

## Risk Assessment

Assess the need to transport patients after the first 15 minutes of transfusion:

- Is there an ability to hold the patient in unit until the transfusion is done?
- Is this an urgent diagnostic procedure?
- Is there an ability for the health care professional to leave the patient care area and transport the patient?

If transport is still needed, assess the risk of patient transportation during blood transfusion from the examples in the table below.

Higher Risk	Lower Risk
RBCs, Plasma, Platelets, IV Immune Globulin	Albumin, Subcutaneous Immune Globulin
Previous reactions or antibodies	No previous reactions
Higher infusion rates	Slower infusion rate
Longer distance to transport	Short distance to transport
Help not readily available	Help is easily accessible
Severe allergies	No allergies
Patient sedated or unable to verbalize	Patient is conscious and able to verbalize
First time receiving blood product	No previous reactions

## Contact Information

For more information and resources, visit the external AHS webpage at: [Transfusion Medicine | Alberta Health Services](#). The *Transfusion of Blood Components and Blood Products* policy can be found on the AHS policy webpage on Insite.

Additional questions or comments can be directed to the APL Transfusion Safety Team at: [transfusion.safetyteam@aplabs.ca](mailto:transfusion.safetyteam@aplabs.ca).