

C 845245 : MAJOR COMMUNITY MEDICINE

KEY WORD: MANAGEMENT SYSTEM/BLOOD/BLOOD COMPONENT

CHUTCHAWAL PRABHAVITYA : MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS. THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. DR. THASSANI NUCHPRAYUNE THESIS COADVISOR : ASSIST PROF. DR. ONG-ARJ VIPUTSIRI. 89 pp. ISBN 974-636-382-4.

Sixty percent of blood and blood component from The National Blood Center (NBC), Thai Red Cross Society is supplied to hospitals in Bangkok, mostly in the forms of whole blood and packed red cells . The aim of this study is to determine how these hospitals managed their Blood Transfusion Service(BTS) system. A survey of all 104 hospitals (without sampling technique)in Bangkok Metropolis which use blood from the NBC was done during december 1,1996 to January 31,1997 by using a three-part questionnaire. In the first part of the questionnaire, the hospital blood bank technicians were interviewed. In the second part, the information about the blood used of all blood units in a hospitals was collected. The third part was used to record volume of blood and blood components used in each month during 1 december, 1996 to 31 January, 1997.

Only 13.79% of public hospitals had a blood transfusion committee but none of the private hospitals had. About 80% of either public and private hospitals did have a blood record system. To keep up with blood transfusion need in each individual hospital, voluntary blood donation program existed in 34.48% of public hospitals while replacement donation occurred in 43.06% of private hospitals. After local collection, 91.30% of public hospitals and only 58.07% of private hospitals performed a complete screening test (5 specific tests) as that of NBC. The most common blood products used in the public hospitals were packed red cells(PRC), whole blood(WB) and platelet concentrates(30.62%, 30.25% and 15.72 respectively). In private hospitals, these were PRC, WB and fresh frozen plasma(FFP) (35.26%, 25.30% and 23.56% respectively) Regarding blood wastage, 6.20% of Platelet concentrates expired in public hospitals, while 13.81% of WB expired in private hospitals. 96.45% of blood transfusion in public hospitals was PRC, while in private hospital was cryoprecipitate (97.61%). 567 units or 17.36% of all FFP has been left in the stock in public hospitals, while 746 units or 33.54% of all FFP in the private hospitals during the past 2 months.

There are significant difference in management of BTS(recruit, transfusion, wastage and storage) between public and private hospitals in Bangkok Metropolis($P < 0.05$) . There are a large room for improvement in both public and private hospitals blood bank to efficiently manage BTS.

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