Advanced Blood Transfusion Safety and Haemovigilance Training Course

7 – 11 February 2027
Langkawi

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Training Center

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Ref: 1314_197151 **Date:** 7 – 11 February 2027 **Location:** Langkawi **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Advanced Blood Transfusion Safety and Haemovigilance Training Course is a one-week course for transfusion services, clinical teams, laboratories, and assurance functions that leave with a Transfusion Safety Assurance Portfolio. Participants connect clinical transfusion governance, positive patient identification, compatibility controls, blood component traceability, bedside transfusion checks, reaction investigation, and haemovigilance reporting across the transfusion chain. The approach turns safety-critical interfaces into auditable controls and improvement evidence. Agile Leaders Training Center presents blood transfusion safety as a multidisciplinary assurance discipline.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for transfusion policy, governance, and clinical oversight
- Blood bank and laboratory groups responsible for compatibility, issue, and traceability
- Nursing and medical teams responsible for bedside administration and patient monitoring
- Quality and patient-safety functions responsible for incidents, audits, and improvement
- Supply and facilities groups responsible for component transport and cold-chain interfaces

The course assumes participants already support transfusion decisions, laboratory controls, clinical administration, or assurance work, and it excludes introductory phlebotomy instruction and specialist treatment protocols.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that govern, provide, administer, or assure blood transfusion services.

- Hospitals, surgical services, emergency care, and critical care
- Blood centers, hospital blood banks, and diagnostic laboratories
- Clinical governance, quality assurance, and patient safety
- Nursing, medical, pharmacy, and transfusion committees
- Healthcare logistics, cold-chain services, and clinical supply operations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze the transfusion pathway and its safety-critical interfaces
- Build patient identification, sampling, and compatibility controls
- Evaluate component handling, cold-chain, and bedside checks
- Apply monitoring, escalation, and reaction investigation methods
- Use haemovigilance reporting, audit, and indicator tools
- Prioritize corrective actions and verify their effectiveness

Course Agenda

Day 1: Transfusion Governance and Pathway Controls

- Clinical Transfusion Pathway and Safety-Control Map
- Transfusion Governance Roles and Accountability Matrix
- Transfusion Decision, Consent, and Communication Record
- Positive Patient Identification Control Checklist
- Transfusion Risk and Control Register

Day 2: Compatibility and Component Traceability

- Sample Collection and Labeling Traceability Review
- Pre-Transfusion Testing and Compatibility Evidence Checklist
- Blood Component Selection and Special-Requirement Matrix
- Component Issue, Receipt, and Inspection Handoff Record
- Cold-Chain Storage, Transport, and Return Control Log

Day 3: Bedside Administration and Monitoring

- Final Bedside Identity and Component Verification Method
- Administration Equipment and Readiness Checklist
- Baseline Observation and Patient Monitoring Schedule
- Transfusion Administration Traceability Record
- Clinical Escalation and Shift-Handover Communication Tool

Day 4: Haemovigilance and Corrective Assurance

- Transfusion Reaction Recognition and Escalation Algorithm
- Adverse Event Evidence and Component Quarantine Pack
- Reaction Investigation and Causality Review Method
- Haemovigilance Reporting and Trend Dashboard
- Transfusion Audit, Indicator, and Corrective-Action Tracker

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Day 5: Transfusion Safety Assurance Practice

- Exercise: Patient Identification and Compatibility Control Review
- Exercise: Cold-Chain and Component Handoff Assessment
- Exercise: Bedside Monitoring and Escalation Scenario
- Exercise: Haemovigilance Investigation and Indicator Evaluation
- Capstone Exercise: Transfusion Safety Assurance Portfolio

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on blood bank, laboratory, inpatient, surgical, and emergency-care scenarios.

- Suggested activity: map a transfusion pathway and assign controls, evidence, owners, and escalation points.
- Suggested activity: test identification, sampling, compatibility, issue, cold-chain, bedside, and monitoring records for traceability.
- Suggested activity: investigate a reaction scenario and prepare a haemovigilance record with causal factors and actions.
- Suggested activity: convert audit findings into indicators, corrective actions, owners, and effectiveness checks.

FAQs

What is blood transfusion safety?

Blood transfusion safety is the coordinated control of selection, compatibility, identification, handling, administration, monitoring, reporting, and improvement across the transfusion chain.

What does haemovigilance contribute to transfusion safety?

Haemovigilance provides structured monitoring, reporting, investigation, analysis, and learning from adverse events and near misses so organizations can prevent recurrence and improve controls.

Who suits advanced blood transfusion safety training and what does it assume?

Advanced blood transfusion safety training suits clinical, laboratory, governance, quality, and patient-safety personnel. It assumes experience supporting transfusion decisions, testing, administration, or assurance.

How does blood transfusion safety training differ from general blood bank training?

Blood transfusion safety training integrates laboratory, transport, bedside, monitoring, haemovigilance, and governance controls. General blood bank training usually concentrates more narrowly on laboratory operations and component management.

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Which indicators support clinical transfusion governance?

Clinical transfusion governance can monitor identification defects, sample-label exceptions, compatibility issues, cold-chain deviations, administration records, reactions, reporting quality, audit closure, and corrective-action effectiveness.

Conclusion

The course integrates clinical transfusion governance, compatibility, component traceability, bedside controls, monitoring, reaction investigation, haemovigilance, and corrective assurance. Participants take back a Transfusion Safety Assurance Portfolio containing maps, matrices, checklists, records, dashboards, and trackers. The portfolio supports clearer responsibility, traceable decisions, and evidence-based improvement across transfusion services.