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# **Original Research Article**

# Voluntary blood donation camp- A challenge during COVID-19 pandemic

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Voluntary blood donors are the mainstay of any blood donation camp, whether in a hospital or in a blood bank. Selection of such donors becomes an important element in any blood donation program. However, the spread of COVID-19 worldwide had a crippling impact on blood donations/ blood safety and had posed a huge challenge. Hence, an insight into conduction of a blood donation camp during the pandemic and analysis of reasons for donor deferral becomes highly important.

**Materials and Methods:** This is an observational study about a voluntary blood donation camp held for general public during the second wave of COVID-19 in a school at Kottur, Karnataka. Donor details were taken with the help of questionnaires. Procedures and safety protocols put in place during donation was noted and reasons for deferral obtained from donor questionnaires and by examination of donors was analyzed.

**Results:** The blood donation camp was conducted with proper COVID-19 guidelines. A total of 105 individuals came for donation of which 37 were deferred. 6 deferrals were due to COVID-related cause, 31 deferrals were non-COVID related and overall the most common cause of deferral was hypertension.

**Conclusion:** With the help of proper safety measures, blood donation camps can be successfully conducted during pandemic like COVID-19. And the crisis for blood and its products can be met by adopting appropriate guidelines.

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### 1. Introduction

Blood donation is a noble act which saves life of many patients. Voluntary blood donors are the mainstay of any blood donation setup, whether in a hospital or a blood bank. It is a vital cog in the wheel of safe blood transfusion services. However, some individuals get disqualified from blood donation if they fail to meet the selection criteria put in place to safeguard the health of both the donor and the recipient. Such individuals are called as "deferred donors". The various reasons for deferral can be temporary or permanent. <sup>2</sup>

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The spread of COVID-19 disease which is a highly contagious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus had been declared a pandemic. The pandemic had a crippling impact on blood donations, blood supply and blood safety and had posed a huge challenge to the entire healthcare system.<sup>3</sup> Hence, this study was undertaken to gain insight into conduction of a blood donation camp during the pandemic and to analyse various reasons for donor deferral in such a camp.<sup>4</sup>

### 2. Aims and Objectives

1. To evaluate safety protocols put in place during a voluntary blood donation camp during COVID-19

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pandemic.

2. To analyse reasons for deferral of donors.

### 3. Material and Methods

This is an observational study done in a voluntary blood donation camp conducted for general public during the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in a school at Kottur, Karnataka. As the camp was organised during the pandemic, appropriate COVID-19 protocols were followed and proper precautions were taken. The local government authorities had arranged for Rapid Antigen Testing (RAT) for COVID-19 screening of donors and those who were negative for COVID-19 were sent for further evaluation before blood donation.

A total of 6 doctors were involved in screening of donors. Screening was done with the help of donor questionnaires and general physical examination. The individuals who came forward for donation were given the donor questionnaire form and were requested to write relevant information and history collected according to the questionnaire and then taken up for general physical examination. Parameters like weight, Hb, blood pressure, temperature, pulse, pallor along with systemic examination were done and noted down. Haemoglobin level was determined with the help of copper sulphate (gravimetric) method. Copper sulphate solution having a specific gravity of 1.053 was used (corresponding to haemoglobin level of 12.5 g/dL).

All the guidelines for a regular blood donation screening was followed along with few COVID-19 specific guidelines which included 14 days deferral for COVID-19 vaccinated individuals and 28 days deferral for COVID-19 infected patients following recovery. Those who fulfilled all the criteria were taken up for donation under all aseptic precautions. Post donation, they were asked to rest for 15 minutes, given refreshments and sent with post-donation counselling. The samples collected were sent to blood bank immediately under proper preservation. In blood bank they were screened for transfusion transmitted infection (T.T.I.) and component separation done.

## 4. Results

The camp was conducted with proper COVID-19 safety protocols in place. A total of 105 individuals came forward for blood donation of which 74 (70%) units of blood was collected from eligible donors. Of the total donors, 100 were males and 5 were females. The deferral rate was 35.24%, (37 individuals - 33 males and 4 females being deferred). There were various reasons for deferral which included both COVID-related and non-COVID-related causes.

On screening 6 units were HbsAg positive (16.2%). So total 68 units were suitable for issue of transfusion.

The gender distribution of donors and number of donors deferred are given in Table 1. The various reasons for deferral are enlisted in Table 2. The donor questionnaire is given in Figure 1.

Table 1: Gender distribution of donors

Gender	No. of voluntary donors	No. of donors deferred
Male	100	33 (33%)
Female	5	4 (80%)

Table 2: Reasons for donor deferral

Reason of deferral	No. of deferred donors
Hypertension	16 (43.3%)
HbsAg positive (T.T.D.)	6 (16.2%)
Recently vaccinated (COVID	5 (13.5%)
vaccine)	
Low Hb	4 (10.8%)
Hypothyroid	2 (5.4%)
Underweight	2 (5.4%)
Underage	1 (2.7%)
COVID positive	1 (2.7%)
Temporary deferral	13 (12.4%)
Permanent deferral	24 (22.9%)

#### 5. Discussion

The advent of COVID-19 pandemic has rendered a staggering blow to the healthcare services including blood banking and transfusion services. Raturi et al in their study says that blood donation, which is the only way to maintain the blood supply chain, has suffered drastically due to the outbreak. 5 Divya et al also reported that there is a decline in the number of blood donations due to the fear of exposure to the infection. 6 Sachdev et al in their study reported similar fear emanating from the scepticism about safety measures put in place at hospitals to prevent transmission of infection. 7 In the present study, the organizers of the blood donation camp made sure that proper COVID-19 protocols were incorporated to allay the fear of infection like mandatory use of masks, observing a social distance of six feet among the donors, availability of sanitisers at each and every stage as well as RAT (Rapid Antigen Testing) to screen infected individuals.

Donor screening and evaluation is a prerequisite for blood safety. Accordingly, deferred donors are informed and counselled. The various reasons for deferral in the voluntary blood donation camp held during second wave of COVID-19 pandemic were analysed. However, due to lack of similar studies during the pandemic, comparisons were drawn with studies done prior to the pandemic. 8

The most common reason of deferral in the present study was hypertension (43.3%) which is a permanent cause. Similar observation was made in the studies by RS Patil

Do you suffer from or have suffered from any of the following dis-		Licence No. KtV20G/03/2009-14
	ncer / Malignant Disease / ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟರ್ (ಅರ್ಬುರ) ರೋ	A CHICATELLE OF MEDICAL COLFNORS & DESEADON CENTRE DAVANCERE E
Diabetes / No state	undice (last 1 year) / ಕಾಮಾರೆ ರೋಗ (ಕರೆದ 1 ವರ್ಷ	S.S.BLOOD BANK
Apricing beening tendency retain of the ends	xually Transmitted Disease / ಲೈಂಗಿಕ್ಸೋಂಕು	BANK DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE & CONSENT FORM BANK CONFIDENTIAL
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Edity Disease / Systematical disease	berculosis / ಕ್ಷಯ ರೋಗ	
Allergic Disease / ecar	dney disease / ಕಿಡ್ನಿ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ	Donor Registration No/ coarty out first だい:
Chucke), on the (4m)	patitis B/C / ಹೆಪಟ್ಟಿಟರ್ ಬಿ/ಸಿ	
Malaria (6 months) / ಮಲೇರಿಯ Fai	inting spells / ಮೂರ್ಭೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು	Sex: Male / Female - ½c0ori / thoori
Are you taking or have taken any of these in the 72 hours	ಕಳೆದ 72 ಗಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸೇವಿ	
Antibiotics / ಆ್ಯಂಟಿಬಯಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ Alcohol / ಮಧ್ಯಪಾನ	Vaccination / อมร์	Age / stants :
Steroids / ಸ್ತೀರಾಯಡ್ಡ್ Aspirin / ಆಸ್ತಿರಿನ್	Dog bite / Rabies Vaccine / ನಾಯ ಕಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಜ್ಜಮದ	Father's name / sodioù al xio :
8) Is there any history of surgery or blood transfusion in the pas	st 6 months / Real and mon Anniel othericans	Occupation / evid.qrf :
		Telephone / ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯ : E-mail / ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ :
	blood transidation / 035000 20000000	Mobile No / ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ನಂ :
9) For Female Donors / ಹೆಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತ a) Are you Pregnant / ಈಗ ನೀವು ಗರ್ಭಣಿಯಾ ?	Yes a⁵co. ☐	
b) Have you had any abortion in the last 3 months / ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು	_	Marital Status / Listone : Single / Marited / Substate :
c) Do you have a child less thanone year old / ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ		
10) Would you like to be informed about any bnormal test result	t at the address furnished by you Yes ⊅⇔□	Have you donated Blood previously : If / Yes ಷೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ತದ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ನಂತರ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಿಮಾಗೆ ನೀವು ಕೊಟ್ಟ	ಪ್ರಿರುವ ವಿಳಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದಾ ?	How many occasions / ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ
11) Have you read & understood all the information presented and answ	rered all the questions truthfully as any Incorrect star	ement or
concealment may effect your health or may harm the recipient / ನೀವು	ಓದಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲರ	Where / &2
ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲರಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ತ ಪಡೆದ ಜಿ	ಷೀಗಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. Yes ಪೌರಾ⊡ಿ	o ಇಲ್ಲ Any adverse reaction during previous donation / ಕಳೆದ ಪಾರಿ ರಕ್ತ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಅಗಿತ್ತಾ :
understand that / ನನಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿವೆ.		
a) Blood donation is totally a voluntary act and no inducement ಪ್ರಕರಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಿದಲೂ ಒತ್ತಡವಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಭಾವ		ಸ್ತಯಾ Previous rejection from donation & its reasons / ಈ ಮೊದಲು ರಕ್ತ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಏನಾದರು ತಿರಸ್ಪಂಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ :
b) Donation of blood / components is a medical procedure and by	donating voluntarily, I accept the risks associated	with this TICK APPROPRIATE ANSWER / x0ccond evajos, no sendo
proceedure / ರಕ್ತರಾನವು ಒಂದು ವೈದಕೀಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ರಕ್ತರಾನರೊಡನೆ ಅ	ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಅಪಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಿದೆ.	
c) My blood will de tested for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Malarial parasi		
screening tests required to ensure blood safety. / ನನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷವು ಸವಾಸಣೆಗೆ		2) Did you have something to eat in the last 4 hours / evo sedy household businessed with base and well-
ತಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷರಾವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಧ್ಯ ವರ್ತಿಗಳ I forfiet any information provided by me or about my donation to be		thout my 3) Did you sleep well last night / ನಿನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿದ್ದೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವಿರಾ ? Yes ಹೌದು / No ಇಲ್ಲ
prior permission.		
Date / ೧೯೫೦ಕ :Time / ಸಮಯ :	Signature of the Donor / ರಕ್ತವಾನಿಯ ಸಹಿ	4) Have you any reason to believe that you may be infected by either Hepatitis, Malaria, HIV / AIDS and /
Date of weight Timp Pulse / Blood pressure Henogloon Respirato	ery diseases if any Exam. Of Phiebontomy area for skin diseases/sears Fit for do Yes /	
Donation (Kgs) min mm/Hg Gn/d (Gn/d)	area for sun diseases/sed/5 Yes /	HIO RECENT COVID VACCINATION -
		KATID IIII 1031 (IIII) TOST
ACCEPT DEFER REJECT Reason		5) In the last 6 months have you had any history of the following / ಈ ಕಳೆದ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅ
FOR BLOOD BANK U	Signature of Medical office	
Blood Bag No. Lot No. Expiry Qty. In ml 350 ml / 45	50 ml / 100 ml Name of Phiedotomist Donor Read	Unexplained weight loss / ಕಾರಣ ವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ತೂಕ ಇಳಿಕೆ Repeated Diarrhoea / ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಭೇದಿ
		Swollenglands / ದುಗ್ಗರಸ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಊದಿಕೊಳ್ಳವಿಕೆ Continuous low grade fever / ನಿರಂತರವಾದ ಜ್ವರ
Blood Group Rh. Type HIV I & II Antibody HBs Ag	HCV VDRL MF	6) In the last 6 months have you had any / ಕಳೆದ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು : Tattooing / ಹಚ್ಚೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ
POSSITIVE POSSITIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE	POSSITIVE REACTIVE FOUR NOT REACTIVE NOT U	Dental extraction / අතු අවෙරගෙනුලා Dental extraction / අතු අවෙරගෙනුලා
Date Signature of the Technician BLOOD SAFETY BEGINS WITH	A HEALTHY GONOR Signature of Medical office	BLOOD SAFETY BEGINS WITH A HEALTHY DONOR

Fig. 1: Donor questionnaire

et al, where hypertension was the most common cause of permanent deferral. The most common cause of temporary deferral was COVID-19 vaccination within 14 days which is an exclusive observation in the present study, the period of deferral post vaccination being reduced to 14 days after changes in NBTC guidelines as concluded by Bhasker and Gupta et al in their respective studies. 10,11

Shah et al in their study observed that male volunteers were the predominant donors as compared to female volunteers which is similar to the present study. Similar observation was reported by Sundar et al in their study. 2

Antwi-Baffour et al in their study observed that anaemia was a leading cause of donor deferral which is similar to the present study. <sup>13</sup>

Agnihotri in his study observed that hypertension and anaemia were the major causes of deferral and low body weight of donor a less common cause of deferral which is similar to the present study. <sup>14</sup> Joy S et al reported that low haemoglobin and low body weight as major cause of donor deferral which was done among the student donors. <sup>2</sup> Shrivastava et al in their study mentioned that transfusion transmitted diseases was another major cause of donor

deferral which is in accordance to the present study. One donor was underage (<18 years) which was deferred similar to other studies. Endocrine diseases were also reported to be another cause of deferral by Shrivastava et al which was also noted in the present study where 2 (5.4%) donors had hypothyroidism. <sup>15</sup>

The present study reported 1 (2.7%) case of COVID-19 positivity by RAT testing which was deferred and unique in this study.

Out of 37 total deferrals, 24 were permanent deferrals and 13 were temporary deferrals.

### 6. Conclusion

The pandemic had a great impact to the blood bank stock which heavily depends on voluntary blood donation to ensure its supply chain. Hence, this study was undertaken to assess the various aspects of a blood donation camp held during the pandemic which can help in controlling and preventing spread of COVID-19 while ensuring availability of sufficient and safe blood for the patients in need. The authors also hope that this study can help in throwing a light

to the path of conducting such a camp in the face of a similar outbreak in future in order to maintain the supply of a blood bank.

### 7. Source of Funding

None.

#### 8. Conflict of Interest

None.

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