

Lifecycle of a Blood Product

FROM DONOR TO PATIENT



1. Recruit & Schedule Donors

Identify community partners to host mobile blood drives and schedule volunteer donors

DID YOU KNOW?

Only 2.5% of the donors we call, schedule.



2. Pre-donation Screening

Complete the mini-physical (blood pressure, temperature, heart rate, and hemoglobin check) and administrate the Donor History Questionnaire.



3. Collect Donation

A phlebotomist will adhere to SOPs to collect the donation, label tubes for testing and enter the unit into Chain of Custody.

DID YOU KNOW?

62.6% of Americans are eligible to donate blood, yet less than 5% actually give.



4. Deliver Unit to Lab

Next, the donation is separated into components and leukoreduced.



5. Ship Tubes for Testing

Then, the blood type is determined and Viral, NAT and other testing is completed.

DID YOU KNOW?

At least 12 tests are done on each unit.



6. Perform Quality Review

Review of information and results to ensure ready to distribute.

DID YOU KNOW?

More than 17.9 million blood transfusions occur in the U.S. every year.



7. Distribution & Transport

Maintain par levels, process orders and deliver to hubs and hospitals.

DID YOU KNOW?

More than 328,000 blood components manufactured and distributed annually.

Source: *Adequacy of the National Blood Supply Report to Congress 2020*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and ImpactLife, www.bloodcenter.org.