Immunohematology in Disasters and Emergencies

Kristin Butler, MLS (ASCP)^{CM} Clinical Laboratory Science LSUHSC Shreveport

Objectives

- Discuss supply and demand needs of the Immunohematology lab during normal operation and during disaster/emergency situations
- 2. Summarize the blood system consequences and the effects on public health of disaster/emergency situations
- 3. Recognize the inventory and potential threats to the Immunohematology lab at the local, state, and national level



























c	Caucasian	Asian	African American	Hispanic	
0+	37%	39%	47%	53%	
0 -	8%	1%	4%	4%	
A+	33%	27%	24%	29%	
A -	7%	0.5%	2%	2%	
В+	9%	25%	18%	9%	
В -	2%	0.4%	1%	1%	
AB+	3%	7%	4%	2%	
AB -	1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	
Blood types					



































What % of the US population is eligible to donate blood? Source: U.S. Food & Drug Administration, 2013 Blood donor response - normal

What % actually donate? Source: U.S. Food & Drug Administration, 2013 Blood donor response - normal

















University Health	after London bombing			
• 250 units RBCs	• 440 units RBCs			
• 75 units plasma	• 106 units plasma			
• 50 units platelets	• 29 units platelets			
• 3-4 units cryo	• 235 units cryo			
Transfusions – normal vs. disaster				





9/11	• Normal = 27,000 units • After = 49,000 units			
Orlando	• Normal = 18,000 units • After = 28,000 units			
2003 Bam Earthquake	• Normal = 3,458 units • After = 27,246 units			
Blood donation- normal vs. disaster				



































Thank you for listening!





