

Name of Block	I
Name of Elective	Blood Donor Registration, Donation Information and Counseling
Location of hospital lab or research facility	Dept. of Immunohaematology & Blood Transfusion
Name of internal preceptor (if applicable)	Dr. Sonia Gupta
Learning objectives of elective	1. Understand Blood Donation Process • Explain the importance of voluntary blood donation. • Describe different types of blood donation (whole blood, apheresis – overview). 2. Donor Selection & Eligibility • Understand donor eligibility criteria and deferral guidelines. • Assist in donor history taking and medical examination under supervision. 3. Pre-donation Counselling • Assist in donor education and motivation. • Explain donation procedure, benefits, and post-donation care. 4. Donor Registration & Documentation • Assist in donor registration and verification. • Understand informed consent and donor confidentiality. 5. Phlebotomy & Collection • Observe and assist in phlebotomy and blood collection under supervision. • Understand aseptic techniques and donor safety. 6. Monitoring & Adverse Reaction Management • Monitor donors during and after donation. • Recognize and assist in managing common donor reactions. 7. Post-donation Care • Provide post-donation instructions. • Assist in refreshment and observation area activities. 8. Methods of estimation of donor Hemoglobin by portable analysis. 9. How to manage biomedical waste of camps.
Number of students that can be accommodated in this elective	4
Pre-requisites for elective	Knowledge of i. Internet browsing ii. Microsoft Excel/Word/Powerpoint iii. Google form
Learning resources for students	1. Drug and Cosmetic Act 2022.

	2. Technical Manual by DGHS 2024.
List of activities of student participation	1. Orientation & Familiarization • Orientation to blood donation room layout and workflow • Familiarization with SOPs, donor flow, and safety norms • Identification of equipment, blood bags, and consumables 2. Donor Registration & Documentation • Assisting in donor registration and verification of identity • Entry of donor details in registers / HIS • Understanding informed consent and donor confidentiality • Issuance of donor cards 3. Donor Screening & Selection • Assisting in donor history taking using questionnaire • Recording basic vitals (BP, pulse, temperature, weight) • Assisting in hemoglobin estimation • Understanding donor eligibility and deferral criteria 4. Pre-donation Counselling • Assisting in donor education and motivation • Explaining blood donation procedure and benefits • Addressing donor doubts and anxiety 5. Blood Collection (Phlebotomy) • Preparation of donation couch and phlebotomy tray • Assisting in vein selection and skin disinfection • Observing and assisting blood collection under supervision • Monitoring blood flow and collection volume 6. Donor Monitoring & Adverse Reaction Management • Monitoring donors during donation • Recognizing common donor reactions (vasovagal, hematoma) • Assisting in immediate management of donor reactions 7. Post-donation Care • Assisting in post-donation observation • Providing refreshments and post-donation instructions • Guiding donors regarding rest and follow-up 8. Labeling & Handling of Blood Units • Proper labeling of collected blood

	units and samples • Safe transport of blood units to component laboratory 9. Infection Control & Safety • Use of PPE and aseptic techniques • Needle-stick injury prevention • Spill management procedures 10. Biomedical Waste Management • Segregation of biomedical waste • Safe disposal of sharps and contaminated materials
Portfolio entries required	Awareness about voluntary blood donation and donor registration done
Log book entry required	Satisfactory, "M" Grade
Assessment	• Attendance • Log book entry • MCQs • Creating a assignment • Concept tests • Peer assessment • Inter active presentation
Other comments	

INTRODUCTION

Blood Transfusion is an indispensable life saving measure for the treatment of patients around the world. Important consideration to ensure the availability of safe blood and blood components are the recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, standardized screening and testing, assessment and selection of healthy blood donor, appropriate and adequate blood collection, alongwith retention of these safe donors.

Voluntary blood donors are the cornerstone of a safe and adequate supply of blood and blood products. The safest blood donors are voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors from low-risk populations. A voluntary non-remunerated blood donor (VNRBD) is a donor who donates blood, plasma or other blood products of his/her own free will and receives no payment of it, either in the form of cash or kind. Small tokens, refreshments and imbursement of the direct travel costs are compatible with VNRBD. There are different categories of voluntary blood donors like New Voluntary Donor, Regular and Lapsed donor. Despite this notion, family/replacement donors still provide more than 45% of the blood collected in India. Such donors are supposed to be associated with a significantly higher prevalence of transfusion-transmissible infections (TTIs) including HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis and malaria,. For a safe blood service in our country, where comprehensive laboratory tests are neither possible nor pragmatic, it is best to switch over to 100% voluntary donations, as it is now established that only voluntary non-remunerated regular donation is the safest. Thus, one of our key strategies to enhance blood safety is to focus on motivating non-remunerated blood donors and phasing out even replacement donors. The key to recruiting and retaining safe blood donors is good epidemiological data on the prevalence (and incidence, where possible) of infectious markers in the general population to identify low-risk donor populations coupled with an effective donor education, motivation and recruitment strategy to recruit new voluntary nonremunerated blood donors from these populations. A pleasant environment in the blood bank, good donor care, polite and effective communication between staff and donors are all important factors for the retention of blood donors. A guideline designed to assist those responsible for blood donor recruitment and implement a programme to improve communication with blood donors has been developed. These guidelines provide approaches for organizing, collecting information and

developing plans; as well as providing ideas that individual centres might consider for recruiting, educating and retaining safe donors.

