

## C 845313 : MAJOR COMMUNITY MEDICINE

KEY WORD: PATTERNS / BLOOD / USE / THE NATIONAL BLOOD CENTRE

VINIT SOPAPON : PATTERNS OF BLOOD USE OF THE NATIONAL BLOOD CENTRE, THAI RED CROSS SOCIETY. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF. DR. ONG-ARJ VIPUTSIRI, THESIS COADVISOR : ASSIST. PROF. DR. NARIN HIRANSUTHIKUL. 128 pp. ISBN 974-636-375-1.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated in an adequacy of the blood supply in the countries about 2% of the population per year. In 1994, it was estimated that about 1.2 million units of blood donation were in needed. However, nation wide blood use was about 1.0 million with 10.2% of blood wastage. The objective of this research was to study patterns of donors recruitment, screening, blood products processing, storage, blood supply and blood wastage in The National Blood Centre. Total of 83,101 blood units were collected during October 6, 1996 to December 28, 1996 (12 weeks) and studied through record, key informant interviewed and observed as a volunteer in the NBC.

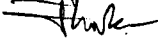
The result of this study showed that about 63.16% of blood units were collected via mobile service and the rest in the NBC. The majority of donors age below 40 years (83.33%), a half of them were male repeated donors (50.37%), occupation of donors were employee (36.94%), general donors (25.05%) and students (19.06%). From blood screening, the ratio of infectious marker of new and repeated donors was 9.75:1, the rate of infectious marker with Hepatitis B was 1.46% and Hepatitis C was 0.48%. Blood derivatives were produced from using 58.39% of total blood collection and major blood products were Packed Red Cells 55.46%, Fresh Frozen Plasma 34.32%. Storage of blood and blood components were 1.63%. Whole Blood donated and blood components supplied and distributed to the majority of the hospitals in Bangkok Metropolis : for public hospitals 32.32% and for private hospitals 28.98% ; and also supplied for regional hospitals 29.69% and some of blood units were in processing at various departments of the NBC 2.74%. For blood wastage, 4.64% were found and caused by infectious (2.30%), out date (1.50%) and others (0.84%).

The research result should be useful for the NBC to ensure efficiency, quality, safety and cost-effectiveness of the process of blood productivity particularly in donors recruitment, blood processing, inventory management practices and reducing blood wastage.

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