

Blood System Inventory Management Best Practices Guide

Blood Manufacturer/Blood Supplier

See the companion document “Blood System Inventory Management Best Practices Guide” for details and references. www.blood.ca

1. Conduct regular hospital demand forecasting that considers historical demand trends, environmental scans, clinical trends, as well as hospital customer specific operational changes.
2. Establish blood collection targets based on the results of a demand forecast.
3. Gather intelligence at regular intervals and review and adjust demand forecasts and collection targets as required.
4. Review collection and manufacturing discard data on a regular basis, and implement targeted continuous process improvement plans to reduce discards.
5. Collect hospital disposition data on a regular basis to determine the final disposition of all blood components and products. Knowing what blood components/products are used by each hospital will improve the accuracy of demand forecasts.
6. Develop a blood system-wide, real time, inventory monitoring tool that provides visibility of blood component levels for all stakeholders.
7. Develop a tool to guide daily manufacturing plans, with defined targets for each component type by ABO/Rh(D) blood group that considers current inventory levels.
8. Conduct daily inventory management meetings.
9. Share inventory levels daily with hospital customers to promote system-wide visible inventory levels, and establish a process for promptly notifying hospitals customers of any inventory challenges.
10. Establish a blood shortage plan in collaboration with all stakeholders that includes participant actions resulting from supply disruptions and/or disasters.
11. Arrange “released” inventory to ensure that oldest (shortest remaining shelf life) are at the front of the storage unit.
12. Maintain a segregated stock, in labeled bins (or use tags or a Kanban system), of antigen negative RBCs.
13. Avoid providing a large number of components with the same expiry date when filling hospital customer orders (>10 components of the same blood component type and blood group).
14. Establish delivery schedules in collaboration with hospital customers. Establish definitions for blood order delivery priorities (e.g. Routine, ASAP, STAT).

