



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

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I: Cyfarwyddwyr Meddygol Byrddau Iechyd ac
Ymddiriedolaethau
Deon y Ddeoniaeth Feddygol
Deon yr Ysgol Nyrsio
Deon yr Ysgol Bydwreigiaeth

16 Gorffennaf
2021

Annwyl Gydweithiwr,

I'W WEITHREDU: Canllawiau wedi'u diweddarau ar Weithdrefnau Trallwysio Gwaed, sy'n cyfeirio'n benodol at adnabod cleifion. Mae'r Grŵp Goruchwylio Iechyd Gwaed Cenedlaethol (BHNOC) wedi adolygu'r Canllawiau ar Weithdrefnau Trallwysio Gwaed, sy'n cyfeirio'n benodol at adnabod cleifion yng Nghymru, ac wedi cyflwyno'r canllawiau hyn i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rwy'n ysgrifennu atoch i roi gwybod i chi am hyn, ac am y gofynion a nodir yn y canllawiau sydd wedi'u hatodi. (Dogfen 1)

Mae adnabod cleifion yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau arferion trallwysio diogel. Dynodyddion cleifion craidd y mae'n rhaid eu defnyddio ar bob cam o'r broses drallwysio.

Mae adnabod cleifion yn bositif (PPI) yn archwiliad diogelwch pwysig; lle bo'n bosibl, rhaid gofyn i gleifion nodi eu henw llawn a'u dyddiad geni o leiaf. Efallai y bydd angen dynodwyr ychwanegol, yn unol â pholisi lleol. Bydd 9 cam y Peryglon Difrifol Trallwysio Gwaed (SHOT) yn y Cynllun Gwylidwraeth Gwaed yn y broses drallwysio yn cael eu cymhwyso yng Nghymru, a fydd yn cynnwys pwysleisio bod yn rhaid i'r broses PPI ddigwydd ar bwyntiau pwysig wrth Gymryd Samplau a Gweinyddu cynhyrchion gwaed.

Mae casglu samplau gwaed cleifion i gynnal profion cyn trallwysio yn gam hanfodol yn y broses o drallwysio gwaed. Mae'n hanfodol sicrhau bod cwblhau'r ffurflen gais, casglu samplau, labelu samplau a bod gwiriad ysgrifenedig o'r broses adnabod cleifion lawn yn cael eu cyflawni'n gywir, er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch cleifion, a chynnal y broses o adnabod cleifion yn ystod y broses trallwysio.

Mae'r **gofynion ansawdd** a'r meini prawf ynghlwm yn tynnu sylw at agweddau hanfodol yn y broses adnabod cleifion, ac maen nhw'n orfodol. Mae cymhwyso'r safonau hyn yn cefnogi ymagwedd unedig at **ddim goddefgarwch** ar draws Cymru.

Mae'r canllawiau hyn yn disodli canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd yn flaenorol yn WHC (2007) 042, yn unol â chanllawiau BSH¹ a'r Cynllun Iechyd Gwaed².

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

DR FRANK ATHERTON

Transfusion Patient Safety - Patient identification

Highlights

- Clarification of 'core' patient identifiers
- Emphasize critical points for positive patient identification
- Provides links to supporting resources

Action

Chief executives to inform:

- Nursing directors
- Medical directors
- Transfusion practitioners
- Transfusion Lab Managers
- Clinical governance leads
- Service Managers
- Hospital Transfusion Committees

This document provides updated guidance on Blood Transfusion Procedures with specific reference to patient identification. It supersedes guidance previously issued in WHC (2007) 042, in accordance with BSH guidance¹ and the Blood Health Plan².

Patient identification is essential in ensuring safe transfusion practice. **Core patient identifiers** that must be used at every step of the transfusion process are:

- Surname
- Forename
- Date of Birth
- Unique identification number (NHS/hospital number)

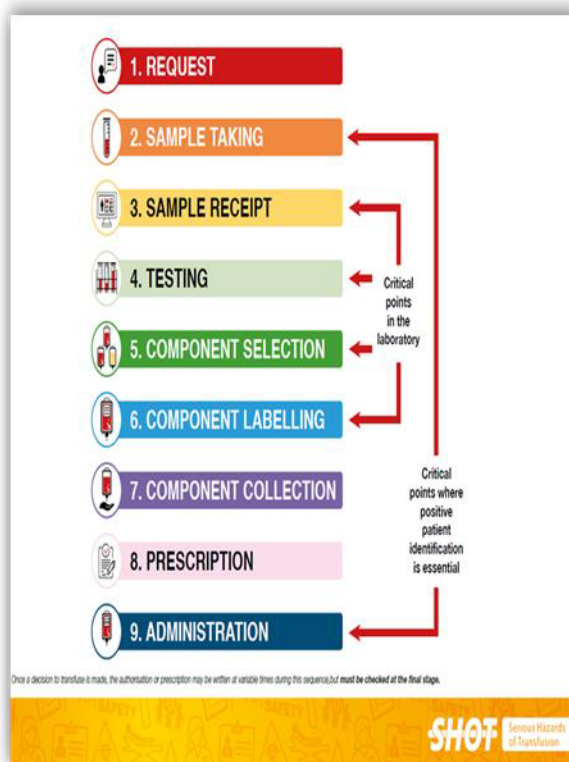
Positive patient identification (PPI) is a critical safety check; where possible patients must be asked to state their **full name and date of birth as a minimum**. Additional identifiers may be required as per local policy. The Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT)³ Haemovigilance Scheme 9 steps of the transfusion process (Figure 1) is applied in Wales including the emphasis that PPI must occur at critical points of Sample Taking and Administration of blood products.

Additional information and resources to support each step of the transfusion process in Wales are provided below.

- 1. Request:** Authorisation for blood transfusion can only be made by qualified medical staff and Non-Medical Authorisation of Blood Transfusion (NABT)⁴ practitioners
- 2. Sample taking:** Should only be performed by health care professionals who are suitably trained and competency assessed⁵ confirming that PPI matches the patient wristband and request form. **Sample labelling must occur at the patient's (bed) side.**

Steps 3-6 are critical within transfusion laboratories and covered in appropriate BSH guidelines.

- 7. Component collection** Only suitable trained and competent staff should perform this duty⁵
- 8. Prescription as described in step 1** and use of the All Wales Transfusion Record⁶
- 9. Administration** - Only suitable trained and competent staff should perform this duty^{1,5} confirming that PPI matches the patient wristband, blood component and All Wales Transfusion Record⁶





Additional information

- All patients **receiving a blood transfusion MUST have a wristband containing the core patient identifiers**. This is true in both inpatient and outpatient basis.
- To ensure correct allocation of blood group to a patient it is necessary that their **blood group is tested on samples from TWO SEPARATE bleeding events**. Failure to do so can result in a Never Event of incompatible blood being transfused and serious patient harm.

References

1. <https://b-s-h.org.uk/guidelines/guidelines/administration-of-blood-components/>
2. <https://gov.wales/nhs-wales-blood-health-plan-whc2017028>
3. <https://www.shotuk.org/wp-content/uploads/myimages/Transfusion-Aide-Memoire.pdf>
4. <https://wbs-intranet.cymru.nhs.uk/bht/wp-content/bht-uploads/sites/4/2020/01/NABT-Policy-non-medical-authorisation-of-blood-component-transfusion-December-2019.pdf>
5. <https://wbs-intranet.cymru.nhs.uk/bht/all-wales-transfusion-competencies/> (password protected)
6. <https://wbs-intranet.cymru.nhs.uk/bht/wp-content/bht-uploads/sites/4/2019/02/awtr.pdf>
7. <https://www.shotuk.org/wp-content/uploads/myimages/SHOT-Bite-No-10-Why-2-Samples-July-2018.pdf>