



fraserhealth

# BLOOD COMPONENTS/PRODUCTS & PROCEDURES

## Advanced Care Directive - Obstetrics

This is a reference and may not reflect most up to date conversations

\*\*To be completed in conjunction with Refusal of Blood Component/Product Administration form CWXX100106B



ADD1107005A

New: Nov 07/17

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Treatments	Accept	Refuse	Description
<b>Blood Components</b> Blood donated from carefully selected donors			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
<b>Plasma Protein Products</b> Multiple donations are pooled Manufacturing process is used to extract different types of proteins found in blood plasma The proteins are separated, purified and concentrated			*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)
<b>Recombinant DNA proteins</b> Manufactured by expression of similar proteins from genetically engineered cell lines			•*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 Activated Factor VII <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clotting factor made using recombinant DNA technology and is structurally similar to human plasma Factor VIIa</li> <li>Efficacy and safety research is needed for use in obstetrics - used when other interventions have failed to stop bleeding</li> </ul>
<b>Medications and procedures</b> Other therapies may be helpful if a large volume of blood is lost Prior consent enables care planning to ensure options are available			*Recombinant sealants - made using recombinant DNA technology
			*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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficacy and safety in obstetrics is not established (effects on cardiac function and placental blood flow unknown in pregnancy)</li> </ul>
			*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

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