



URGENT: IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

To: ALL HOSPITAL SITES
From: National Emergency Blood Management Committee*
Subject: RECOVERY PHASE

National Inventory Advisory

Date and time of issue	2023-01-04 0800 (ET)
Inventory Availability Phase	RECOVERY PHASE
Product(s)	Red blood cells and Platelets
Description	<p>The inventory and supply situation has improved sufficiently to support the transition to Recovery Phase for red blood cells and platelets. Rh negative red blood cells inventory and supply remains a concern.</p> <p>The situation will continue to be monitored this week and the next update/notice will be circulated by Friday (Jan 6) morning.</p> <p>During recovery, it is important to continue to monitor inventory levels at Canadian Blood Services and hospitals collectively.</p> <p>The NEBMC acknowledges and appreciates the extra effort and diligence of hospitals to fulfill inventory reporting requirements. These comprehensive data are reviewed each day and help inform decision making at the national level.</p>
Impact on hospitals	<p><u>Action Required:</u></p> <p>All hospitals are asked to continue to provide inventory levels for all RBC blood groups:</p> <p>Jan 4 - report inventory levels by 12 noon ET Jan 5 – report inventory levels by 12 noon ET</p> <p>Hospital inventory is to be reported via the Canadian Blood Services Hospital Portal Login (b2clogin.com), or in accordance with usual provincial practices (British Columbia and Manitoba).</p> <p>It is recommended that hospitals follow best practice and appropriate use recommendations during recovery and normal inventory situations:</p> <p>O negative RBC: Hospitals are asked to ensure the utilization of O negative red blood cells continue to follow best practice at all times as outlined in the <i>National Advisory Committee on Blood and Blood Products</i> statement for the: Utilization and inventory management of Grp O RH(D)-negative red cells.</p>

	<p>All Rh negative RBC: Additionally, the NEBMC recommends the following best practices for all RhD-negative red blood cells, which are particularly important for B negative red blood cells due to current low inventory levels.</p> <p>Recommendations for appropriate use of RhD negative RBCs for ALL BLOOD GROUPS</p> <table><tr><td>Mandatory indications: RhD negative RBCs should always be used for these indications</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• RhD negative individuals of child-bearing potential (45 years of age and younger)• Individuals with allogeneic anti-D</td></tr><tr><td>Highly recommended indications. When possible, RhD negative RBCs should likely be used for these indications</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• RhD negative individuals (any age) who are expected to receive chronic RBC transfusions (for example, individuals with hemoglobinopathies or with chronic transfusion requirement)</td></tr><tr><td>Generally acceptable indications. The use of RhD negative RBCs may be considered acceptable for these indications, but RhD positive RBCs should especially be considered when supply is severely constrained</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• RhD negative individuals with no child-bearing potential requiring non-massive transfusion</td></tr><tr><td>Likely unacceptable indications. The use of RhD negative RBCs is likely unacceptable for these indications when supply constrained.</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any RhD negative individuals without allo anti-D and no childbearing potential requiring a large volume transfusion (defined as greater than 4-6 units)</td></tr></table>	Mandatory indications: RhD negative RBCs should always be used for these indications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RhD negative individuals of child-bearing potential (45 years of age and younger)• Individuals with allogeneic anti-D	Highly recommended indications. When possible, RhD negative RBCs should likely be used for these indications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RhD negative individuals (any age) who are expected to receive chronic RBC transfusions (for example, individuals with hemoglobinopathies or with chronic transfusion requirement)	Generally acceptable indications. The use of RhD negative RBCs may be considered acceptable for these indications, but RhD positive RBCs should especially be considered when supply is severely constrained	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RhD negative individuals with no child-bearing potential requiring non-massive transfusion	Likely unacceptable indications. The use of RhD negative RBCs is likely unacceptable for these indications when supply constrained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any RhD negative individuals without allo anti-D and no childbearing potential requiring a large volume transfusion (defined as greater than 4-6 units)
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For more information	<p>For additional info, contact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Your Hospital Liaison Specialist, Canadian Blood Services2. Your representative to the Provincial Emergency Blood Management Committee3. Your representative to your Hospital Emergency Blood Management Committee								

*The National Emergency Blood Management Committee is comprised of the National Advisory Committee on Blood and Blood Products, Provincial Territorial Blood Liaison representatives and key Canadian Blood Services personnel. This group will develop recommendations and provide advice to the P/T Ministries of Health, hospitals and regional health authorities, and Canadian Blood Services to support a consistent and coordinated response to critical blood shortages in Canada.

For information about the National Blood Shortages Plan, please see: [Blood Shortage | National Advisory Committee on Blood and Blood Products \(NAC\) \(nacblood.ca\)](#). If you require this advisory in an accessible format, please contact your local Canadian Blood Services Hospital Liaison Specialist.