## **Transfusion Reaction Algorithm**

## 1. STOP THE TRANSFUSION Patient has onset of NEW signs and symptoms 2. Do not discard product **6.** Perform vitals every 15 Hemoglobinuria Temperature rise greater than 1°C Rigors minutes until patient is 3. Maintain IV with normal saline using new IV set Shortness of breath Rash Bleeding at IV site stable. Hypertension Urticaria Pain (back, chest, 4. Contact MD/designate for medical Hypotension 7. Visually assess product Pruritus bone, abdomen) assessment/treatment. Suspect transfusion Hypoxemia Tachycardia Jaundice reaction? **8.** Check for clerical Chills 5. If yes, proceed with prescribed treatment and discrepancy continue with Algorithm 9. Notify blood bank Proceed as follows: 1. MD/Designate may order medication Clerical Discrepancy Check Minor symptoms ONLY: NO **2.** Resume transfusion with *caution* if 1. Confirm patient identification Rash/urticaria/pruritus and/or DISCREPANCY ordered by MD/Designate if product 2. Confirm patient demographics and Temperature rise greater than 1°C AND not expired verify all documentation matches: temperature 38°C to 38.9°C AND no 3. Direct observation for first 15 minutes a. ID band/health card associated Major symptoms AND onset following transfusion re-establishment b. Physician order in chart greater than 10 minutes into transfusion 4. For IVIG, if transient mild symptoms c. Tag on product matches patient resolve with decreased flow rate, do not d. Label on product complete Transfusion Reaction e. Transfusion Medicine Results Report Investigation Form (CM 105) OR Clerical DISCREPANCY identified **Major symptoms:** STOP! DO NOT CONTINUE TRANSFUSION Has the patient YES developed major Hypertension 1. Return the following to blood bank **STAT**: Hypoxemia o Product with attached IV tubing. All ports clamped and IV symptoms? Severe Respiratory distress tubing capped. Product tags should not be removed at any point Temperature rise greater than 39°C during transfusion. Hypotension/shock 2. Complete the Transfusion Reaction Investigation Form CM 105 NO Back/chest pain and send to blood bank Hemoglobinuria Jaundice 1. Continue the transfusion with vigilance Bleeding at IV site 2. Complete the Transfusion Reaction Severe allergic reaction Investigation form (CM 105) and submit to Tachycardia/arrhythmias

Note: Consult Transfusion Medicine MD on call if replacement blood products are required urgently.







Turn Algorithm over for recommended investigation/actions and reporting information

blood bank

## For all Suspected Major Transfusion Reactions

- Return product to blood bank STAT. Ensure tubing attached and all clamps closed.
- Send a type and screen following usual protocol

- Notify health care provider who ordered blood product of the transfusion reaction
- Complete the "Transfusion Reaction Investigation Form" CM105 and send to the blood bank

## Signs and Symptoms Recommended Investigation / Actions **Draw Blood Cultures from patient** Temperature rises to greater than 39°C If bacterial contamination suspected, antibiotics should strongly be considered Temperature rise not responding to antipyretics Monitor patient for signs and symptoms of shock Temperature 38°C to 39°C and Chills/Rigors or Hypotension/Shock or Required Blood for Blood Cultures- Reference Guide Adults **Pediatrics** Tachycardia or Severe Respiratory distress Volume Volume Site BottleType Weight Number of Bottles 10ml peripheral aerobic <4kg 1ml 1 pediatric Suspicion of sepsis in absence of fever 10ml anerobio 4-<9kg (20lbs) 2-4ml 1 pediatric peripheral 10ml 9-27kg(20-60lbs) 3 pediatric or second peripheral aerobic 10ml 1 adult aerobic 28kg(61+lbs) 30ml 2 adult aerobic and 1 adult anaerobic Adult Adult Pediatric Anaerobic Aerobic Yellow cap Purple cap Blue cap Rash or urticaria accompanied by any major symptom Chest x-ray if dyspneic Monitor for shock, epinephrine may be required Severe hypertension assosciated with hypoxemia and Consider a chest x-ray severe respiratory distress, signs of fluid overload Monitor SpO2 Patient may require oxygen and diuretics Severe hypotension assosciated with hypoxemia Consider hemolytic or DIC (Disseminated intravacular coagulation) work up and severe respiratory distress Chest x-ray if dyspneic Consider bacterial sepsis or allergic reaction work up If TRALI (Transfusion Related Acute Lung Injury) is suspected the physician treating the patient must contact the TM physician on call and complete the "TRALI Patient Data Form"







https://blood.ca/sites/default/files/TRALI\_Patient\_Data.pdf