



Blood Establishment Management Course: Donor Recruitment, Component Processing and Inventory



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Introduction:

Blood establishment management covering donor recruitment, component processing and inventory is the subject of this 5-day course for donor centre, collection, processing and blood establishment quality units, who produce a Blood Establishment Donor and Supply Plan for a case blood centre. Centres relying on replacement donors, poorly targeted mobile drives and no days-of-supply targets face shortages of some blood groups while platelets and plasma expire on the shelf. Nominees already run donor sessions, processing shifts or stock control and learn through case studies on real centre data. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this blood establishment management course.

Course Objectives:

- Map the vein-to-shelf flow of a blood establishment and locate where donor loss, processing delay and component wastage arise
- Design voluntary non-remunerated donor recruitment and retention campaigns, including mobile drive planning and repeat donor conversion
- Apply donor eligibility, deferral and donor care procedures that protect donors and reduce adverse donor reactions at collection sessions
- Control component separation, leucoreduction, irradiation and ISBT 128 labelling with component quality control records
- Set days-of-supply targets by blood group and component and cut outdate and discard losses through issuing and redistribution rules
- Build a Blood Establishment Donor and Supply Plan aligned with good manufacturing practice for the blood centre management team

Target Audience:

- Donor services units responsible for donor recruitment, donor communication and mobile drive scheduling
 - Collection units responsible for donor screening, phlebotomy sessions, apheresis chairs and donor reaction care
 - Component processing units responsible for separation, leucoreduction, irradiation, labelling and release of blood components
 - Inventory and distribution units responsible for stock levels, issuing to hospitals and redistribution between sites
 - Blood establishment quality units responsible for good manufacturing practice, deviations, change control and self-inspection
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Course Outline:

Day 1: Blood Establishment Operations and Donor Base Assessment

- Vein-to-Shelf Process Map From Donor Session to Hospital Issue
- Voluntary Non-Remunerated, Replacement and Paid Donor Models Compared
- Donor Base Profile by Blood Group, Age and Repeat Rate
- Blood Centre Organisation Chart With Donor, Processing and Distribution Roles
- Current-State Supply Gap Review Against Hospital Demand Records

Day 2: Donor Recruitment, Retention and Mobile Drive Planning

- Donor Segmentation and Motivation Mapping for Recruitment Messages
- First-Time to Repeat Donor Conversion Pathway and Recall Scheduling
- Mobile Blood Drive Site Selection With Workplaces, Schools and Campuses
- Mobile Session Logistics Checklist for Staffing, Equipment and Cold Boxes
- Donor Panel Management for Rare Groups and Apheresis Donors

Day 3: Donor Selection, Collection Sessions and Donor Care

- Donor Health Questionnaire and Pre-Donation Interview Procedure
- Haemoglobin, Pulse and Blood Pressure Screening With Deferral Criteria
- Temporary and Permanent Deferral Records and Donor Return Messaging
- Whole Blood and Apheresis Collection Session Flow and Chair Utilisation
- Vasovagal, Bruising and Citrate Reaction Prevention and Donor Aftercare

Day 4: Component Processing, Inventory Control and Wastage Reduction

- Buffy Coat Centrifugation Into Red Cells, Plasma and Platelets
- Leucoreduction Filtration and Gamma Irradiation Release Controls
- ISBT 128 Component Labelling and Component Quality Control Sampling
- Days-of-Supply Targets by Blood Group and FIFO Issuing Rules
- Platelet Outdate Analysis and Inter-Site Redistribution to Cut Discards

Day 5: Case Study on a Regional Blood Centre Supply Plan

- Case Blood Centre Donor Trend and Deferral Data Analysis
 - Regional Demand Forecast by Component for Supplied Hospitals
 - Good Manufacturing Practice Self-Inspection Findings and Deviation Review
 - Blood Establishment Indicators for Donor Return, Discards and Fill Rate
 - Blood Establishment Donor and Supply Plan Completion
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Skills You Will Gain:

- Donor Base Analysis
- Donor Recruitment Campaign Design
- Mobile Blood Drive Planning
- Donor Eligibility Assessment
- Blood Component Processing Control
- Blood Inventory Optimisation
- Blood Supply Forecasting
- Blood Establishment GMP

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver a Blood Establishment Donor and Supply Plan for a case blood centre to the blood centre director and the hospital supply coordination committee
- Decide where to hold mobile drives, which donor groups to recall and which stock levels trigger a donor appeal
- Avoid group shortages, expired platelets and discarded plasma that waste donations and delay hospital orders
- Coach donor recruiters, session staff and processing technicians on deferral messaging, donor care and labelling checks

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant presents the Blood Establishment Donor and Supply Plan to the blood centre director, the donor services lead and the quality manager. They use it to set recruitment targets by blood group, schedule mobile sessions, fix days-of-supply levels for each component and agree which deviations need corrective action. After the first quarter under the plan, the centre should review donor return rates, deferral trends, component discards and hospital fill rates against the baseline and adjust drive locations and stock targets.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before the blood establishment management course?

Participants should already work in donor recruitment, collection, component processing, stock control or quality within a blood centre or hospital blood bank. Bringing anonymised donor, deferral and discard figures from their own site helps them apply the case study to their own operation.

How does blood establishment management differ from a bedside transfusion safety course?

This course runs the supply side, from donor recruitment and collection to processing, stock and distribution. Bedside transfusion safety courses cover requests, patient identification, administration and transfusion reactions in hospital wards, which appear here only as the demand the blood centre serves.

Why does blood establishment management favour voluntary non-remunerated donors?

Voluntary unpaid donors show the lowest rate of bloodborne infections and give a stable base for a reliable supply. Centres that depend on replacement or paid donors find it harder to keep safe, regular stock of every group and component.

What do participants take back from the blood establishment management course?

Participants take back a Blood Establishment Donor and Supply Plan with a donor base profile, recruitment and mobile drive schedule, deferral and donor care procedures, processing controls, days-of-supply targets and an indicator set they can adapt to their own blood centre.
