



Blood Banking & Transfusion Medicine 101

Blood Banking: Global Environment

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Learning Objectives

After participating in this program you should be able to....

- Describe the factors that influence the motivation of volunteers to donate blood.
- Discuss the global environment and the move to voluntary blood donation.
- Describe the roles of National Blood Services and the World Health Organization (WHO).



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Blood Safety / Availability Facts

- **There are approximately 117.4 million blood donations collected globally**
 - 42% of these are collected in high-income countries, home to only 16% of the world's population
- **For 1000 people, the blood donation rate is 32.6 donations in high-income countries, just 15.1 in upper-middle-income countries, 8.1 in lower-middle-income countries and only 4.4 in low-income countries**



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Blood Donor Types

There are 3 types of blood donors:

- Voluntary or non-remunerated
- Family/Replacement
- Paid or remunerated



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Voluntary Blood donor motivators

- Blood donation is the “right thing to do”
- I feel good when I donate blood
- Sense of community, belonging to a group
- Knowing that a blood donation has the potential to save 3 lives
- I am a hero to a patient in need
- Insuring the blood supply so that blood is available when I need it



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Voluntary vs Paid Donors

- **From 2008 – 2015, there was an increase of 11.6 million blood donations from voluntary unpaid donors**
- **In total, 78 countries collect over 90% of their blood supply from voluntary unpaid blood donors**
- **58 countries collect more than 50% of their blood supply from family/replacement or paid donors**



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Voluntary vs Paid Donors

- **The World Health Organization states that voluntary blood donation is the foundation to a safe and sufficient blood supply**
- **Voluntary blood donors are the first line of defense in preventing the transmission of HIV, hepatitis viruses and other bloodborne infections through transfusion**
- **Studies have reported significantly lower prevalence of transfusion transmissible infection markers among voluntary donors compared with family/replacement or paid donors**



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WHO and Red Cross/Red Crescent

- The **global framework** for action to achieve 100% voluntary blood donation was developed jointly by the World Health Organization and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- It is designed to provide guidance and support to countries seeking to establish effective voluntary blood donor programs, phase out family /replacement blood donation and eliminate paid donation



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World Health Organization

- **WHO recommends** that all activities related to blood collection, testing, processing, storage and distribution be coordinated at the national level through effective organization and integrated blood supply networks
- The national blood system should be governed by **national blood policy** and legislative framework to promote uniform implementation of standards and consistency in the quality and safety of blood and blood products



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World Blood Donor Day – June 14

- **The WHO initiated World Blood Donor Day**
- **Each year has a dedicated theme and a host country**
- **The theme for 2019: Safe Blood for All**
- **In 2019 the host country was Rwanda**



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National Blood Services

- Most countries operate their Health Systems through the Ministries of Health
- The National Blood Services (NBS) have been established by governments to promote and deliver a safe and sustainable blood supply
- NBS model
 - Centralized Services
 - Decentralized Services
 - Combination of both



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National Blood Services

- Centralized NBS
 - National blood policy authorizes a centralized service
 - NBS collects, processes, tests and distributes all blood products for the country
- Decentralized Service
 - National blood policy authorizes a decentralized service
 - Individual hospitals collect, process, test, distribute, and issue blood products for the country



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Questions?

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