IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSFUSION REACTION DUE TO BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION *BaCon* Study

Identification of transfusion reaction resulting from bacterial contamination

DEFINITIONS -- **One of the following signs must occur within 90 minutes of transfusion for diagnosis:**

Fever	Temperature ≥ 39°C or ≥102°F or rise of ≥ 2°C or ≥ 3.5°F*
Rigors	Shaking chills
Tachycardia	Heart rate ≥120/min, or rise of ≥ 40/min*
Drop in systolic blood pressure	≥ 30mmHg*
Rise in systolic blood pressure	≥ 30mmHg

*Change from pre-transfusion values

SUPPORTIVE SYMPTOMS-	Not necessary for definition, but may be associated with the reaction:

Nausea & vomiting
Shortness of breath
Lumbar (lower back) pain

If a transfusion reaction meeting BaCon Study criteria occurs:

1. Stop transfusion (Whole Blood, RBCs, Platelets) immediately
2. Follow management of acute transfusion reactions in the AABB BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY DATA-CARD
3. Save the blood component unit aseptically
4. Notify attending physician
5. Notify transfusion service, ie, blood bank
6. Obtain blood cultures from recipient
7. Obtain serum from recipient post-transfusion
8. Send serum and blood component to the transfusion service
9. Fill out Section I of the *BaCon* Study, Adverse Reaction form

*Management of acute transfusion reactions should otherwise proceed according to previously established standard procedure.

You may be asked to further assist in the workup of this episode pending completion of tests performed on recipient and blood component samples.

Thank you for your cooperation and for helping to increase awareness that bacterial contamination of blood components can be a cause of transfusion reaction.