

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
2,3-DPG	2,3-diphosphoglycerate
AC	Accreditation Canada
AABB	American Association of Blood Banks
AFFP	Apheresis Fresh Frozen Plasma
AHF	Anti-Hemophilic Factor
AHG	Anti-Human Globulin
AHTR	Acute Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction (also HTR)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANH	Acute Normovolemic Hemodilution
PLTA	Apheresis Platelets
aPPT	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
BBM	Best Blood Manitoba
TMS	Transfusion Medicine Service
CBS	Canadian Blood Services
CAP	College of American Pathologists
CAD	Coronary Heart Disease
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
CPD	Citrate, Phosphate, Dextrose (anticoagulant)
CPDA	Citrate, Phosphate, Dextrose-Adenine (anticoagulant)
CRYO	Cryoprecipitate
CSP	Cryo Supernate Plasma
CSTM	Canadian Society of Transfusion Medicine
DAT	Direct Antiglobulin Test also known as Coombs Test
DIC	Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy
D5W	Dextrose 5% water
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
F	Factor
FFP	Fresh Frozen Plasma
FP	FP24
FNHTR	Febrile Non-Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction
FP	Frozen Plasma
GGTP	Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)
GVHD	Graft-Versus-Host Disease
HAS	Albumin-25% or 5%

Abbreviation	Term
HB/HGB/Hgb	Hemoglobin
HCT	Hematocrit
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HDN	Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLA	Human Leukocyte Antigen
HMO	House Medical Officer
HTR	Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction
IAD	Intraoperative Autologous Donation
IAT	Indirect Anti-globulin Test
IDA	Iron deficiency anemia
IgA	Immunoglobulin A
IU	International Units
IVIG	Intravenous Immunoglobulin
MTBPRM	Manitoba Transfusion Best Practice Resource Manual
MSBOS	Maximum Surgical Blood Order Schedule
MCH	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin
MCHC	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentrate
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume
mg/dL	milligrams per deciliter
MLA	Medical Laboratory Assistant
MLT	Medical Laboratory Technologist
NAT	Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing
NS	Normal Saline
OR	Operating Room
PAC	Pre-Admission Clinic
PAD	Preoperative Autologous Blood Transfusion
PEG	Polyethylene glycol
PCC	Prothrombin Complex Concentrates
PHIN/PHN	Personal Health Identification Number
PLT	Platelets
PNRGTP	Provincial Nursing Resource Group for Transfusion Practice
PRP	Platelet-Rich Plasma
PTT	Partial Thromboplastin Time
PPP	Plasma Protein Products
RBC	Red Blood Cells
rF	recombinant Factor

Abbreviation	Term
RHA	Regional Health Authority
RhIG	Win Rho
Rh	Rhesus Factor
ROT	Record of Transfusion
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RT	Respiratory Therapist
SAGM	Saline Adenine Glucose Mannitol
SCIG	Subcutaneous Immune Globulin
SDM	Substitute Decision Maker
SEQ	Sequence Number
STS	Serological Test for Syphilis
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
T&S	Type and Screen
TACO	Transfusion Associated Circulatory Overload
TA-GVHD	Transfusion-Associated Graft-Versus-Host Disease
TMRR	Transfusion Medicine Results Report
TRALI	Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury
TTP	Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura
TM	Transfusion Medicine
vCJD	Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
WBC	White Blood Cells

3. Glossary

Term	Definition
Adverse Event Reporting System	Surveillance system used by Manitoba Health to track and monitor transfusion reactions to blood, blood components and plasma protein products.
Adverse Reaction	Undesirable and unintended response to the transfusion of blood components of plasma protein products that is considered to be definitely, probably or possibly related to the transfusion.
Alloimmunization	An immune response to foreign antigens after exposure to genetically different cells or tissues. Can be a complication of receiving incompatible blood.
Authorized Health Care Provider	A person trained and licensed and authorized to provide health care in Manitoba.
Antibody	A protein substance produced in the blood or tissues in response to a specific antigen, as a bacterium or a toxin that destroys or weakens bacteria and neutralized organic poisons, thus forming the basis for immunity.
Antigen	Any of various substances, including toxins, bacteria, foreign blood cells, and the cells of transplanted organs, that when introduced into the body stimulate the production of antibodies.
Blood Bank Refrigerator	A refrigerator that meets transfusion medicine regulatory requirements (e.g. fan for circulating air, or of a capacity and design to ensure that the proper temperature is maintained throughout, and equipped with automatic temperature recording and an audible alarm) to store blood, blood components or derivatives.
Blood Bank	A department in a facility that performs transfusion related activities but does not perform crossmatching.
Blood Component	A therapeutic part of blood intended for transfusion (red cells, platelets, plasma, cryoprecipitate).
BTS (Blood Transfusion Service)	A department in a facility that performs transfusion related activities and also performs crossmatching.
Capacity	A person has capacity to make decisions if they have the ability to understand the decision as well as consequences of the decision presented to them.

Term	Definition
Component	A therapeutic component of blood intended for transfusion (e.g., red cells, platelets, cryoprecipitate or plasma) that can be prepared using equipment and techniques available in a blood center. Note: Such equipment and techniques can include centrifugation, filtration or freezing.
Crossmatch	A method used to ensure compatibility between donor and recipient blood.
Crossmatch Transfusion Ratio	The ratio of units of RBC that are crossmatched in the hospital blood bank for potential transfusion during a surgical procedure to the number of units transfused.
Derivative (now known as Plasma Protein Product or PPPs')	Sterile solutions of a specific protein(s) derived from blood or by recombinant technology (eg: human serum albumin, plasma protein fraction, immunoglobulin preparations, and coagulation products (factors VIII and IX, fibrinogen, ant-thrombin III, etc.
Donation Number	Unique number identifying the unit of blood or blood component and is composed of 13 digits, 2 flag characters and 1 check digit.
Extended Practice Nurse	A registered nurse who is registered on the register of registered nurses (extended practice) and where the Authorized Practitioner is an employee of a Regional Health Authority or health care facility who is permitted to do so by written policy of the authority or facility. As per the <i>Registered Nurses Act Extended Practice Regulation</i> .
Guidelines	Written principles that guide actions or decisions. They allow flexibility in the sequence and/or inclusion specific steps in the process and encourage appropriate professional judgment. By definition a guideline is not mandatory.
Hospital Liaison for Jehovah's Witness	Contact person for HCPs to support ACP in those people refusing blood products for religious reasons.
Indate	Refers to expiry date of blood components. Opposite of outdate. A T&S will have a valid indate for 72 hours.
Irradiated	Blood components that have been exposed to gamma radiation.
Laboratory Information System (LIS)	A computerized inventory system used in laboratory operations; specifically, the system that generates accession labels and tracks issues.
Lot Number	The unique number assigned by the manufacturer when preparing plasma protein products. This number is located on both the box and the vial.

Term	Definition
Maximum Surgical Blood Ordering Schedule	A list of common surgical procedures that defines the number of units of blood to be crossmatched prior to surgery.
Medical Director (Transfusion Medicine)	Provincially licensed physician who is responsible for all clinical and laboratory policies, processes and procedures related to transfusion practices within their jurisdiction.
Outdate	Refers to expiry date of blood components. Opposite of indate. Found on product label. Administration must be initiated before outdate but does not have to be concluded before outdate.
Patient Blood Management	An evidence-based, multidisciplinary approach to optimizing the care of patients who might need transfusion. PBM encompasses all aspects of patient evaluation and clinical management surrounding the transfusion decision-making process, including the application of appropriate indications, as well as minimization of blood loss and optimization of patient red cell mass. PBM can reduce the need for allogeneic blood transfusions and reduce health-care costs, while ensuring that blood components are available for the patients who need them.
Phenotype	The outward expression of genes (e.g: blood type). On blood cells, serologically demonstrable antigens constitute the phenotype.
Phlebotomist	Person drawing the specimen of blood for laboratory tests. This may be a Nurse, Medical Doctor, medical laboratory technologist, or technician trained in phlebotomy.
Plasma Protein Product (PPP) (previously referred to as Derivatives)	Sterile solutions of a specific protein(s) derived from blood or by recombinant technology (eg: human serum albumin, plasma protein fraction, immunoglobulin preparations, and coagulation products (factors VIII and IX, fibrinogen, ant-thrombin III, etc.
Policy	Defined as per the WRHA Policy: non-negotiable, clear, formal and authoritative statements that enable informed decision making
Quality Assurance	Actions that are planned and performed to verify that all systems and elements that affect the quality of products and services are functioning as expected.

Term	Definition
Quarantine	To isolate non-conforming blood, components, tissues, derivatives or materials to prevent their distribution or use.
Record of Transfusion (ROT)	A document that comes with a unit of blood or blood product and must be signed, dated and returned to the blood bank after start of the transfusion.
Request for Release Form	Request for preparation or transfusion of a blood component or plasma protein product generated in response to an order written by a physician.
Serious Adverse Reaction	Adverse reaction that meets at least one of the following: requires hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity, necessitates medical or surgical intervention to preclude permanent damage or impairment of a body function, is life threatening, results in death.
Student Nurse	A nurse in training that does not hold a license or registration with a regulating body. He/she functions under the mentorship of an instructor and or mentor.
Traceline®	An electronic laboratory information system that is capable of electronic crossmatch. It supports the vein to vein traceability of blood products in Manitoba.
Transfusion	The transfer of blood or blood products from one person (the donor) into the bloodstream of another person (the recipient).
Transfusionist	The qualified person who initiates the transfusion of blood components and or plasma protein products. See <i>Qualified Transfusionist</i> in introductory chapters.
Transfusion Associated Circulatory Overload (TACO)	Transfusion recipient experiences symptoms characterized by dyspnea, cyanosis, orthopnea, hypertension, or congestive heart failure during or within 6 hours of completion of a transfusion.
Type and Screen (T&S)	Testing of patient specimen to determine the patient's ABO and Rh type and screening for the presence of atypical red cell antibodies in the plasma. If a clinical need arises for blood products, the in date specimen can be crossmatched later, when/if required.
Transfusion Medicine Results Report (TMRR)	A report generated by CBS that indicates the blood group, Rh type, presence of antibodies and expiry date of crossmatch if applicable. This report is faxed to patient care area and should accompany patients on transfer.

Term	Definition
Transfusion Transmissible Infection (TTI)	Any infection that is transmissible from person to person through parenteral administration of blood components or blood products. Examples of known TTIs include HIV, HBV, HCV, HTLV, WNV, syphilis, cytomegalovirus and malaria.
Unit Number	See donation number
Unique Identifier	An alphanumeric identifier that confidentially links to the client's personal health information. Some examples of a Unique Identifier are: PHIN, Military Number, RCMP Number, Treaty Number, or Unique Client Identification Number. For Manitoba residents, the PHIN is the preferred unique identifier. In the absence of a unique identifier in the outpatient setting, photo identification can be used.
Unique Client Identifier Number (UCI number)	The number assigned to an individual asylum seeker at the border. (Provided by Canada Border Services Agency). This number will serve as a unique identifier for these patients as they will not have PHIN or other as above. (from WRHA protocol)
Wrong Blood in Tube (WBIT)	Where the blood in the sample is not that of the patient identified on the label, and may lead to catastrophic outcomes, such as death from ABO-incompatible red cell transfusion.
WRHA	Winnipeg Regional Health Authority