. Among them 11 were males. None of the forms carry the blood group of patient. 40 patients samples for Grouping and Direct test were collected within 10 minutes. another 26 samples in 11 – 20 min. But 09 patients samples were taken 1 hour after filling the request form. 30 patients samples were reached the blood bank within 10 minutes after collection. But 15 samples were sent after one hour.

## **Conclusion**

Most of the request is sent for young male patients with trauma. As each question of the request form carries its importance it should be duly filled. Improper decisions and actions on transfusion endanger the life of patients and increases the work load of the staff.