

Haemovigilance and its Significance in Transfusion Safety and its Adverse Effect

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Abstract: *Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health, but many patients requiring transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood. Blood transfusion is always associated with some level of risk. Haemovigilance is a continuous process of data collection and analysis of transfusion-related adverse reactions/events in order to investigate their causes and outcomes, and prevent their occurrence or recurrence. It is a risk monitoring system integral to the practice of transfusion medicine whose ultimate purpose is to improve the quality and safety of transfusion. Blood transfusion has certain risks, and any unfavorable event occurring in a patient during or after transfusion, for which no other reason can be found, is called a transfusion reaction. These untoward effects vary from being relatively mild to severe and require rapid recognition and management. Transfusion services rely on transfusion reaction reporting to provide patient care and protect the blood supply. Unnecessary discontinuation of blood is a major wastage of scarce blood, as well as man, hours, and funds. Although strict procedures are applied during blood donations preparations and transfusions, errors in transfusion and infection complications still serve a problem in clinical practice. Hemovigilance is intended for the detection and analyzing all untoward effects of blood transfusion to correct their cause and prevent recurrence. In this review, we will discuss hemovigilance and transfusion Safety and its adverse effect.*

Keywords: Adverse event, blood donor, blood donation, Haemovigilance, Transfusion safety

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