



**DIRECTIVE FOR BLOOD FRACTIONS/
BLOOD CONSERVATION EQUIPMENT**

Chula Vista Medical Center
 Memorial Hospital

I direct that **NO TRANSFUSIONS of whole blood, red cells, white cells, platelets, or plasma** be given to (name of patient) _____ under any circumstances, even if health-care providers believe that such are necessary to preserve my life. I refuse to predonate and store my blood for later infusion. I hereby release the hospital, its personnel, all treating physicians, and any other person participating in my care, from any responsibility whatsoever for unfavorable reactions, any untoward results or damages due to my refusal of blood transfusions. The possible risks and consequences of such refusal have been fully explained by my attending physician and I fully understand that such risks and consequences may occur as a result of my refusal. I also understand that I have the right to change my preferences at any time, and recognize the importance of relaying any changes to my care team as soon as possible during this or later hospital stays.

| I make the following choices regarding <i>alternatives</i> to blood transfusion if my physician believes they are appropriate. | Patient Initials Choice | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| | Accept | Refuse |
| 1. Albumin/Albumin IV (plasma fraction) minute amount added to some medicines - e.g., <i>Epogen, Procrit</i> | | |
| 2. Clotting factors (plasma fraction) - e.g., thrombin, fibrinogen, cryoprecipitate, tissue adhesives, fibrin glues, <i>Humate-P, Koate, Floseal, Tisseel, Thrombin-JMI</i> | | |
| 3. Immune Globulins (plasma fraction) - e.g., IG IV, <i>WinRho, Hepatitis BIG, Tetanus IG</i> | | |
| 4. Interferons (made from white cell fractions) | | |
| 5. Cell salvage - e.g., <i>Cell Saver</i> | | |
| 6. Dialysis | | |
| 7. Heart-Lung machine | | |
| 8. Hemodilution | | |
| 9. Nuclear labeling or tagging - e.g., white-cell tagging | | |
| 10. Plasmapheresis - without donor plasma | | |
| 11. Epidural blood patch | | |
| 12. Autologous Platelet gel | | |
| Other: | | |
| | | |

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ am / pm

If signed by other than patient, indicate relationship (parent/conservator/guardian): _____

Witness: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ am / pm



SHC-OR-3838

PATIENT IDENTIFICATION

SHARP
**DEFINITIONS FOR DIRECTIVE FOR BLOOD FRACTIONS/
BLOOD CONSERVATION EQUIPMENT**

- 1. Albumin** - A protein extracted from plasma. Types of albumin are found also in plants, in foods such as milk and eggs, and in the milk of a nursing mother. Minute amounts of albumin are used in the formulation of many other medicines, including some formulations of erythropoietin—e.g., *Epogen/Procrit*.
Albumin IV - A protein extracted from plasma. Albumin from blood is sometimes used in volume expanders to treat shock and severe burns. These preparations may contain up to 25 percent albumin.

- 2. Clotting factors** - There are various proteins that help blood clot in order to stop bleeding. Some are given to patients who tend to bleed easily. They are also used in medical glues to seal wounds and to stop bleeding after surgery.
Cryoprecipitate - A mix of several plasma proteins that help blood clot in order to stop bleeding.

- 3. Immune Globulins** - Protein fractions that may be used in some medications that fight viruses and diseases, such as diphtheria, tetanus, viral hepatitis, and rabies. They may also be used to guard against some medical conditions that threaten the life of a developing baby (Rh incompatibility) and to counteract the effects of snake or spider venom.

- 4. Interferons** - Proteins that fight certain viral infections and cancers. Most interferons are not derived from blood. Some are made from tiny fractions of human white blood cells.

- 5. Cell Salvage** - A procedure that reduces blood loss. Blood is recovered during surgery from a wound or body cavity. It is washed or filtered and then, returned to the patient.

- 6. Dialysis** - In hemodialysis, blood circulates through a machine that filters and cleans it before returning it to the patient.

- 7. Heart-Lung machine** - A procedure that maintains circulation during cardiac surgery. Blood is diverted to an artificial heart-lung machine where it is oxygenated and directed back into the patient.

- 8. Hemodilution** - A procedure that reduces blood loss. During surgery, blood is diverted to bags and replaced with a nonblood volume expander. Thus, the blood remaining in the patient during surgery is diluted, containing fewer red blood cells. During or at the end of surgery, the diverted blood is returned to the patient.

- 9. Nuclear labeling or tagging** - A procedure that *diagnoses* or *treats* illness. Some blood is withdrawn, mixed with medicine, and returned to the patient. The length of time one's blood is outside the body may vary. Used to find source of bleeding or infection site.

- 10. Plasmapheresis** - A *therapeutic* procedure used to treat illness. Blood is withdrawn and filtered to remove plasma. A plasma substitute is added, and the blood returned to the patient. Some physicians may want to use plasma from another person to replace that from the patient's blood. If so, this option would be unacceptable to Jehovah's Witnesses.

- 11. Epidural blood patch** - A *therapeutic* procedure used to stop spinal fluid leakage. A small amount of the patient's own blood is injected into the membrane surrounding the spinal cord. It is used to seal a puncture site that is leaking spinal fluid.

- 12. Autologous Platelet gel** - A *therapeutic* procedure that seals wounds and reduces bleeding. Some blood is withdrawn and concentrated into a solution rich in platelets and white cells. This solution is applied on surgical sites or wounds. In some formulations, a clotting factor taken from cow's blood is used.
