Procedural Harm-Blood Management Top Ten Checklist

| TOP TEN EVIDENCE BASED INTERVENTIONS | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| PROCESS CHANGE | IN PLACE | NOT DONE | WILL ADOPT | NOTES (RESPONSIBLE AND BY WHEN?) |
| Establish a Blood Management Program. | | | | |
| Monitor noncompliance with Blood Management criteria by ordering practitioners. | | | | |
| Blood transfusion criteria require assessment of patients' hemoglobin (e.g. Hgb 7-8 g/dl), their capacity to compensate for acute anemia, and their additional risk factors. | | | | |
| Require an informed consent specific to blood and/or blood product transfusions. | | | | |
| Use focused audits to identify inappropriate prescribing practice patterns and system failures. | | | | |
| Establish an ordering policy that limits orders for transfusion to "one unit" at a time. | | | | |
| Informed consents are available in several literacy levels and languages. | | | | |
| Use technology to incorporate alerts and hard stops in order sets as appropriate. | | | | |
| Require documentation of clinical justification for blood or blood product transfusions. | | | | |
| Provide handouts that list frequently asked questions to assist the patients and families in their decision making process. | | | | |





