









Thoughts on Hemovigilance From America's Blood Centers Susan N. Rossmann, MD, PhD Chair, Scientific Medical

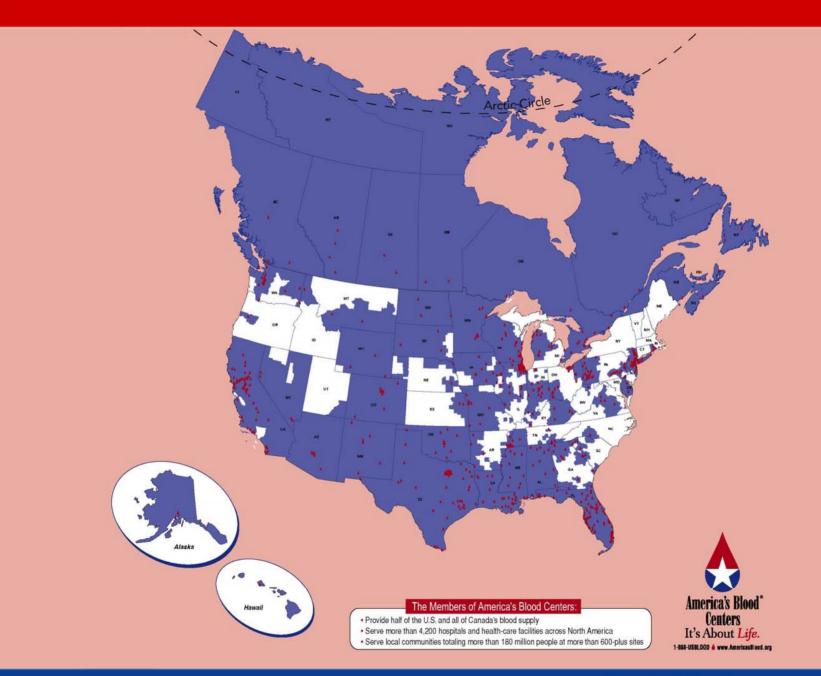
Technical Committee



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America's Blood Centers

- ♣ Founded in 1962, America's Blood Centers is North America's largest network of community-based, not-for-profit blood programs
- ♦ 78 blood programs serving 180 million people in 45
 States and all of Canada
 - ♦ > 9 million donations
 - **♦ >600 collection sites**
 - Over 2.5 million blood recipients at 3,500 hospitals
 - Half the U.S., and all of Canada's volunteer donor blood supply
- ABC members also provide therapeutic and transfusion services, recruit marrow, cord and stem cell and tissue donors



Hemovigilance/Biovigilance in the U.S.

- The approach is not new!
- 21 CFR codified traceability and reporting of adverse reactions similar to drugs (Part 200) in the 1995 Quality Guideline
- Blood centers have been carrying out aspects of hemovigilance for many years, including
 - Cradle to grave traceability
 - Fatality Reports
 - Blood Product Deviation Reports
 - Product retrievals
 - Donor and recipient notification lookback

New focus is on process instead of product

- "Hemovigilance" was created in France (1994) as follow up to the tragedy of AIDS
- European Hemovigilance Network created in the 90's; VIIIth meeting, Portugal, Feb 2006
- SHOT, a voluntary hemovigilance program in the UK started in 1996
- Voluntary or mandatory programs were gradually instituted in Canada, several European countries, Japan and Brazil
 - Engelfriet CP and Reesink HW. Hemovigilance. Vox Sang 2006;90-207-241

Hemovigilance has been codified by the EU

- Hemovigilance was codified by the new EU Regulatory system and is a mandated requirement
- Commission Directive 2005/61/EC implementing Directive 2002/98/EC of the European parliament and of the Council (traceability requirements and notification of serious adverse reactions and events.)

U.S. issues

- FDA law centered on
 - Safety and efficacy of <u>products</u>
 - ♦ The focus of our current activities
- Hemovigilance
 - Addresses the <u>process</u> of transfusion of blood and blood products
 - Requires more hospital and clinical involvement

U.S. needs

- ♦ A future U.S. hemovigilance/biovigilance program will need to address
 - Donors adverse reactions
 - ♦ Not included in all initiatives
 - Blood Center activities reports of adverse reactions from consignees, investigation and, when appropriate, corrective action
 - Hospitals patient outcomes data

The success of a U.S. program depends on

- The standardization and acceptance of event definitions by the participants, for example
 - **♦** Donors
 - donor reactions
 - Patients
 - ♦ Hemolytic reactions
 - **♦ TRALI**
 - Transfusion-related bacterial sepsis
 - ♠ Transfusion-transmitted infection

The success of a U.S. program depends on

- Active participation of the various organizations involved, among them:
 - **△** AABB
 - accredits hospitals, coordinates nationally
 - ♠ ABC, ARC
 - supply blood, monitor donors, trace products
 - CAP (College of American Pathologists)
 - accredits laboratory and transfusion service
 - ASH (American Society of Hematology)
 - physicians for transfusion patients, transfusion medicine professionals
 - JCAHO, AHA accredit, represent hospitals

What ABC would like to see

- ♠ A voluntary system like SHOT UK
- Focused on donors and patients
- Addressing both utilization and adverse events
- Data analysis and development of policies based on data

What are ABC's concerns?

- Creation of another reporting system that accumulates data but does not contribute to improvements in patient safety
 - **△** Action based on the data is key
- Addition of regulatory layers
- Unfunded mandates who will pay for the system? Unfortunately, the current economic environment restricts funding for these types of activities

What ABC plans to do in the near future

- Organize a volunteer system for collection and analysis of data from ABC blood center members
 - Adverse events associated with blood donors
 - Hospital complaints about blood products that they received
 - Adverse events associated with transfusion recipients

What ABC plans to do in the near future

- Support the AABB interorganizational efforts to establish a hemovigilance/biovigilance system at the hospital level
- Participate in the analysis of data and in the development of policies as appropriate

Thank you!

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