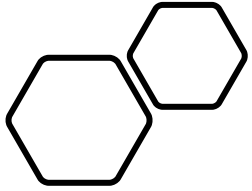


Trends in blood product usage and costs in obstetrical anesthesia: a single site study

S. Sharma, A. Panigrahi, R. Saffary, B. Carvalho, K. Fedoruk

- Blood products are a highly scarce life-saving resource in obstetric hemorrhage
- Obstetric hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal mortality world-wide
- The Red Cross declared the first ever national blood crisis in the United States (2022)
- **Aim: Quantify financial trends in massive transfusion guideline (MTG) utilization on our labor and delivery ward**



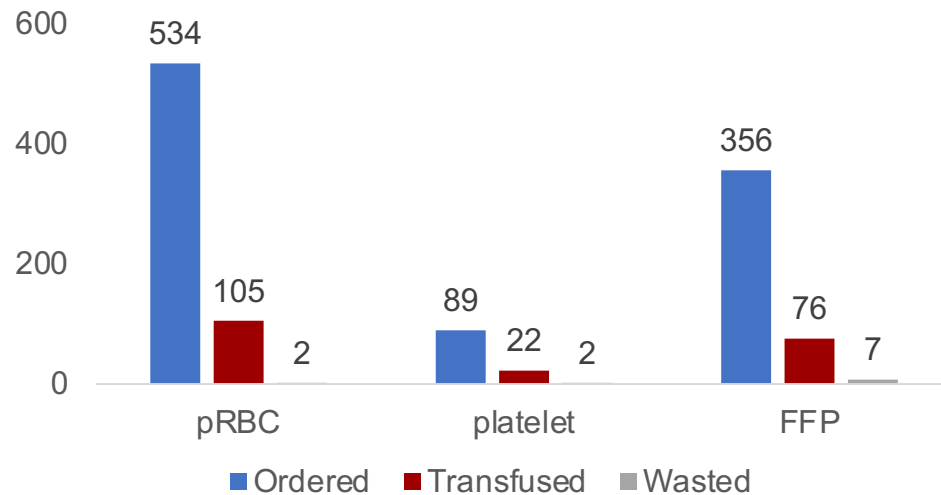


Methods

- Blood transfusion practices from June 2020 to April 2021
- MTG = 6 pRBC, 4 FFP & 1 platelets
- 2021 Medicare fees were used as a surrogate for cost
- Technician time used to assess cost of returned units

	Cost (USD)
pRBC (1)	188.51
Platelet (1)	71.29
FFP (1)	82.66
Transfusion fee	397.06
Technician time (per hour)	60.00

Results



- 40% MTG returned
- \$720 lost to MTG returns
- \$1098.22 lost to wasted products

Discussion

- 20-25% of products are being transfused
- Match need with use
- Low financial loss, but intangible risks in returning blood products

Next Steps

- Implement quality improvement strategies to minimize unnecessary MTG ordering and prevent waste

The optimal margin of MTG utilization that balances resources, cost, and safe maternal outcomes are unknown.