Patient Blood Management

Improving patient outcomes through optimal blood management

Patient-centered Decision Making
Listen to patient needs, desires, and concerns
Explore treatment possibilities, provide patient with correct and current information about all PBM interventions
Inform patients of risks, benefits, and alternatives of treatment choices
Integrate patient values and autonomy in decision making, decide together on a course of action and tailor a plan of care which incorporates patient choice
Document and communicate patient’s preferences

Optimizing Coagulation
Evaluate both quantitative and qualitative measures to assess true coagulation status
Accurately assess true cause of dysfunctional bleeding dysfunction
Employ goal directed therapy to correct coagulation abnormalities
Apply evidence based rationale for use of plasma

Interdisciplinary Blood Conservation Modalities
Adopt precise and meticulous surgical technique using all available methods of hemostasis
Rapidly diagnose and promptly arrest blood loss in all situations
Employ appropriate intraoperative blood conservation modalities in an evidence-based fashion
Use available intra and post operative autologous blood conservation modalities
Use methods to measure and assess hemoglobin loss
Control diagnostic blood loss

Managing Anemia
Create methods for early and ongoing detection of anemia
Enhance physiologic tolerance of anemia by minimizing oxygen consumption
Employ timely evidence based pharmaceutical and nutritional intervention to support erythropoiesis
Determine causes and contributing factors of anemia
Apply evidence based rationale for use of red cells

Patient Blood Management (PBM) is the scientific use of safe and effective medical and surgical technologies designed to prevent anemia and decrease bleeding in an effort to improve patient outcomes.

For more information:
http://transfusionfree.usc.edu/
www.sabm.org