

**SUPPLY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS  
IN NEW YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL  
(2014-2017)**

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## ABSTRACT

Blood transfusion is an essential part of modern health care. The appropriate use of blood and blood components significantly reduce morbidity as well as mortality and there is always a strong indication for its use. A hospital based cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in New Yangon General Hospital (NYGH) with the aim of assessment of supply of blood and blood components in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (January to June). Data collection was done by reviewing the hospital records of pathology department of New Yangon General Hospital and studied about the barriers and enablers of the supply of blood and blood components by interviewing the authorized persons in NYGH and National Blood Center (NBC). The study was done for three and half years (2014-2017) at New Yangon General Hospital, and found that total 20,285 units of blood and blood components were supplied. The top blood consumer diseases by average units per patient were viper bite (5.2 units per patient), cirrhosis of liver (4.6 units per patient) and retroviral infection (3.4 units per patient) in medical ward and hepatocellular carcinoma (8.6 units per patient), bleeding duodenal ulcer (5.4 units per patient) and carcinoma stomach, carcinoma rectum and carcinoma pancreas (5.3 units per patient each). And for the supplier side (National Blood Center) received 219,551 total blood donors within those three and half years. Among them, most of the blood donors were voluntary donors (211,425) and only a small number was replacement donors (8,126). According to this study, the information about recruitment and maintenance of voluntary blood donors were found also in NBC. The media including website “[www.donatebloodmyanmar.org](http://www.donatebloodmyanmar.org).” and face-book “အမျိုးသားသွေးဌာန” were used for public awareness also to promote donated associations. The blood and blood components, as the live-saving fluid (which cannot be created artificially), should be supplied sufficiently to fulfill the patient’s demand.