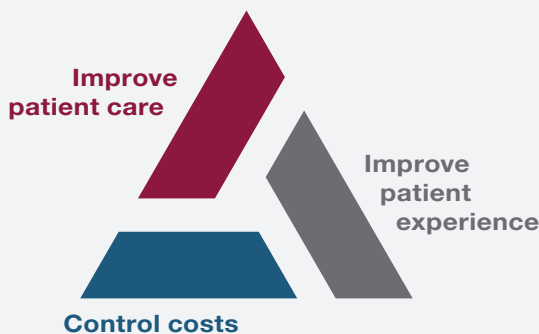


Global support for implementing Patient Blood Management

Global initiatives for Patient Blood Management (PBM)

In 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) published a policy brief, *The Urgent Need to Implement PBM*, to increase implementation of PBM to address the risks of iron deficiency anemia, blood loss, and coagulopathy, citing that there is still a gap between growing awareness and implementation.¹

The European Commission developed two PBM guidelines: *A Guide for Health Authorities* and *A Practical Implementation Guide for Hospitals*. **These guides highlight the importance of adopting PBM as a standard of care to improve patient safety and clinical outcomes.**^{2,3}



The Triple Aim is a framework for optimizing health system performance, developed by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement.⁴

“PBM provides a rare opportunity in health care of ‘getting more for less’ by reducing overall treatment costs and improving patient outcomes while simultaneously improving overall population health status.”²

– World Health Organization

Clinical support for PBM²

Clinical evidence supports PBM for the safe use of blood products and proactively addresses the triad of independent risk factors: anemia, major blood loss, and transfusion.

Transfusions have a negative effect on:⁵



Morbidity and mortality



Hospital length of stay



Avoidable complications

Viscoelastic testing is key to PBM²

Viscoelastic testing, a key component of PBM and identified as a critical factor for its success, is recommended by the European Commission.

The European Commission recommends that viscoelastic testing should be:

- **Actively reported** as a key performance indicator
- **Used routinely** for related disease prevention measures
- **Required as state-of-the-art technology** to fully enable PBM

A comprehensive plan for PBM implementation

Effective implementation of PBM in an institution includes education and awareness, involvement of key stakeholders, a focused organization and infrastructure, development and monitoring of key performance indicators, and use of diagnostic instrumentation, such as ROTEM.³

The 8-step Kotter change model can be applied as the institutional implementation model for PBM.³

Change management model for PBM³



The European Commission clearly identifies the importance of PBM and provides additional support to successfully implement a PBM program.

The Western Australian Department of Health actively proved the positive achievements of the European Commission's recommended implementation model.³

The WHO supports worldwide implementation of PBM as a standard of care based on the scientific and economic evidence in support of PBM and respect for the fundamental principles of ethics.

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