## Treatments Description

### Blood Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Components</th>
<th>Accept</th>
<th>Refuse</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood donated from carefully selected donors</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Red blood cells - cells that transport oxygen from lungs to body cells

Plasma - straw colored liquid part of human blood made of water, electrolytes, sugar, clotting factors, hormones, and protein

Platelets - cells that promote clotting to stop bleeding at site of injury

*Cryoprecipitate - concentrated solution of several clotting proteins

### Plasma Protein Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plasma Protein Products</th>
<th>Accept</th>
<th>Refuse</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple donations are pooled</td>
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</table>

*All plasma protein products - proteins extracted from plasma

*Prothrombin complex concentrate - mixture of 3 or 4 clotting actors

*Fibrinogen concentrate - one clotting factor (fibrinogen)

*Immunoglobulins - antibodies in the plasma that attach to foreign substances (i.e. bacteria) and assist in destroying them. Examples include: Rh Immune Globulin, Hepatitis B Immune Globulin

*Albumin - protein used as a volume expander (1 g of albumin attracts 18 mL of water)

*Sealants - clotting factors from human plasma or other animal-derived sources; applied to tissue during surgery to stop bleeding. Examples: Fibrin Sealants, Hemostatic Matrixes

### Recombinant DNA Proteins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recombinant DNA Proteins</th>
<th>Accept</th>
<th>Refuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured by expression of similar proteins from genetically engineered cell lines</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Recombinant Activated Factor VII

- Clotting factor made using recombinant DNA technology and is structurally similar to human plasma Factor VIIa
- Efficacy and safety research is needed for use in obstetrics - used when other interventions have failed to stop bleeding

*Recombinant sealants - made using recombinant DNA technology

### Medications and procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medications and procedures</th>
<th>Accept</th>
<th>Refuse</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other therapies may be helpful if a large volume of blood is lost</td>
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</table>

Prior consent enables care planning to ensure options are available

*Normovolemic hemodilution - removal of patient's blood pre-operatively and volume is replaced with intravenous fluids; blood is returned to the patient in an uninterrupted system

- Efficacy and safety in obstetrics is not established (effects on cardiac function and placental blood flow unknown in pregnancy)

*Cell salvage - patient's blood is retrieved during surgery, mixed with anticoagulant, washed and filtered to leave only red blood cells, then re-suspended in saline before being returned to the patient

*Epidural blood patch - patient's own blood is removed from a vein and immediately injected into spinal membrane to seal a fluid leak

*Tranexamic acid - medication that prevents the breakdown of fibrin in blood clots

* Treatments that are recognized as a matter of personal choice for patients who are Jehovah's Witnesses

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**Patient Signature (or representative):** (printed name & relationship): __________________________ Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

**Originals:** to Perinatal Unit patient chart  **Copies:** to the woman, Transfusion Medicine and Primary Care Provider