



## Transfusion Evidence Round-Up

### World Patient Safety Day 2021

### 17th September 2021 – Safe Maternal and Newborn Care

Welcome to the new quarterly Transfusion Evidence Round-Up newsletter. This is a new collaboration between the International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT) and the Transfusion Evidence Library (TEL). In each issue, we aim to highlight high quality randomised controlled trials and systematic reviews about an internationally relevant subject in the field of Transfusion Medicine. All references are drawn from the [Transfusion Evidence Library](#) and, where relevant, [Stem Cell Evidence](#).

*This newsletter is sent to ISBT members and TEL subscribers, so if you are a subscriber to both mailing lists and receive it twice please bear with us until we can resolve this.*

The Transfusion Evidence Library is produced by the [Systematic Review Initiative](#) (SRI) and funded by the four UK blood services. It is fully searchable and is available free at the point of access to medical practitioners, policy makers and researchers worldwide, providing a comprehensive and up-to-date database of high quality evidence in Transfusion Medicine.

The [International Society of Blood Transfusion](#) (ISBT) is a scientific society creating a community of transfusion medicine professionals from around the globe. ISBT works towards its vision of “a world of safe and sufficient blood” by undertaking advocacy for patient and donor safety, sharing knowledge to enhance transfusion practice and providing opportunities for education.

### [Top 10 articles on Safe Maternal and Newborn Care](#)

For the first Transfusion Evidence Round-Up, ten articles are highlighted to bring attention to this year’s [World Patient Safety Day](#) theme of “Safe Maternal and Newborn Care”.

These articles have been identified from the [Transfusion Evidence Library](#) and selected by ISBT members: Allison Mo, Gwen Clarke, Erica Wood and Jenny White who enjoyed testing out the process with the TEL team. There will be opportunities for more ISBT members to participate in future editions. For further information see [ISBT Resources](#).

### Top article

[Implementation outcomes of policy and programme innovations to prevent obstetric haemorrhage in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review.](#)

Ryan, N., et al. (2020). *Health Policy and Planning*.

## **Selected articles**

[The effect of tranexamic acid by baseline risk in acute bleeding patients: a meta-analysis of individual patient-level data from 28 333 patients.](#)

Ageron, F.X., et al. (2020). *British Journal of Anaesthesia*.

[Tranexamic acid for treatment of primary postpartum hemorrhage after vaginal delivery: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.](#)

Della Corte, L., et al. (2018). *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*.

[Effects of Liberal vs Restrictive Transfusion Thresholds on Survival and Neurocognitive Outcomes in Extremely Low-Birth-Weight Infants: The ETTNO Randomized Clinical Trial.](#)

Franz, A.R., et al. (2020). *JAMA*.

[The Recognition of Excessive blood loss At ChildbirTh \(REACT\) Study: A two-phase exploratory, sequential mixed methods inquiry using focus groups, interviews, and a pilot, randomised crossover study.](#)

Hancock, A., et al. (2021). *BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*. [Record in progress]

[Single- versus multiple-unit transfusion in hemodynamically stable postpartum anemia: a pragmatic randomized, controlled trial.](#)

Hamm, R.F., et al. (2021). *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*.

[The definition, screening, and treatment of postpartum anemia: A systematic review of guidelines.](#)

Ruiz de Viñaspre-Hernández. R., et al. (2020). *Birth*.

[Higher or Lower Hemoglobin Transfusion Thresholds for Preterm Infants.](#)

Kirpalani, H., et al. (2020). *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

[Uterotonic agents for first-line treatment of postpartum haemorrhage: a network meta-analysis.](#)

Parry Smith, W.R., et al. (2020). *The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*.

[The WOMAN trial: clinical and contextual factors surrounding the deaths of 483 women following post-partum haemorrhage in developing countries.](#)

Picetti, R., et al. (2020). *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*.



The **International Society of Blood Transfusion** is a scientific society that was founded in 1935. Since that time the ISBT has grown into an international society where transfusion medicine professionals from across the globe come together and do the one thing they do best: share knowledge to improve the safety of blood transfusion worldwide. We believe that with the power of knowledge we can improve the safety of blood transfusion worldwide. Professionals from over 100 countries already share their knowledge with this international transfusion medicine community by being a member of ISBT. [@ISBT](#)



The **Systematic Research Initiative** is a clinical research group established in 2001 by NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) and funded by the UK Blood Services. The primary objective of the SRI is to "develop the evidence base for the practice of transfusion medicine", by undertaking systematic reviews and other evidence-based medicine research projects in the transfusion field. [@sritransfusion](#)



The **Transfusion Evidence Library** is a database of systematic reviews and randomised controlled trials relevant to transfusion medicine. It is fully searchable, updated monthly and aims to be a key resource for medical practitioners, policy makers and researchers both in the UK and around the world. A monthly email: The Transfusion Evidence Alert with the latest top 10 records is sent to subscribers. The library is produced by the Systematic Review Initiative and funded by the UK Blood Services. [@transfusionlib](#)



**Stem Cell Evidence** is a comprehensive collection of high quality research relevant to haematopoietic stem cell transplantation, updated monthly. The most important articles in the field are highlighted in the Stem Cell Evidence Alert which is a newsletter emailed to subscribers. Stem Cell Evidence aims to be a key resource worldwide for medical practitioners, clinical researchers and policy makers. It is also intended to be of value to those planning new clinical trials in the field. It is produced by the Systematic Review Initiative and funded by the UK Blood Services and Oxford Biomedical Research Centre. [@evidencestemc](#)

The UK Blood Services:



Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service

