BSMS Monthly Highlight O Neg Report

This report will be attached to your hospital’s VANESA account each month. You may also receive it from your Regional Transfusion Committee administrator. It focuses on O Neg red cells, and it is the first BSMS report that compares your REQUESTED O Neg versus your ISSUED O Neg.

It has been segregated by Regional Transfusion Committees (RTC), which enables hospitals to benchmark against other hospitals with a similar geographical distribution of patients. The percentage of O Neg individuals, as determined by the BSMS survey of 2008, is displayed on the reports.

The reports will be retained for 12 months on VANESA, which is similar to the ‘Non-routine Deliveries’ reports.

Summary of Report

1. The report aims to give a better picture of hospital inventory performance and stock holding of O Neg adult red cells, by providing:
   a. Requests and issues of O Neg,
   b. Stock movements and stock levels
   c. Recorded wastage of O Negative adult red cells
2. The report contains data from “Current month - 2”, e.g. the report produced in June will contain data from April (issues, requests, movements, stock holding and wastage).
3. When hospitals record movements from one site to another site, these stock sharing arrangements need to be considered when benchmarking, so hospitals with ‘High Requests’ that are subsequently moved, can be credited.
4. There is a regional variation regarding stock movements; hospitals are more likely to move red cells in the North East, North West, South East Coast, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber. This highlights the differences.
5. BSMS has shown that there is a link between high levels of stock held, as shown here by the weekly (7 day) usage, and time-expiry wastage.
6. Having an ‘Average Daily Stock level’ which is considerably higher than your ‘7 day usage’ may lead to higher time-expiry wastage, depending on various factors, including hospital circumstances (e.g. smaller hospitals may hold disproportionately large amounts of O Neg to take into account those held for emergency use only).
7. Your hospital performance could be compared with another hospital that uses a similar amount of O Neg (as measured by 7 day usage), using the ‘Average Daily Stock Held’ as a benchmark.
To obtain your report from VANESA

How to read the report

1. Hospital Details and NHSBT Issues

After the Pulse Code and Hospital Name:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHSBT Issues</th>
<th>O Neg</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% O Neg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first three columns show the number of units issued to each hospital by NHSBT, the number of adult red cells issued, and the percentage of the total that were issued as O Neg.

2. Movements and revised issues

In VANESA, the actual issues from NHSBT are “GROSS” issues; issues which include notified stock movements are “NET” issues. The next 3 columns indicate any stock movements between hospitals that are recorded on VANESA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Send or Receive Stock</th>
<th>VANESA NET Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O Neg</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVE</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The “Hospital SEND or RECEIVE” column indicates that stock movements have occurred.

NET ISSUES shows the revised issues +/- movements for Adult O Neg(1).

NET total issues and NET percentage of O Neg are shown using the revised issue figures.
3. Hospital Requests

This data is derived directly from Pulse and shows the actual number of requested units for O Neg made by each hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Requests</th>
<th>O Neg Issues-Requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O Neg Requests</td>
<td>O Neg % Req</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of O Neg units requested is shown and a revised percentage O Neg of the total this figure constituted.

“O Neg Issues–Requests” indicates the difference between these numbers, if the difference is greater than 10 units\(^{(1)}\).

4. Hospital Use and Stock holding

BSMS calculates how many units you require per day, using net issues over last six months. We have used that figure to calculate one week’s usage and this is shown in two ways.

- ‘7 days use excluding wastage’ is how many O neg units your hospital requires (on average) per week. Some of these units may be wasted.

- ‘7 days use including wastage’ is how many units your hospital requires for patients (on average) for 7 days. \(^{(2)}\)

The ‘Average Daily Stock Held’ shows your hospitals daily stock holding of O Neg.

5. Hospital Wastage

This displays the reported total O Neg wastage for the month. Hospitals that have not made any wastage entries at the time the report is run have a legend displayed stating ‘No Entries’.

\(^{(1)}\) A difference of > 10 units was used to exclude irregular substitutions of O Neg phenotyped units for a particular patient. Only repeated substitutions are included.

\(^{(2)}\) The “7-day use” columns are both included as some hospitals may not be reporting wastage.